

## STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

## SITE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

June 17, 2016 - 9:07 a.m.  
 Public Utilities Commission  
 21 South Fruit Street Suite 10  
 Concord, New Hampshire

NHPUC 5 JUL 16 PM 2:55

IN RE: SEC Docket No. 2016-01  
 SITE EVALUATION COMMITTEE:  
 Rulemaking to amend Site 102,  
 Site 301, Site 302 and  
 Site 303. (Public Hearing to  
 receive comments regarding the  
 initial proposal to amend  
 Site 100 and Site 300, pursuant  
 to RSA 541-A:11, I(a).)

**PRESENT: SITE EVALUATION COMMITTEE:**

Chrmn. Martin Honigberg Public Utilities Comm.  
 (Presiding as Chairman of SEC)

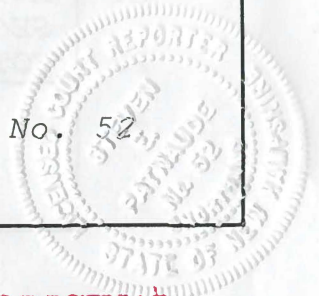
Cmsr. Thomas Burack Dept. of Env. Services  
 (Vice Chairman of the SEC)

Cmsr. Robert Scott Public Utilities Commission  
 Cmsr. Kathryn Bailey Public Utilities Commission  
 Dir. Elizabeth Muzzey Dept. of Cultural Res./  
 Div. of Historical Res.  
 Cmsr. Victoria Sheehan Dept. of Transportation  
 Patricia Weathersby Public Member  
 Rachel Whitaker Public Member

**ALSO PRESENT FOR SEC:**

Pamela Monroe, SEC Administrator  
 Marissa Schuetz,, SEC Program Specialist  
 Michael J. Iacopino, Esq. (Brennan Lenahan)  
 Barbara Hoffman, Esq.

COURT REPORTER: Steven E. Patnaude, LCR No. 52



 ORIGINAL

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**I N D E X**

**PAGE NO.**

SUMMARY BY MS. HOFFMAN

5

**PUBLIC COMMENTS BY:**

Carol DiPirro

10

John Lewicke

12

Douglas Whitbeck

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Terry Silverman

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Susan Silverman

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Art Cunningham

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Liz Fletcher

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Richard Husband

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George Stolz

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Julia Steed Mawson

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Jeffrey Scott

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\* \* \*

**MOTION BY CMSR. SCOTT** to adjourn

52

***SECOND BY CMSR. BAILEY***

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**VOTE ON THE MOTION**

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**P R O C E E D I N G**

1  
2 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. Good  
3 morning, everyone. We're here this morning in  
4 SEC docket 2016-01, which is a rulemaking  
5 docket required by statute to look at gas  
6 pipeline rules. It also includes a review of  
7 enforcement provisions at the request of the  
8 Joint Legislative Committee on Administrative  
9 Rules.

10 In a moment, I'm going to turn the  
11 microphone over to Ms. Hoffman to summarize the  
12 process as to how we got where we are and what  
13 you all should have to look at. The major  
14 purpose of this morning is to receive public  
15 comment on the draft rules that were submitted  
16 as part of the process.

17 It is not a morning for  
18 deliberations, because we will also be  
19 receiving written comments through June 22nd.  
20 We will need to have another meeting following  
21 the submission of written comments for the  
22 Committee to consider all of the comments and  
23 to adopt a final version of the rules to submit  
24 to JLCAR.

1                   Before we go any further, before I  
2                   turn the microphone over, let's all introduce  
3                   ourselves, started to my left.

4                   CMSR. SCOTT: Good morning. My name  
5                   is Bob Scott. I'm a Commissioner with the New  
6                   Hampshire Public Utilities Commission.

7                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I'm Martin  
8                   Honigberg. I'm with the Public Utilities  
9                   Commission.

10                  VICE CHRNM. BURACK: Good morning.  
11                  Tom Burack, Commissioner of Department of  
12                  Environmental Services.

13                  CMSR. BAILEY: Kate Bailey, with the  
14                  Public Utilities Commission.

15                  CMSR. SHEEHAN: Victoria Sheehan,  
16                  Commissioner of Department of Transportation.

17                  MS. MUZZEY: Elizabeth Muzzey,  
18                  Department of Cultural Resources.

19                  MS. WEATHERSBY: Good morning.  
20                  Patricia Weathersby, public member.

21                  CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Oh, right. And  
22                  we have one member on the phone. Who's on the  
23                  phone?

24                  MS. WHITAKER: Hi. Rachel Whitaker,

1 public member.

2 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: And just to be  
3 clear on the process. Under New Hampshire law,  
4 it is allowed for a member of a public body to  
5 participate by conference, telephone or some  
6 other electronic means, as long as there is a  
7 quorum of the committee physically present.  
8 And we do have a quorum physically present, so  
9 we may proceed with the one member on the  
10 phone.

11 I'll also introduce the -- I used to  
12 be able to say "the one SEC employee", but now  
13 we have two employees, the Administrator, Pam  
14 Monroe, is here, and our brand-new employee,  
15 Marissa Schuetz, is here. Counsel to the SEC,  
16 Mike Iacopino, is in the front row.

17 And I'll now turn things over to  
18 Barbara Hoffman, who has been helping us with  
19 the rules. Ms. Hoffman.

20 MS. HOFFMAN: Thank you. Thank you.  
21 Good morning, and welcome to this public  
22 hearing on proposed amendments to Site  
23 Evaluation Committee rules -- okay -- 102, 301,  
24 and 302. I'm Barbara Hoffman. And I work for

1 the Site Evaluation Committee on a contract  
2 basis for the purpose of assisting with this  
3 rulemaking.

4 The notice for this hearing on the  
5 proposed rules was published in the Rulemaking  
6 Register on May 26, 2016. And the notice  
7 indicated that written comments would be  
8 accepted from that date until 4:00 p.m. on June  
9 22nd, 2016.

10 I will now give a summary of the  
11 proposed rules. The proposed rules being  
12 considered by the SEC in this rulemaking are  
13 amendments to the existing SEC rules in Site  
14 102, "Definitions", Site 301, "Requirements for  
15 Applications for Certificates", and Site 302,  
16 "Enforcement of Terms and Conditions".

17 The proposed amendments to Site 102  
18 define the terms "blowdown event", in Site  
19 102.121; "compressor station" in Site 102.161;  
20 and "high pressure gas pipeline", in Site  
21 102.221. These terms are used in the proposed  
22 amendments to Site 301 relative to the siting  
23 of high pressure gas pipelines.

24 The amendments to Site 301 are

1 intended to implement RSA 162-H:10-b. In  
2 drafting these rules, the SEC determined that  
3 certain areas specified in the law are  
4 adequately addressed by existing rules,  
5 including rules on impacts to natural, scenic,  
6 recreational, visual, and cultural resources,  
7 impacts to the environment, air and water  
8 quality, plants, animals, and natural  
9 communities, and site fire protection plan  
10 requirements. These subjects are also  
11 addressed by rules adopted by the Federal  
12 Energy Regulatory Commission, or FERC, and the  
13 U.S. Department of Transportation, DOT.

14 Proposed new requirements include  
15 impact assessments for health and vibration,  
16 and standards for sound, vibration, and  
17 exterior lighting at compressor stations.

18 New application requirements include  
19 information on blowdown emissions and  
20 additional information on construction,  
21 operation, and maintenance. These new  
22 requirements reflect comments submitted by the  
23 public in response to the request for advance  
24 public comment, which was published in the

1 Rulemaking Register on February 4th, 2016.

2 Finally, the SEC is proposing to  
3 amend existing enforcement rules in Site 302,  
4 by changing "may" to "shall" in 302.01(f) and  
5 302.02(d), and by adopting new criteria for the  
6 suspension and revocation of certificates in  
7 both of the aforementioned rules and in Site  
8 302.03(d).

9 These changes were requested by the  
10 Joint Legislative Committee on Administrative  
11 Rules in a petition for rulemaking to the SEC  
12 in December of 2015. The purpose of these  
13 changes is to limit the discretion of and  
14 provide clear standards for the SEC in the  
15 suspension or revocation of certificates.

16 And that concludes my summary, unless  
17 you would like me to go through each of the  
18 changes to --

19 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I don't think  
20 that's necessary.

21 MS. HOFFMAN: Okay.

22 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Before going to  
23 the blue slips, I will explain them. Some  
24 people who are here who wish to speak should



1 fill out one of these blue slips of paper and  
2 get it to Ms. Schuetz probably, she's the  
3 keeper of the blue sheets, and she'll get them  
4 up here.

5 We have already received two written  
6 comments. I have them here. I have one from  
7 Attorney Cunningham and one from Mr. Husband,  
8 who is also an attorney, but not serving as  
9 such, as I understand it.

10 I am not aware of any other written  
11 comments. Have we received any other written  
12 comments, Ms. Monroe?

13 ADMINISTRATOR MONROE: No. Those are  
14 the two that I've received to date.

15 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: But, as I noted  
16 earlier, we will be accepting written comments  
17 through June 22nd.

18 All right. I think we're ready to  
19 begin hearing from the public. I'm going to  
20 call them in the order that I have them.  
21 There's no magic to this order, I don't think.  
22 I will ask you to come up to the front table,  
23 where there is a microphone that should be on.

24 And our first speaker is Carol

1 DiPirro?

2 MS. DiPIRRO: "DiPirro".

3 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: DiPirro, sorry.  
4 To be followed by John Lewicke and Douglas  
5 Whitbeck.

6 MS. DiPIRRO: Go ahead? My name is  
7 Carol DiPirro. I live in Merrimack, New  
8 Hampshire. I sit here before you today a  
9 working mother, who took time off from work,  
10 unlike so many other people are able to do, to  
11 give you feedback. I am a mother. I work  
12 full-time, and go to school. I took today to  
13 tell you that I think the SEC needs to adopt  
14 much stricter guidelines. The SEC should  
15 require a Comprehensive Health Impact  
16 Assessment. Pipelines and compressor stations  
17 put people's health at risk. All gas  
18 infrastructure have health effects, besides  
19 compressor stations.

20 The recent Kinder Morgan pipeline was  
21 originally proposed to go right through our  
22 town's water supply. If there is a leak, the  
23 town's water is contaminated.

24 I request, before any further

1 pipelines are ever considered in New Hampshire,  
2 that we find every existing leak and fix it.

3 Plus, I'm not sure if this is  
4 appropriate here, but there is no reason that  
5 the taxpayer -- the electric ratepayer should  
6 ever pay for infrastructure for a gas pipeline.

7 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Your question  
8 was apt, because that is not a matter that is  
9 before the SEC in any way.

10 MS. DiPIRRO: Okay. Thank you. I  
11 also just wanted to site an article, a news  
12 article, the setback of the pipeline needs much  
13 stricter guidelines. They were considering  
14 running the compressor station, in a  
15 previous -- in the Kinder Morgan situation,  
16 near an elementary school, and I believe  
17 Rindge, but I'll let somebody else address  
18 that, and near -- the pipeline itself near,  
19 only a couple hundred feet from the building,  
20 not the playground, in Merrimack, an elementary  
21 school that has special needs students.

22 Just recently, in April, there was an  
23 explosion in Westmoreland County that destroyed  
24 a house over a quarter a mile away.

1           So, we must put much stricter  
2           language in place to keep the distance of any  
3           risk of explosion, pollution away from the  
4           people.

5           That's basically it.

6           CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Thank you. Our  
7           next speaker is John Lewicke, to be followed by  
8           Douglas Whitbeck, and Terry Silverman.

9           MR. LEWICKE: I'm John Lewicke, from  
10          Mason. I've spent most of my life working as  
11          an electrical and systems engineer. And the  
12          primary thing I'd like to bring to your  
13          attention is this document from the  
14          International Natural Gas Association  
15          concerning collocation of natural gas pipelines  
16          and high voltage electrical transmission lines.

17          One of the problems we have with the  
18          siting of a natural gas pipeline adjacent to or  
19          near to a high voltage electrical transmission  
20          line is that there are electrical interactions  
21          between the two. If they are parallel and  
22          close together, current will be induced in the  
23          pipeline, the steel pipeline, by the current  
24          from the high voltage transmission line.

1                   Now, I suspect I'm talking to  
2                   lawyers, not engineers. And, so, some of this  
3                   may not be very meaningful.

4                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Would the  
5                   engineers please raise their hands?

6                   *(Show of hands.)*

7                   MR. LEWICKE: Oh. Okay. Great. All  
8                   right. So, you do understand.

9                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: In fact, I think  
10                  we're a dead split right now, in terms of those  
11                  two professions.

12                  MR. LEWICKE: Okay. So, the  
13                  electrical people and the gas people don't  
14                  necessarily recognize the interactions. From  
15                  the electrical people's point of view: "Fine.  
16                  You can put your gas pipeline right next to us.  
17                  And, you know, it's no skin off our nose, if  
18                  the thing blows up. We'll just string some new  
19                  wires and everything will be happy."

20                  The gas pipeline people, you know,  
21                  use standard practices, like cathodic  
22                  protection and so forth, to try to prevent any  
23                  exposed pipeline from getting to a potential  
24                  greater than --

1                   *[Court reporter interruption.]*

2                   MR. LEWICKE: -- 0.8 volts, which is  
3                   the -- I forget whether it's positive or  
4                   negative, but that is the threshold at which  
5                   electrolytic corrosion begins to occur. And,  
6                   so, when you have the two in parallel, any --  
7                   and the 60-hertz power going through the thing,  
8                   some -- if you ever exceed that, even for part  
9                   of a cycle, you know, at 60 cycles, you know,  
10                  some part of that cycle, you will have much  
11                  more rapid corrosion occur than would occur  
12                  otherwise.

13                  And, so, anyway, the International  
14                  Natural Gas Association came up with a set of  
15                  standards, which basically says that, if you're  
16                  within certain distances, and particularly in  
17                  parallel, which would be what they call  
18                  "collocation", you have a much greater risk of  
19                  a very rapid corrosion of the pipeline due to  
20                  the induced currents.

21                  And, so, I would suggest that the SEC  
22                  adopt a phrase in the rules that says "when a  
23                  pipeline and a high voltage transmission line  
24                  are within some number of feet", a thousand

1 feet or 5,000 feet, effects can be detected out  
2 to around 5,000 feet, "best industry practices  
3 will be followed in terms of siting." Which  
4 says, you know, if you put them close together,  
5 you really don't want to do that. Because, you  
6 know, when they're in parallel, you will get  
7 the induced currents, and it also talks about  
8 crossing angles and so forth.

9 So, I'd like to submit this. This is  
10 the Executive Summary and introduction to the  
11 document. The whole document is 66 pages and  
12 is, I believe, available online.

13 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. So,  
14 why don't you give that to Ms. Schuetz.

15 MR. LEWICKE: Okay.

16 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: And I'm going to  
17 go off the record for a second.

18 *[Brief off-the-record discussion*  
19 *ensued.]*

20 MR. LEWICKE: And I don't have  
21 anything else to add. Thank you.

22 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Thank you. I  
23 knew you were done. Thank you, Mr. Lewicke.

24 *[Brief off-the-record discussion*

1                                   *ensued.]*

2                                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Back on the  
3 record. If you have brought written materials,  
4 either if your statement is typed up or  
5 written, if you could give that either to  
6 Mr. Patnaude or to Ms. Schuetz, that would be  
7 helpful. And, obviously, if you have handouts,  
8 something you want to submit, give those to  
9 Ms. Schuetz.

10                                  So, our next speaker is Douglas  
11 Whitbeck, to be followed by Terry Silverman and  
12 Susan Silverman.

13                                  MR. WHITBECK: Good morning. My name  
14 is Douglas Whitbeck. And I am from Mason, New  
15 Hampshire. I've worked most of my life as a  
16 technical writer. I don't have anything  
17 particularly new to add, except to reinforce  
18 the need to consider new information when  
19 you're looking at siting one of these pipelines  
20 and compressor stations.

21                                  It has been -- it seems that the  
22 standards, the health standards, are based on  
23 an average, which tends to smooth out the  
24 numbers and make everything look at a lower



1 level, when, really, the damage is done by the  
2 spikes. And what is needed is hourly  
3 monitoring to provide a base of information,  
4 and newer standards need to be implemented to  
5 take into consideration the studies which are  
6 continually -- or, that are coming forth will  
7 show that it's the spikes and short-term  
8 exposure that causes the most health damage.

9 In the case of the Temple, New  
10 Hampshire, elementary school, Dr. Nordgard, who  
11 is a pediatric physician in Boston, estimated  
12 that we should anticipate, given the rate of  
13 exposure using Kinder Morgan's own figures, we  
14 should anticipate a yearly increase of  
15 \$2 million in healthcare costs. This would be  
16 borne not by the industry. Then, a Kinder  
17 Morgan representative I believe said that "that  
18 was unfortunate".

19 Another area for new information is  
20 the projected impact radius. Pipelines don't  
21 often explode. But, when they do, it would  
22 seem, given an analysis of recent explosions,  
23 that the impact radius, which has been  
24 calculated and is used for a basis for siting,

1 is two to three times under what has actually  
2 been occurring.

3 That's about all I have.

4 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Thank you. The  
5 next speaker is Terry Silverman, to be  
6 followed by Susan Silverman, and Art  
7 Cunningham.

8 And, Ms. Schuetz, if you have other  
9 blue slips, why don't you bring them up.

10 MR. SILVERMAN: Hello. Thank you for  
11 letting me speak to you today. The project  
12 directly burdens and adversely impacts each of  
13 the towns and would irrevocably alter the  
14 cultural heritage, community character, and  
15 scenic resources of the region.

16 The town's Master Plan and Vision  
17 Statement in the Town of Fitzwilliam, I'm  
18 Chairman of the Planning Board there, I've been  
19 on the Planning Board for 30 years, and a  
20 member of the Municipal Pipeline Coalition.  
21 The town's Master Plan and its open space  
22 clearly has the responsibility for water, clean  
23 air, protection of wildlife habitat, protection  
24 of wetlands, peace and quiet from natural

1 areas -- in natural areas, excuse me, scenic  
2 qualities, land and water for recreation, and  
3 historic features.

4 Chapter 110 of our Land Use Code of  
5 the Town of Fitzwilliam governs blasting. This  
6 would not be followed if a project like Kinder  
7 Morgan Project had gone forward.

8 Chapter 113 of our Code is our  
9 Groundwater Protection Overlay District. This  
10 would not protect the town if the Project were  
11 to go forward.

12 Chapter 137 covers our Rural  
13 Character, including our Night Skies Ordinance  
14 and our Sound Ordinance. For over 200 -- the  
15 town is 253 years old, and adopted by vote the  
16 best -- highest and best zoning practices.

17 We would be unprotected if a project  
18 go forward. I do think that there needs to be  
19 more community control, in terms of projects  
20 like this. I think the threat of preeminence  
21 does not abrogate our responsibility to make  
22 rules that represent our interest as  
23 communities and individuals.

24 Thank you.

1 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Thank you. It  
2 seems like you might have a written statement  
3 that you were reading from there.

4 MR. SILVERMAN: It's pretty diffuse,  
5 but I'll leave it.

6 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Thank you.  
7 Susan Silverman, to be followed by Art  
8 Cunningham, and Liz Fletcher.

9 Off the record.

10 *[Brief off-the-record comment.]*

11 MS. SILVERMAN: Okay. How to make me  
12 nervous. My name is Susan Silverman. I serve  
13 on the Board of Selectmen in the Town of  
14 Fitzwilliam. I've been a selectman for a  
15 little over 20 years. Not continuously, thank  
16 God.

17 Following a vote at our town meeting  
18 in 2015, we have, as elected officials and as  
19 for our taxpayers, on behalf of our taxpayers,  
20 we have spent countless hours at meetings and  
21 pursuing what we were facing. It was the  
22 largest project that our town has ever faced.  
23 And, as we, about a little more than a year  
24 ago, joined the Municipal Pipeline Coalition as

1 well to help try to protect our town.

2 The town has -- following that vote,  
3 the town has expended a substantial amount of  
4 money in legal, for legal funds, and also to  
5 investigate and protect some of our bodies of  
6 water. The water quality study that we're  
7 working on right now is -- has recognized that  
8 we have over 5,000 wetlands in our town  
9 boundaries. So, it's not a small thing for us.

10 And, we feel that, you know, the  
11 learning curve has been great. The Clean Water  
12 Act should protect us. But what we noticed  
13 last year was that, when Kinder Morgan came to  
14 the State of New Hampshire, our state, and this  
15 is not casting any kind of disappointment in  
16 our state officials or our state agencies, but  
17 I don't think we're really prepared to deal  
18 with something on that level. Okay?

19 And, you know, we -- so, what I  
20 really want to say is that we know our town and  
21 the surrounding communities. We know where the  
22 precious places are. And we should be working  
23 together with state agencies, to protect  
24 wetlands, to protect water resources, because

1 those are prominent in my mind.

2 In my scoping comments last July, I  
3 mentioned that, you know, that is our -- a  
4 resource that, once it's gone, as people in  
5 different parts of the state has discovered,  
6 once that's gone or contaminated, it's gone.  
7 We have over 600 private wells just in the Town  
8 of Fitzwilliam. Those people need to be  
9 protected.

10 And, so, I would -- I was really glad  
11 to see that SEC was going to take on rulemaking  
12 that would cover a project of this scope. But  
13 I also feel that it's very important for us to  
14 have local control. Like I said, we have spent  
15 over 30 years putting together ordinances and  
16 regulations that make sense for us, that have  
17 been voted by the taxpayers in the Town of  
18 Fitzwilliam, and have -- reflect how we want  
19 our community to be.

20 And I can -- I know also for  
21 Richmond, and Winchester as well, you know, the  
22 towns around us have done the same thing. We  
23 have conservation lands. We have spent  
24 countless volunteer hours putting these things

1 together. And we can't expect that a state  
2 agency that's covering the entire state is  
3 going to know all those nuances.

4 So, I would -- I would like to see us  
5 have -- there be an integration between the  
6 rulemaking your making and our local controls,  
7 that there be some kind of relationship there  
8 that benefits the people that live here.

9 And I think this project -- my last  
10 comment is just that this project really  
11 brought to the fore that we're a pass-through.  
12 You know, we weren't going to see anything from  
13 that line. You know, there are a lot of rumors  
14 going around. But, you know, we weren't going  
15 to see any benefit from it. We were only going  
16 to see the lack of.

17 Oh, and one last thing. In our area,  
18 we also know our, you know, our road  
19 structures. We have two state highways in the  
20 Town of Fitzwilliam. We have Route 119, which  
21 is actually a 17th century road that just got  
22 paved over. There's a lot of turns in it. And  
23 we have Route 12. And many of our other town  
24 roads, and even 12 and 119, if there were to

1 be, you know, with the route that they had, if  
2 there were to be any kind of an incident at  
3 all, there were going to be many large areas  
4 that were cut off. You know, there isn't an  
5 alternate route available, even through using  
6 town roads and stuff. So, there's no --  
7 there's not enough of an infrastructure for us  
8 to handle the location of that line that was  
9 proposed. If another line comes through, you  
10 know, who knows?

11 But I would ask you, as I say, to  
12 work together with municipalities, to protect  
13 our people and our land and our water.

14 Thank you.

15 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. Art  
16 Cunningham, to be followed by Liz Fletcher, and  
17 Richard Husband.

18 And, Mr. Cunningham, we do have your  
19 written comments.

20 MR. CUNNINGHAM: Yes. Thank you. I  
21 will be very brief. My purpose, Mr. Chairman  
22 and members of the Committee, was to introduce  
23 Terry and Susan Silverman. They have  
24 presented, I think, very succinctly their



1 concerns from a local point of view.

2 What I did in my written comments is  
3 point out to the Committee that the Natural Gas  
4 Act does not preempt local control. What it  
5 does is refer to the National Environmental  
6 Policy Act, or NEPA. NEPA specifically  
7 requires, as part of its provisions, that state  
8 and local regulatory bodies have input into  
9 these major pipeline decisions.

10 So, I think it's very important for  
11 the Committee and its rule process to ensure  
12 that there's language in the rules that both  
13 the state and local regulatory regimes are  
14 considered in the installation, construction,  
15 and operation of these major pipelines.

16 Susan and Terry have spent years as  
17 volunteers in the small priceless Town of  
18 Fitzwilliam, putting together a plan to protect  
19 the assets in that town for the benefit of that  
20 town and the people that visit that town.

21 Let it not be said that this company  
22 comes in and says "We're from Texas, and we  
23 have a license from Washington, step aside."  
24 That's not how it should work.

1           So, I simply repeat, please, in the  
2           adoption of these rules, provide for  
3           consideration of local -- state and local  
4           regulatory authority.

5           And thank you.

6           CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Liz Fletcher, to  
7           be followed by Richard Husband, and George  
8           Stolz.

9           MS. FLETCHER: Hi. I'm Liz Fletcher,  
10          from Mason, New Hampshire, a member of the  
11          Mason Pipeline Committee. And I'd just like to  
12          thank the SEC for listening to New Hampshire  
13          citizens in making the rules that have so far  
14          emerged, especially for the Comprehensive  
15          Health Impact Assessment, the sound and the  
16          vibration assessments. So, thank you for the  
17          progress. But we'd like to propose further  
18          amendments.

19          And some of this is based upon -- it  
20          would be Site 301.08, where, halfway down the  
21          page, it calls for a description in the plan of  
22          setbacks from buildings and residences,  
23          compressor stations and pipelines, as related  
24          to power lines. And it's very good to have

1           these plans, however, SEC needs to set forth  
2           some much clearer setback numbers. And, if  
3           those setback numbers cannot be maintained by  
4           applicants, then certain mitigation measures  
5           should be required. And this should be very  
6           clear up front to applicants. Because, right  
7           now, all that Site 301.08 says is "The  
8           applicants should explain why the setbacks  
9           protect the public adequately."

10                         Well, we have been through the FERC  
11           process with Kinder Morgan. And we have seen  
12           baseless assertions continually repeated about  
13           such adequacy of their plans, with no  
14           justification. And we just think that we can't  
15           sit back and let them dictate.

16                         And I would be -- I'm so happy to  
17           hear Attorney Cunningham's view that the  
18           federal preemption is not absolute. So, we can  
19           have the courage to set up some guidelines here  
20           in New Hampshire.

21                         And what I would like to suggest  
22           would be guidelines for residences if a high  
23           pressure gas line is less than 250 feet from a  
24           residence, the owner of that residence should

1 have the option to require the applicant to buy  
2 their property. And this is what was proposed  
3 in the Legislature recently, and, for various  
4 public reasons, it's a mysterious process, did  
5 not pass. But 250 feet is certainly within the  
6 incineration zone, and it's, you know, 400 feet  
7 would be better. But, in the recent  
8 Pennsylvania blow-up that happened in April, a  
9 house, you know, was completely destroyed, and  
10 that was, you know, probably around, you know,  
11 within the incineration zone, and the man was  
12 burned as he was running from his house.

13 So, if people feel they're not safe,  
14 they should have the option to have their  
15 property bought. And that would be the  
16 mitigation measure for going within 250 feet.

17 And, then, for the compressor  
18 stations, if they are to be located within a  
19 mile and a half of the different sensitive  
20 receptors that were noted there in 301.08,  
21 there should be some technology that should be  
22 required of those compressor stations. They  
23 should use electric motors to run the  
24 compressors, air-operated control valves,

1       rather than gas-operated valves, which vent to  
2       the air each time they open or shut.

3       Sufficient on-site containment for a venting  
4       event, such as blowdowns. To continue industry  
5       practices of chronically venting gas to the  
6       atmosphere is like the days before the Clean  
7       Air and Clean Water Acts, where factories  
8       dumped their waste into our environment. And  
9       the methane, which is the main product of  
10      blowdowns, is a very serious greenhouse gas.

11             And, then, all aboveground pipeline  
12      facilities, compressor stations, metering  
13      stations, pigging stations, should be housed in  
14      structures with equipment to capture and  
15      recover fugitive emissions.

16             Then, coming to the question, which  
17      John Lewicke so well brought up, about  
18      pipelines being too close to electric high  
19      voltage lines, I would definitely recommend  
20      that, if they are within 1,000 feet, which is  
21      anything less than 1,000 feet is considered a  
22      risk, and that would be in that study, there's  
23      a table on Page 4 that shows, you know, what  
24      Kinder Morgan was proposing was a high severity

1 risk, it was one of the worst.

2 So, if they do propose that, they  
3 must provide SEC with a pipeline grounding  
4 installation plan and an ongoing maintenance  
5 plan for this grounding, that are reviewed and,  
6 you know, signed off on by independent  
7 engineers at the applicant's expense. And the  
8 independent engineers should be chosen by the  
9 appropriate state agency, and quarterly reports  
10 should be filed on their maintenance with that  
11 agency.

12 And, regarding the public -- or,  
13 actually, the Comprehensive Health Assessment,  
14 Richard Husband is going to give testimony,  
15 which I would strongly support, to have the  
16 consultant chosen for this to be chosen through  
17 a combination of affected municipalities and  
18 the state agencies. Because there's no  
19 mention, even though it is mentioned as  
20 something that should be done by the SEC, there  
21 is no mention of who should do it, and that is  
22 very important. Because we've seen, through  
23 the Kinder Morgan process, that they tend to  
24 buy up lots of available consultants, and we

1 would like to see independent ones carry this  
2 out.

3 And one thing we were disappointed  
4 about, the Mason Pipeline Committee, is we had  
5 numerous recommendations related to standards  
6 for construction, which were asked for in the  
7 original request for comment, and obligations  
8 for maintenance and other pipeline-related  
9 public safety issues, and none of that was  
10 addressed in the rules that have come out now.  
11 So, we'd like to reiterate that.

12 All I have here is a draft in  
13 writing. I guess I could leave the draft, but  
14 I'd rather file something, you know, more  
15 complete with -- after the Mason Pipeline  
16 Committee meets as a whole this coming Monday,  
17 which would still be within your deadline.

18 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Yes, that's  
19 fine. If you want to submit something in  
20 writing, you have till the 22nd to do it.

21 MS. FLETCHER: Well, I'll wait on  
22 that then, sure. Thank you very much.

23 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Richard Husband,  
24 to be followed by George Stolz, and Julia Steed

1 Mawson.

2 MS. STEED MAWSON: Yes, in indeed.

3 Thank you.

4 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Husband, we  
5 do have your written comments.

6 MR. HUSBAND: Yes. Thank you. Thank  
7 you, Mr. Chairman. Again, for the record, my  
8 name is Richard Hudson. I live in Litchfield,  
9 New Hampshire. I am an attorney. But, as you  
10 noted at the beginning, I am not here in any  
11 representative capacity, I'm just here as a  
12 citizen.

13 I have submitted pretty detailed  
14 written comments. So, I'm not going to read  
15 them into the record, but will give a hard copy  
16 to Ms. Monroe afterwards, so she has that. But  
17 there are links to a lot of the materials  
18 supporting my comments, so it would be best if  
19 you were to look at the pdf version that I  
20 emailed this morning.

21 I want to start just quickly by  
22 echoing some of the comments of Ms. Fletcher,  
23 which are, to begin with, I wanted to thank the  
24 Committee for all of its probably



1 brain-straining efforts to try to come up with  
2 these rules. This is a very difficult subject  
3 matter. I think engineers, lawyers, or anyone  
4 looking at these rules and trying to come up  
5 with something that's going to work would know  
6 how difficult the process is. And I'm glad  
7 that the Chair, in particular, has maintained  
8 his sense of humor, particularly with all he  
9 has before him, not only here, but with the  
10 PUC.

11 Also, as Ms. Fletcher noted, I'd just  
12 quickly, on the need to have independent -- an  
13 independent firm or person involved in the  
14 "CHIA", I'll call it, Comprehensive Health  
15 Impact Assessment, prepared under the SEC's  
16 proposed rules.

17 I think, as attorneys in particular,  
18 we know that all too often, unfortunately, when  
19 the state, at least I've noticed, when the  
20 state requires an applicant or someone else  
21 trying to get something to go out and get an  
22 independent study, the client nonetheless  
23 considers the one they're having contact with  
24 and who pays the bills to be the one that

1 they're really providing the report for, and I  
2 think there is an undue influence in that  
3 regard. So, there has to be a separation  
4 between the person preparing the CHIA and the  
5 applicant to maintain the integrity of that  
6 kind of report and analysis.

7 Just quickly, in terms of the  
8 submission I sent this morning, there were four  
9 areas that I would propose new rule changes or  
10 additional language in these proposed rules.

11 The first is that the CHIA called for  
12 under the proposed rules be clearly applicable  
13 to all high pressure gas pipeline  
14 infrastructure and facilities, and that  
15 includes all compressor stations, pigging  
16 stations, venting stations, metering stations.  
17 Because, as was noted earlier, all of these --  
18 all of this infrastructure can result in  
19 leakage, emissions or other releases that have  
20 harmful health impacts.

21 And, in particular, we have to  
22 monitor or take into account under the CHIA the  
23 releases of registered toxic air pollutants  
24 under our DES rules to consider the health on

1 the public from those releases.

2 And it is also imperative and only  
3 fair that municipalities be involved in the  
4 CHIA process, affected municipalities. They  
5 are, after all, the ones who are trying to  
6 protect the health and welfare of their  
7 citizens. So, they should be involved in both  
8 selecting the preparer of the CHIA and in  
9 overseeing its preparation and final submission  
10 for consideration.

11 Secondly, I requested that there  
12 would be specific requirements for the proposed  
13 applicant decommissioning plan, basically  
14 fleshing out what the SEC has proposed in its  
15 rules for a decommissioning plan. I think you  
16 really have to get into some specificity as to  
17 what has to be in a plan, if for no other  
18 reason then to ultimately come up with a  
19 determination as to how much money or a surety  
20 is going to be set aside to make sure that the  
21 decommissioning is properly conducted on the  
22 dime of the facility owner, and not on the dime  
23 of the municipalities or state.

24 Also, with the decommissioning plan,

1           again, I think that the affected municipalities  
2           should be involved in the process of coming up  
3           with that plan. And it's more -- my  
4           suggestions in this regard are more fully set  
5           out in my written comments.

6                        The third area I commented on in my  
7           writing is the -- we really, I think, should  
8           eliminate application pre-filings. And I  
9           know -- or, at least I believe that the SEC  
10          process is still developing. I believe  
11          everyone here is still trying to figure out  
12          what the statutes and rules are that apply to  
13          the SEC.

14                       But I do not understand what happened  
15          in the Tennessee Gas pre-application filing, or  
16          whatever it was called last year, where we  
17          ended up with a docket where things were being  
18          filed, including a certificate for a 401 Water  
19          Quality Certificate application, which may have  
20          detrimental impacts on timing issues under  
21          federal law, as well as just ultimately  
22          confusing the public. Again, I spelled that  
23          out. I just don't think anything should be  
24          accepted, no docket open until there's an

1 actual formal application filed.

2 And, finally, I propose that there be  
3 added to the SEC's siting requirements a  
4 requirement that the applicant or the facility  
5 owner have to account -- or, have to report for  
6 all unaccounted gas on a yearly basis, and that  
7 they be held to the national average for  
8 unaccounted for leaked gas as established by  
9 the EPA. And, if they do not meet that  
10 standard, within certain warnings and time  
11 periods as set forth in my comments, then I  
12 think that that failure to comply should be  
13 considered a certificate violation under the  
14 rules.

15 And, finally, lastly, I just wanted  
16 to support Attorney Cunningham's proposals and  
17 comments concerning allowing local ordinances  
18 to be factored into the SEC process. Just to  
19 make sure it is in the record, he referenced  
20 the recent Supreme Court decision, but just so  
21 it's on the transcript, I'm not sure whether  
22 the writing is there, but may not end up in the  
23 transcript. But he referenced the *Oneok, Inc.*  
24 *versus Learjet, Inc.* case. That's O-n-e-o-k,

1           Inc. versus Learjet, all one word,  
2           L-e-a-r-j-e-t, Inc., issued by the Supreme  
3           Court I believe at the end of last year, or  
4           beginning of this year. And, at Page 10, it  
5           says "As we have repeatedly stressed, the  
6           Natural Gas Act was drawn with meticulous  
7           regard for the continued exercise of state  
8           power, not to dilute or handicap it in any  
9           way."

10                           And, as far as I could tell, this is  
11           the most recent Supreme Court announcement on  
12           state involvement and preemption. So, I urge  
13           you not to consider any preemption arguments  
14           here. I assume that, since there is an SEC  
15           Committee, the state and Committee itself  
16           believes it has jurisdiction to consider these  
17           kind of matters before it and proposals that  
18           the public is making, and that it's not  
19           preempted from doing so.

20                           But, you know, please sniff carefully  
21           the sugar you're fed in that regard by certain  
22           people. Thank you.

23                           CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: We have George  
24           Stolz, to be followed by Julia Steed Mawson.

1           Are there any other blue slips that  
2           have been submitted for speakers? Oh, I see  
3           one coming.

4           MR. STOLZ: Mr. Chairman, Committee  
5           members, thank you for holding this session  
6           this morning. My name is George Stolz. I am  
7           from Temple, New Hampshire. I'm a member of  
8           the Temple Pipeline Advisory Committee. I'm a  
9           retired civil professional engineer. I have 35  
10          years of experience in highway, heavy, and  
11          utility construction. The last 20 years of my  
12          career I spent building large -- large scale  
13          electric transmission power plants, solar  
14          energy, wind energy, and gas distribution and  
15          services.

16          I'm here this morning, I heartily  
17          support everyone who has come before me and  
18          spoken. I urge the Committee to not be put off  
19          by creating rules that would hold a company to  
20          the highest standards of mitigation that are  
21          available at the time of construction. A good  
22          company who wants to build a project will have  
23          no problem meeting these regulations. I worked  
24          for several large pipeline companies and

1 several -- my company worked for several large  
2 utilities, and who insisted that we make sure  
3 that the highest levels of mitigation were  
4 employed. Those companies I considered to be  
5 responsible companies.

6 I also built a 194-acre solar farm on  
7 the eastern end of Long Island for British  
8 Petroleum. British Petroleum was, without a  
9 doubt, the worst company I ever had to work  
10 for. They brought out-of-state engineers in to  
11 engineer their project. Their project fell  
12 short in -- over in drainage, it fell short in  
13 maintenance, and it fell short in many other  
14 ways.

15 However, National Grid, who we did  
16 gas pipelines for and we did electric  
17 transmission for, insisted that we make sure  
18 that our restoration employed only the area --  
19 employed the local fauna that needed to be  
20 replaced. In fact, there was a specific type  
21 of grass that was native to one specific area  
22 in Eastern Long Island that we had to cut,  
23 remove, and keep alive for three months prior  
24 to restoring it.



1           Now, to some people that may sound  
2           like it's an onerous thing to do. But, for a  
3           company that's responsible, it's not. They're  
4           willing to spend the money to make sure that  
5           that happens.

6           And that's what we want to see in the  
7           State of New Hampshire, at least I do. I want  
8           to see a company that's responsible, that's  
9           going to come in and say "Yes. We're going to  
10          provide you with the most up-to-date  
11          mitigations possible to protect your life, your  
12          livelihood, and your people."

13          I'm not interested in somebody who  
14          comes into the state and proposes a plan  
15          initially that says "TBD", "to be determined",  
16          "to be determined", "to be determined", which  
17          is initially misleading in the amount of area  
18          that they're disturbing. It's initially  
19          misleading in the size of the engines they plan  
20          to use in the compressor station. It's  
21          initially misleading in telling you that  
22          they're not going to be responsible to control  
23          emissions.

24          I built a power plant on the east end

1 of Long Island, in Greenport, the Greenport  
2 Power Authority were the ones, the agency  
3 involved. And they insisted that the only  
4 thing coming out of the stack was water vapor.  
5 To do that, we installed a CEMS system, a  
6 Continuous Emissions Monitoring System. That  
7 plant still works today. It's in the  
8 day-to-day energy market. And it is not  
9 producing anything more than some heat coming  
10 out of the stack and water vapor.

11 There is no reason in the world that  
12 a compressor station powered by a gas turbine  
13 can't be doing the same thing. And that's what  
14 we need to -- we need to have that sort of  
15 information in your rules. We need to make  
16 sure that, when they pull out millions of  
17 gallons of water to do hydrostatic testing,  
18 that the water -- that the water removed is not  
19 endangering the water systems of the local  
20 residents. If it requires that the Company  
21 needs to bring their water from somewhere else  
22 and reuse it and refilter it, and store it in  
23 tanks and keep reusing that for the system of  
24 hydrostatic testing, that's what needs to be

1 done. That's what a responsible company would  
2 do. And that's what we need -- you know, I'm  
3 not opposed to energy. I spent my life  
4 building it.

5 But I am opposed, really opposed to  
6 companies coming in and riding roughshod over  
7 the local communities that don't have rules in  
8 place to protect themselves. And that's what I  
9 need -- we need the state to do. We need that  
10 to be a statewide thing that protects the local  
11 communities. We also need to have some  
12 information in your rules I believe as far as  
13 decommissioning goes. It's one thing to say  
14 "Okay, let's have a plan to decommission that."  
15 But who pays for it? Somewhere there needs to  
16 be a bond set by -- I don't know who would hold  
17 that bond within the State Legislature or  
18 within the state organizations, but somebody  
19 has to have that, so that the Company just  
20 doesn't say "See ya" in twenty years. Suppose  
21 that company goes out of business. Now what?  
22 Now you're stuck with an infrastructure that's  
23 in place, and who removes it? So, those are  
24 some of the things I think are really important

1 to be included.

2 The other thing I see in your notes  
3 is requiring a professional -- an individual  
4 professional to oversee it who has experience  
5 in the field. Well, that's true. I agree with  
6 that. However, that person should be a  
7 registered New Hampshire professional, whether  
8 a profession engineer, a professional land  
9 surveyor, but someone who is a registered New  
10 Hampshire professional, not an out-of-state  
11 professional. I have suffered through that in  
12 my construction experience.

13 And, so, I thank you for letting me  
14 speak this morning. And I hope you'll take  
15 these comments to heart.

16 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Thank you,  
17 Mr. Stolz. We have Julia Steed Mawson, and a  
18 player-to-be-named-later. Here we are. And  
19 Jeffrey Scott.

20 MS. STEED MAWSON: Good morning,  
21 everyone. Thank you very much for taking my  
22 comments today. My name is Julia Steed Mawson.  
23 And I'm a member of the Pelham Pipeline  
24 Awareness Outreach Subcommittee serving over

1 400 residents of Pelham. I am a trained  
2 biologist and also an Emeritus with UNH  
3 Cooperative Extension. Which, to anyone who  
4 knows what that means, knows that I now have a  
5 lifetime parking permit at the University.

6 And the first thing I wanted to say  
7 to you all was to thank you so much for this  
8 very difficult work that you're doing  
9 developing these rules. As you know, because  
10 of the advances in fracking technology over the  
11 last few years, we are now in a gas rush, and  
12 that is affecting our nation because of the  
13 massive proliferation of gas pipelines. So,  
14 the work that you're doing is very important.  
15 Because, when situations like this occur,  
16 historically, what we've seen, and we are  
17 seeing it, unfortunately, now in our country,  
18 that folks are in a hurry. And, when they are  
19 in a hurry, they make mistakes and they cut  
20 corners. So, having some really good analysis  
21 is extremely important for a whole variety of  
22 reasons, and many of those reasons have been  
23 articulated by some of the speakers before.

24 I am very much appreciative of your

1 willingness to include language concerning  
2 CHIA, the Comprehensive Health Impact  
3 Assessments. I also am very grateful for your  
4 enlarged attention to the information relative  
5 to starting to think about setbacks and some of  
6 the more technical aspects.

7 I did see -- or, I should say I did  
8 not see, and it may be because of my  
9 inexperience in reading this type of technical  
10 information, with no pictures and no  
11 illustrations, that I didn't see specific  
12 language relative to metering stations, pigging  
13 stations, valve stations, take stations. And I  
14 want to make sure that there is oversight of  
15 all of those technical devices that are part of  
16 an industrialized high pressure pipeline  
17 system.

18 I also didn't see, and this may be,  
19 you know, outside of the bounds of the SEC, so  
20 you can correct me if this is not appropriate,  
21 but I didn't see any mention of coatings and  
22 coating thicknesses. And that is something  
23 that I think is extremely important, because we  
24 know that corrosion is one of the banes of the

1 existence of any metal. And, if corrosion  
2 occurs, you have pitting, and that then leads  
3 to the potential for leaks in pipelines, and  
4 also for, of course, explosions in pipelines.

5 We have been advised by one of our  
6 engineers that's on our committee that, in the  
7 United States, a standard for coatings is about  
8 0.3 millimeters; where, in Europe, the standard  
9 for coatings is also three-quarters of an inch  
10 thick. And that seems to make a lot of sense  
11 to me, in terms of the fact that, when we're  
12 putting pipelines now and pipeline  
13 infrastructure in areas that are much more  
14 heavily populated, and we know that there is a  
15 gas rush to export our fossil fuels, that, of  
16 course, it has to get to the coast, and the  
17 coastlines are our more populated areas.

18 So, looking at some of the technology  
19 relative to pipeline coatings I think is a  
20 really important component that needs to be  
21 thought about.

22 I also didn't see, but it may be in  
23 there or may be expressed in another way,  
24 information relative to analysis of the risks

1 of when drilling is occurring underneath water  
2 bodies. Because, in New Hampshire and New  
3 England, we've had a long history of mills and  
4 technology along our riverways, we do have  
5 heavy metals that are now trapped in the  
6 sediments. And we know that there is a strong  
7 risk that, when vibration occurs or a  
8 disturbance, that these heavy metals can be  
9 released into the water column, which could  
10 then endanger drinking water supplies of  
11 communities that are downstream, and, of  
12 course, outside our borders into Massachusetts.

13 The last thing that I'd like to  
14 mention is that, in light of the massive  
15 increase in accidents and incidents with gas  
16 pipelines nationwide, we have actually seen  
17 that the number of these rates of accidents and  
18 incidents are now equivalent to the rate of  
19 accidents and incidents prior to 1940. Because  
20 of that, because of that national concern,  
21 PHMSA, Pipeline Hazardous Material Safety  
22 Administration, in conjunction with the  
23 Pipeline Safety Trust, has been working for  
24 perhaps half a year now on gaining public



1           comments relative to reviewing the standards  
2           and rules of PHMSA that have not been altered  
3           since 1977.

4                       I do know that these new rules are  
5           now under public comment, and the comment  
6           period for that ends on July 7th. So, I am  
7           interested in asking if indeed there will be  
8           some interface between you folks being able to  
9           review those new rules and potential  
10          application to our SEC rules?

11                      So, I, obviously, would like to see  
12          if those rules from PHMSA could be somehow  
13          articulated in this new ruling with the SEC, to  
14          make sure that the safety considerations are of  
15          the highest quality that we are looking for  
16          here in New Hampshire.

17                      So, I thank you very much. And I  
18          will be providing these written comments to you  
19          before the 22nd.

20                      CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Thank you.

21                      MS. STEED MAWSON: Thank you kindly.

22                      CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Jeffrey Scott.

23          I believe that's the last blue slip we have.

24                      MR. J. SCOTT: Thank you. There's a

1 lot of smart people in this room, and I have  
2 nothing new to add to their comments.

3 But I would like to offer a different  
4 comment. I live in Chesterfield, New  
5 Hampshire. I'm about twenty miles away from  
6 where the proposed pipeline would be going  
7 through. We've heard the term "NIMBY" often  
8 used by Kinder Morgan and Tennessee Gas. I'm  
9 not a NIMBY. I'm twenty miles away. And there  
10 are many of us in this state and the  
11 surrounding area who are not affected directly  
12 by this pipeline who are opposed to this  
13 pipeline.

14 Again, this is not relative, but I  
15 want the SEC to understand that there are many  
16 of us that are opposed to this pipeline. And I  
17 stand right here or sit here right now in  
18 concert with everybody that spoke today, in  
19 agreement with everything that they said.

20 Thank you.

21 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. That  
22 is the end of the public comments for this  
23 public comment hearing. As a number of people  
24 have noted, as I noted at the beginning, and

1 Ms. Hoffman said as well, we'll be accepting  
2 written comments through June 22nd.

3 Before we leave this room, we're  
4 going to see if we can identify a date and time  
5 when we can meet to consider the oral and  
6 written comments that we have received. So,  
7 we're going to go off the record to do that, to  
8 have everybody pull out their calendars and do  
9 that. Let's go off the record.

10 *[Off-the-record discussion*  
11 *ensued.]*

12 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right.  
13 Let's go back on the record. All right. We've  
14 had an off-the-record discussion about  
15 availability of both the facility and people to  
16 be here. And we've settled on Thursday,  
17 June 30th, at 10:00 a.m. It will either be in  
18 this room or some other room in this building,  
19 but we'll see what we -- where we can arrange  
20 that.

21 Between now and then, we will receive  
22 written comments. Everybody will have an  
23 opportunity to review them. We'll have a  
24 transcript of this. We'll have whatever other

1           comments were submitted that people can review,  
2           because I know some people alluded to earlier  
3           submissions. And, at that meeting, we will  
4           need to agree on -- agree and vote on specific  
5           language to submit to the rules folks on the  
6           other side of the hill to comply with our  
7           statutory obligation.

8                        Is there any other business we need  
9           to transact this morning, Ms. Monroe?

10                   ADMINISTRATOR MONROE: No.

11                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. I'll  
12           entertain a motion to adjourn.

13                   CMSR. SCOTT: So moved.

14                   CMSR. BAILEY: Second.

15                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All in favor say  
16           "aye"?

17                                *[Multiple members indicating*  
18                                *"aye".]*

19                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Any opposed?

20                                *[No verbal response.]*

21                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: We are  
22           adjourned.

23                                        ***(Whereupon the Public Hearing***  
24                                        ***was adjourned at 10:15 a.m.)***