

DELAWARE TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE MEETING

PROPOSED PENNEAST :
PIPELINE DISCUSSION :
_____ :

**TRANSCRIPT OF
PROCEEDINGS**

**Place: Delaware Township
Elementary School
Sergeantsville, NJ**

Date: September 29, 2014

B E F O R E:

DELAWARE TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE

A P P E A R A N C E S:

KEN NOVAK - MAYOR - DELAWARE TOWNSHIP
ROGER LOCANDRO - COMMITTEE MEMBER
KRISTIN MCCARTHY - COMMITTEE MEMBER
JOE VOCKE - COMMITTEE MEMBER

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1 (Pipeline discussion begins)

2 MR. NOVAK: At this time I'm going to introduce the
3 spokesperson for PennEast, and she'll introduce everybody else. This is Alisa
4 Harris. (Indiscernible) a presentation for about 15 minutes, and then we're going
5 to have questions. So --

6 MR. LOCANDRO: I'm (indiscernible). You know, I have to
7 recuse myself. I have six properties involved in this so I'm going to the
8 (indiscernible).

9 MR. NOVAK: All right, Roger has recused himself, and we'll go
10 from there.

11 MS. HARRIS: Okay. Thank you. My name is Alisa Harris, and
12 I'm from the PennEast Pipeline Project. I want to introduce you to my colleagues
13 that will be answering some of your questions this evening. First I'd like to
14 introduce you to -- I don't want to miss anybody, I'll do this in order. Bernie
15 Holcomb (phonetic). He is a consultant working with us on this project. I've
16 worked with Bernie for a number of years on several different projects. When
17 you have questions tonight about the FERC process, the factors that we
18 considered along the proposed pipeline project and some of the other details
19 regarding environmental regulations, Bernie will be helping us with those issues.

20 Tony Cox (phonetic). I worked with Cox -- we worked together at
21 UGI Energy Services. He is the project manager for this project. He's worked
22 with all of the other member companies, the sponsor companies that make up
23 PennEast Pipeline. Tony has a lot of years of experience by working with utilities
24 or distribution companies and can answer a lot of your questions tonight about
25 how the partners came together, what resources they're bringing to this project,

1 and how this project benefits New Jersey consumers as well as Pennsylvania
2 consumers.

3 Next is Dante. Some of you may know Dante from a meeting last
4 week. He is our project engineer. Also has experience working with the
5 distribution companies and Spirit and a number of our pipeline projects in
6 Pennsylvania.

7 And then also you have -- what's your name again? Jack Herbert
8 (phonetic)?

9 Jack is our colleague from New Jersey Resources. He's been
10 working with us from the very beginning of this project and can answer a lot of
11 questions, many of the questions that we anticipate about the impact and the
12 benefit to New Jersey consumers and why his company, along with some of the
13 other New Jersey companies, are investing in this project.

14 I also want to ask a colleague, Kevin Lyna (phonetic), to raise his
15 hand. Kevin is here representing Elizabethtown Gas. It's probably the local
16 distribution company that you're most familiar with. We have his information,
17 contact information on one of the PowerPoint slides that I'm going to share with
18 you a little bit later. If you want more information about how your residents or
19 business could get access to natural gas going forward, Kevin is the gentleman
20 that you would reach out to. And, again, his contact information is on a slide.

21 I'm going to take the next 10, 15 minutes giving you the basics
22 about the pipeline project, and after that we will open ourselves or avail ourselves
23 to questions that you have.

24 UNIDENTIFIED: We're going to be within the allotted time.

25 MR. NOVAK: All right. Just give me a second. In the back

1 there in the bleachers, can everybody hear her?

2 THE AUDIENCE: Yes.

3 MR. NOVAK: All right. I just want to make sure. Thank you.

4 MS. HARRIS: Okay. When we prepared this, we had a meeting
5 in another part of New Jersey like (indiscernible) , so some of you may have seen
6 this PowerPoint presentation already. One of the lessons that we learned was to
7 make it specific to the municipality that we're visiting as much as possible. So it
8 may be a little different, and I made it a little bit more tailored for Delaware
9 Township.

10 Bernie, thank you.

11 As I mentioned, our pipeline budget sponsors are listed here, AGL
12 Resources, New Jersey Resources Pipeline Company, PSEG Power, and South
13 Jersey Industries, and then UGI Energy Services. All of the companies have
14 receivers here in New Jersey.

15 The pipeline project that we're proposing today is approximately
16 100 miles, more like 105 to date. That could change, and we'll talk a little bit
17 about that later. It is proposed for a 30-inch pipeline. We are still seeing interest
18 from other shippers or potential shippers, so just in the spirit of full disclosure,
19 we could be looking at increasing it from a 30 inch to a 36 inch. But, again, these
20 are things we're still working on. It's still the very early stages.

21 It is a nearly one-billion dollar investment, and this is some of the
22 specific information that we had last week. But after working with our council,
23 which is more familiar with the tax system or structure here in New Jersey, we
24 were able to determine the tax base or the amount of tax that would be assessed
25 for your local municipality. So for the first five years of the project, once it goes

1 into operation, we're looking at five -- 5.2 million dollars going to Delaware
2 Township in property taxes.

3 As I mentioned before, we are -- we had an open season. That's
4 the very beginning process, and that's a process where we open up the project to
5 post-project to, you know, different potential users of natural gas, and we say if
6 we build this project, would you be interested in getting gas, natural gas or using
7 capacity from this pipeline project. It's a very important step in the process
8 because it tells FERC that there's a real need -- there's really a need for more
9 infrastructure, and it kind of supports that we're not just building this pipeline for
10 the heck of it.

11 We saw a tremendous response and had a very successful outcome,
12 and again, as the phone calls are still coming in and people still want to get
13 natural gas to their consumers or to their end users, we're looking at a pipeline
14 project delivering about one BCF of gas. That just kind of puts it in context
15 because we don't normally talk about BCF. That's enough gas, actually, fuel, 4.7-
16 million dollars.

17 During the construction project, which would probably take about
18 10 months, we're looking at employing 2,000 (indiscernible) jobs. I will say that
19 it is temporary. There will be a much smaller amount long-term for longer
20 training, inspection of the pipeline, and maybe operation of a pressure station, but
21 for that -- depending on the period, we're looking at 2,000 jobs (indiscernible).
22 Not all.

23 Now that doesn't account for all the indirect jobs, and I will take a
24 moment just to tell you. We've gotten calls from people that are looking -- that's
25 looking for employment. We've had people that call me from -- that -- that

1 operate hotels that say we have the best facilities for your workers, so when we
2 talk about (indiscernible) , please don't forget that there's a ripple to jobs, hotels,
3 restaurants, and the like.

4 FERC; okay the need for new infrastructure. The locally produced
5 natural gas in the northern part of Pennsylvania, it is clearly needed here in
6 Pennsylvania. You saw that as I mentioned during open season process. Here in
7 New Jersey what we've heard from talking to our -- our partners over the last six
8 months is that the infrastructure has not kept pace with the supply here in New
9 Jersey.

10 The -- a significant amount of pipeline capacity that's been signed
11 up for during the open season, again, that would be used by local distribution
12 companies here in New Jersey. I want to stress none of this pipeline -- none of
13 this natural gas capacity is planned to go to New England states. It's not designed
14 to be exported to Japan or to China. I've heard some of that misinformation here.

15 Again, the pipeline project will support New Jersey's Energy
16 Master Plan. It will -- again, we talk about accommodating -- contributing to the
17 economy. Clearly there is the need to provide more gas supply, diversity of fuel
18 mix, and also for some of the native (indiscernible) and electric generating units,
19 this natural gas (indiscernible) for least cost.

20 All right. Proposed route. I'm going to slow it down a little bit
21 here. What we have a is a proposed route. When we first start designing the
22 route, we have to determine that, again, there's a few factors, but where we will be
23 initially receiving the gas. That's your point A. and then at the bottom is, you
24 know, the last point where you would interconnect, typically in most cases it's
25 with an interstate pipeline. But in this case we're starting up in Luzerne County

1 and terminating over here in Mercer County. In between, there are a number of
2 delivery points, and, again, based on that open season. So these are entities,
3 whether it's local distribution companies or electric (indiscernible) units that have
4 raised their hand and said we would like to get gas for our customers or for our
5 units. So you have your Point A. You have some requested delivery points along
6 the way. Here in New Jersey there are four. And then you have our end point in
7 Mercer County.

8 This is -- this is where it gets difficult for us to explain. Right now
9 -- we'll talk about this a little bit later -- but right now we have this proposed route.
10 Since we created this first route, we have gotten information from the federal
11 agencies, state agencies, local agencies. I may have talked to some of you here in
12 the room. Some of those agencies have given us advice already how to reroute
13 the project to avoid or minimize impact to certain beaches. And Bernie will talk
14 more about that list of beaches. So I have to tell you I say proposed, and I mean
15 proposed, because already we could probably point to where we've gotten certain
16 information and decided this isn't the best location for the route.

17 The process of certain initiatives, which is some of you have
18 received letters already from Land Services or (indiscernible) requesting the
19 opportunity to come on your property and to survey it. We're looking at, like I
20 said, it's over (indiscernible) , but we could be looking for archeological
21 information. We could be looking for certain soils . We may be looking for
22 certain topography. We'll be looking at whether or not you have a structure that
23 originally when we did apply there we didn't see but, you know, since then you
24 built a barn or rebuilt a structure.

25 The survey process allows us to come on your property and

1 confirm and delineate certain things that would either say this is a good spot for
2 us to consider or not a good place for us to consider. And that's where we are
3 now. We have started some of the first survey work, and, again, as we get this
4 information, our people are out there every day. As they come back from the
5 field, they share that information with Bernie and other engineers, water
6 biologists, archeologists, and they start looking at how do you move that route.
7 So I just want to stress that when we say here's the proposed route, that route is
8 literally changing every day.

9 The FERC process; some of you should have gotten, or hopefully
10 most everyone has gotten a -- an org chart, which kind of shows you the major
11 steps and the milestones in the FERC process. This is a FERC jurisdictional
12 pipeline, interstate pipeline. There is a very prescriptive process that we have to
13 go through in order for FERC to be able to review the project and make an
14 ultimate decision whether or not it should be permanent. These are some of the
15 milestones that you'll see on that handout if you received it in the back.

16 Again, we haven't even started the first bullet here. We're
17 expecting to submit our pre-file application around October 1. Then there is
18 (indiscernible) 14 days in which FERC will decide whether or not they accept the
19 project. If they do, they will give us the docket number. That is the point in
20 which this becomes a real proposed project. That's the point where if you, as a
21 landowner, you as a township official, if you want to find out about the project, all
22 the letters that have been submitted, how you can get involved, where the open
23 houses, those open meetings will take place, all of that information will be
24 centralized on the FERC website. And we will make sure, once we get a docket
25 number, we will be issuing some type of correspondence, whether it's a website or

1 a press release or something like that, giving you the docket number so that if
2 you need it you can start learning about the process and getting -- getting involved
3 in the process.

4 Shortly after that, you know, I would say within a few days, there
5 will also be an announcement about open houses. Again, this is a required step
6 of the process. Right now we're planning on four open houses. Again, that's a
7 plan. We -- those meetings will take place in areas just like this. It's an
8 independent forum for you to come in and to visit the -- a table or booth about
9 safety. If you're a landowner you can actually talk to Dante, say here's my house,
10 here's what I'm concerned about. This is what I don't want. There is a table about
11 -- say -- you know, so any condition, construction, restoration, there's someone
12 there, an expert, whether it's UGI Energy Services or one of our consultants that
13 can talk to you pretty much one on one and work with you -- you know, work
14 with you through the process and answer your questions.

15 I will say the focus of the meetings, these are FERC meetings.
16 They are typically on the record, transcribed. FERC will have to -- they're
17 required to respond to all your questions in writing at the end of the process.
18 Again, when, where, and the logistics of those will all be on FERC's website.

19 So I know I'm getting past my time limit. If you have questions
20 about the rest of the process, we'll let you know. The -- the one last thing that I
21 will say about this slide, please note that last quote. There were -- there were
22 many questions last week about the FERC process. And I don't want to be in a
23 position where I'm trying to -- it appears that I'm trying to convince you what
24 exactly is in the FERC process. This document on FERC's website is very helpful,
25 not only to landowners, but to (indiscernible) and people in the community.

1 So I would just point out that interstate natural gas facility owned by
2 (indiscernible). We'll walk you through the process. It's a very good document.

3 I mentioned earlier we haven't submitted the pre-file application
4 yet. We're hoping to do that in the next couple of weeks. Open houses will take
5 place soon after that. The next major milestone will be around July 2015, and
6 that's when we actually file our formal application. So far, except for open season,
7 the meetings that we've been attending in New Jersey, we're going to attend some
8 in Pennsylvania as well, going through the extra step of, you know, getting out
9 there early, that's all been voluntary. But, in July 2015 is really when, you know,
10 that's the point where we'll submit application.

11 This (indiscernible) and all the way through July 2015 is our
12 opportunity to hear you about what you think the impacts are going to be, what
13 things we should try to avoid to minimize and mitigate. .

14 If all goes well, FERC will issue a decision around December of
15 2016, yea or nay. If it is yea, then the next milestone would be construction and,
16 again, if all goes well, we'll be able to make the pipeline operational somewhere
17 around the winter season, so just before the winter season in 2017. So it's a very
18 long process. And remember, we still haven't even started the process.

19 I mentioned a lot of this already. I will tell you one thing I would
20 like to stress on here is the right of way agreements. Please note that does not
21 give us permission to finally use your land for the pipeline. Again, this just is a
22 step that allows us to go on and conduct the various controls, conduct the -- the
23 surveys for the studies.

24 Construction and restoration; we've heard from a -- a number of
25 people that had concerns about farmland preservation and restoring on their site of

1 their land after construction. I can tell you UGI Energy Services is very
2 committed to make sure that whatever use you have right now, and I can tell you,
3 please don't think they're going to be knocking down buildings and construction.
4 You -- if you're using your land for farmland preservation or for active farming
5 right now, there is very little impact to your land after we're done. And my only
6 concern -- my only shortfall is that I didn't bring the pictures. But going forward I
7 will make sure you can see a farmland or a farm field before, during construction,
8 and after restoration, and -- and that will be forthcoming.

9 Again, I mentioned construction's seven to 10 months. Of course
10 with the route we're proposing right now, there's a number of factors that could
11 change that. Really informally that's seven to -- to 10 months. We will talk about
12 probably tonight a few exceptions. You cannot plant trees, so, yes, we will fell
13 trees, we will try -- if you have trees on the permanent right of way that we decide
14 on, that is one area, one thing that we do not allow you to plant trees or structures
15 because -- for a number a reasons, but we'll talk about (indiscernible) ,
16 maintenance, and so forth.

17 Pipeline safety; we've received a lot of questions about this last
18 night, but I can tell you it is -- moving natural gas through a pipeline is still the
19 safest mode of transportation of that source. As you can see, I, you know, people
20 -- I won't -- I -- I won't kind of behind the eight ball. People brought up instances.
21 I can tell you going back looking at every one of the examples that came up last
22 week dealt with, you know, a different scenario. We're talking about the whole of
23 distribution pipeline for a third party, used the (indiscernible) and there was an
24 incident. It's very important based on the -- the -- the safety, what we know about
25 safety and what we've learned from both the local distribution companies and

1 other pipelines, you know, the larger interstate pipelines, we have learned a
2 tremendous amount of information, and so we put things in place to make sure
3 that the number of instances has decreased by at least an exorbitant number.

4 So I would say for the last 20 years, most of the instances, and --
5 and I -- I do encourage you to do some research, (indiscernible) third parties not
6 following -- not knowing, education what to do around pipelines, working around
7 certain pipelines and smaller pipelines, and just having -- having an accident.
8 There's some more information in there.

9 Bernie, if I -- I'm trying to hurry up there.

10 Through Q and A we can give you more specifics about that
11 because as I've mentioned, we've gone -- we've (indiscernible) at understanding
12 pipelines, certain behavior around pipeline, so what we've done is we've put some
13 things in place based on (indiscernible) requirements, and I can tell you UGI
14 Energy Services, as well as some of our partner companies, tend to go above and
15 beyond, even adhere to (indiscernible) to regulations as it relates to safety for a
16 pipeline.

17 But you have continuous monitoring, we have technology that we
18 use, real-time. We're constantly looking at the flow of the gas through the
19 pipeline. (Indiscernible) for us, so it helps us do a couple of things. So we have
20 real-time monitoring, someone at gas control looking at the flows and pressures.
21 We also do on-the-ground surveys. We also have other instrumentation, and we
22 also, from time to time, do (indiscernible). But Dante will share more about that.

23 Bernie?

24 Okay. So I mentioned earlier Kevin Lyna is here. I don't see his
25 contact information on the back. So what we're going to do is if you -- and we

1 probably have some people here that we've communicated through this email
2 account. Answers@penneastpipeline, we respond to that email account within,
3 worst-case scenario, 12 hours. Some of you have sent emails to that, and we've
4 gotten back to you in five minutes. So I assure you, I may challenge you -- I
5 would challenge someone to say that we're not responsive through that email
6 account. So if you have specific questions about getting natural gas, here
7 Elizabethtown area, please use that -- use that email account. If you have any --
8 and I would just say maybe in the subject line Etown Gas. But if you have any
9 other questions after tonight, and trust me, I spent most of the morning answering
10 a lot of the questions along with my team, please use that email account. If it's on
11 a weekend, I assure you by Monday morning you're going to get a response.

12 We also have a dedicated toll-free number that you can call. We
13 man that every day. You'll leave a message, and, again, someone will call you,
14 worst-case scenario, 24 hours or Monday if you call them Saturday. And I would
15 also urge you and encourage you to visit the -- the website fairly often. As we get
16 questions that may seem unique or timely, we try to update the website with that
17 information. We spent a lot of time over in Hopewell Township last week, and
18 we received a lot of unique questions, and I just received (indiscernible) --
19 actually they just submitted (indiscernible) , but we will soon be responding to all
20 those questions. So, again, the website will be a wonderful repository if you don't
21 want to go to the Hopewell Township site and you want to come directly to our
22 site. But we'll -- we'll keep everything updated on open houses, scoping meetings,
23 frequently asked questions, and other factoids about the project.

24 So with that, I think we're done.

25 MR. NOVAK: All right. (Indiscernible). I'm going to lay

1 some house rules down. What we need you to do if you're going to ask a
2 question is to come up to the podium here. What I'm going to ask first, we'll take
3 five people standing at a time. In the middle we'll start with the person in the
4 circle. We'll have five people going back. After the first five people ask their
5 questions, I do have students from Delaware Township that did want to ask some
6 questions, so I am going to put them up six, seven, eight and nine so they can ask
7 their questions. (Indiscernible).

8 The topic's got to be on the pipeline. The topic's got to be on
9 Delaware Township. I mean, I don't want (indiscernible), so please address the
10 issues. Also, keep your question to within three minutes, and we will also ask that
11 the answers try to stay within three minutes, but if it gets to be a difficult answer,
12 it might go a little over.

13 So I think that's the ground rules. And like I said, when you do
14 come up to ask your questions, (indiscernible) , you do need to state your name,
15 and you need to spell it for us because we do need to put it on the record. So it's
16 very important that you do that. If you don't do that, we're going to have to stop
17 you to get that on the record.

18 All right. So is there -- (indiscernible) circle, come on up, and
19 everybody else line up around the circle back. But just give me the five to start
20 with please. Go ahead. Right here.

21 MS. VOIGT: (Indiscernible).

22 Hello? Nicole V-o-i-g-t -- hello. Is it working? Okay. can you
23 hear me now?

24 THE AUDIENCE: Yes.

1 MS. VOIGT: Nicole V-o-i-g-t. I'm involved with the Citizens
2 Against the Pipeline Organization. I'm also a local resident of Delaware
3 Township and a local attorney. I have been having plenty of opportunities to
4 submit a lot of information and comments (indiscernible) process, so I'm going --
5 if I may have a chance to speak (indiscernible). But I have plenty of concern
6 about a comment that you made that I thought, if I heard you correctly, was
7 inaccurate. I thought I heard you say that the right-of-way agreements were just
8 for accessing properties for surveying purposes.

9 MS. HARRIS: Can you -- I don't --

10 MS. VOIGT: I -- I heard you say that the right-of-way agreements
11 (indiscernible) , right-of-way agreements, I thought you commented that those
12 were just for the purpose of surveying.

13 MS. HARRIS: Okay.

14 MS. VOIGT: That's -- that's an inaccurate comment. If somebody
15 is into negotiating the right-of-way agreements, sometimes those are actually the
16 very easements themselves, which grant permission for laying and servicing the
17 pipeline. So I -- I just wanted you to clarify that for the record that the right-of-
18 way agreements are not for surveying necessarily. They're also for the title and
19 used for accessing land and the pipeline easement itself.

20 MS. HARRIS: For this project, the survey requests that -- that
21 landowners are looking at right now, for survey -- survey permission only.
22 Survey permissions only. We will be using another document down the road to
23 get permission for temporary access to that property.

24 MS. VOIGT: Understood. Just the way that it was represented, I
25 want to make sure it's clear to everybody that the right of way agreement is not

1 necessarily just for survey purposes.

2 MS. HARRIS: For this project it is. We use two separate
3 documents.

4 MS. VOIGT: Okay. But can you go to Slide Number 7, please?
5 Can you -- can we Slide Number 7?

6 UNIDENTIFIED: Yeah. You're correct. There's a survey
7 agreement that is out there. Yes, it is a statement, and after we get into the
8 process of the right of way agreement, if, you know, the project goes forward and
9 they're going to pay us a lease covenant (indiscernible). Two steps.

10 MR. NOVAK: All right. Hold on one second.

11 When you speak, everybody speaks, you've got to say your name.

12 UNIDENTIFIED: Okay.

13 MR. NOVAK: You don't need to spell it, but just say your name.
14 Just say your names for the transcript.

15 UNIDENTIFIED: Okay.

16 MR. NOVAK: All right. Tommy.

17 MR. MICHALAENKO: Tom M-i-c-h-a-l-a-e-n-k-o. I have a
18 couple of questions . First, what makes you think you have the right to come on
19 somebody's place for free and survey their land?

20 MR. HOLCOMB: Okay, again, this is Bernie -- Bernie Holcomb.
21 For the survey process up front, we're asking -- request for permission to go on
22 there and observe whether you've got any wildlife habitat type of land use.

23 MR. MICHALAENKO: That isn't what I asked. I said why do
24 you think you have permission to come on somebody's property free without
25 paying?

1 MR. HOLCOMB: For the -- when you see the right-of-way
2 agreement, that is paid for as you would go forward.

3 MR. MICHALAENKO: But you're still not answering that
4 question.

5 MS. HARRIS: For permanent right of way, we will be providing
6 some compensation to use your land.

7 MR. MICHALAENKO: No. If you -- if you want to go on
8 somebody's land, if I want to pay for a survey, then I have to pay. You want to
9 come on for free, and that's not acceptable.

10 MR. HOLCOMB: Okay. This, again, is Bernie Holcomb. The
11 survey consists of a variety of different factors. One, we're looking to see if there
12 are any (indiscernible) wetland resources on the property. The location of
13 wetlands would be delineated in -- picked up in the GPS. We're looking to see if
14 there's cultural or historic resources that are identified on the property. We're
15 looking at the types of land use. We have looked and consulted with different
16 regulatory agencies from the US Fish and Wildlife, National Fisheries Service,
17 the different state agencies for rare, threatened and endangered species. Known
18 habitats that are in the area and we try to identify if the habitat is present. If the
19 habitat is present, then we'll discuss with the agencies doing the formal survey the
20 different types of protocols for the individual species.

21 MR. NOVAK: All right. Tom, I'm going to have to cut you. You
22 can come back up. I think everybody needs to come up first but then you can
23 come on back.

24 MR. BRADLEY: John Bradley (phonetic) , 84 Sanford Road,
25 Stockton, New Jersey. It was Slide 4 that you showed the proposed route

1 everyone's referencing. My question to you is based on the explosion in
2 (indiscernible) in eastern Pennsylvania, they talk about a kill zone. And I wonder
3 if you can identify the width of the kill zone when the pipeline is closed
4 (indiscernible) houses close to the proposed pipeline.

5 MS. HARRIS: I'll have to get back to you with that information.

6 MR. BRADLEY: Can you please say a place and a time when we
7 will get that answer? (Indiscernible).

8 MS. HARRIS: I will commit to within two weeks answering all
9 the questions that -- once we get -- what we've done before is the township has
10 given us a list of the questions. Tonight this meeting is being transcribed. Once
11 we get that information, we will answer any questions that aren't addressed
12 tonight.

13 UNIDENTIFIED: Within two weeks.

14 MS. HARRIS: Well, I don't know when I'm going to get the
15 transcripts.

16 MR. COLLINS: Thank you for the opportunity to ask you some
17 questions. My name is Ken Collins, K-e-n then C-o-l-l-i-n-s. And my question, I
18 just have one question, and maybe a follow up if I get it. And my question is
19 where will the nearest pressure station of this pipeline -- ouch --

20 MS. HARRIS: Where what?

21 MR. NOVAK: The question was --

22 MR. COLLINS: Where will the nearest pressure station be
23 (indiscernible) build that?

24 MS. HARRIS: Here in New Jersey? So the question --

25 MR. D'ALESSANDRO: I'm Dante D'Alessandro . The closest

1 pressure station right now as proposed is in close to
2 (indiscernible) Township.

3 MR. COLLINS: In Pennsylvania. So there wouldn't be a station
4 in New Jersey?

5 MR. D'ALESSANDRO: No, sir.

6 MR. COLLINS: And would (indiscernible) powered gas
7 (indiscernible) facility?

8 MR. D'ALESSANDRO: I believe it's 35,000 (indiscernible).

9 MR. COLLINS: Thirty -- did I hear you right, 35,000?

10 MR. D'ALESSANDRO: Yes. Yes, sir.

11 MR. COLLINS: And you guys know how many tons of toxins
12 that is into the air? (Indiscernible) or will I ever get those figures?

13 MR. D'ALESSANDRO: (Indiscernible).

14 MR. COLLINS: And the communities that you're going to run the
15 gas from -- through should be -- can you please disclose to this community how
16 much toxins you plan for that facility to dump into the air from that plant in
17 Pennsylvania so they don't (indiscernible) with their neighbors?

18 MR. D'ALESSANDRO: I actually don't have the exact numbers
19 yet. (Indiscernible).

20 MR. COLLINS: I mean a 400 horsepower facility that's being
21 proposed in Milford Pennsylvania, and you're proposing one almost four times
22 that size. That's a 9,400 horsepower gas compressor station will emit 46.2 tons of
23 nitrogen oxide per year, 98.3 tons of carbon monoxide, .31 tons of sulfur dioxide,
24 7.62 tons per year particulate matter, 3.4 tons per year (indiscernible) organic

1 compounds, .62 tons per year of hazardous air pollutants, and over 50,000 tons
2 per year of greenhouse gases. (Indiscernible).

3 MR. NOVAK: All right. I -- I'm going to (indiscernible) in
4 between.

5 MS. SERRENTI: Good evening. My name is Tess S-e-r-r-e-n-t-i .
6 I'm a resident of Stockton. And aside from the very well put (indiscernible)
7 made ahead of me, what in your mind, given the presentation (indiscernible), do
8 you believe are the benefits besides the risks (indiscernible) everything else, what
9 do you think that (indiscernible) distribution of the gas to those four locations and
10 employment (indiscernible) as residents. What in specificity do you regard as
11 benefits to each and every one of us (indiscernible)?

12 MR. HERBERT: Jack Herbert with NJR. The benefit of the
13 pipeline (indiscernible).

14 THE AUDIENCE: We can't hear you.

15 MR. HERBERT: The benefit of the pipeline (indiscernible).

16 MR. NOVAK: Let him speak.

17 MR. HERBERT: The benefit of the pipeline to Delaware
18 Township (indiscernible). You also have -- you'll have stable gas prices that will
19 affect your electric rates. Your electric right now is driven by gas. Gas prices are
20 volatile, but (indiscernible). Your electric rates will continue to be volatile
21 despite whatever you're hearing. The overall benefit to Delaware Township,
22 (indiscernible) possibilities in addition to a stable electric rates instead of having
23 (indiscernible).

24 MS. SERRENTI: But we won't get any of the benefits. We're
25 going to get all the negatives, health hazards.

1 MR. HERBERT: Are you an electric customer?

2 MS. SERRENTI: I'm sorry?

3 MR. HERBERT: Are you an electric customer.

4 UNIDENTIFIED: Who cares.

5 MS. SERRENTI: Of course (indiscernible). I didn't ask about
6 being an electric customer. I'm already talking like third-party supply, so and I
7 kind of went solar. That does not answer my question. (Indiscernible). That does
8 not answer my question.

9 MR. NOVAK: All right. Hold on one second. Kristen has a
10 follow-up here to that question.

11 MS. MCCARTHY: I do have a question. On two separate
12 occasions we had a township committee meeting and were specifically told that
13 we would not get gas, and I'm just wondering where now in the last two weeks it
14 has changed.

15 MR. HERBERT: Jack Herbert, NJR. Speaking on behalf of
16 Elizabethtown and PennEast. Elizabethtown can answer this question as well.
17 Elizabethtown is committed to trying to expand their service (Indiscernible).
18 Getting the pipeline should create -- improve feasibility of getting this service in
19 Delaware Township, but it still has to be evaluated. (Indiscernible) best possible
20 way to get gas to this region.

21 MS. MCCARTHY: Since I have the mike I want to ask one more
22 follow up. I (indiscernible) and my understanding there is Elmwood Park
23 residents, which is a fairly dense development, particularly compared to what
24 exists in Delaware Township, on five separate occasions, and they're a half a mile
25 from a hookup, they were denied. So it's unfair, and quite frankly, I think it's a bit

1 disingenuous to the people of this township telling them that they will do a
2 feasibility study and getting in when you have a much more densely populated
3 area than Delaware Township that have been denied for the last 10 years.

4 MR. HERBERT: Yeah. The answer specifically to your question
5 (indiscernible) here in Hunterdon County. (Indiscernible).

6 MR. BURKHOLDER: I just had one -- I have -- (indiscernible).

7 MR. NOVAK: Okay. State your name.

8 MR. BURKHOLDER: Richard Burkholder, (indiscernible) Road,
9 B-u-r-k-h-o-l-d-e-r, and I guess so far I've heard the first question, which wasn't
10 even answered at all, coupled with (indiscernible). So I haven't heard a single
11 (indiscernible). So I'll go back and ask the first question, which is on what basis
12 is someone required to allow you access to their private land? (Indiscernible).
13 On -- on what basis are we required (indiscernible)? Please answer that question
14 because you avoided it when it was asked.

15 MR. D'ALESSANDRO: Dante D'Alessandro. I guess the quick
16 answer to that question is you don't have to grant them access.

17 MR. BURKHOLDER: So you can ask for no reason at all
18 (indiscernible).

19 MR. D'ALESSANDRO: That's right.

20 MR. BURKHOLDER: So (indiscernible).

21 MR. D'ALESSANDRO: Some people do. (Indiscernible).

22 MR. BURKHOLDER: (Indiscernible). What would be your best
23 estimate of what proportion, what percentage of folks here use natural gas as their
24 primary means of heating their home? Anyone want to take a guess? Because I
25 asked this months ago, and the answer was zero. Although, (indiscernible).

1 MR. NOVAK: I'm taking over the meeting here. Excuse me.

2 What -- (indiscernible).

3 MR. BURKHOLDER: I'm asking how many people use natural
4 gas as their primary means for heating their home.

5 MR. NOVAK: Robin Hill does have natural gas in Delaware
6 Township.

7 MR. BURKHOLDER: I'm asking -- my question is what -- could
8 people put their hands up if they use natural gas as their primary means to heat
9 their home.

10 MR. NOVAK: Well, I guess the first -- what has to be first, what
11 residents are from Delaware Township here?

12 MR. BURKHOLDER: Okay. How many people are residents of
13 Delaware Township who use natural gas as a primary means to heat your home?
14 I think I see one. And now (indiscernible) using solar.

15 UNIDENTIFIED: My name is Kevin (indiscernible),
16 Elizabethtown Gas. The answer to your question, we have 109 customers in
17 Delaware Township that use natural gas.

18 MR. BURKHOLDER: That wasn't the question. The question
19 was what proportion of -- how many people here (indiscernible) -- how many
20 people use natural gas as their primary (indiscernible). (Indiscernible).

21 (Indiscernible conversation).

22 MS. WHEATON: Thank you. (Indiscernible). I had one major
23 question.

24 MR. NOVAK: What is your name?

25 MS. WHEATON: Oh, I'm sorry. I'm Pelli Wheaton (phonetic).

1 (Indiscernible). My land is in farmland preservation. I
2 (indiscernible). However, in your wonderful proposal what I hear is there is a yea
3 and a nay case. And a yea and a nay case can be a couple of months, or it can go
4 right to 2015. But I don't see a yea and nay in both corners. I see yea nay is
5 basically you. And this is (indiscernible), I'm sorry. I don't hear this -- I'm one
6 of the -- I don't hear that I have a yea or a nay. I have (indiscernible) and I love
7 the land. And I'm sure there are things that you can find there that I don't actually
8 hear the same thing that you are granting yourselves, which is a very limited yea
9 or nay. And I don't have that right unless I've missed something that you said.
10 That's my question.

11 MS. HARRIS: You have -- as I stated earlier, you have the ability
12 not to allow the system on your property to do the initial survey work. As you go
13 through the process -- again, there will be an opportunity -- let's say you're
14 thinking okay, your property looks like a good site for the pipeline. We would
15 come back to you then and ask for permission again, could we use your property
16 for a permanent right of way. You still have the ability to say no. We will
17 continue through the FERC process. They will look at all the many different
18 factors, all the different research reports. If we meet all of the criteria, the FERC
19 criteria, the U.S. -- the Fish and Wildlife, Pennsylvania and New Jersey DEP, all
20 those different agencies, (indiscernible), at the end of the process (indiscernible)
21 and those resource agencies will make the decision whether or not this project
22 would go through.

23 If FERC makes the decision that we've met all of the criteria, we've
24 met all the standards, and we can move forward with the pipeline, at the end of
25 that process, FERC gives us what's called eminent domain power.

1 (Indiscernible conversation among the audience)

2 MR. NOVAK: Hold on, people.

3 MS. WHEATON: I -- I will not be able to say anything to you
4 except one thing, the yea nay (indiscernible) who have a beautiful pond,
5 purchased, with the purchase of that beautiful pond, and it was confiscated and
6 (indiscernible). So for that you may not touch your pond again. You may not do
7 anything to it. You cannot (indiscernible) in it, and after a while it's pretty
8 obvious that there'll be no water flowing anywhere. And I never was given a yea
9 or a nay, and that is why I'm asking now. Because it actually feels hostile to have
10 someone select and then -- and just, yeah, it's a wonderful place, but I don't have
11 any right to say no thank you?

12 MR. PAPALSKI: Hi. My name is Ray Papalski. P-a-p-a-l-s-k-i.
13 I live on Locktown Flemington Road. I have two daughters. Not to beat a dead
14 horse, but I called Elizabethtown Gas several years ago, last year, three weeks ago
15 to try to get natural gas to my home. I was told (indiscernible) eight miles away
16 from Route 12. There are no immediate plans or long-term plans to ever provide
17 any gas. So my question is what can you do to better give me some assurance that
18 this project is actually going to benefit us in Delaware Township, or we've just got
19 a pipeline that goes through so we have to put up with the eyesore that we're
20 going to get. So I would urge the -- the council to do everything they can to lobby
21 so we get that assurance that we're actually going to benefit from this pipeline
22 here by getting natural gas.

23 MS. KLINK: My name is Kathy Klink, K-l-i-n-k. I'm a teacher
24 here for about 30 years, I've lived in the township for 38, I've been involved with
25 a very inventive environmental project. My question is the natural habitat of

1 Delaware Township. What studies has your company done to ensure and
2 validate that what you restore is actually equal to what existed prior to pipeline
3 construction?

4 MR. HOLCOMB: Bernie Holcomb responding to your question.
5 It -- it goes through a long process. One is the initial identification of the resource,
6 the assessment of the quality of those resources in accordance with the federal,
7 state, county regulations and requirements. Then it goes through the
8 environmental permitting on the federal, state, county, local level. Once we
9 receive approval for the construction, it approves the different types of
10 construction methods that are used. It approves the best-management practices
11 that are used during the construction time period. It also requires that
12 environmental inspectors are on site to ensure that those conditions expressed by
13 the federal, state, county, local agencies are applied consistently during the
14 construction time period.

15 Following construction, it goes through the restoration and the
16 mitigation sequences, and then it is monitored for a minimum of five years by the
17 core of engineers. It is monitored with respect to the conservation districts and
18 Department of Ag until the quality and level of production is equal to or better
19 than what it was before the construction time period.

20 MS. KLINK: And those are available online -- those studies are
21 available online to be (indiscernible)?

22 MR. HOLCOMB: Yes, if you go on the FERC website, you know,
23 if you go through the full life cycle of the project, those --

24 MS. KLINK: I understand the process. I just want to know there
25 are assurances out there.

1 Also about six years ago Delaware Township School
2 Environmental Commission -- Congress -- I'm sorry, not commission -- was
3 started. Over the years this group has accomplished much, trail work, they collect
4 recycling from throughout the school's classrooms. They present environmental
5 programs to younger students. They have done waterway cleanup, and they have
6 done bottle-cap collection. These are this year's officers. I'm going to introduce
7 them to you. Oh, and by the way, (indiscernible). (Indiscernible). Shea -- Anya
8 Baird, Shea Taggert, and Luke Hanna.

9 MS. BAIRD: My name is Anya Baird, B-a-i-r-d. The proposed
10 construction for the PennEast pipeline has potentially serious consequences for
11 New Jersey wildlife. Risks to wildlife can be caused by removal, alteration, and
12 fragmentation of habitat. For example, a box turtle is an organism that lives in
13 both field and woods habitats. Cutting a huge swath through either habitat would
14 be disruptive to the box turtle because the box turtle would not going to be able to
15 find what it needs to survive. How wide will the right-of-way area be?

16 Another -- another concern is for the various streams, rivers, and
17 creeks that the pipeline will intersect. For example, our C-1 creeks are home to
18 the native brook trout and other native organisms. Disturbing these creeks could
19 cause the extinction of these native organisms. What are the safeguards in place
20 to protect these waterways from a potential catastrophic pipeline failure?

21 MR. HOLCOMB: Do you want me to answer the questions one at
22 a time or wait for the group?

23 MR. NOVAK: No. Answer each question.

24 MR. HOLCOMB: Okay. With respect to the width of the right of
25 way, we're looking at a 50-foot permanent right of way for the pipeline following

1 construction. With respect to brook trout and water quality, the construction
2 methodologies that we're exploring and evaluating at this time are what they call
3 dry crossings, dry construction, in order to maintain the integrity of the water.
4 That would be using a flume pipe, a dam (indiscernible), (indiscernible), or
5 horizontal directional (indiscernible), and that way you're not doing an open cut
6 through the moving water during construction so that you can maintain, you know,
7 the oxygen levels, you know, stop the sedimentation from going into the stream
8 systems, and keep the fishery resources intact.

9 MS. KLINK: And what do you do if you hit solid bedrock?

10 MR. HOLCOMB: That, you know, there'll be a geology --

11 MS. KLINK: Because we have creeks with solid bedrock.

12 MR. HOLCOMB: Correct. There's -- one of the reports that's
13 required by FERC is geology. And it would -- we will be mapping the geology as
14 we go along the corridor using, you know, the different databases.

15 (Indiscernible comments by the audience)

16 MR. HOLCOMB: I'm sorry. We will -- one of the resource
17 reports required by FERC is called geology. We will be mapping the geology
18 along the entire proposed pipeline right of way, and we will be doing geo-tactical
19 studies at the different crossings to determine where there is rock present, whether
20 it can be, you know, cut by using what's called (indiscernible) river or whether it
21 can be cut using a four or actual drill that can cross through the rock. It depends
22 on the different types of substrates and, you know, the different qualities of the
23 rock as to the different engineering construction techniques that will be used.

24 MS. KLINK: And, again, these studies are all shown
25 (indiscernible) to the original creek.

1 MR. HOLCOMB: Correct.

2 UNIDENTIFIED: And is the 50 feet on either side, so it's really
3 100 feet?

4 MS. ALLEN: You have to hand her the mike.

5 MR. HOLCOMB: No. The permanent right of way is 50 feet.

6 UNIDENTIFIED: And is that increased --

7 MS. ALLEN: You --

8 MR. NOVAK: (Indiscernible) apologize, but we've got to keep
9 going here.

10 MR. TAGGERT: Hi, my name is Shea Taggart, T-a-g-g-e-r-t.

11 Marshes and wetlands are found along waterways in Delaware Township. These
12 habitats are home to a big diversity of vegetation. This large diversity of
13 vegetation supports many organisms. In particular, this is the migration season.
14 On a recent birding trip, our Delaware Township School Birding Club was able to
15 record three uncommon birds to our area, a broadwing hawk, a black poll warbler,
16 and a yellow bellied sapsucker. We were able to see them because of the
17 preserved habitat.

18 Separating or dividing any of these habitats creates fragmentation,
19 making it less available for the native organisms that belong here to survive.

20 What safeguards do you have in place to keep these habitats a place for native
21 plants to survive, thus ensuring the survival of animals that use them?

22 MR. HOLCOMB: One of the first steps, as you heard earlier, is
23 we ask permission, we survey for wetlands. All of the wetlands will be surveyed
24 along the corridor. Where we can't get survey permission for access, we will use

1 a combination of aerial photography, mapping, (indiscernible) sensing data,
2 hydric soil mass to map the edge of all wetland resources.

3 For wetland crossings, specific construction practices will be used
4 going across each wetland. One of those that's required by FERC under what's
5 called their Wetland Water Body Procedures is to net down or minimize the
6 construction work area to the maximum extent possible. It also puts constraints
7 on the time line for when you can cross that wetland or water body. So a small
8 wetland or water body -- I'm sorry -- water body less than 10 feet, it's called a
9 minor crossing, and that has to be conducted within a 24-hour period. So, again,
10 you're trying to minimize the lift of the impact, limit the time of disturbance you
11 are in there.

12 In addition, they limit the, you know, activities along where you're
13 referring to, the banks of the streams or the wetlands that, you know, as you're
14 going through them. They use such things as swamp mats, which are timber mats
15 that are about 12 feet long by sixteen foot long that are, you know, linked together
16 so that you put them across the wetland area we're going to be working in to
17 minimize the compression or compaction of soils. And, you know, as you're
18 going along through there, again, so that you can work through that area and
19 minimize the impact, you also take the wetland soils out, and if they're not heavily
20 saturated, you side -- cast them to the side and you keep them segregated from the
21 underlying soils so that all of the organic matter, the seeds, roots, and rise zones
22 within that soil is stockpiled to the side and can be put back into the wetlands
23 following the installation of the pipeline on the time to, you know, make sure the
24 vegetation goes back with the same species.

25 MR. HANNA: My name is Luke Hanna, H-a-n-n-a . Nature's

1 always been an integral part of my life growing up and also a part of the lives
2 of many students of Delaware Township. As younger individuals, the
3 environment will be ours for a much longer time than older people. Because of
4 this, we would like to keep it intact and allow endangered species and even
5 common species to flourish. With the construction of this pipeline, habitats of
6 endangered species, both plants and animals, could be damaged.

7 Delaware Township has many animals ranging in abundance from
8 rare to common. These animals could be endangered indirectly because the
9 habitats of those animals are easily disrupted. What safeguards do you have in
10 place to save the habitats of Delaware Township animals from destruction?

11 The vegetation in Delaware Township is also very fragile. The
12 vegetation is fragile because it can be destroyed a lot easier. The vegetation can
13 be destroyed directly and indirectly; indirectly because the habitat of the
14 vegetation can be destroyed, and directly because the vegetation can be
15 completely destroyed by the construction of this pipeline. What precautions are
16 in place to save the fragile vegetation in Delaware Township?

17 MS. KLINK: (Indiscernible).

18 MR. NOVAK: Thank you all.

19 MS. GOETZ: Hello, my name is Wendy Goetz, G-o-e-t-z. I
20 would like to understand a comment that they made and have someone answer.
21 Down line if this pipeline is built and everything goes through, that wetlands mat,
22 when the pipeline companies come back to do their maintenance, that mat
23 becomes a wood bridge in the wetlands. Now that maintenance also does not
24 have to be permanent. That maintenance just comes in to (indiscernible), and
25 there is no oversight at all on the maintenance of the pipeline in your town. If you

1 would like to join us watching the Milford compressor station up there, they
2 have in Montague a northeast upgraded pipeline (indiscernible) last year. Right
3 now the hill in Montague is being torn apart by just such maintenance. That's my
4 first point.

5 On the back --

6 MR. NOVAK: Just stop you for a second. I mean, we'll have
7 open comment later. I mean, what we want to do right now is have questions so
8 they get answered.

9 MS. GOETZ: Okay. For this particular company, when you go
10 back and do your maintenance, do you utilize those same wetlands mats that are
11 rubber, or are you going in and using -- bringing in two-by-four type bridges in
12 the wetlands?

13 MR. D'ALESSANDRO: Dante D'Alessandro. Typically timber
14 mats will be laid for construction, but they are pulled out after construction is
15 completed so the entire right of way can be restored. And if maintenance will
16 need to be done back in those wetland areas, we would have to come back and re-
17 mat the wetlands, file the permits, do the appropriate and necessary controls for
18 the duration of whatever that maintenance requires.

19 MS. GOETZ: Is that something in particular to this township,
20 because in another township in New Jersey that's not what happened.

21 MR. D'ALESSANDRO: Not that I know of.

22 And if I'm not mistaken, Bernie, isn't that a requirement as far as
23 how -- how we manage wetlands, how to rebuild wetlands structure, we have to
24 have -- indicating what species of plants are planted in the wetland and how to
25 restore the wetlands back to the original condition.

1 MS. GOETZ: I kind of (indiscernible) when I asked the
2 question. My question is why are you not informing just specifically the residents
3 here or anybody that -- that they can become a FERC intervener? So if you
4 follow your map on this page, at the very bottom, you see on the second box up, it
5 says that parties can request FERC to be here decision. They should be informing
6 you, if they are informing you with complete transparency on the FERC process,
7 that when their permit application goes in, you can intervene on the FERC
8 website with this particular docket number and become an intervener. And my
9 question is why have you not explained the complete process?

10 MR. NOVAK: First, the township's -- the township elected leaders
11 act as, arguably, interveners in the process, so, but right. Any individuals can do
12 it, too. So I don't know where your question is going other than that.

13 MS. GOETZ: (Indiscernible).

14 MR. NOVAK: No. (Indiscernible).

15 MS. GOETZ: My three minutes is up?

16 MR. NOVAK: Yes. Thank you.

17 MS. THOMPSON: I'm Lisa Thompson. I live here in Delaware
18 Township. T-h-o-m-p-s-o-n. I have two questions if I may. The first is as you
19 know, we have a nice, sleepy little town here. We've actually got a pretty good
20 turnout here tonight.

21 We have a small professional police department, and an even
22 smaller volunteer fire department. If this pipeline goes in, we are at a significant
23 risk for accidents, explosions, and all sorts of things that can happen. And I just
24 want to make sure, I'm going to ask PennEast that if the pipeline is built, who's
25 paying for the additional training and the additional equipment that our

1 services are going to need to keep us safe?

2 MR. D'ALESSANDRO: This is Dante D'Alessandro. This is --
3 speaking -- speaking from past pipeline projects, we -- the pipeline -- before the
4 pipeline's put into service, we will go out to all the local emergency management,
5 the local (indiscernible), police departments, (indiscernible). We will provide
6 training to them. We will help become involved with the county's EMT
7 departments to talk about how to issue, you know, emergency calls, how to
8 respond to emergency calls, actually have our operational folks involved in
9 emergency calls, how the emergency plan is developed, and all the local
10 (indiscernible) . And we will reach out every year to do a refresher class with all
11 the (indiscernible) and police department. We also typically make (indiscernible)
12 to all the companies twice a year. We understand that there is (indiscernible).
13 (Indiscernible). We recognize that. So we -- we provide -- do provide
14 information to help with that. Not to mention as Alisa mentioned in her -- in her
15 presentation that there's a significant tax benefit to the township (indiscernible)
16 recognizing as part of this problem.

17 MS. MCCARTHY: I actually (indiscernible) very surprised with
18 that number. How did you get that number because we actually asked our tax
19 assessor for those numbers, and he came out with \$400,000 a year, 40,000 goes
20 direct to the municipality. The other money toward, approximately 360,000 to the
21 Delaware Township School, the county, our schools. So 5.2 million.

22 MR. D'ALESSANDRO: Over five years.

23 MS. MCCARTHY: Over five years, but 400,000 (indiscernible),
24 400,000 times five is not 5.2 million.

25 MR. COX: Anthony Cox with PennEast accounting. It should

1 go without saying that the tax code is complicated, but as -- as we attempted to
2 quantify our estimate, we looked at a lot of things and hired the services of
3 outside consultants to help us understand better the tax code and how the
4 application of proper taxes to provide an estimate. It is subject to an assessed
5 dollar amount, so (indiscernible).

6 MS. MCCARTHY: I think it makes a really a big assessment, is
7 more valid. I mean, there's a huge difference, so you -- you know, you can't come
8 here and tell the residents of the township they're going to get five-million dollars.

9 MS. HARRIS: So what we'll do is we'll come to you. We'll
10 bring our consultant to sit down with your tax assessor and they can debate. If a
11 correction is needed, we will put it on the website and we'll make sure you have it.
12 But we will do this together.

13 MR. NOVAK: Can we use your tax assessor (indiscernible)?

14 MS. THOMPSON: I have a second question. Since the news of
15 this reached us, I've been doing a lot of research online into the shale gas
16 extraction processes, and where gas is and what's -- how it comes out of the
17 ground, what happens to it. And from sources that I found online that do not
18 seem to have a direct economic benefit from the fracking industry, the
19 information seems to be that the supply of available gas that we get from fracking
20 is dropping off. In fact, the only still viable, I guess you would kind of say
21 competent gas is Marcellus shale, that all the others are starting to drop off now.
22 So with that in mind, I would like to know what PennEast's long-term plan for
23 this pipeline is. In 10 years what's going to be going through it?

24 MR. COX: Tony Cox with PennEast. I think right now to agree
25 that this (indiscernible) long-term gas, Marcellus is by far not the only reservoir

1 that's producing gas and that's capable. In fact, there are new discoveries being
2 made all the time as technologies improve. Depths of wells are deeper, extraction
3 (indiscernible) and so forth. In fact, in Pennsylvania there are a number of
4 different reservoirs, not just Marcellus, but Utica, Genesia (phonetic), so forth,
5 and there are a number of other (indiscernible) across the country that -- that are
6 being explored. Some are probably more profitable than others in terms of the
7 sufficiency in terms of getting gas out of them.

8 The other thing I would mention is that the long-term viability of
9 Marcellus and Utica, both of which are perpetually -- serve as sources for the
10 pipeline are extremely long lived. We have barely touched the tip of the iceberg
11 in terms of the development of Marcellus. Utica hasn't even been delineated fully.
12 So we are truly looking at generations of supply, not just 10, 20, 30 years.

13 But if the pipeline were to stop receiving natural gas for some
14 reason, the pipeline would be taken out of service and decommissioned.

15 MS. ANASTASIO: Good evening. My name is Paula Anastasio,
16 it's a long last name. A-n-a-s-t-a-s-i-o, and I've come here in two halves, half as a
17 resident and business woman. My first half is I came here in 1986 to raise my son
18 and support us all with clean air and an beautiful environment. How can you
19 guarantee that my son who lives here, and my grandchild, that they will have
20 clean air, same as my son, without (indiscernible).

21 Number two, we talked about wetlands disturbance. The word is
22 violation and disturbance. Any way you cut it, it's a disturbance and violation of
23 lands.

24 Now I'm going to talk to you as a real estate agent for 37 years.
25 How do you guarantee that it will not be a stigma on their land? You cannot,

1 because I sell properties with right of ways and pipelines that are stigmatized
2 and their values are less.

3 Just this week, we have a listing on 519 in Kingwood. There was a
4 nice couple that wanted to buy that house. They looked at the map. They
5 withdrew their offer. That's only the beginning of the fear of the unknown, and
6 how can you ever compensate these people for the loss of the value of their homes?
7 You cannot guarantee that. You (indiscernible) and last forever? Because in the
8 past poor farmers who had to pay for their kids to go to college in their thirties, or
9 twenties, or forties put those pipelines in, put those gas lines in and didn't
10 understand what (indiscernible) in the long run. But the gentleman (indiscernible),
11 you're looking at an educated, experienced township that is unbelievable, that will
12 fight for their children to have what (indiscernible).

13 MR. NOVAK: I'm going to interrupt. When you come up, please
14 make a question. If you're going to state facts do that after the pipeline leaves.
15 We have an open session. So, I mean, please address it as a question for the
16 pipeline.

17 MR. GAGE: I'm Bruce Gage.

18 (Mr. Gage's comments are indiscernible)

19 MS. HARRIS: Sorry, sir. The 4.7 million is -- that number is a
20 calculation based on the amount of capacity that will go through the pipeline and
21 run into the average home.

22 MR. GAGE: That doesn't answer my question.

23 (Mr. Gage's comments are indiscernible)

24 MS. HARRIS: The response we gave earlier about Elizabethtown
25 Gas wanting to extend service to Mercer, Camden, and other counties here in

1 in New Jersey is -- is the answer.

2 MR. GAGE: Okay.

3 (Mr. Gage's comments are indiscernible)

4 MR. COX: Can you repeat the last part of your question?

5 MR. GAGE: (Mr. Gage's comments are indiscernible)

6 MR. COX: I think it's important, first of all, to -- to -- when we
7 talk about the -- the 4.7 million, that's -- that's over the -- that's an opportunity to
8 try to quantify one BCF per day means in terms of gas. That's how much it could
9 be. It's not to suggest in any way that we're proposing that all 4.7 million people
10 are all going to all of the sudden start to use gas that didn't use it today. What
11 we're talking about is marketing gas, and just to put it into perspective,
12 alternatively (indiscernible) could use a fifth of the capacity. A fifth of capacity
13 would be ensuring a fairly large natural gas (indiscernible), a number of which
14 exists in this part of New Jersey on the Delaware River that can power each and
15 every one of your homes today. To ask the same question you asked earlier how
16 many -- the percentage of people here that use natural gas for your homes, that
17 number is very low. And if I ask the question how many people in this audience
18 are using electricity (indiscernible) natural gas, the number would be very, very
19 high. Also --

20 MR. GAGE: (Mr. Gage's comments are indiscernible)

21 MR. COX: And that -- prices for power -- for natural gas are
22 based on supply and demand. It's as simple as that. And the more demand there
23 is, without -- without having more supply, the more the costs will increase. And
24 that's exactly what we saw last winter where there was a -- a shortage of supply,
25 and the -- and demand was at its all-time peak, and we saw power prices and

1 natural gas prices that went on to charge like we've never seen even during
2 Hurricane Katrina.

3 MR. GAGE: So what I realize then is you have no guarantees at
4 all that any of us will benefit financially from this.

5 MR. COX: Well, what I can say is that without pipelines like this,
6 ultimately prices will go higher, and shortages -- and gas will become less
7 available for both power (indiscernible).

8 MR. NOVAK: (Indiscernible). All right. Next question, please.

9 MR. GAROFALINI: (Indiscernible) Garofalini, G-a-r-o-f-a-l-i-n-
10 i . You had a slide that had zero-one percent of transportation taxes which you
11 attributed to the pipeline. What is that based on, the transportation. What is the
12 transportation aspect? (Indiscernible)?

13 UNIDENTIFIED: Vehicles.

14 MR. GAROFALINI: Okay. So you're talking about all vehicles,
15 et cetera, anywhere, any time in a particular year anywhere from over five million
16 to over to over six million traffic accidents in the U.S., so .01 percent says it's
17 going to be over 500, over 600 pipeline accidents per year. Given that that
18 number is over 50 states, by average over 50 states, that means over 10 pipeline
19 accidents per year. And you can't even clarify here what the kill rate would be,
20 (indiscernible) would be, and yet you're rolling it out like .01 percent as if that's
21 good. And yet we're talking about 10 pipeline accidents per year put in near your
22 homes? How many of you (indiscernible) how many of you are willing to go to
23 jail for murder if something like that happens? Raise your hands.

24 (Indiscernible conversation within the audience)

25 MR. THOMPSON: My name is Sam Thompson, the last name

1 is spelled T-h-o-m-p-s-o-n. I'd like to ask a follow up question to what was just
2 asked. You said that many of the accidents in fact are caused -- through pipelines
3 are caused by third-party damage. How many accidents -- pipeline accidents are
4 caused by third-party accidents when there's no pipeline present? Do I need to
5 email my question (indiscernible)?

6 This question I think has been asked with a few different wordings.
7 I would like to know how many people use natural gas to heat their homes there
8 along the proposed route of the pipeline? I understand that you're here for
9 Delaware Township, but I would like to know from its inception to its end, how
10 many people are using natural gas in their homes along that entire pipeline
11 because that's the people that you're going to be encountering in each one of these
12 events as you go forward. Is that true -- also something I need to submit to your
13 -- to your website? Can you get me an answer tomorrow?

14 MR. COX: It obviously -- it obviously depends on -- on the
15 township. Some townships are -- there are thousands, some townships there are
16 not as many.

17 MR. THOMPSON: So can you sum that up?

18 MR. COX: Sure.

19 MR. THOMPSON: Township by township?

20 MR. COX: Certainly.

21 MR. THOMPSON: And what is that number?

22 MR. COX: I don't know what it is off the top of my head. But we
23 know that number.

24 MR. THOMPSON: You do know that number?

25 MR. COX: Yeah.

1 MR. NOVAK: All right. Stand by. We need to move on now.

2 MR. MAY: I'm Ed May, M-a-y. I've got a question and several
3 comments to make. My first question is when you did the tax revenue valuation
4 of 5.2 million over five years, something like that, did you take into consideration
5 the value of the properties are beginning to (indiscernible)? Did you take into
6 consideration that it's preserved property, and that most of the developments that
7 (indiscernible) substantial value (indiscernible). And I guess my point is that
8 we've all invested in the properties as well as the landowners who basically gave
9 up their ability to sell the properties maybe not (indiscernible). (Remainder of Mr.
10 May's comments are indiscernible).

11 MR. NOVAK: Okay. What's -- what's the question? What's the
12 question?

13 MR. MAY: So I just want you to know that (indiscernible).
14 Thank you.

15 MR. TORKELSON: My name is Norman Torkelson and I'm
16 living on 18 Risler Street, Stockton, New Jersey. Last Tuesday in Hopewell
17 Township you were asked if you had considered alternative routes, maybe co-
18 locating with prior -- with other right -- other existing right of ways. For
19 example, it was talked about the Transco Pipeline follows a more environmentally
20 friendly route from Point A to Point B without going through the Delaware
21 watershed. And you said that you'd look into it. Just late last week Diamond
22 Nation, LLC announced that they are -- announced their open season for just such
23 a pipeline to be co-located on the Transco Pipeline.

24 My question is how many pipelines can be co-located within that
25 hundred-foot right of way? We also talked about last week --

1 MR. NOVAK: Let's answer that first question, please.

2 MR. HOLCOMB: I'm Bernie Holcomb. Starting with the
3 environmental and co-locations, we looked at a wide range of co-locations
4 including Transco, electric transmission lines, road, rail, water, any of the lines
5 that were open between the beginning points in Luzerne County, the delivery
6 points in Pennsylvania and delivery points in New Jersey. Oh, and Lockwood
7 Township (phonetic) has been placed on Transco. Transco has put in writing that
8 their existing line is in at capacity, and there is not room because of encroached
9 development along the edge of it. We're only getting into the FERC process. We
10 have gone out and mapped along the Transco line and confirmed there's
11 approximately, because we're still doing surveys and studies on that, on the
12 neighborhood of 19 of the different parameters that we've looked at which have a
13 greater impact by widening the Transco alternative, you know, if you put it along
14 there and you see another route through the area, and those studies are ongoing
15 and will be documented and part of the FERC process as we go forward.

16 MR. TORKELSON: But excuse me, it seems like Diamond
17 Nation's saying that everything went just fine. Are you deciding to go somewhere?

18 Let me move on. How many other pipelines are proposed or in the
19 process in our beautiful Delaware watershed?

20 MR. HOLCOMB: I can answer part of that. There's a number of
21 different interstate pipelines as well as local distribution lines that (indiscernible)
22 local distribution lines that are (indiscernible), but because of the aging
23 infrastructure, where it's older, cast-iron pipe, and that's why it needs to be
24 replaced and upgraded in order to continue the safe delivery of gas. The interstate
25 pipelines are being -- that I'm aware of, I believe there's seven across

1 Pennsylvania and New Jersey that are in different stages of evaluation with
2 FERC. Those are different segments. Some are segments where the pipeline was
3 originally constructed during World War II and, again, they're upgraded for -- to
4 enhance the quality of the pipeline. Others are -- they're looking at capacity for
5 deliveries.

6 MR. NOVAK: All right. I've got to go to the next person. We're
7 limiting it to two questions.

8 MR. WOHL: Larry Wohl, (Indiscernible). Where are we in the
9 process? Where are you in the process? Are you in surveys or are you in
10 evaluating several different pipeline routes? Where are you in regard to Delaware
11 Township?

12 MS. HARRIS: We've looked at a number of different alternative
13 routes. We are conducting surveys, some surveys now. And we're -- so our land
14 divisions are requesting permission to do the surveys.

15 MR. WOHL: So you haven't (indiscernible) the distinct route.

16 MS. HARRIS: No.

17 MR. WOHL: So when -- so when the -- when the -- when the
18 board member who recused himself earlier said that he had six properties that
19 were affected by this, are they (indiscernible) on the pipeline route that you
20 designed, or is it -- (indiscernible)?

21 MS. HARRIS: Are you specifically asking about the gentleman
22 that recused himself?

23 MR. WOHL: I am.

24 MS. HARRIS: I don't know where his properties are. I just don't
25 know.

1 MR. WOHL: So those are on the route of your plan.

2 MS. HARRIS: I'm not sure if he's on the -- the extender line route
3 or if he's (indiscernible).

4 MR. HOLCOMB: Let me see if I can clarify. Again, this is
5 Bernie. When we sent out the letters requesting survey permission, we looked at
6 a corridor. That corridor was 400 foot wide. We contacted all of the landowners
7 along that corridor requesting survey permission so that we could evaluate the
8 potential resources along there and see if -- you know, where it would be able to
9 find the least environmentally damaging, most practicable alternative.

10 We also notified others to that 400-foot corridor, we notified
11 people within 1,000 feet on either side, so east and west, so a total notification of
12 like 2,400 feet of the people/landowners along the route. Some people are -- that
13 were notified were farms. Some people that were notified are just landowners.

14 MR. WOHL: When you made your determination of the route, did
15 you specifically look and, tell me, were the criteria for lands being chosen was
16 lands that were preserved? Was that a priority on the list of properties to be
17 surveyed?

18 MR. HOLCOMB: Yes, it's one of the 50 or so factors that we look
19 at. We reached out --

20 (Indiscernible conversations within the audience)

21 MR. HOLCOMB: I'm sorry. Are you asking whether we
22 evaluated where there was conservation?

23 MR. WOHL: No. I'm asking whether or not you took into
24 consideration, just like you said, there's about 50 -- you have a whole slew of

1 conditions or things to look at, and one of them, I take from your answer, is that
2 if the property is preserved, it may be more suitable for your needs.

3 MR. HOLCOMB: That is not what I said, sir.

4 (Indiscernible conversations within the audience)

5 MR. NOVAK: Just rephrase the question.

6 MR. WOHL: I -- I didn't ask a question. I mean, I (indiscernible).

7 What I was asking (indiscernible) is preservation a quality of the properties that
8 you were choosing for the siting of this pipeline?

9 MS. HARRIS: No. We did not look for preserved farmland and
10 created a line based on that. Does that answer your question?

11 MR. WOHL: But did you take into consideration the value you
12 would have to pay for preserved farmland easements or -- or when you were
13 evaluating -- when you were evaluating how much you would have to pay these
14 individual landowners, were you taking into consideration the fact the land was
15 already de-restricted and preserved in your calculations?

16 MR. HOLCOMB: It was purely environmental. We did nothing
17 to value anything to do with land at this time. What we were looking at is
18 mapping where the resources are. We've gone to the federal, state, and county
19 databases, and we now know where there was conservation lands, the attempt was
20 made to avoid, minimize, and limit impact to those areas which we're going
21 through.

22 MR. WOHL: And I have one more question.

23 MR. NOVAK: Make it quick.

24 MR. WOHL: I -- I've calculated that this municipality utilizes
25 both local, state, and federal funds, and county funds, has utilized about seven-

1 million dollars to preserve land in this municipality and -- and (indiscernible).
2 And I just want to be -- I -- I've not heard anywhere in the process that we as
3 taxpayers, we voted for these -- these taxes and have allocated tax monies for
4 preservation, but we're not getting any reimbursement back. And I just find that
5 that's (indiscernible).

6 MS. SYRNICK: Amy Syrnick, S-y-r-n-i-c-k. (Ms. Syrnick's
7 question is indiscernible)

8 MR. D'ALESSANDRO: This is Dante D'Alessandro.
9 (Indiscernible) that we do restore all the wetlands (indiscernible). We also are
10 working with DEP (indiscernible), sometimes on a scale of three to one.
11 (Indiscernible).

12 MR. SYRNICK: So what I'm asking though, are you improving
13 other sections of New Jersey and --

14 MR. NOVAK: I'm going to have to cut you short. We've got to
15 stay in Delaware Township here and address the issue.

16 MS. SYRNICK: No. What I'm talking about, I'm saying if they
17 can cut through wetlands in Delaware Township and (indiscernible) and restore
18 elsewhere in New Jersey.

19 MR. D'ALESSANDRO: It's in the same location.

20 MS. SYRNICK: Okay.

21 MS. HARRIS: So just quickly. We -- we look at all of the options.
22 We're looking at mitigation, the (indiscernible), the replacement. It is our -- our --
23 our experience that we try to restore and replace within that watershed.

24 MS. SYRNICK: Okay. But within the township?

25 MS. HARRIS: We will try to do that. What we usually do is

1 work -- we'll work with the local township and the state agencies to see what is
2 the better situation. So I won't say it's always because sometimes --

3 MR. NOVAK: I'm sorry. I'm going to have to cut you short.
4 We're going to have to do one question or we'll never get through tonight. We'll
5 be here until tomorrow morning.

6 MR. FLESHER: Good evening. My name is Jerry Flesher, F-l-e-
7 s-h-e-r. I'm a board member of the Sourland Conservancy. We're a citizen's
8 group, and I'm a landowner in East Amwell Township.

9 Ms. Harris, you stated during your presentation that this pipeline is
10 definitely not going to be used to export natural gas. That being the case, will
11 PennEast pledge in writing that no gas that travels through this pipeline will ever
12 be exported outside of the United States?

13 MS. HARRIS: So you can't -- and I'm sure you -- you realize that
14 you can't trace every single molecule. But I can tell you this much.

15 (Audience reacts with indiscernible comments)

16 MR. NOVAK: All right. Finish your answer.

17 MS. HARRIS: This project is not designed to be exporting gas.
18 It's not designed to be -- to travel to anywhere outside the local distribution
19 company.

20 MR. FLESHER: Where's the delivery?

21 MR. NOVAK: Hold on. Hold on. Let her finish, please.

22 MS. HARRIS: Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

23 MR. FLESHER: Thank you.

24 MS. SAYLES: Hi, I'm Carina Sayles, S-a-y-l-e-s, Rosemont. I'm
25 a landowner of a large preserved farm that my family preserved. We've come

1 from many generations. (Indiscernible) for the pipeline, which and also I have
2 a lot of open space (indiscernible) for, I don't know, over 10 years.
3 (Indiscernible).

4 Anyway, my -- I have a question about infrastructure, because I
5 understand that this is more than just a pipeline. It's, like, a facility. So I'd like to
6 know the vents for the Delaware River, how many of those. Because you talked
7 about 10 miles between shutoffs in your presentation. And, again, with a small
8 group of infrastructure, people around here, if something happened and there's no
9 shutoff for 10 miles, that could be, I mean, around here, you know (indiscernible)
10 a problem. So that made me think okay, how many of (indiscernible) for venting
11 are there? You know, what is the space between those, and what is the space
12 between the pumping stations? And the valves that are venting what exactly? Is
13 it true that methane and radon are some of the things that they would be venting
14 out?

15 And also, the second part is the storage. Will there be -- where
16 will the gas be stored? Will you be storing gas along this route, and will you be
17 storing it underground? I had read in some cases it depleted aquifers. They
18 sometimes try to store some of the gas (indiscernible) Delaware Township?

19 MR. D'ALESSANDRO: Dante D'Alessandro. I'll try to answer
20 some of those. Storage, there's no storage facilities planned for this project.
21 Shutoff valves, we're required -- the code is very specific about where a shutoff
22 valve needs to be, but the facility is typically -- the valve itself is on the ground.
23 The above-ground structure is typically in a 25-by-25 square fenced in area that
24 has a bypass valve around it (indiscernible) actuator -- actuated valve. In some
25 cases that valve can have automatic actuation parts, so that we can actually

1 activate it from anywhere.

2 MS. SAYLES: How far apart are those?

3 MR. D'ALESSANDRO: By code -- it -- it -- it depends on how
4 densely populated the areas are, but it can't be any further than 10 miles apart. So
5 10 miles at the most. I believe four miles is the closest they are.

6 MS. SAYLES: Right. If you have a less populated area you're
7 probably going to have them closer together.

8 MR. D'ALESSANDRO: They're further apart.

9 MS. SAYLES: They're further? (Indiscernible). And what is
10 coming out of there? Is it venting -- is there any methane and radon?

11 MR. D'ALESSANDRO: I'm -- I guess I'm a little confused as far
12 as what you're referring to. We don't put any vents on the pipeline itself.

13 MS. SAYLES: You don't.

14 MR. D'ALESSANDRO: No. They're -- there are certain of the
15 pressure stations, they're -- they're -- the process is starting (indiscernible). And
16 that can mean (indiscernible) compressed air or natural gas in that case. But
17 there's -- there's no -- there's no venting that's -- that's designed to come on from
18 the pipeline. So --

19 MS. SAYLES: Okay. So you're saying that there won't be any
20 leakage or any (indiscernible) of dangerous gases, like methane or radon, from
21 this pipeline facility in our township? Because I've seen --

22 MR. D'ALESSANDRO: (Indiscernible) if you've ever
23 (indiscernible) survey. So every year we will be actually traversing a pipeline
24 with sensitive equipment and that can detect leaks, and if there are any that are
25 detected, they will be addressed immediately. But the pipeline is not designed

1 purposely to leak or (indiscernible).

2 MS. SAYLES: Okay. Well, thank you very much. I would just to
3 comment that a lot of people who do sort of construction have said to me when
4 (indiscernible) outside party, at these things as they go during the process of
5 looking and putting them in, and once they're in as you guys know, honestly I
6 think that I'd like to know (indiscernible) from you guys what outside third party
7 will be inspecting things like these leaks and structure and, you know,
8 (indiscernible).

9 MR. KUHLMAN: I promise I'm just holding the map.

10 MS. BACON: My name is Alix Bacon. I live on 15 Reading
11 Road.

12 MR. KUHLMAN: Oh, I have the wrong side.

13 MS. BACON: And I also work at the New Jersey Conservation
14 Foundation. And actually I met with people that work at PennEast to look at
15 these maps. These maps are maps that (indiscernible) non-profits (indiscernible).
16 And what we've done is we've overlaid them on tax maps to show the preserved
17 properties.

18 (Indiscernible discussion among the audience)

19 MS. BACON: So are you really going to tell me all of the -- all
20 the land that's not white is preserved property. The brown land and the green land
21 and the outlined parcels are parcels that we believe the pipeline is going to go on.
22 And you're telling me you haven't targeted the preserved farmland? This is non-
23 precise, disclosed -- disclosure, we did the best we could based on what you have
24 on the Internet. This is the whole pipeline route. So anything that's orange or
25 green, once again, is preserved property. And, I'm sorry, but please tell me

1 again that you did not target preserved lands.

2 Did you -- did you target preserved land? Yes or no?

3 MR. D'ALESSANDRO: This is Dante D'Alessandro. I -- I can
4 tell you that the start of the process was simply using Google Earth to tie Point A
5 to Point B (indiscernible). And without having anything other than the terrain and
6 what we're looking at from an aerial shuttle, that -- that detects that we're going to
7 be looking at areas that were open by (indiscernible) that's -- that might be the
8 case. We've since, though, the route was laid out, and then we started bringing in
9 old databases, (indiscernible), known species, any -- any known (indiscernible)
10 and when we learned about the preserved land and also (indiscernible) going to be
11 some problems.

12 And I can tell you that in recent discussions, to the best that we can,
13 we're -- we're -- we are (indiscernible) and trying to see if there's any way to avoid
14 that if at all possible.

15 MS. BACON: Well, I'm looking at this, and you'll have to move it
16 a lot to avoid preserved property. But this -- this takes me back to the fact, I mean,
17 first of all, if you're doing this big of a project with Google, to start out,
18 information from Google Maps, (indiscernible) taxpayers made a significant
19 investment. We're talking about the taxpayers of New Jersey. We have federal
20 tax money as preserved land. We have county tax money as preserved land. We
21 have money from everyone that's in Delaware Township, many of us here are --
22 (indiscernible) money have put money to preserve these lands.

23 So now my question is to you, (indiscernible) land in Delaware
24 Township just along the line being a seven-million-dollar investment. Here we're
25 looking at five towns. Five times seven, estimate, 35 million? That's the tax

1 payer investment. Then you're looking at the landowners that made a choice to
2 preserve their land because they thought it was the right thing to do, and they
3 were all selling at the low market value to make the deal go through because they
4 wanted to keep their land green for their grandchildren. They wanted to be able to
5 farm it. They wanted the buildings to be undisturbed and the waterways to run
6 clean. And I want to know how you are going to compensate all of these people.

7 MR. HERBERT: This is a process. It -- it's a process. It's not, I
8 mean, that -- I mean --

9 MS. BACON: It's a moving target is what it is.

10 MR. HERBERT: But just keep in mind that the property that we're
11 asking for a right of way on, we're not asking to purchase it. We're just asking to
12 use it.

13 (Indiscernible comments by the audience)

14 MR. HERBERT: You're still going to be able to use the property
15 like you are today. You're able to farm it if you are farming it today. You know,
16 there's a part a (indiscernible) the pipeline is going to prevent. You know, we
17 certainly talk about that and see if there's a way to help (indiscernible) that.

18 MS. BACON: Well, you're talking about (indiscernible).

19 MS. VOIGT: So I waited a long time in line (indiscernible) my
20 question. So I have two. I'd like to ask (indiscernible) permanent landowners in
21 Delaware Township (indiscernible). So regarding the latter, Ms. Carina Sayles
22 asked you a question about underground storage facilities, and I think the way she
23 asked it (indiscernible). So my question for you is I understand that natural gas is
24 stored in underground in aquifers where geology is suitable. I understand that
25 (indiscernible). But if there is no need for storage facilities for natural gas, not

1 just in Delaware Township but in this region where now or in the future if the
2 geology that you do identifies an aquifer is suitable for natural gas storage, would
3 your company or your current company or its affiliate consider seeking to pump
4 natural gas into underground aquifers for storage?

5 MR. COX: As an owner and operator (indiscernible) underground
6 gas storage, and there's somebody who's very familiar with the (indiscernible) and
7 regional needs and things like that, there is not a regional need for (indiscernible).
8 Natural gas (indiscernible) stored values are probably at their all-time low right
9 now. I can speak for UGI. We have no plans. We (indiscernible) gas stored
10 anywhere, particularly not in New Jersey or Pennsylvania.

11 MS. VOIGT: Okay. My second question, there's been a lot of
12 discussion about safety, risk areas, (indiscernible) environment. In the
13 presentation you mentioned the (indiscernible) as part of your justification
14 reducing our reliance on overseas sources of fossil fuels and energy. If we're
15 going to talk about policy, one of the concerns that I have with respect to this
16 entire issue has to do with safety. And if you look at the Professional Research
17 Service 2013, a report entitled "Keeping America's Pipelines Safe and Secure,
18 Key Issues for Congress," by Paul W. Parfomak of the Professional Research
19 Service, he's a specialist in energy and infrastructure policy.

20 He has a few comments that I would like your opinion on with
21 respect to pipeline safety and our big picture here. Especially in light of the
22 availability of safer, non-explosive more sustainable sources of energy, I'd like
23 your consideration (indiscernible), "Oil and gas pipelines locally have been a
24 favored target of terrorists, militant groups, and organized crime." He then goes
25 on to cite over a thousand examples of actual attempts, successful and

1 unsuccessful, of exploding the oil and natural gas pipelines. It continues, "In
2 June 2007, the United States Department of Justice arrested members of a terrorist
3 group planning to attack jet fuel pipelines and storage tanks at JFK International
4 Airport. Natural gas pipelines in British Columbia, Canada were bombed six
5 times between October 2008 and July 2009 by unknown perpetrators. Since
6 September 11, 2001, federal warnings about Al Qaeda have mentioned pipelines
7 specifically as potential terror targets in the United States. In January of 2006,
8 federal authorities acknowledged the discovery of a detailed posting on a website
9 purportedly linked to Al Qaeda that reportedly encouraged attacks, detailed --
10 detailed posting on a website" -- I'm sorry.

11 MR. NOVAK: All right. Let's get to the question.

12 MS. VOIGT: (Indiscernible) U.S. citizens committed of trying to
13 conspire to (indiscernible) to attack (indiscernible) United States.

14 So in light of this, how do you justify the economic benefit against
15 the risk, the big-picture risk, the sensibility of bringing in thousands of miles of
16 pipeline, whether it's for distribution or transmission, beneath our farms, beneath
17 our lands, beneath our schools, how do you justify that? And what's
18 (indiscernible) national security comment on (indiscernible)?

19 MR. COX: National security is obviously a big, big issue, and it's
20 something I think we all take very seriously. In fact, certain pipelines, all -- all
21 forms of energy and the things that we rely on as Americans are -- are critically
22 important and are -- are targets.

23 MS. VOIGT: Solar? Solar?

24 MR. COX: Solar facilities that could be destroyed. There could be a number of
25 different things that -- that can be done. Obviously, (indiscernible)

1 is critical and -- and federal oversight of these things is -- is very critical as well.

2 MS. VOIGT: How are you vigilant about thousands --

3 MR. NOVAK: All right. I think we're going to move to the next
4 question. (Indiscernible), please ask your question.

5 MS. PLUMMER: Hi, my name is Leah Plummer (phonetic). I
6 live on Field Hollow Road, and I have two quick questions. One is
7 (indiscernible) .

8 MS. HARRIS: The -- the -- the permit yes.

9 MS. PLUMMER: The permit. And do landowners have any right
10 to restrict that easement to only this pipeline, to no other use except for the one
11 pipeline (indiscernible)?

12 MS. HARRIS: Yes. So -- so the right of way -- the surveyor
13 permissions and any final right-of-way easements will just be for PennEast
14 pipeline. We do not --

15 MS. PLUMMER: And (indiscernible) pipeline company or
16 (indiscernible).

17 MS. HARRIS: One pipeline. If we wanted to expand that pipeline
18 on your property, we would have to come back to you to get your permission to
19 that.

20 MS. PLUMMER: And do you use eminent domain in that
21 situation also?

22 MS. HARRIS: It would be the same process.

23 MS. PLUMMER: So basically we have no more true rights to
24 restrict the easement, and you can -- you have the right to have a power line along
25 that easement if you wanted it?

1 MS. HARRIS: So is your question that we would transfer our
2 permissions to a -- an electric company so they could put something there? Is that
3 what you're asking?

4 MS. PLUMMER: Well, it's my understanding that you own the
5 easement -- pipeline. (Indiscernible).

6 MS. HARRIS: Specifically for this pipeline project. We do not
7 have -- this final easement will not give us permission to do whatever we want
8 outside the scope of this project.

9 MS. PLUMMER: So it's restricted to a 30 to 36-inch pipeline, and
10 there's no other possibility that it would be anything otherwise or any use for
11 eminent domain.

12 MS. HARRIS: We would go through the same process.

13 MS. PLUMMER: Yes.

14 MS. HARRIS: We would reach out to you.

15 MS. PLUMMER: I mean, if we said no. (Indiscernible).

16 MS. HARRIS: You would still have (indiscernible) if the
17 expansion was FERC jurisdictional -- if the expansion was FERC jurisdictional.

18 MS. PLUMMER: Okay. And my other question is I don't know if
19 you're aware, but many of the -- the roads in the township are extremely small,
20 one lane, and some are not even paved. And I'm fairly certain (indiscernible)
21 have to have construction vehicles on those roads. How is that going to be
22 possible? I mean, you can't even -- I once tried to drive a U-Haul, and a school
23 bus came. I had to back up a mile just so that -- because we both couldn't get by.
24 So what's -- and certainly those trucks are going to end up going on someone's
25 property just to get down the road.

1 UNIDENTIFIED: (Indiscernible response)

2 MS. PLUMMER: Wait a minute. You're saying that the
3 temporary right of way is 100 to 125 feet wide?

4 UNIDENTIFIED: Yes. So --

5 MS. PLUMMER: So all imagining 50 feet, but really you can --
6 you can destroy up to 125 feet of area while you're putting it into the ground. Is
7 that correct?

8 UNIDENTIFIED: (Indiscernible response)

9 MS. PLUMMER: So you -- what you're saying -- I don't know if
10 you know this area very well, but there's no way. The roads can't handle that. So
11 actually what you're saying is it's probably more likely that you're going to
12 destroy land, trees, shrubs, and creeks or whatever just to get the equipment in the
13 areas. Because the roads are only, you know, one car-width wide. (Indiscernible).

14 UNIDENTIFIED: (Indiscernible response)

15 UNIDENTIFIED: My name is indiscernible. (Indiscernible
16 question).

17 (CD changed)

18 MS. ALLEN: Okay.

19 MR. NOVAK: Okay.

20 (Indiscernible conversation between two unidentified parties)

21 MR. NOVAK: Next person.

22 MR. PALLIS: Hi. My name is Austin Pallis, resident here in
23 Delaware Township. Just so I have an idea of (indiscernible), who here actually
24 knows the actual process how fracking works? Show of hands?

25 (Indiscernible discussion among the audience)

1 MR. PALLIS: So -- and who here's just opposed to the process
2 itself?

3 MR. NOVAK: I think we got (indiscernible). We don't have time.

4 MR. PALLIS: I know you don't. So, listen. The process of
5 fracking, you know, you can (indiscernible) video on You Tube. People have lit
6 methane on fire out of their water faucets. The earthquakes they had in Oklahoma,
7 due to fracking. I just want to know how you guys can assure me if (indiscernible)
8 fracking is going on, I want to be assured that you're not poisoning them with
9 methane and ruining the ground we sit on. And how are you guys going to
10 (indiscernible) massive environmental repercussions because of the soil that you
11 guys are loosening up there? How is that not going to affect us, and how is that
12 not going to affect the people in which you are fracking around?

13 UNIDENTIFIED: (Indiscernible). Second -- second answer, gas
14 doesn't travel down, it travels up.

15 (Indiscernible discussion among the audience)

16 MR. WYMAN: William Wyman, W-y-m-a-n. From the
17 gentleman with the tie from PennEast, did I hear you say that when you looked at
18 your map and planned this pipeline you looked for areas with the least
19 environmental impact, the least (indiscernible)? Is that what I heard you say for
20 the record?

21 MR. HOLCOMB: For the record, when we were laying out the --
22 the line we were looking at, we look at over 50 different environmental
23 parameters going through there.

24 MR. WYMAN: Okay.

25 MR. HOLCOMB: Trying to read between the different lines

1 (indiscernible).

2 MR. WYMAN: All right. Well, I'm the former president of the
3 Rosemont Water Company. Have you heard of it? Oh. Your planned route is
4 going through the Rosemont Water Company's wellhead protection area
5 designated by the State Department of (indiscernible) on the DEE website
6 (indiscernible) for everyone that has (indiscernible) to see it. It's Exhibit A.

7 MR. NOVAK: I need your question.

8 MR. WYMAN: My -- my question -- now here's my question.
9 (Indiscernible question).

10 What happens if the darn thing blows (indiscernible)? What's
11 going to happen to the water table? I'm telling you now Lancaster County had to
12 move their pipeline out of that township for the wellhead protection area. You
13 better do the same thing.

14 (Indiscernible) from Stockton's wellhead protection zone
15 designated by the State of New Jersey. Get it right, or don't get it at all.

16 UNIDENTIFIED: (Indiscernible) question.

17 UNIDENTIFIED: During construction every (indiscernible).
18 (Indiscernible response).

19 MR. KUHTIK: Hi, John Kuhtik, K-u-h-t-i-k. I'm not
20 (indiscernible). And I'm looking at the map, and I notice the trail of the pipeline
21 is kind of parallel to the river. And this may be a really crazy question, but are
22 there -- have there ever been pipelines that actually run in -- inside the river or
23 making the level of river, and how difficult would it be to produce that so you're
24 not -- not in people's property? Is -- is it possible to do that type of work?

25 (Indiscernible discussion among the audience)

1 MR. HOLCOMB: I'm sorry. I'm not aware of any pipelines

2 (indiscernible).

3 MR. KUHTIK: Okay. I know potentially (indiscernible) great
4 environmental impact as well, but just, you know, just by looking at that map, it
5 seems like some type of (indiscernible). And (indiscernible).

6 (Indiscernible discussion among the audience)

7 MS. BRADLEY: Thank you. I'm Debbie Bradley. I'm a
8 landowner. And the impact to a landowner, your proposed pipeline will actually
9 go right along my property and within 400 feet of my home. So my question to
10 you is you talk about your factors and what (indiscernible). What (indiscernible)
11 impact in terms of putting your pipeline right next to my home, number one. And
12 number two, the fact that you came here and you never answered where your kill
13 zone is? I want to know. If your pipeline explodes, are me, husband, my two
14 children (indiscernible)? I don't want to hear about the process. I want to hear
15 (indiscernible) in terms of putting these pipelines right next to people's homes. I'm
16 sure we've got (indiscernible). How many of you live near a pipeline, parallel,
17 400 feet?

18 MR. HOLCOMBE: Yes.

19 MS. BRADLEY: And do you sleep at night?

20 MR. HOLCOMBE: Yes. I also live close to the largest natural
21 gas -- the pressure station in terms of that.

22 THE AUDIENCE: We can't hear.

23 MS. BRADLEY: He said he lives next to the largest gas
24 compressor station.

25 MR. NOVAK: ((Indiscernible)).

1 MS. BRADLEY: My one question is what restrictions or
2 regulations govern you in terms of putting a pipeline in that close to a person's
3 home?

4 MR. HOLCOMBE: Well, I mean, there are regulations that
5 require better, bigger, safer, margin safety built into the design of the pipeline
6 (indiscernible). As far as where we site the pipeline, again, there are -- we have to
7 justify, you know, that this route we selected and submit is the least impacted
8 route. And if it's not, they'll let us know that it's not and the areas that we have to
9 -- that we have to change or go back to (indiscernible). (Indiscernible).

10 MS. KUNSTENER: Cindy Kunstener, K-u-n-s-t-e-n-e-r. My
11 question is about compensation to landowners. Clearly PennEast or their affiliate
12 companies compensated landowners, including farms, for the taking of your land.
13 By when will your company notify our township committee with the terms and
14 conditions offered to landowners so that they can be posted on the township's
15 website, and will the compensation to farmers be for reduced productivity and
16 possible subsequent restricted use of their land of farming (indiscernible) other
17 farming operations?

18 MR. HOLCOMBE: So in terms of the process for right-of-way
19 identification and (indiscernible) late next year.

20 MS. KUNSTENER: I don't think that's -- the question I asked was
21 when do you (indiscernible) if the pipeline is put in and approved? So I'm not
22 asking about (indiscernible). I'm asking when will you provide this township with
23 terms and conditions (indiscernible) landowners?

24 MR. HOLCOMBE: Those -- those are private contracts between
25 the property owner and the company.

1 MR. FAIGLE: Hi, my name is Jeffrey Faigle. I live on
2 Sergeantsville Road. (Indiscernible comments/question).

3 MR. HOLCOMBE: Yes, absolutely. It's all part of the FERC
4 process. That information is fully disclosed as part of the (indiscernible) process.

5 (Indiscernible conversation between Mr. Faigle and Mr. Holcombe)

6 MS. MCCARTHY: I just want to make one slight clarification.
7 PennEast is not paying Delaware Township five years, five-million dollars.
8 That's their tax, so it would be for however long divided by the year, and it would
9 be a yearly compensation. Obviously the numbers don't add up, so we will get
10 clarification on that. But I didn't want you think that they were paying us a
11 certain amount of money. They are not. They are --

12 UNIDENTIFIED: Who is PennEast owned by?

13 MS. MCCARTHY: PennEast (indiscernible) -- who is PennEast
14 owned by?

15 UNIDENTIFIED: PennEast is owned by (indiscernible).

16 (Indiscernible conversation)

17 MR. NOVAK: All right. Let's go to the next question. How
18 many more people we got?

19 UNIDENTIFIED: (Indiscernible).

20 MR. NOVAK: All right. Whoever is standing, that's
21 (indiscernible) questions. Go ahead.

22 MS. WILSON: Hi, my name is Laura Wilson. I'm from Holland
23 Township. And I just would like a clarification. Earlier you said -- mentioned
24 that PennEast was not going into Bucks County because of the Gilbert electric
25 station, which is on 627, correct? You're entering our township, Holland

1 Township, at Fox -- at Fox Factory by (indiscernible), which is about four
2 miles, maybe three miles up river of Gilbert electric station.

3 MS. HARRIS: We -- we --

4 MS. WILSON: You're entering -- you're going under the
5 Delaware.

6 MS. HARRIS: We are -- we are coming through Bucks County, I
7 think it's less than three miles.

8 MS. WILSON: Right. But you're going under the Delaware, and
9 you told our township it's going at -- at the (indiscernible) Fox.

10 MR. NOVAK: All right. Let's go to the question now.

11 MS. WILSON: Okay. And it's just about three, four miles to
12 Gilbert electric station. So if (indiscernible), and there actually are a system of
13 pipes going underneath the Delaware River right (indiscernible) to the Gilbert
14 electric station, and (indiscernible). Anybody can see that if you look on -- if you
15 look on (indiscernible) you can see the gas (indiscernible) already.

16 MR. NOVAK: Sorry, your question -- what's your question?

17 MS. WILSON: Well, they -- they said that they weren't -- they
18 weren't -- they needed to come all the way through Delaware Township, they
19 need to go through Delaware Township to feed -- to feed the Gilbert electric
20 station.

21 MR. COX: I'm not entirely sure which -- which is underground or
22 which pipeline you're referring to that goes underneath the river, but
23 Elizabethtown Gas facilities (indiscernible).

24 MS. WILSON: Okay. Then there's other (indiscernible) lines.
25 (Indiscernible) you could have gone on as well. You could have actually just

1 enlarged then actually gone down another -- another -- down the power lines
2 (indiscernible) existing station, Elizabethtown Gas eight-inch pipeline. So we
3 know that in regards (indiscernible).

4 MR. NOVAK: I guess your question is you're asking them why
5 they don't use Elizabethtown Gas?

6 MS. WILSON: Correct.

7 MR. NOVAK: Why --

8 MS. WILSON: Why (indiscernible)?

9 MR. COX: Elizabethtown Gas -- I'm not sure of your question,
10 Elizabethtown Gas --

11 MS. WILSON: There's -- there's (indiscernible) Elizabethtown
12 Gas gas line that comes through. There's -- there's power lines, there's an existing
13 gas line that goes underneath them. I know this because they come through my
14 property that goes down -- straight down (indiscernible). Why are you not
15 looking into enlarging those -- those existing gas lines or --

16 MR. NOVAK: Well, I guess my question is how does it relate to
17 Delaware Township?

18 MS. WILSON: Well, that's -- (indiscernible) Delaware Township.
19 And they said that they were coming (indiscernible) electric station (indiscernible).
20 And then that pipeline had to come all the way down to Delaware Township.

21 MR. COX: To be honest with you, I'd have to look at a map to see
22 what you're referring to. I -- it's not --

23 MR. NOVAK: All right. Let's go (indiscernible).

24 MR. BRADLEY: John Bradley, (indiscernible). I'd like some
25 clarification on procedure (indiscernible) the abutters, 1,000 feet of the abutters

1 were notified. Is that true? I can tell you for a fact it did not happen on
2 Sanford Road. That's the first thing.

3 The second thing I'd like to ask, can you tell the farmers what
4 limitations they're going to have of putting any kind of implements in the ground
5 once that pipeline's done?

6 UNIDENTIFIED: The -- the only thing that we're not going to
7 permit is no (indiscernible) and trees. (Indiscernible).

8 MR. NOVAK: Tommy.

9 MR. MICHALENKO: Hello. My name is Tom Michalenko
10 (indiscernible). My question (indiscernible). I have a preserved farm that will be
11 cut in half if you do this. And I farm many farms which there's going to be the
12 same thing. And crops on those farms do not grow the same. There was an
13 article this week in the Lancaster Farmer with Mr. Schenk (phonetic) showing his
14 corn field, and the corn -- this pipeline was put in many years ago -- and the corn
15 is a lot shorter and the yield is a lot less with a pipeline running through. How do
16 you compensate farmers for years of crop that is not going be worth anything
17 because you -- you cannot grow the same crops with the same yield after you go
18 through?

19 MR. COX: To answer the question, two parts. First of all, I grew
20 up in Lancaster County, and I grew up on a farm in Lancaster County. And I
21 know very, very well (indiscernible) where there is no noticeable impact
22 whatsoever. I saw the same article that you're referring to. I know exactly what
23 you're talking about with -- with -- that article you're referring to. But
24 (indiscernible).

25 UNIDENTIFIED: (Indiscernible comments).

1 MR. COX: I appreciate that. The -- the other thing -- the other
2 comment that I want to make tonight is a separate comment on the right-of-way
3 acquisition process. It -- it's a -- it (indiscernible).

4 MR. NOVAK: All right. Next question.

5 UNIDENTIFIED: My name is Paul (indiscernible).
6 (Indiscernible).

7 MR. COX: The question was asked earlier by the gentleman right
8 over here. (Indiscernible). (Indiscernible) similar to that question, and he asked
9 for -- I don't remember exactly the question. The same process that we had to go
10 through to get a FERC pipeline sited, we have to go through to go to take up the
11 service. There's a whole process we have to go through. It's not as simple as turn
12 it off and let (indiscernible).

13 UNIDENTIFIED: (Indiscernible). Right?

14 MR. COX: Is there a question?

15 UNIDENTIFIED: (Indiscernible question)

16 MR. COX: Not necessarily through the pipeline. That pipeline
17 (indiscernible).

18 (Indiscernible conversation)

19 MR. NOVAK: It would be the same process. They're saying --
20 they're trying to tell you it's the same process through FERC.

21 MR. COLLINS: (Indiscernible) with all our questions. I
22 appreciate it. My name is Ken Collins, that's K-e-n C-o-l-l-i-n-s. Couple of
23 quick points of clarification. What is the anticipated flow capacity of the pipeline
24 when it's finished? How much is the maximum flow?

25 MS. HARRIS: The pressure?

1 MR. COLLINS: How much gas will pump through it? BCF -- I
2 mean, three million -- that's -- that's a large amount of gas. That includes the 20-
3 percent capacity upgrade you announced here tonight? BCF -- so that -- that does
4 include the extra (indiscernible) you said 30-inch up to 36-inch.

5 MR. D'ALESSANDRO: The capacity is a function of the pressure
6 (indiscernible).

7 MR. COLLINS: (Indiscernible) those numbers were aligned.

8 And you said something about emergency -- when will the
9 emergency plan be developed, and when will that plan (indiscernible)?

10 MR. D'ALESSANDRO: That (indiscernible). So that would be a
11 year from, like, July of 2015.

12 MR. COLLINS: And (indiscernible)?

13 MR. NOVAK: I think that was one of the items (indiscernible).
14 (Indiscernible).

15 MR. COLLINS: It's an important question.

16 MR. NOVAK: I think it was for 2017 construction.

17 MR. COLLINS: (Indiscernible) and I missed the date. That's why
18 I'm asking.

19 MR. NOVAK: 2017.

20 MR. COLLINS: And also --

21 MR. NOVAK: All right. (Indiscernible) send this all through an
22 email.

23 MR. COLLINS: Now if Hess is successful at building their
24 (indiscernible) 50 miles south (indiscernible) pipeline on the New Jersey side
25 of the Delaware River, you wouldn't be interested instead (indiscernible)

1 this pipeline 50 miles (indiscernible)? You wouldn't be interested in
2 (indiscernible)?

3 MR. HOLCOMBE: I don't know anything about it.

4 MR. COLLINS: Thank you for that answer. We got it.

5 UNIDENTIFIED: My name is (indiscernible) from Flemington.

6 About 10 years ago my wife and I came out to Flemington to (indiscernible). I'm
7 born and raised in Jersey City, and frankly just the fact that I'm going to be
8 (indiscernible). I'm sitting here and this is very educational (indiscernible). But
9 when push comes to shove, and I think you see why a lot of people (indiscernible),
10 it seems the majority of people are saying nay. I've been sitting here. I've --

11 MR. NOVAK: Do you have a question?

12 UNIDENTIFIED: I do. My -- my (indiscernible). What I want to
13 ask you is if the people of Delaware Township say nay, we don't want this here,
14 does it come anyway or do you go away?

15 MS. HARRIS: We will -- we will submit our application to FERC,
16 and FERC will make the final decision.

17 UNIDENTIFIED: Thank you. So the bottom line is that this
18 doesn't matter, what we say. If we say nay it doesn't matter. Am I right?
19 (Indiscernible).

20 MS. MCCARTHY: Well, we have opportunities both as a
21 community, as a resident, as a landowner, as a taxpayer, to file -- as an educator
22 to FERC, at which point you will be given the sufficient (indiscernible) citizens
23 against the pipeline. Okay. And that's where you voice and opposition need to be
24 heard, and you need to work, and you need to work together (indiscernible)
25 municipalities and community groups and that's your opportunity to explain to

1 FERC why this pipeline (indiscernible) is very inappropriate for this
2 municipality.

3 UNIDENTIFIED: So there will be no referendum or ballot.

4 MS. MCCARTHY: There is no referendum, there is no ballot.

5 UNIDENTIFIED: Okay. Thank you.

6 MS. MCCARTHY: I just have one last question. Where exactly
7 are (indiscernible) pipes going to be manufactured? The pipes that you will be
8 laying (indiscernible). Where are the pipes that go in the ground manufactured?

9 MR. HOLCOMB: For our project, a PennEast project, yes, it's
10 domestic pipe. Typically we do purchase it from a mill in Louisiana or Texas.

11 MS. MCCARTHY: Okay. Can you confirm that and guarantee?

12 MR. HOLCOMB: I -- I can give you -- I can share with you some
13 (indiscernible) already.

14 MS. MCCARTHY: Thank you.

15 MR. NOVAK: All right. I want to thank everybody for coming
16 here. Does any -- any of our committee members have any questions? Kristin?

17 MS. MCCARTHY: I just have one. (Indiscernible). I think some
18 of the concern is you have this moveable target called a proposed route of 400
19 approximate feet of which may or may not get moved. But at the same time we're
20 told that on Wednesday, October 1st, you are doing a pre-file application with
21 FERC at which point, correct me if I'm wrong, the proposed route as we see on
22 this map, the 400-foot corridor will be illustrated as the proposed route. At the
23 same time, you'll also be submitting with that application issues of alternate routes
24 that you've looked at and decided they were not selected.

25 MR. HOLCOMB: That's -- that's a year later. That's in the --

1 the pre-filing is a route that (indiscernible) pre-file process for six months. For
2 this project we've extended it longer than that. During that entire period, you're
3 looking at alternates, evaluating, coordinating with the agencies, getting input to
4 the process, and all this is integrated and duly commented on until we do the
5 formal filing in July of 2015.

6 MS. MCCARTHY: Okay. Just one very quick follow-up question.
7 How long have you been working on this project? Six, seven months?

8 MR. HOLCOMB: Maybe a little more.

9 MS. MCCARTHY: So in that analysis, though, is a route that you
10 came back with that's a 400-foot corridor. I imagine you've spent a lot of time and
11 money and personnel on developing it. I mean, essentially, you know, when you
12 talk about re-routing it, are you really talking about getting rid of the belt
13 completely, or are you talking about moving the 400-foot corridor?

14 (Indiscernible conversation between Mr. Holcombe and Ms.
15 McCarthy)

16 MR. HOLCOMB: (Indiscernible) request. One of the areas we
17 went out and we found, because cultural and historic resources (indiscernible)
18 across the 400-foot area. So we don't want to impact those resources, so we
19 looked at alternate routes to avoid that whole area where those resources are
20 found. We've also done it for some other sensitive resources that have been
21 identified. You know, the more information we get, the more we're able to
22 identify these points, the more we can -- you know, then we can look at alternate
23 routes that we can try to avoid. It's a tradeoff between one set of resources against
24 another, but it's based on the significance of the resource and what the regulatory
25 agencies tell us.

1 MR. NOVAK: Okay. On that point, I'm going to thank the
2 audience for coming. I thank everybody for coming. (Indiscernible).

3 We're going to take a five-minute break here, so (indiscernible).
4 (Break)

5 MR. NOVAK: All right. Can I have everybody seated? All right.
6 At this time (indiscernible) both our assembly persons are here. (Indiscernible).

7 MR. CIATTARELLI: I'll tell you what, you guys did a
8 magnificent job representing yourselves tonight. It's -- it's always great when you
9 represent citizens who (indiscernible) and are constructive in the way they
10 articulate the issues. So our job as representatives really is very, very easy,
11 despite this being more of a federal process or a state process. Our job is to listen.
12 Our job is to represent. And our job is to advocate. And I think it's quite clear
13 that what we're going to be advocating for Delaware Township is that this
14 pipeline's not coming here.

15 (Indiscernible) leadership, and they are going to employ us in any
16 way to make sure that we achieve the desired outcome, which is no pipeline here
17 in Delaware Township. Our job is (indiscernible) represent you guys, and I think
18 we know what that is.

19 Congratulations on the job that you did here tonight.
20 (Indiscernible). (Indiscernible) did not earn our trust. I think they did, quite
21 frankly, a very poor job. And I hope it's not (indiscernible). I hope it's not being
22 taken for granted because if they learned one thing tonight, it's that Delaware
23 Township is not going to have itself taken for granted, and the credit goes to you.

24 MS. SIMON: You're here because you -- you love your homes,
25 you love your neighbors, the community, you love the township.

1 A couple of things I noticed tonight was you have a first right of
2 refusal for your ROW. When push comes to shove, you lose that right in the long
3 run. And I think that's just disingenuous. And the other thing is that I noticed is
4 when one revenue generating entity affects an entire community and home values,
5 you're not just simply losing the right of way, you're losing your right to life,
6 liberty, and the pursuit of happiness to your family, to your home. This is your
7 future generations. So I give you all credit for being here, and we (indiscernible)
8 so we're here to listen to you. Thank you.

9 MR. NOVAK: All right. At this point --

10 Oh, go ahead.

11 MR. CIATTARELLI: I think we're in a great position to be part of
12 the process. If I understand correctly -- the question was are we in a position to
13 (indiscernible). We're going to be part of the process. Certainly, being in the
14 state Legislature means that our voice -- we have a bigger bull in the pulpit. Let's
15 put it that way. So, I mean, we will advocate, certainly, with our congressmen
16 and two U.S. senators representing this area and make it clear the community's
17 not in support of this. And please I don't mean -- (indiscernible), and I feel the
18 same, right? But when the Senator's people call or the state Senator calls up,
19 (indiscernible).

20 So we're going to do everything possible to help you in your
21 advocacy. It's our job.

22 MR. NOVAK: All right. At this point, (indiscernible) Item 13,
23 (indiscernible) resolution? All right the resolution -- a draft of the resolution
24 #2014-58, which is opposing the proposed PennEast pipeline project. Kristen's
25 going to go ahead and read that.

1 MS. MCCARTHY: I'll just read the first two (indiscernible),
2 and then -- because it's a bit lengthy. Unless you want me to read the whole thing?
3 Do you want me to read the whole thing? No? Okay.

4 Whereas, PennEast Pipeline Company, LLC, a joint project of
5 AGL Resources, NJR Pipeline Company, a subsidiary of New Jersey Resources,
6 South Jersey Industries, and UGI Energy Services, a subsidiary of UGI
7 Corporation, proposed the construction of a new pipeline for the transfer and
8 delivery of natural gas generated by deep well fracking in areas of Marcellus
9 Shale in Pennsylvania; and whereas the proposed pipeline is approximately one
10 100 miles long, 30 inches, buried pipe crossing parts of Luzerne, Carbon,
11 Northampton, and Bucks Counties in Pennsylvania and Hunterdon and Mercer
12 Counties in New Jersey; and whereas, as currently proposed, the pipeline cuts
13 through Delaware Township, Hunterdon County, causing or contributing to the
14 following:

15 It goes on to list about 10 different environmental as well as
16 agricultural impacts, and then in the end, last page is, Now therefore, be it
17 resolved by the Township Committee of the Township of Delaware, Hunterdon
18 County as follows:

19 The Delaware Township Committee does hereby object to the
20 design and construction of a 30-inch pipeline passing through and under Delaware
21 Township, Hunterdon County. The construction and operation of the pipeline
22 will significantly damage C-1 protected streams, wildlife habitat, existing farm
23 operations, and the quality of life in Delaware Township.

24 (Indiscernible). Just pass the resolution, and we will talk with one
25 voice, one region and (indiscernible) this pipeline.

1 MR. NOVAK: (Indiscernible).

2 MS. ALLEN: Mr. Vocke?

3 MR. VOCKE: Yes.

4 MS. ALLEN: Ms. McCarthy?

5 MS. MCCARTHY: Yes.

6 MS. ALLEN: Mr. Novak?

7 MR. NOVAK: Yes.

8 (Pipeline discussion concluded)

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