

## KINDER MORGAN NATURAL GAS PIPELINE: WRONG CHOICE FOR MASSACHUSETTS

### Requested Actions:

- Ensure that the Administration conducts a study, with meaningful public input, to determine an optimal plan for meeting our energy needs without overbuilding fossil fuel infrastructure and without increasing our over-dependence on natural gas.<sup>1</sup>
- Join the now 30+ communities, 100+ businesses, dozens of organizations and a growing number of legislators publicly opposed to the Kinder Morgan project.<sup>2</sup>
- Deny Kinder Morgan survey access to public land and vote *NO* on requests to remove Article 97 protection from conservation, park or recreational land.
- Oppose a "tariff" forcing Massachusetts ratepayers to subsidize new natural gas pipelines (NEPOOL may vote on the tariff as soon as September 29<sup>th</sup>).<sup>3</sup>

### 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.*<sup>4</sup>
- **Eminent domain:** Fewer than half of the landowners approached by Kinder Morgan have allowed the company to survey their land;<sup>5</sup> FERC approval would enable Kinder Morgan to take land by eminent domain.<sup>6</sup>
- **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.<sup>7</sup>
- **Clearcut across the state:** 50'-wide permanently cleared right-of-way across the state (plus at least 50'-wide additional clearcut for construction phase).<sup>8</sup>

### 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*,<sup>9</sup> 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.<sup>10</sup>
  - It would carry fracked gas, and with it, over 60 toxic or cancer-causing chemicals.<sup>11</sup>
- **Significant greenhouse gas impacts from natural gas:** Natural gas is mostly methane, a greenhouse gas 86 times more powerful than CO<sub>2</sub> over a 20-year timeframe.<sup>12</sup> Recent studies show that, when full lifecycle impacts are taken into account, natural gas has no greenhouse gas benefit over oil or coal.<sup>13</sup>
- **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.<sup>14</sup> 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.<sup>15</sup>

### For more information, contact:

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## Notes

1. On July 30, Governor Patrick committed to a new study to examine our energy needs and clean energy solutions to meet them. The Patrick administration has committed to an open and public process for this study.
2. See <http://www.massplan.org/others-taking-action>, <http://www.massplan.org/news-events>, <http://nashobatrust.org/local-businesses-pipeline>. Opposition to the pipeline includes Senators Warren and Markey, Congressman McGovern, and a growing number of state legislators.
3. In January of this year, the New England States Committee on Electricity (NESCOE) proposed a tariff to fund new natural gas infrastructure, with an unquantified impact on electric ratepayers. The New England Power Pool (NEPOOL) was scheduled to vote on the tariff proposal on August 29<sup>th</sup>, but NESCOE requested a delay so that Massachusetts can evaluate its options. See [http://www.nescoc.com/uploads/ScheduleExtensionStatement\\_1Aug2014.pdf](http://www.nescoc.com/uploads/ScheduleExtensionStatement_1Aug2014.pdf).
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](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](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](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](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.nescoc.com/uploads/GDF-SUEZ\\_CommenstonIGER\\_30May2014.pdf](http://www.nescoc.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.