

KINDER MORGAN NATURAL GAS PIPELINE: WRONG CHOICE FOR MASSACHUSETTS

Requested Actions:

- Send FERC a letter in support of EEA Secretary Bartlett's September 16, 2014 letter to FERC, which detailed the Commonwealth's concerns about the TGP Northeast Energy Direct project (FERC Docket No. PF14-22).¹
- Join the now 30+ communities, 100+ businesses, dozens of organizations and a growing number of legislators publicly opposed to the Kinder Morgan project.²
- Work with Congress to curtail the use of eminent domain for the private gain of energy companies.³
- Insist on compliance with state and local environmental laws for this and other interstate pipeline projects.

Kinder Morgan's TGP Northeast Energy Direct Proposal:



Kinder Morgan Map of Northeast Energy Direct (MA section)

- **Private and public land at risk:** The proposed pipeline runs through hundreds of private properties and public land, *including land protected under our state constitution.*⁴
- **Eminent domain:** Fewer than half of the landowners approached by Kinder Morgan have allowed the company to survey their land;⁵ FERC approval would enable Kinder Morgan to take land by eminent domain.⁶
- **Lowest safety standards:** The proposed 30" or 36" main line needs only to meet lowest industry safety standards because it would be built in low-population density areas.⁷
- **Clearcut across the state:** 50'-wide permanently cleared right-of-way across the state (plus at least 50'-wide additional clearcut for construction phase).⁸

Did You Know:

- **Massachusetts does not have a comprehensive energy plan.**
- **This proposed high-pressure, natural gas pipeline's impacts far outweigh its benefits:**
 - It is proposed to transport up to 2.2 billion cubic feet daily; less than 25% of that is currently slated for New England consumers, *the rest is presumably slated for export*,⁹ which will likely lead to higher natural gas prices at home.
 - It would slice a new right-of-way from the Berkshires to Dracut, connecting to the coast for export.¹⁰
 - It would carry fracked gas, and with it, over 60 toxic or cancer-causing chemicals.¹¹
- **Significant greenhouse gas impacts from natural gas:** Natural gas is mostly methane, a greenhouse gas 86 times more powerful than CO₂ over a 20-year timeframe.¹² Recent studies show that, when full lifecycle impacts are taken into account, natural gas has no greenhouse gas benefit over oil or coal.¹³
- **The Kinder Morgan pipeline is an over-sized response to our future energy needs:** ISO New England and the New England States Committee on Electricity are calling for more gas infrastructure to meet limited time "peak" energy needs - 30 days per year at most.¹⁴ Such short-term capacity needs should be met with readily available, market-based solutions and better management of existing pipeline capacity.

CLEAN ENERGY ALTERNATIVES CREATE MORE JOBS: Long-term clean energy solutions (energy efficiency, solar, wind, high efficiency heat-pumps) create at least 8 times as many jobs, dollar for dollar, as pipeline construction.¹⁵

For more information, contact:

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Notes

1. See <http://www.massplan.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/9-16-14-EEA-NED-Pre-filing-letter-.pdf>.
2. See <http://www.massplan.org/others-taking-action>, <http://www.massplan.org/news-events>, <http://nashobatrust.org/local-businesses-pipeline>.
3. The eminent domain provisions of the Natural Gas Act can be found at 15 U.S. Code § 717f, section (h).
4. See <http://www.massplan.org/wordpress/wpcontent/uploads/2014/03/MA-Land-Trust-Coalition-6-25-2014-FINAL.pdf> at p.18. and personal communications.
5. *Ibid.*
6. Kinder Morgan intends to initiate proceedings at FERC (the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission) during September 2014. See the company's proposed schedule at <http://www.massplan.org/wordpress/wpcontent/uploads/2014/03/MA-Land-Trust-Coalition-6-25-2014-FINAL.pdf> at p.7.
7. See 49 C.F.R.192, available at <http://phmsa.dot.gov/regulations>.
8. Public statements by Allen Fore, Director of Public Affairs at Kinder Morgan and Jim Hartman, TGP Right of Way Agent.
9. See http://www.kindermorgan.com/business/gas_pipelines/east/neenergydirect. Mr. Allen Fore has stated that Kinder Morgan cannot control where the gas would go, but their website indicates that the potential customers for the pipeline include "industrial end users in ... Atlantic Canada, as well as developers of liquefied natural gas projects." See also <http://www.pngts.com/images/map.pdf>.
10. *Ibid.*
11. See "Environmental Public Health Dimensions of Shale and Tight Gas Development," Environmental Health Perspectives, August 2014, <http://ehp.niehs.nih.gov/1307866/>, and "Town of Dish: Ambient Air Monitoring Analysis," prepared by Wolf Eagle Environmental, September 15, 2009, http://townofdish.com/objects/DISH_-_final_report_revised.pdf.
12. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Summary for policymakers, in *Climate change 2013: The physical science basis*, available at http://dataspace.princeton.edu/jspui/bitstream/88435/dsp019s1616326/1/Kang_princeton_0181D_10969.pdf.
13. Howarth, Robert W. "A bridge to nowhere: methane emissions and the greenhouse gas footprint of natural gas," *Energy Science & Engineering*, April 2014, available at http://www.eeb.cornell.edu/howarth/publications/Howarth_2014_ESE_methane_emissions.pdf. Physicians for Social Responsibility, <http://www.psr.org/environment-and-health/environmental-health-policy-institute/responses/natural-gas-the-newest-danger-global-warming.html>.
14. See "New England Natural Gas Supply and Demand: Post Winter Review," ICF, available at http://www.nescoe.com/uploads/GDF-SUEZ_CommenstonIGER_30May2014.pdf.
15. \$1 million spent on residential weatherization supports 12 direct in-the-field full-time jobs. See <http://www.mass.gov/eea/docs/doer/energy-efficiency/ma-advisory-council-2012-report.pdf>. Hypothetically scaling this up to a \$2 billion investment in energy efficiency results in 24,000 jobs created, compared to Kinder Morgan's estimate of 3,000 temporary jobs for pipeline construction.