

PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING
FOR THE
KINDER MORGAN LOBOS CO2 PIPELINE
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

December 3, 2013
6:09 p.m.
Quemado High School
3484 U.S. Highway 60
Quemado, New Mexico 87829

REPORTED BY: KATHERINE L. GORDON, NM P-400
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H. Trevor Loveday, Edge Engineering & Science

Danita Burns, Bureau of Land Management

Gregory Helseth, Bureau of Land Management

Mark Mackiewicz, Bureau of Land Management

Bobby Curbow III, Kinder Morgan

1 MR. LOVEDAY: Okay. So as Greg said, we'll
2 go ahead and start the meeting if everybody can take a
3 seat.

4 Thank you for attending tonight for the scoping
5 meeting for the Lobos Pipeline Project on behalf of the
6 Bureau of Land Management. My name is Trevor Loveday. I'm
7 an environmental consultant out of Houston. I am a
8 third-party consultant on this project, working with the
9 BLM in preparing the Environmental Impact Statement.

10 With me tonight are Ms. Rachel Blodgett in the
11 back, helping sign people in. And then part of our team is
12 Kim Jesson in the back with Merjent. So we're working
13 together, our companies are working together to prepare the
14 Environmental Impact Statement.

15 Some general housekeeping rules, in case you
16 don't know, the restrooms are just right here to the left
17 of the doors. If there's an emergency and we need to get
18 out, we can all go right out that door right there. And
19 cell phones -- and I'm going to do this myself -- if we can
20 please just put them on silent mode so as not to interfere
21 with the meeting.

22 And with that, I would like to introduce to you
23 Danita Burns, field manager from the Socorro field office.

24 MS. BURNS: Hi. Hello, everyone. Welcome.
25 I'm glad you're here. When we first talked about having

1 this meeting in Quemado, we said when the last time we had
2 a meeting, yeah, you know, a couple people showed. So I'm
3 glad you guys are here. I'm glad you're interested. And
4 we've got a lot to show you.

5 MR. LOVEDAY: Thanks, Danita. And I would
6 like to also point out to you, so there are several people
7 here from the Bureau of Land Management throughout the
8 room. And then there are also folks here from Kinder
9 Morgan, and they're sitting in this back corner here. And
10 so after the meeting -- and we have this space until eight
11 o'clock -- and so once we've gone through the formal
12 speaking part, we'll still be available to answer -- talk
13 to you, answer any questions you may have, have some
14 snacks, look at the posters. Feel free, we're here until
15 eight o'clock. And Kinder Morgan will be available, Bureau
16 of Land Management will be available, and we will be
17 available, as well.

18 So why are we here tonight? I want to just kind
19 of lay out this process. We're here for the public scoping
20 meetings. And this process is in compliance with the
21 National Environmental Policy Act -- you may hear that
22 referred to as NEPA, as the acronym -- and under compliance
23 with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act.

24 The purpose is to hear from the public about any
25 concerns you would have about this proposed application for

1 the Lobos and Cortez Loop Pipeline. Greg, I think, will go
2 over the project specifics after I kind of talk here.

3 A project Notice of Intent to prepare an
4 Environmental Impact Statement was published in the Federal
5 Register on October 31st, 2013. That opened a 90-day
6 scoping period that we are in now. And that period ends on
7 January 29th of 2014. What that means is that during this
8 time, the BLM, as the lead federal agency, they'll be
9 asking the public for comments on anything that you would
10 have concerns about or questions about that should be
11 analyzed in the Environmental Impact Statement. You'll
12 hear that being referred to as an EIS.

13 Standard things that we will analyze in the
14 EIS -- and that document, the Environmental Impact
15 Statement document, will analyze several resources,
16 environmental resources, and including safety concerns.
17 And a lot of those resources include climate and air
18 quality, soils and geology. And included with that would
19 be mineral resources. We will look at water resources,
20 which would be groundwater, surface water. And then we
21 will look at wetlands, floodplains and riparian areas. We
22 will analyze vegetation, including noxious weeds, invasive
23 species, wildlife and aquatic resources. And that would
24 also include special status species, threatened and
25 endangered species and game species. We will analyze land

1 use, recreation and aesthetics, or visual resources. And
2 that would include range land management in that particular
3 section.

4 Then we look at cultural, archeological
5 resources, Native American concerns, paleontological.
6 We'll analyze those resources. And all these are being
7 analyzed as from impact from construction, as well as
8 operation of the proposed project. And then we would also
9 look at socioeconomic issues.

10 The current schedule of -- always subject to
11 change -- we're in the scoping period right now from
12 October 31st, as I said, through January 29th. And we
13 would prepare a draft Environmental Impact Statement. That
14 draft would, you know, right now be sometime in the summer
15 of 2014. We would have -- after that document is
16 published, we would have a draft Environmental Impact
17 Statement comment.

18 We would have public comment meetings on the
19 draft. So similar to tonight, we would again go out and
20 hear from the public on that document. We would take those
21 comments and we would put together a final Environmental
22 Impact Statement. That would be, as right now, scheduled
23 to be sometime summer -- late spring, summer of 2015. And
24 then a Record of Decision would be put in the BLM after
25 that.

1 The immediate steps right now that we're in,
2 after we go through scoping meetings this week and next
3 week -- we have five meetings in total -- we will compile
4 all the various comments and we will prepare a scoping
5 matrix of all the different comments that the public had.

6 We will formulate alternatives. We will look at
7 an alternatives analysis of the proposed project. And then
8 field studies will be completed. Kinder Morgan is already
9 working on their field studies, and they will be working to
10 complete those. And then we would begin starting the
11 preparation of the draft Environmental Impact Statement.

12 At this time I'd like to introduce Greg Helseth,
13 who is the BLM project manager.

14 MR. HELSETH: Thank you. Thank you very
15 much, Trevor. Good evening, everyone. My name is Greg.
16 I'm a project manager. My office is in Las Vegas, Nevada.
17 So I started this project, and my time ran out on it. I
18 was on what that called a detail. So the person who will
19 be taking over the project is Mark Mackiewicz. He's a
20 Washington office project manager, and he's located in
21 Price, Utah. Correct?

22 MR. MACKIEWICZ: Yes.

23 MR. HELSETH: Good, got that right.

24 So the project application originally was
25 submitted September 10th of 2012. That's when the BLM

1 received an application from Kinder Morgan that they wanted
2 to do a pipeline.

3 On May 20, 2013, they amended that application to
4 refine what they wanted to do with the pipeline. The
5 original pipeline went from pretty much Arizona to Texas.
6 The revision went from Arizona to -- with other little
7 stipulations -- to currently where they're looking at going
8 right now. And they're looking at ending the pipeline at
9 CV 170? Guys?

10 MR. CURBOW: Main line valve 160.

11 MR. HELSETH: Main line valve 160. Sorry.
12 I don't know what I did with that on my notes. I don't see
13 it. So really what they're doing is they're pulling CO2
14 from the ground in Arizona at St. Johns yard.

15 Really, you know, what is CO2? It's carbon
16 dioxide, so it's a -- you know, from the dictionary,
17 really, carbon dioxide is a heavy, colorless gas. It
18 doesn't support combustion, so it does not burn. It's
19 formed by plant or animal decay in the ground, and then
20 it's brought up. It's also used in carbonated beverages.
21 So this stuff is also used to carbonate your beverages.
22 The gas will be pressurized to approximately 2160 psi. Is
23 that correct?

24 MR. CURBOW: That's the maximum operating --

25 MR. HELSETH: That's the maximum operating

1 psi in the pipe for transportation. So we're talking about
2 214 miles, basically the St. Johns field in Arizona to the
3 main line valve at 160, which is --

4 MR. CURBOW: Torrance County.

5 MR. HELSETH: -- in Torrance County. Thank
6 you. I don't know what I did with that note. I don't know
7 why I don't have that. So we're looking at 214 miles. In
8 acres, that's approximately 773 on BLM, 345 on state, 2,146
9 on private, and 177 on Native American lands, in acres.
10 That's just for the construction.

11 Now, if the pipeline were to be built and
12 approved, then we're looking at a 50-foot right-of-way.
13 During construction it's 100 feet. So during operation,
14 it's 50 feet. It would be reclaimed back to 50 feet. And
15 the total acreage going then goes down on BLM land to 360
16 acres; state, 158; private 963, and Native American, 72.
17 So those extra acres that you heard first were for lay-down
18 yards, for extra width to get cranes in there to lift the
19 pipe in and stuff like that, if it is to be approved.

20 So the BLM is here tonight to listen to the
21 public, to hear what they have to say about the project so
22 we can add your concerns and comments into what we call our
23 Environmental Impact Statement. And then from there, we'll
24 do the analysis. And then when we come out with the draft,
25 that will be your second opportunity to tell us, yes, you

1 got it right, or no, you didn't get it right, you didn't
2 hear what I said. Please analyze this or please answer
3 this question in the document so that we can make sure that
4 we get your questions answered.

5 As the project manager, our phone numbers are
6 available. Mark's phone number is available. The BLM's
7 phone numbers are available on the comments cards. We have
8 Web site addresses that you can go to. We're in the public
9 comment period until January, so you have plenty of time.
10 So if you've forgotten something this evening, you can
11 write it or send it by e-mail. We will accept that. So
12 really what we're trying to do is hear from you about this
13 project.

14 And we have plenty of posters around the room
15 where you can see the project and look at the maps. And
16 then we even have an area back over here where you can dial
17 into a specific area if you have a question about that. So
18 with that said, I'm going to turn it back over to Trevor
19 and we're going to prepare for --

20 MR. MACKIEWICZ: Just one second.

21 MR. HELSETH: Mark would like to say
22 something. So here is Mark.

23 MR. MACKIEWICZ: One of the things that Greg
24 said, you know, we're trying to get some input from you,
25 but I'd like to just guide you a little more on what type

1 of questions or what type of comments you can give us. We
2 are looking that -- you know, this land you know better
3 than anybody. Most of you folks live out here.

4 We manage the land, we have a field office in
5 Socorro, we have a lot of great specialists here, but
6 probably nobody knows it better than you. So what we are
7 looking for is for you to come up with issues, issues that
8 you see right now, problems. Perhaps there's something
9 good you can see right now. Give us your feedback, what
10 your concerns are.

11 The other thing that we're looking for in
12 scoping, we've laid out -- or Kinder Morgan has laid out a
13 preliminary route right now. Nothing is sealed in
14 concrete. We're in the scoping phase right now, things are
15 subject to move, you know, barring problems, environmental
16 concerns, things that you may bring up today. So what we
17 are also looking for is for you to come up with what you
18 see as possible alternatives. We are always looking to
19 find ways to lessen impacts, and oftentimes we can lessen
20 impacts by making small little moves of a pipeline.

21 So we've worked on these. I've worked on many,
22 many pipelines across the country. And believe it or not,
23 in the projects I've worked on, we've been able to
24 basically resolve the vast majority, 98 to 99 percent of
25 the problems that individuals have and landowners have with

1 these pipeline projects. So keep that in mind. So if you
2 find ways that you think we could tweak this pipeline and
3 perhaps lessen impacts, please give us that type of input.

4 The other thing that you can do, if we are --
5 they are going to build this pipeline, well, perhaps
6 they're going to build this pipeline. We're not going to
7 say that anything is going to happen for sure. After we
8 complete this Environmental Impact Statement, Danita will
9 make a decision on this one way or another, whether to
10 approve the pipeline or not approve the pipeline. But,
11 again, your input is just imperative to the whole process.
12 And we will listen to you and listen intently on the
13 comments that you give us.

14 The other one I suggested a few minutes ago, or a
15 second ago, is come up with ways that you think that we
16 could -- Kinder Morgan could lessen the impacts as a result
17 of the construction of this project. Greg just mentioned a
18 second ago we'll have a permanent 50-foot right-of-way. So
19 in other words, for the most part -- land guys, are you
20 actually looking at 50 feet through private lands also?

21 MR. CURBOW: Yes.

22 MR. MACKIEWICZ: Okay. 50 feet through
23 private lands, that is a permanent easement through the
24 property. But to construct a pipeline like this, it's
25 going to take an additional, most likely, a total of 100

1 feet. 100 feet. That's 50 feet plus an additional 50 feet
2 to -- in order -- and you wonder why do you need so much
3 land to build a pipeline like this. I don't know if
4 they've got -- you've got some photos over here. We'll be
5 able to show you why. There's a lot of equipment that goes
6 down those -- next to those trenches over there, the --
7 and for the safety of our pipeline workers, that's why you
8 need such a wide area.

9 And where we can choke down, they will certainly
10 do that. From critical riparian areas and the like, they
11 will do their level best to reduce the impacts by choking
12 down as much as they can to safely construct the pipeline.
13 So that's the kind of input we're looking for.

14 Trevor's got a few more words to say over here.
15 And, again, we're here to listen. Trevor.

16 MR. LOVEDAY: Thanks, Mark. So now to the
17 part where we hear from you, the public. I don't believe
18 anyone signed up to speak when they came in. And I'll
19 still go over the ground rules of what to expect. You
20 know, whether you provide your comments here orally or you
21 provide them -- we provided a card tonight that you could
22 write your comment down, your concern, or you can go back
23 home and send it in via e-mail, that's fine. All comments
24 receive the same weight. There's no you're going to get
25 more preferential treatment if you spoke your comment here

1 tonight. We do want to hear from you, though.

2 And so -- and, again, as Mark and Greg both said,
3 we want to hear what your concerns are. It's your lands,
4 so what you have concerns with, we want to hear that
5 because we will take that back and we will address that in
6 the Environmental Impact Statement. So just know that.
7 You have many ways to provide us with your comments, and
8 your comment will be addressed, no matter how you provide
9 them.

10 Would anyone like to speak and provide us
11 comments?

12 MR. MARABLE: Momentarily.

13 MR. LOVEDAY: Momentarily, okay. What we
14 will do is a lot of folks haven't signed up. But typically
15 we have about a three-minute limit. We'll make it five, if
16 there's not a lot of people that are going to talk. We
17 want to make sure everyone has time to speak if they want
18 to speak, and so we want to make sure that everyone has
19 that time.

20 Whenever you're ready, sir, you can come up. And
21 when you do come up, Kim in the back will kind of keep the
22 time, in the very back, the lady standing there. And
23 she'll let you know kind of when your time is up. And,
24 again, that's -- if no one else wants to speak, you can
25 continue to speak. I don't think there's going to be a

1 problem with that. She'll let you know the time.

2 We have a transcription service here tonight. I
3 don't know if you noticed, but we have a court reporter
4 transcribing all the proceedings tonight, so that will be
5 part of the official record. So anything you say, she is
6 going to record that just as you write something and hand
7 it to us, it's all part of the record.

8 If you're going to come up to the podium,
9 please state your name, and please spell it for the court
10 reporter so we get your name correctly. We want to have
11 everything accurate. And then provide us with your
12 comment. If you're representing a particular agency or a
13 group, please state so. And if you use any acronyms, just
14 define them for us so that we know exactly what it is
15 you're speaking about.

16 And then I would just ask that if anyone is
17 talking, that everyone else just respect that and not cheer
18 or yell or anything or have any side conversations, but
19 just to respect that person and allow them to provide their
20 comment, and then we would recognize the next person that
21 would want to speak.

22 And like Mark and Greg both said, if no one wants
23 to speak, we're going to be here until 8:00. We will still
24 be able to talk and you can spend time and write a comment
25 if you'd like to do that, as well. Again, we want to try

1 to -- this may be very new to everyone. We understand
2 that, and so we want to explain this process and help as
3 much as we can.

4 So with that, would anyone like to speak?

5 MS. MCCRIMMON: Can we ask questions?

6 MR. LOVEDAY: You can ask questions.

7 MR. MARABLE: That's what we want to do.

8 MR. HELSETH: We're here to hear your --
9 sorry about that. It's better if I talk into the
10 microphone.

11 Yes, you can ask a question. But most likely
12 we'll thank you for your question and add it to the
13 document. We're not here to -- a lot of the questions that
14 you may have, we may not have answers to. So those
15 questions turn into comments for us to answer in the
16 document. I don't know what your question is. If it's a
17 simple question, we may be able to answer it on the spot.
18 But, yeah, go ahead and ask all you want. We're open to
19 any questions you want to throw at us. It's all game.

20 And then of course after the public scoping
21 period and when we're still here until 8:00, there are
22 representatives in the room, not only from BLM, but from
23 Kinder Morgan and from the EIS contractor and us, the BLM.
24 So you can come up to us after the meeting also and ask a
25 question or get it answered. So absolutely ask a question.

1 Why not?

2 So do you want to come up? Do you want to be the
3 first speaker.

4 MS. MCCRIMMON: I'm curious.

5 MR. HELSETH: Okay. Do you want a
6 microphone stand, or how do you want to do this?

7 MS. MCCRIMMON: Barbara McCrimmon,
8 M-c-C-r-i-m-m-o-n, from Quemado. Maybe I have a question
9 for Kinder Morgan. What is the expected life span of your
10 field? How long do you think the CO2 is going to be
11 productive there that it is worth it to pipe it?

12 MR. HELSETH: I don't have that answer.

13 MR. CURBOW: I don't think we have that
14 answer at this moment. But currently, right now,
15 economically and based on the fields, we're looking at
16 projections at a minimum of 25 years. But we're certainly
17 looking beyond that. We don't have anything in concrete at
18 this moment, but there is a necessity for it.

19 MR. HELSETH: That's a great question. So
20 we'll add that into our EIS and have that analyzed in our
21 EIS. And our right-of-way grant is for a typical amount of
22 years, and the projects will be granted for "X" amount of
23 years. And also, the grants that we issue are from
24 construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning.
25 So should the facility in St. Johns tap out, I guess, then

1 there will be a decommissioning plan in the document also
2 that you would be able to see. So there would be some plan
3 in there for how they would terminate the pipe and
4 terminate it so it's not running anymore, should it be
5 granted.

6 MR. MACKIEWICZ: Let me say one thing. One
7 of the things that we have been talking about lately is,
8 the last 24 hours, about this project is the St. Johns
9 field over there in Arizona, we are going to -- that is
10 what we term a connected action. So this Environmental
11 Impact Statement, we'll be looking at that particular
12 field. There'll be a great discussion about that field in
13 there, all the details. It'll also tell you, you know, how
14 long they project that field will be producing gas.
15 They'll have a conceptual layout of how many wells will be
16 drilled over there, what the roads will look like, what the
17 pipe -- the various pipelines in the field itself to get it
18 to the main pipeline will be discussed.

19 We'll also be discussing the direct, indirect and
20 cumulative impacts as a result of that pipeline -- I mean,
21 above that gas field. Again, BL- -- that is all being done
22 on State of Arizona lands, but under the -- for us, the
23 federal government, the Bureau of Land Management, to meet
24 our responsibilities under the National Environmental
25 Policy Act, we have to look at that field and do the

1 analysis that I just indicated.

2 So the document will have a pretty good
3 discussion about what's going on in that St. Johns CO2
4 field. And most likely, we'll have a projection of the
5 length of time it'll take to get that gas out of there.

6 Any other questions?

7 MR. HELSETH: I'm the mic holder. I'm
8 "Mr. Mic." Do you want to come up, or do you want me to
9 come over to you? Plaid shirt. I can make it, I think.

10 MR. HELSETH: You can borrow my cane.

11 MR. MARABLE: I need crutches.

12 MR. HELSETH: Please state your name.

13 MR. MARABLE: Doug Marable, M-a-r-a-b-l-e.

14 I think this will all be for Kinder Morgan. The pipe, is
15 this going to be plastic or steel?

16 MR. CURBOW: It's steel pipe.

17 MR. MARABLE: From the pictures, it looks
18 like the top of it is like two and a half feet underground.
19 Is that really as deep as it's going?

20 MR. HELSETH: In the analysis in the
21 document, the pipe will be anywhere from 3 feet to 36, and
22 40 feet in some places underground where -- a directional
23 drill. But there will be -- it'll talk about each section
24 and how far underground. Does that -- do you want to add?

25 MR. CURBOW: I'm an engineer, so sometimes

1 when I'm asked a question, I might tell you how to build a
2 watch. But the -- we are building this pipeline based on
3 the CFR, which is the Code of Federal Regulations, DOT 195.
4 What that is is a set of regulations that mandates that we
5 build this pipeline safely so that we are good neighbors to
6 all that encounter the pipeline. And part of that has a
7 requirement that specifically states the minimum amount of
8 depths that are required for the pipeline. And the
9 standard requirement is 36 inches.

10 Now, in some areas, like a cultivated field
11 across the Rio Grande River -- and we're not crossing by
12 directional drilling in certain areas, we will be five foot
13 deep so that the people who are taking care of the land, we
14 are well enough deep so that we don't have to worry about
15 their tills or anything encountering it. So some areas, we
16 will be deeper. And in areas where Greg was saying will be
17 30 feet deep, those are in areas that we'll actually
18 directional drill so that the pipeline will not affect
19 certain environmental resources, so that we protect the
20 integrity of the resources.

21 And two locations specifically that we'll do
22 directional drills is the Rio Puerco River and Rio Grande
23 River. And that's, again, to protect the natural
24 resources.

25 MR. HELSETH: And that's from an engineer.

1 And I'm also an engineer, but I'm a reformed engineer. So
2 this will be 36 inches deep to really deep in other areas
3 just to make sure we protect the area, and all to code.

4 MR. MARABLE: Hopefully people won't dig
5 into it when they're putting in --

6 MR. HELSETH: No.

7 MR. MARABLE: And then on this 50 feet, is
8 it going to be fenced separately, or what is the access and
9 lack of access?

10 MR. CURBOW: We will not fence along the
11 right-of-way, no, sir.

12 MR. MARABLE: How will it be marked?

13 MR. CURBOW: I'm sorry?

14 MR. MARABLE: How will that position be
15 marked?

16 MR. HELSETH: There will be a 50-foot --
17 you'll see a 50-foot strip of -- in the desert, as you
18 know, any time you cut a road in the desert, you can see
19 it.

20 MR. MARABLE: Just for a few years.

21 MR. CURBOW: There's pipeline markers?

22 MR. HELSETH: There's pipeline markers, too.

23 MR. CURBOW: And again, per 195, per the
24 Code of Federal Regulations, we are mandated to put
25 pipeline markers so that we properly indicate where the

1 pipeline is located. And we'll have a Kinder Morgan sign,
2 and it'll have a "Call before you dig" number, and it
3 clearly will mark where we're at. And there will be
4 mileposts that will kind of give locations as to where the
5 pipeline is located.

6 But as far as parallel to the pipeline, there
7 will not be fences. Our goal is to not impact private
8 landowners as much as possible, and that way we leave it as
9 it was there before.

10 MR. MARABLE: Okay. Thank you.

11 MR. CURBOW: No problem.

12 MR. HELSETH: You're most welcome. Thank
13 you very much. Great comment.

14 Folks, anybody else that would like to come up
15 here? Hey. All right. Come on up. Do you want to hold
16 the mic or do you want me to hold it?

17 MR. ARMSTRONG: Sure, I'll hold it.

18 MR. HELSETH: All right.

19 MR. ARMSTRONG: My name is Jerry Armstrong.
20 I think you can spell that. I just have a couple of
21 questions for you guys. I'm the fire chief here in
22 Quemado, and I get to answer to my fire chief for the
23 county since she's not here tonight. But there are other
24 fire chiefs on the line through the pipeline. But we -- in
25 the event that something were to ever happen to the

1 pipeline or a pump station or whatever, will we be informed
2 on how we need to respond in and around those scenes?

3 Because we're probably going to be the first ones there.

4 They always call us. They think we know everything.

5 MR. HELSETH: Yeah. And my answer to that,
6 yes, because there's going to be a hazard plan, and there's
7 also going to be a fire plan. So should this pipeline get
8 approved, it goes into what's called a right-of-way grant.
9 And then that grant doesn't give them permission to start,
10 it just lists a bunch of stipulations to the grant, actions
11 they need to perform, like stormwater prevention, pollution
12 plans, weed management plans, traffic management plans,
13 fire plans. All these plans. So they have to work with
14 different areas in the counties and the local utilities and
15 stuff to make sure that should there be anything, that here
16 is the plan. This is how it's going to be done. And
17 you'll have a lot of input on that.

18 And then should -- once they get all those plans
19 completed and they're satisfactory, then they can get
20 what's called a Notice to Proceed. And the Notice to
21 Proceed is actually the golden ticket that says, yes, you
22 can go ahead and start.

23 MR. ARMSTRONG: I've got one other thing. I
24 also happen to be the water and sewer works association
25 president in town. They give guys too many hats sometimes

1 in this town. I have concerns about -- I heard somebody
2 say, well, it's heavy air, CO2 is.

3 MR. HELSETH: That was me.

4 MR. ARMSTRONG: It may have been you that
5 said it. No, you said that.

6 MR. HELSETH: It was me, it's heavier than
7 air.

8 MR. ARMSTRONG: Is there a reason for us
9 here in this valley to be concerned if there were to be a
10 leak? What happens to the CO2, the slurry, if it does come
11 to the surface or whatever? Does it dissipate then and
12 start collecting, or can it collect? I mean, we have low
13 spots in this valley and we have lots of public out there
14 and we want to make sure we're prepared for that.

15 MR. HELSETH: Well, the first indication for
16 them is going to be the pump station is not going to be
17 pumping correctly if they have a leak. So that's going to
18 be the first sign of trouble, so they'll shut off to find
19 the leak. And the second thing is that if it does
20 dissipate to the air, we'll make sure we put into the
21 document what's going to happen there. Maybe a bunch of
22 really healthy plants, because they breathe the stuff. So
23 you know, they make it an oasis out here somewhere.

24 So we'll make sure we answer the questions about
25 any potential of a leak or a crack in the pipe or -- you

1 know, this is all very pressurized stuff, and it goes from
2 pump station to pump station. So if they've lost pressure,
3 they're going -- it's an immediate red alert to them that
4 it's a problem --

5 MR. MACKIEWICZ: It shuts off automatically.

6 MR. HELSETH: And it shuts off
7 automatically.

8 MR. ARMSTRONG: I have one more question.

9 MR. HELSETH: Sure.

10 MR. ARMSTRONG: I just keep going on.

11 MR. HELSETH: Go for it.

12 MR. ARMSTRONG: We have the community wells
13 out here. Down the pipeline, there may be other people
14 like that. But the pressurized system in there, how
15 accurate is your leak detection? Do you know -- will you
16 know if you're leaking CO2 into the ground? Heaven forbid,
17 if it was out here near our wells, how much would leak
18 maybe before you could detect if you have leaks? How would
19 we know that?

20 MR. CURBOW: Would you mind if I take this?

21 MR. HELSETH: Yeah. You're the engineer on
22 this one.

23 MR. CURBOW: I'd like to kind of just back
24 up so that you understand.

25 MS. MCCRIMMON: We'd like for you to come up

1 to the front.

2 MR. CURBOW: Is that okay?

3 MR. HELSETH: I'll hand you the mic.

4 MR. CURBOW: Okay.

5 MR. HELSETH: I'll hold it. So first of
6 all, we'll have you introduce yourself.

7 MR. CURBOW: Hi, everybody. I'm Bobby
8 Curbow. I'm the project manager for Kinder Morgan on the
9 pipeline.

10 So to answer your question -- and I'm hoping I
11 don't get too nervous. It's a lot easier answering from
12 the back without everyone looking at me, so now I might
13 kind of start choking up a little bit.

14 With regards to leak detection, the ways we
15 monitor our pipeline -- this is the way Kinder Morgan
16 monitors all the pipelines -- we have a SCADA systems. And
17 with a SCADA systems, we have control rooms, which we have
18 one in Cortez, Colorado, and we have another -- we have a
19 backup control room in Midland, Texas.

20 And what these people do, they remotely monitor
21 the pipeline 24 hours a day. So in the event of a leak, we
22 instantaneously are alerted, and then our automatic systems
23 will start closing in, our pumps shut down. So we have
24 emergency procedures, it's called AOC, which is abnormal
25 operating conditions. And then we'll have operators

1 operating in the area, which we have to respond within a
2 certain amount of time. It evades me at this moment what
3 the amount of time is, but the DOT mandates the time. I
4 think it's -- I don't want to say the time, but it's a
5 very, very quick response time, which is why we'll have
6 local people monitoring the pipeline. They'll go out there
7 and respond and we'll shut it in and they'll fix the leak.

8 Now, it's very, very, very uncommon for this pipe
9 to rupture or leak. It's very, very high grade steel pipe,
10 it's carbon steel. It's -- we are designing it to 72
11 percent capacity, which means that there's another 28
12 percent available. We're not going to operate 100 percent
13 of the pipeline; we're only operating to 72 percent of it.
14 And in some areas we're actually operating lower.

15 So the pipeline will be very, very well-designed.
16 We're going to purchase very high grade steel. Actually,
17 we're taking a step further, which we're looking at HIC
18 process, which that is even a step further to make sure
19 that the pipe can properly handle the transportation of
20 CO2.

21 And so if, in the event of a leak, more than
22 likely, very low likelihood it would be on the main line.
23 It would be more in the stations. Very unlikely that it
24 would dissipate into the air. It's not crude oil. You
25 know, even though this is a liquid line, we're mandated by

1 hazardous liquids, which is 195, it is truly by name nature
2 a gas. But since we condense it with the pressure, with
3 the higher pressures it turns it into a liquid. But as
4 soon as it hits air, it turns into gas and it floats in the
5 air. It'll never leak in the ground. So even if it
6 ruptured three foot below, it would shoot straight up and
7 not make a big fuss.

8 MR. HELSETH: And what is the operating
9 temperature range?

10 MR. CURBOW: We have a -- Greg just asked
11 the operating temperature range. And we have a range of
12 temperature which is, on the lower end, of 65 and on the
13 higher end around 80 to 90. It's very uncommon to be any
14 higher than that. And we operate under another standard
15 which is ANSI. And that's a whole other standard for our
16 materials, which is ANSI 1500, which is just another
17 standard that we abide by.

18 I hope I answered your question. Like I said,
19 I'll build the watch, so I did the best I could.

20 MR. MACKIEWICZ: One thing you ought to also
21 mention is the vast majority of problems with pipelines is
22 -- like this is not as a result of an engineering flaw or
23 construction flaw, it's somebody with a backhoe hitting it.
24 That's the vast majority of big problems with pipelines
25 like this.

1 MR. ARMSTRONG: Are you getting your steel
2 from China?

3 MR. CURBOW: No, sir. I don't think so.

4 MS. MCCRIMMON: I just wanted to ask a
5 question for you.

6 MR. CURBOW: Yes, ma'am.

7 MS. MCCRIMMON: Are there any additives that
8 you put in with the CO2 for transportation or for odor
9 detection or anything like that?

10 MR. CURBOW: If you don't mind?

11 MR. HELSETH: Go for it.

12 MR. CURBOW: THE CO2 is going to be 99
13 percent pure CO2. This is not like natural gas. This is
14 not like crude. This is a very pure product. The nature
15 of CO2 is an inert gas. It does not burn. It's naturally
16 occurring under ground. And so to answer the question,
17 there are no additives. It comes out of the ground from
18 St. Johns as actually wet, and so we'll dehydrate it. And
19 then what we put into the pipeline is 99 percent pure, dry
20 CO2.

21 MS. MCCRIMMON: Is that like food grade?

22 MR. CURBOW: I know I'm not going to eat a
23 bowl of it anytime soon, but I'm not really sure.

24 MR. HELSETH: The types of products for CO2
25 are like dry ice or carbonated beverages. I was kind of

1 hoping for a Dr Pepper line. But, no, it's for -- the
2 purpose of the CO2 in this case is for enhanced oil
3 recovery in New Mexico and Texas. So the product comes out
4 of the ground in Arizona, goes across New Mexico, and it's
5 used in eastern New Mexico and in western Texas, in the
6 valley there, to enhance oil recovery. Because oil, as you
7 know, is pretty goopy and sticky, and the CO2 thins it out,
8 makes it better to --

9 MS. MCCRIMMON: So there's no additives?

10 MR. CURBOW: No, ma'am. It's 99 percent
11 pure.

12 MR. HELSETH: It's not like natural gas
13 where they put sulfur in it so you can smell it.

14 MR. CURBOW: No odor, no, ma'am.

15 MS. MCCRIMMON: Well, that was my question.

16 MR. CURBOW: Thank you.

17 MR. HELSETH: Anybody else? Come on. I
18 know there's somebody out there.

19 MR. MCKINLEY: I think they can hear me from
20 here.

21 MR. HELSETH: Sir, your name, please?

22 MR. MCKINLEY: Bobby McKinley. I've got
23 pipelines where I imagine they're going to come through,
24 water pipelines. Are they going to dig my water pipelines
25 up? Are they going to tear my fences down? Who is going

1 to watch them fences when they tear them down 100 feet?
2 They're not going to tear them down one day and put them
3 back up every night. Who is going to keep my cattle from
4 getting out or changing pastures?

5 MR. HELSETH: Great question. That's an
6 excellent question. So in the documents, we'll do the
7 analysis on that. That's part of one of those plans that I
8 talked about or stipulation of the grant where they're
9 going to have to put up temporary fencing when they come to
10 a location. We'll even request that they have monitors on
11 site, if need be, 24 hours a days to make sure that
12 cattle -- that no animals go stray.

13 MR. MCKINLEY: Yeah.

14 MR. HELSETH: Yeah, that's a very large
15 concern.

16 MR. MCKINLEY: What about if I need to put
17 another pipeline, water pipeline, across this CO2 pipeline?
18 I probably need to get permission, but can I?

19 MR. MACKIEWICZ: Let me just mention to you,
20 Kinder Morgan is going to come to you on your private land
21 and is going to request an easement. And they're going
22 to -- as part of the easement process, they're going to
23 work out what we call a landowner agreement with you. So
24 any of those issues involving like if your cows are going
25 to be out there grazing at a certain time, the fence, if

1 there's a cattle guard that needs to be removed or replaced
2 or whatever, they'll work with you on that.

3 And if you've got pipe -- you can write into the
4 discussions of the easement document and say: Look, I've
5 got -- I may need to put a water pipeline underneath yours.

6 And they'll say: Okay, we can work it into here.
7 Here is the requirement that -- a Kinder Morgan engineer
8 will come down and work with you on -- as you build that
9 pipeline under theirs.

10 MR. MCKINLEY: But it can be done?

11 MR. MACKIEWICZ: Can it be done, Bobby?

12 MR. CURBOW: Absolutely. Yes, sir, talk to
13 me.

14 MR. MACKIEWICZ: But again, for all the
15 private landowners here, you know, you'll have an
16 opportunity -- one of our lands -- who is the gentleman
17 that --

18 MR. CURBOW: Kevin Winner.

19 MR. MACKIEWICZ: He's the expert. If you
20 have any questions related to landowner agreements and
21 easements and so on, talk to him tonight and I'm sure he'll
22 be able to answer your questions.

23 MR. HELSETH: I'd just like the mic. Sir,
24 would you like a microphones?

25 MR. BROOKS: No, that's all right.

1 MR. HELSETH: Your name?

2 MR. BROOKS: Frank Brooks. The project
3 engineer, Bob, I think, mentioned a few moments ago that
4 the operating temperature on the pipe goes down to 65
5 degrees -- I assume Fahrenheit on that?

6 MR. HELSETH: 65 Fahrenheit to 85
7 Fahrenheit, somewhere in that range.

8 MR. BROOKS: -- down to 65 degrees. It's
9 minus 20 here in the wintertime and down in this valley,
10 and it's also highly erodable here. I have a ravine on my
11 place that washed out about 18 inches this past summer, one
12 storm. How in the world can you guarantee that that pipe
13 is not going to become exposed due to a storm? Because in
14 the monsoon season, it rains like crazy here. How are you
15 going to assure that that pipe is not going to become
16 exposed, somebody is going to miss it, it's going to hit
17 minus 20 degrees, that pipe will become brittle at 2500 psi
18 and not blow the heck out of it.

19 MR. HELSETH: And do you want to come up
20 and --

21 MR. CURBOW: We have an answer for that if
22 we can --

23 MR. HELSETH: Come on up. It's better you
24 than me.

25 MR. CURBOW: Sure.

1 MR. HELSETH: I'm just a mechanical guy.

2 MR. CURBOW: And I'm going to answer this to
3 the best of my ability. And so I'm going to rephrase the
4 question to make sure I fully understand it. You're
5 talking with regards to the pipeline is being buried at
6 that three-foot depth.

7 MR. BROOKS: Is that above -- center line or
8 above the pipe?

9 MR. CURBOW: That's above the pipe, so
10 you'll have three foot of dirt on top of the pipe, the pipe
11 is 16 inches, so you'll get that additional depth. So your
12 question is, over the highly eroded -- because I've been
13 here for a while now, so I know that the winds are highly
14 erosive. I know that the loose soils -- and then when it
15 does rain, you have erosion. So you're talking about the
16 erodibility of losing the topsoil and then you have exposed
17 pipe; is that correct?

18 MR. BROOKS: Right.

19 MR. CURBOW: So what we do -- and to answer
20 your question, we cannot guarantee that, that -- it's
21 impossible to guarantee what is going to be caused by
22 natural causes. But what we do do is we monitor the
23 pipeline and we do flyovers of the pipeline. We have a
24 routine. I don't know exactly what the routine maintenance
25 is. I know it's at least once a month, but it could be

1 more than that, it could be less. But we do, we fly over
2 the pipeline and then we identify locations that we call
3 washouts.

4 And along our Cortez pipeline, which we currently
5 have right now, every year we do this program. We fly it
6 right after the heavy monsoon season. And then there's
7 several washouts along the pipeline, and we come back in a
8 program we call a remediation program. And we hire people
9 such as Submar or we hire general contractors. A lot of
10 times Submar does a very, very good job on the erodibility
11 of the pipeline. But that's not always our go-to.
12 Especially if you don't want Submar mats on your pipeline,
13 we'll work with you any way we can.

14 But long story short, we come in and we just
15 cover it back up. And we do it very quickly because,
16 again, we're mandated by the Federal Code of Regulations
17 195, we cannot have exposed pipelines. We have to keep it
18 covered.

19 MR. BROOKS: While I have you there --

20 MR. HELSETH: Go ahead.

21 MR. BROOKS: On the ground inspections?

22 MR. HELSETH: Yes.

23 MR. BROOKS: Not flyovers, but --

24 MR. MACKIEWICZ: Let me -- let me talk about
25 that.

1 MR. HELSETH: Yeah. The BLM is --

2 MR. MACKIEWICZ: Aside from -- the safety
3 issues he's talking about right there, he's mandated to do
4 what he's talking about by the Department of
5 Transportation. What's your -- Pipeline Health Safety
6 Administration? I can't remember the acronym.

7 MR. CURBOW: PHMSA.

8 MR. MACKIEWICZ: PHMSA, all right. For the
9 first five years at a minimum there is -- there'll be a
10 monitoring plan in place. After construction, there'll be
11 a monitoring plan where every single year they will have to
12 be hiring contractors to go out and look at the
13 reclamation. Now, that's going to be probably the stage, a
14 time, or the period of time that would be most susceptible
15 to doing what you suggested. So for the first five years,
16 we will actually have a contractor that will be going out
17 there. They'll be paying for a contractor. They'll be
18 reporting to us on federal lands.

19 Private lands, you can mandate -- you can ask
20 that they do this also in your landowner agreement. But
21 they will be looking to see what the vegetation looks like,
22 you know, whether it meets our standards for success. We
23 have some pretty high standards for vegetation success.
24 They'll be required to go out there and reseed with a
25 mixture of grasses, forbes and shrubs native to the area of

1 all -- if at all possible. If it's farm -- if it's pasture
2 that you're going through or farmland, whatever, they'll be
3 required to put it back as you desire as a private
4 landowner.

5 But for those first -- as a minimum the first
6 five years, I think it'll take, even as nice as the
7 precipitation is out here and as good as the soil is out
8 here, it's going to take at least that long for monitoring
9 purposes.

10 So in that length of time, pretty much I think
11 we'll be assured that we'll get stabilization of the
12 pipeline. But as Bobby mentioned a minute ago, as you see
13 happens out here, you've got some big summer events that
14 can just run some big gully washers down here. And even as
15 hard -- as good as their engineers are, you're going to
16 have washouts of these pipelines, and they'll get in there
17 and they'll -- and sometimes they'll have to take pipeline
18 out even and redo it again. But that's infrequent when
19 they do that. But they'll be looking closely at it.

20 That pipeline, I don't want to tell you how many
21 millions and millions of dollars it costs and how much
22 they're investing in this. But they strive to build the
23 best pipeline they can possibly build. As they
24 suggested -- as Bobby said, they're using the best pipe
25 they can possibly buy for this pipeline.

1 Every single well over there is x-rayed by
2 topnotch pipeline people. So when they build a pipeline
3 like this, they do it for the long term. They're not
4 messing around with something like this. I guess I've
5 heard -- I've heard situations where people are, "Oh, my
6 God," you -- you know, especially with the natural gas
7 pipelines. This one is -- if there's a problem with this
8 pipeline, chances are there's not going to be any harm to
9 property or lives.

10 Natural pipelines, yes. I've worked with those
11 for years. And, again, most of these companies, 99.9
12 percent of them, strive to build the best pipeline they can
13 build.

14 That's not a commercial for the pipeline
15 industry, but --

16 MR. HELSETH: I thought it was an Army
17 commercial.

18 MR. MACKIEWICZ: Go ahead, sir.

19 MR. BRUTON: I'm good here.

20 MR. HELSETH: Okay.

21 MR. BRUTON: Robert Bruton.

22 MR. HELSETH: Could you spell your last name
23 for us, please.

24 MR. BRUTON: B-r-u-t-o-n. And I was just
25 wondering if anybody could explain to us what eminent

1 domain is, and also --

2 MR. MACKIEWICZ: In a nutshell -- I guess we
3 can do that. But I'll just -- I'll make it really, really
4 brief. Under state law, companies like Kinder Morgan have
5 what they call the right of eminent domain, which means
6 essentially that if -- that they can come across property,
7 private property, and if supposed negotiations fail, they
8 can get a federal court to, what they call, condemn the
9 property. Okay? What -- or I think condemn an easement
10 through the property, which means that then they -- if a
11 court signs that document that says it's over, they've --
12 the property is condemned, then essentially the next step
13 is is that they can build the pipeline through it.

14 And then you go to court with them and settle --
15 or they decide how much money will be paid, you know. It
16 can either be done by a judge or it can be done by a jury
17 of your peers. So that's the way it works.

18 Let me tell you one other thing. Most of these
19 companies -- Kinder Morgan, I've worked with on other
20 projects for years -- their goal is to work with private
21 landowners. They do -- this is -- this is something that
22 they do not like to do. Nobody likes to go into federal
23 court and to take a condemnation action. My last project
24 with Kinder Morgan was a 700-mile pipeline project from
25 Wyoming all the way to Oregon. Two condemnations occurred

1 on that -- over hundreds of property owners. Again, I
2 think this company -- well, you can go talk to the landsman
3 back here -- they're willing to work with private
4 landowners, I think -- to their level best, that they can
5 work with you, they'll work with you, and hopefully work
6 some sort of agreement out.

7 MR. HELSETH: And the BLM, as well.

8 MR. MACKIEWICZ: That's a good point. The
9 BLM is not involved in this process whatsoever. We manage
10 the federal lands, and that's it. And they're -- if I
11 didn't -- if Danita over here as our authorized officer
12 said, "Kinder Morgan, I don't think we want -- because of
13 the environmental issues and so on, we can't issue a
14 right-of-way across federal lands for your pipeline,"
15 Kinder Morgan can't go to federal court and condemn across
16 the federal lands. It's against the -- you can't do it,
17 so -- they can't do it across state lands either.

18 So anyway, any other questions on that one? Does
19 that answer it?

20 MR. BRUTON: Yes.

21 MR. HELSETH: And the folks are here to talk
22 to you, if you'd like.

23 MR. MACKIEWICZ: Yeah. Talk to Kinder
24 Morgan back here, to the landspeople. Again, they can --
25 they can talk more about it with you.

1 MR. HELSETH: Sorry, the cord is noisy.

2 Okay. Does anybody else have anything? Anything?

3 Anything? Anything? Well, nobody?

4 MR. MACKIEWICZ: If you're bashful,
5 afterwards come on over. We're going to be here for --

6 MR. HELSETH: Another hour.

7 MR. MACKIEWICZ: We rented the high school.
8 How many thousands of dollars did you give to the high
9 school for this?

10 MR. HELSETH: So we're here until 8:00. If
11 you'd like to give your comment directly to the court
12 reporter, grab a chair, pull up and talk to her. She's
13 real nice. If you'd like to talk to us about something off
14 to the side, talk to us, we're real nice. If you'd like to
15 talk to Kinder Morgan, go back here. If you'd like to come
16 over here and look at the computer that has -- you can zero
17 in and do exactly what you're trying to reference, because
18 we have a computer system set up back here of the
19 applicant.

20 MR. MACKIEWICZ: I'm glad you mentioned
21 that. We -- they've got maps over here and computers over
22 here. So if you're a private landowner, they're going to
23 be able to hone in on your property and tell you exactly
24 where the property lines are located, okay, across your
25 property. So that's -- I made them bring this stuff today.

1 MR. HELSETH: And so the comment period is
2 until the end of January, and then we go into what we call
3 the draft Environmental Impact Statement. And then we'll
4 be back. So we'll be back in eight months, nine months,
5 ten months, however long it takes us to get a draft
6 Environmental Impact Statement. And we always return to
7 where we went to for scoping.

8 And yes, there are planned amendments. Do you
9 want me to talk about that?

10 MR. MACKIEWICZ: We're going to put a draft
11 out. This thing is going to be out for 90 days. So if you
12 think we messed up or we did it wrong, you'll have an
13 opportunity to tell us what we -- where we can improve on
14 this document. It's going to be that big, you'll have 90
15 days to read it. Speed readers, if you want, you can read
16 it.

17 MR. CAMPBELL: Sam Campbell. And I'm just
18 curious about your pumping stations and -- you obviously
19 have to have four --

20 THE COURT REPORTER: I cannot hear you. Can
21 you please come up to the microphone? Thank you, sir.

22 MR. CAMPBELL: I'll start over again. My
23 name is Sam Campbell, and I'm curious about the PIG
24 cleaning stations and the pumping stations. There's going
25 to be four of them, so that's one every 50 miles. What is

1 the actual size of this type of station and the amount of
2 noise that will be associated with it, both day and night?
3 It's awful quiet out here in the desert at night, and I'd
4 hate, you know, ten miles away from it to hear this
5 thumping every hour or so.

6 MR. HELSETH: So a half mile -- or a half
7 acre on the station, according to the POD, is what it said.
8 So the pumping stations would be out about half an acre,
9 fenced.

10 MR. CURBOW: Do you want me to answer?

11 MR. HELSETH: Yeah. Would you like to come
12 up again? And then noise, there will be a study in the
13 Environmental Impact Statement. There always is about
14 noise. So we'll do noise comparisons, and -- the noise
15 from the pumping station and the surrounding noise. So
16 there will be actual maps that show like a pond, like
17 dropping a pebble in a pond, from top down you'll see the
18 noise as it goes out, what it will be at certain distances.

19 So like a cricket in Zion National Park is 35
20 decibels, so -- and I'm talking to you right now, I'm
21 speaking at about 50 decibels. A jet engine is 100 or so.
22 A refrigerator is like 80, or something like that. But we
23 will make sure we get that information in the document and
24 answer it for you so you can actually see from those
25 pumping stations how far any noise, in decibels, it would

1 stretch.

2 MR. CURBOW: Again, I'll answer to the best
3 of my ability. Greg touched on the noise, which my comment
4 to that is I don't know at this point what the noise study
5 is going to be. Because we will do a noise study that will
6 accommodate the BLM's requirement and not interrupt lives
7 as much as possible. And there are mitigation factors that
8 we will take in place to limit the decibels. You know,
9 such as we're putting stations in locations that are far
10 from where people are at.

11 And I believe we have one station that's close
12 to -- only one, I believe, is near people, and we're going
13 to work on mitigation measures on how to handle that. But
14 we're not there yet. We're early in the design game.

15 As far as the size of the stations, again, I
16 don't know the full footprint. And, again, we're working
17 on the design of what it is. I can tell you they are about
18 900 to 1000 horsepower apiece, if that gives you any kind
19 of idea of what the size of the pump station is.

20 Let's see. You had another question. Pigging
21 station.

22 MR. CAMPBELL: Well, the pigging --

23 MR. CURBOW: Oh, and the cleaning
24 facilities, those would be one of the most quietest. We
25 only have one pigging station at this stage of the game

1 that's just a true pigging station. And that's only during
2 the -- that's typically just day operations and it's not 24
3 hours a day like a pump station is. Every pump station
4 will have its own pigging station. We PIG based on the DOT
5 requirements, as well. And, again, I don't know how often
6 we have to actually PIG. But it's certainly not like
7 monthly. It's typically, I believe yearly, or something
8 like that.

9 MR. MACKIEWICZ: Gas or electric pumps?

10 MR. CURBOW: Pumps, electric at this moment,
11 and we're working with the local coops to help them to
12 bring power in and hopefully make that agreement with them.
13 But, again, I doubt we're going to have any gas because
14 it's --

15 MR. MACKIEWICZ: One other thing. You're
16 talking about PIGs. Most of us know PIGs as the little
17 things that go oink and so on and walk on the ground we
18 make bacon with. So what are the PIGs you're taking about?

19 MR. CURBOW: What a PIG is is part of the
20 maintenance of a pipeline. And, again, this is to adhere
21 to the CFR, Code of Regulations. And to insure that we
22 maintain a state operable pipeline, we run what you call a
23 smart tool. And it's a tool that runs through the line.

24 And what it will do, it will tell us everything
25 there is to know about the pipeline; if there's any sort of

1 defects, if there's any kind of -- it's for defects, is
2 what it is. And obviously we strive to have no defects,
3 but if there are, then we have a response time that's
4 typically within 30 to 60 days, depending on the defect,
5 and we fix it.

6 And Kinder Morgan is known for acquiring other
7 pipelines. And we acquired a pipeline that was built in
8 the fifties, and it's our Wink pipeline. It's a crude oil
9 pipeline. And since we took the pipeline, we have now
10 turned a pipeline that had no protection, and we just went
11 through and rehabbed it on a program, and now it's a very
12 well operated pipeline because of our program. So we're
13 very sophisticated on our pigging operations.

14 One other thing I wanted to touch on, it's not --
15 just for your knowledge, we didn't space the pumps every 50
16 miles. We didn't do that. Hydraulically based, because
17 you guys are very well aware of the terrain differences, so
18 there's hydraulics that come into play. And that's what
19 sets the locations of the pump stations. And a lot of
20 times I don't have any liberty as to where they're actually
21 at. I have engineers who are a lot smarter than I am who
22 have placed those where they're at.

23 So did I answer your question?

24 MR. CAMPBELL: Yes.

25 MR. HELSETH: And I believe you had a

1 question first. And then this gentleman in the black hat,
2 and then this gentleman right here in the tan sweater.

3 MS. WEISS: Hello. Dannette Weiss,
4 Arizona Game and Fish. With the noise question, especially
5 the compression plants, I know it's not associated with
6 this pipeline, but it is very noisy. I did tour the one in
7 Cortez. It's very loud. And I understand that it's not on
8 federal land, it is on state land. And we do have
9 recreationists out in these areas. They come out to hunt,
10 to hike, camping, bird watching. And that noise would
11 impact not only them, but also the wildlife and the
12 aesthetics in the area.

13 Is Kinder Morgan going to work with local
14 governments, states and cities, counties on abating noise
15 when there's such an issue like that, or -- because I know
16 you won't be able to require Kinder Morgan to do that.

17 MR. HELSETH: But we will require that
18 Kinder Morgan gets all state, local and federal permits.
19 So if they can't get a permit because it's a mitigation
20 issue with a pump station -- and I'm sure that I can't
21 speak for Kinder Morgan -- but there will be noise studies.
22 And in our document, there'll be the cumulative impacts.
23 So these, even though they'll be on state lands, we will be
24 looking at the noise of these stations and how far the
25 noise extends.

1 And any pump station that's on federal land,
2 we'll be mitigating or we'll be looking to mitigate if it's
3 too noisy. Even for what we call visual resource analysis,
4 we're going to be -- we'll require a specific color to the
5 station. It can't just be pink with purple polka dots,
6 it's got to be something that blends in that you're not
7 going to normally -- you know, that doesn't catch the eye.

8 So I do know that Kinder is working with Arizona
9 Fish and Game.

10 Do you want to say something?

11 MR. CURBOW: No. You've answered it, so --
12 because I don't have an answer.

13 MR. MACKIEWICZ: Let me say one thing. We
14 are -- please get on our list over here. We have not sent
15 out requests to become cooperating agencies yet. We will
16 send a letter to you to become a cooperating agency on this
17 project. And, of course, as a cooperating agency, you have
18 some special benefits in that regard.

19 Also, as Greg pointed out, we look at this
20 project under the NEPA process as a whole. We don't even
21 -- we don't differentiate whether it's on private, state,
22 federal or anybody's land. It's just as a whole. And we
23 will be recommending mitigation on all land, so whether it
24 be your -- state land or whatever, if there's problems,
25 issues with noise like that, we're going to address it as a

1 recommended mitigation measure.

2 Hopefully -- I don't think we've hit on this a
3 lot -- we have what we call a Plan of Development that
4 Kinder Morgan is working on right now, where they are going
5 to integrate into the plan so that we don't have to come up
6 at the end with what we call mitigation measures. They're
7 going to tell us right now or before we permit this project
8 how they're going to mitigate impacts like that.

9 And that's a great concern for companies like
10 this is the noise that comes out. There's things they can
11 do. They can lower them. Sometimes if they're quite noisy
12 in populated areas or where there's wildlife and so on,
13 they can put them in buildings also. So there's a lot of
14 ways that they can take care of the issue of noise.

15 MR. HELSETH: Lighting, too. We want
16 lighting shielded for dark sky initiatives stuff. So we've
17 already brought that stuff up, too, that will be analyzed
18 in the document. We don't want, you know, this bright UFO
19 -- well, that was in Roswell. We don't want this bright
20 light out in the middle of there that everybody is kind of
21 wondering about.

22 So, sir, can you state your name again?

23 MR. BRUTON: Robert Bruton. You don't know
24 where all the pump stations are going to go, but it is
25 possible that any of the stations could end up on the

1 private land easements?

2 MR. HELSETH: It's possible, but we're at
3 the very, very beginning of the process. They have what we
4 call an applicant preferred route, and we have a range of
5 alternatives that we're trying to collect. So we're
6 hearing from you, the public, that pump stations on private
7 land maybe isn't such a great idea.

8 So we'll work with the applicant. And when we
9 get to the draft Environmental Impact Statement, we'll have
10 what's called the BLM preferred alternative. It doesn't
11 mean that's our decision. It just means that this is a
12 preferred alternative. It kind of gives the public a sense
13 of which way the federal government is leaning, which route
14 they're going to take.

15 And then we'll have further discussions with you
16 about, well, you know, maybe this needs to be adjusted this
17 way or that way a little bit more because this interferes
18 with something.

19 So they -- we're at the very, very beginning
20 stages, and we just don't know where those are going to go
21 yet, or even if they've been engineered yet.

22 MR. BRUTON: No. That's good.

23 MR. HELSETH: No? All right.

24 MR. BROOKS: And it was mentioned --
25 mentioned the aesthetics here. And sometimes I think

1 that's all we have. I would ask that Kinder Morgan tread
2 lightly on this valley. It's a very pretty place, and
3 sometimes the only thing that makes it special.

4 MR. HELSETH: Yeah. We have a full analysis
5 on what we call visual resources management. So we have
6 the visual area in classes, and then we have -- so we have
7 inventory, and then we have the actual management, which
8 are two different categories. And we're very concerned
9 about that, too, so it's something very important to us.
10 Because like I said earlier, when you cut a road through
11 the desert, you can see it for miles. I'm coming from
12 Nevada, so we have a lot of them.

13 Sir, did you have anything else?

14 MR. BRUTON: No.

15 MR. HELSETH: I just wanted to make sure. I
16 didn't want to cut you off or anything.

17 Anybody else?

18 MR. MACKIEWICZ: Again, afterwards, anybody
19 who is shy, come on and talk to us. We've got 40 minutes.
20 Lots of cookies over there, and for people who like health
21 food, there's healthy food over there and water, too.

22 MR. HELSETH: Yeah.

23 MR. CURBOW: They didn't bring any beer or
24 anything out.

25 MR. HELSETH: Thank you very much,

1 everybody, and enjoy your evening.

2 (End of scoping meeting at 7:16 p.m.)

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