Pilgrim Pipeline and its Environmental and Regulatory Conflicts

June 13,2017



By
Mark Gallagher
Princeton Hydro LLC.



Pipelines in the Landscape



My Objectives for this Evening

- Describe typical fallacies associated with the impact analyses related to pipeline projects
- Relate pipeline impacts to NJDEP's regulations and provide examples of impacts and failure to provide regulatory compliance
- Provide examples of recent NJDEP actions relevant to pipelines

Pilgrim Pipeline Project, NY DEIS

Pipeline projects never result in significant impacts

Because under FERC if any impact is identified it is simply dealt with by indicating that it will be mitigated

This is not the case for Pilgrim

Table ES-2

Summary of Impacts

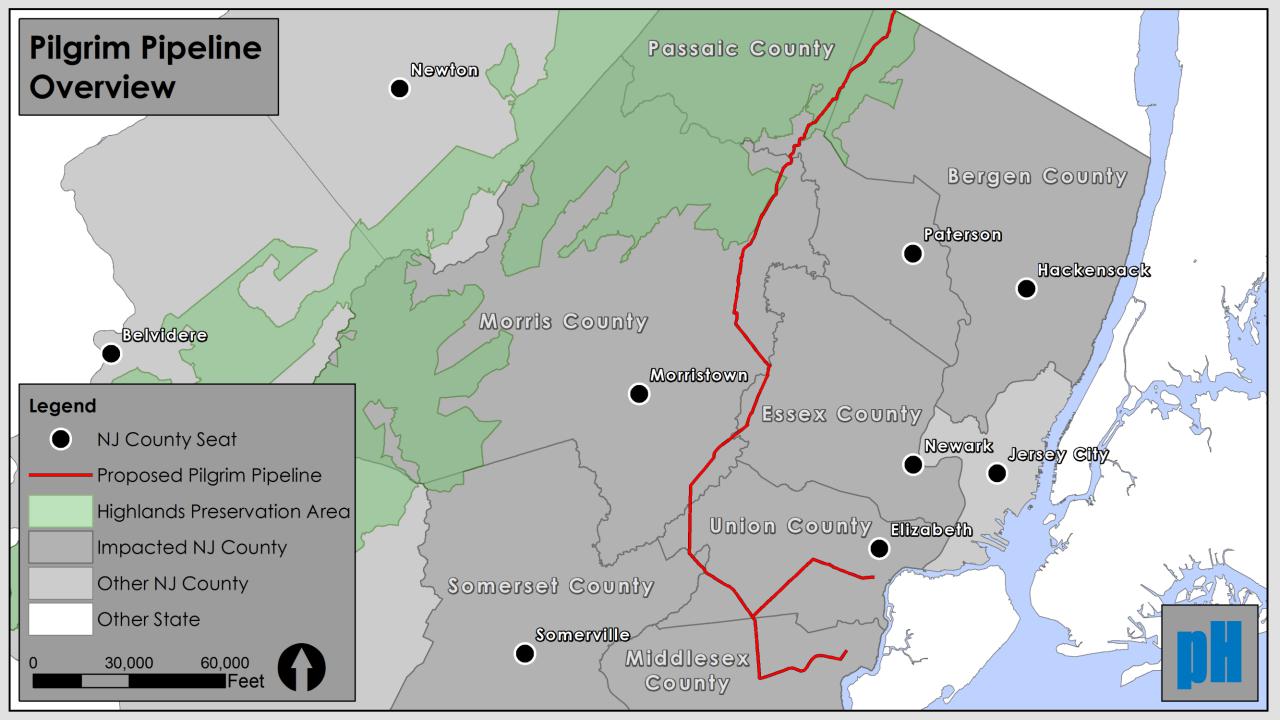
Resource	Impacts		
Resource	Construction Impacts	Operation Impacts	
Regional Geologic Setting	Bedrock geology: minor Surficial Geology: negligible	Bedrock geology: no impact Surficial geology: no impact	
Soils	Contaminated soils: minor Highly erodible soils: negligible	Contaminated soils: no impact Highly erodible soils: no impact	
Water Quality - Groundwater	Groundwater quantity and quality: minor Sole source aquifers: no impact	Groundwater quantity and quality: no impact Sole source aquifers: no impact	
Water Quality – Surface Water	Surface water quantity and quality: minor to moderate Floodplains and floodways: negligible to minor Sensitive waterbodies: minor	Surface water quantity and quality: no impact Floodplains and floodways: no impact Sensitive waterbodies: no impact	
Air Quality	Ambient Air Quality: negligible Greenhouse Gas: negligible	Ambient Air Quality: no impact Greenhouse Gas: potential indirect beneficial impact if pipelines replace some barge traffic	
Terrestrial Vegetation	Vegetation: negligible to minor Invasive Plant species: no impact	Vegetation: minor due to permanent ROW maintenance Invasive Plant species: negligible	
Terrestrial Wildlife	Wildlife: minor to moderate Sensitive or managed wildlife habitats: no impact	Existing wildlife: negligible Sensitive or managed wildlife habitats: no impact	
Aquatic Resources	Aquatic habitats and communities: minor to moderate Fisheries Resources: minor to moderate	Aquatic habitats and communities: no impact Fisheries Resources: no impact	
Threatened and Endangered Species	Plants: minor, if habitat is determined to be present Wildlife: minor, if habitat is determined to be present	Plants: no impact Wildlife: no impact	
Wetlands	Minor to moderate for all wetland types	PEM and PSS wetlands: No impact Forested wetlands: moderate impact with	

Natural Resource Impacts Associated with Pipelines



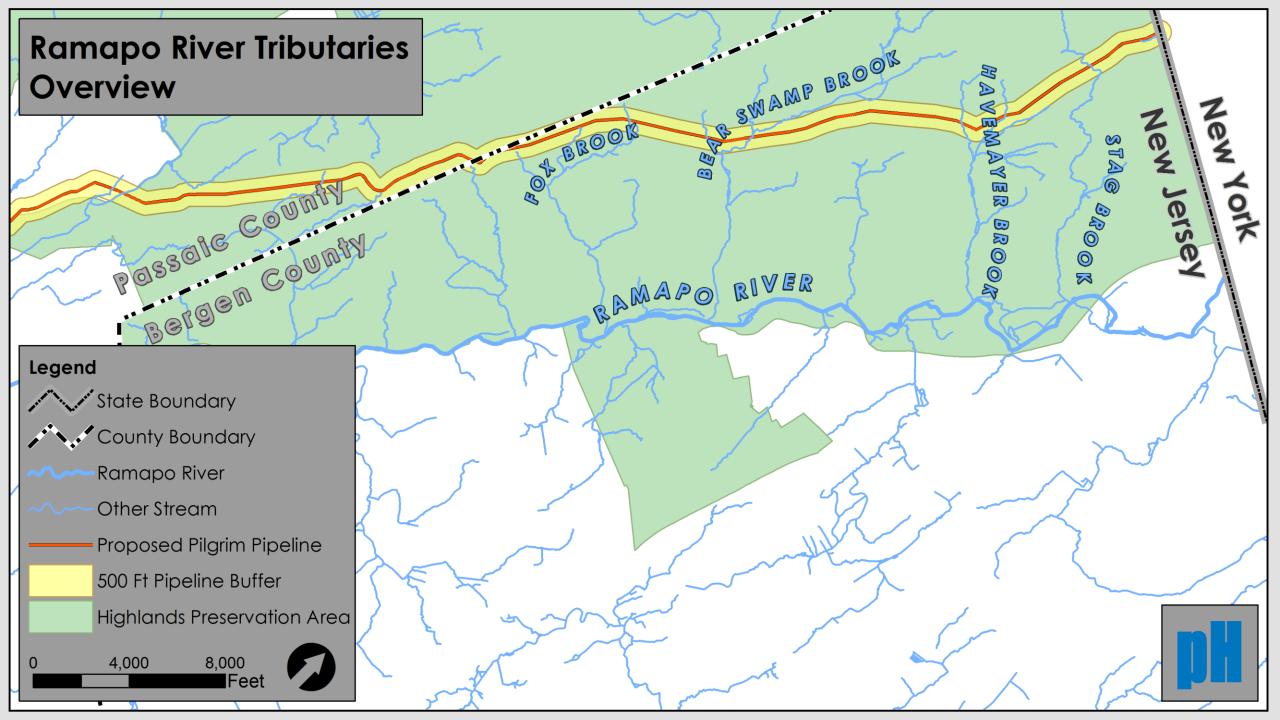
DRN, TGP Pike County, PA across the Sawkill Creek. June 2011

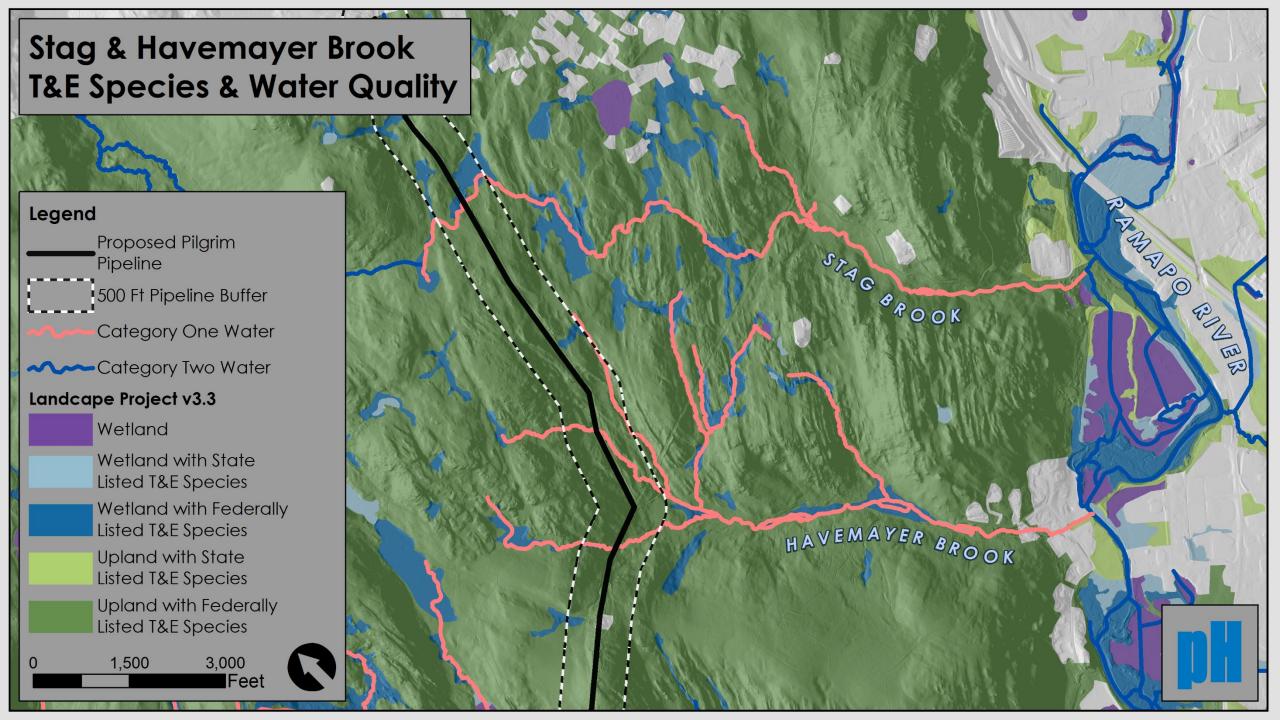
- Habitat Fragmentation
 - Fragmentation of core forest and impacts to areas sensitive species
 - Invasive species colonization
 - Loss of unique habitat
- Stream degradation
 - Direct, indirect and cumulative impacts
 - Additional impacts associated with loss of riparian zones, modified hydrology and increased water temperature
 - Impacts to antidegradation streams
- Impacts to soils through excavation and compaction as well as erosion
- Impacts to Human Use Aesthetics, and Water supply, Sole source aquifers

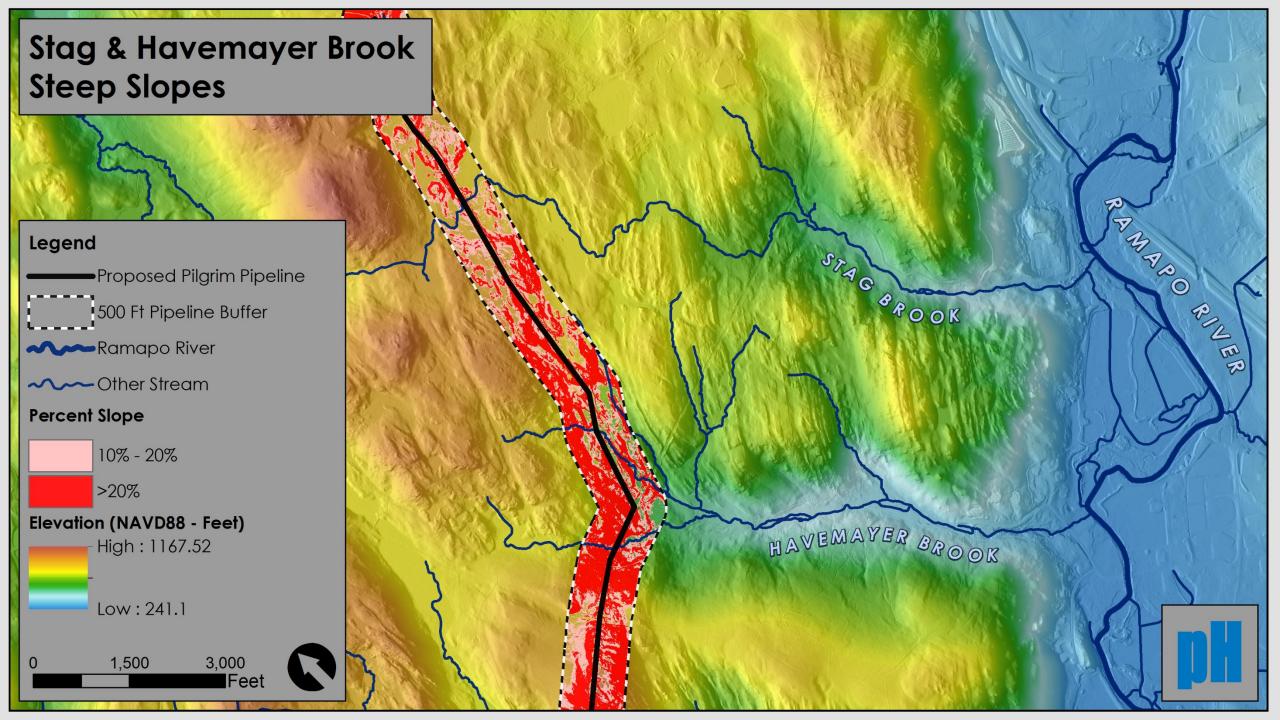


Regulatory Constraints

- Highlands Water Protection and Planning Act
 - NJ Freshwater Wetlands Individual Permit, Section 401
 Water Quality Certification
 - Compliance with NJ Water Quality Standards
- Flood Hazard Area Control Act Individual Permit
- Encroachment into Great Swamp will necessitate a Department of the Interior NEPA review
- Federal Historic Preservation Act
- Federal Endangered Species Act
- FERC is not involved







Soil Loss **Analysis for PennEast** Pipeline in Hunterdon County

Analysis Area	Parameter	Existing	Proposed	Percent Change
	TSS (tons/yr)	0.17	0.43	153
1	CN	78	89	
	Potential Soil Loss (tons/ac/yr)	8.55	32.63	282
2	TSS (tons/yr)	0.15	0.58	287
	CN	79	89	
	Potential Soil Loss (tons/ac/yr)	7.31	32.14	340
3	TSS (tons/yr)	0.8	1.99	149
	CN	76	88	
	Potential Soil Loss (tons/ac/yr)	7.19	26.81	273

^{*}TSS, total suspened solids, load calculated using UAL analysis.

^{*}CN, curve number, calculations based on SCS Runoff Curve Number Method.

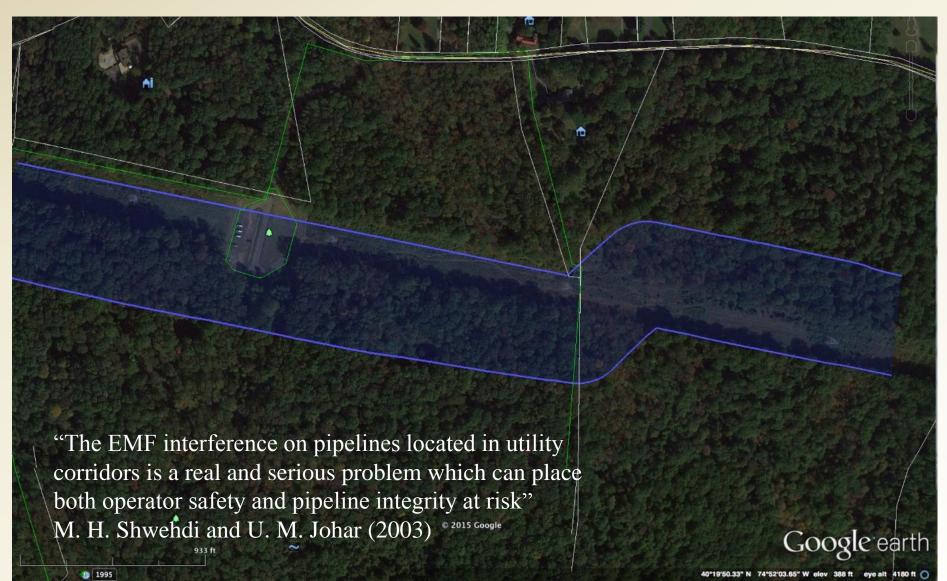
^{*}Average potential soil loss calculated using the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE).

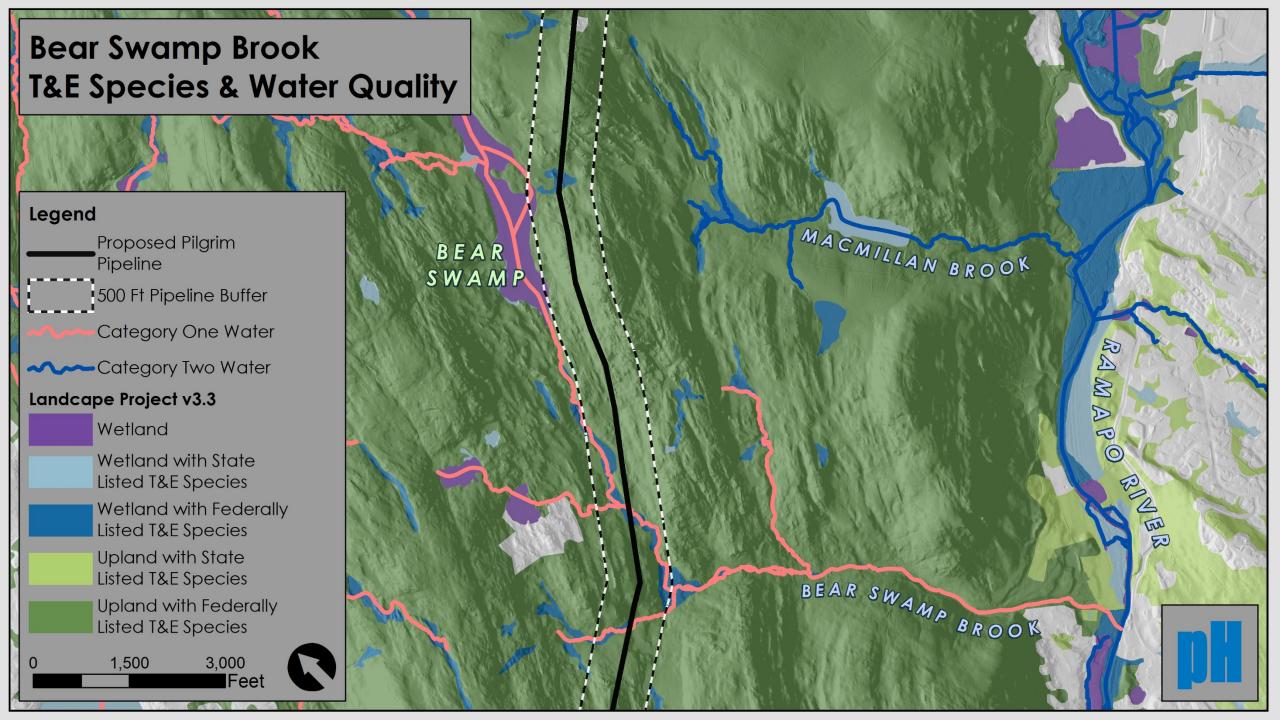
Poor site restoration due to shallow bedrock TG Pipeline





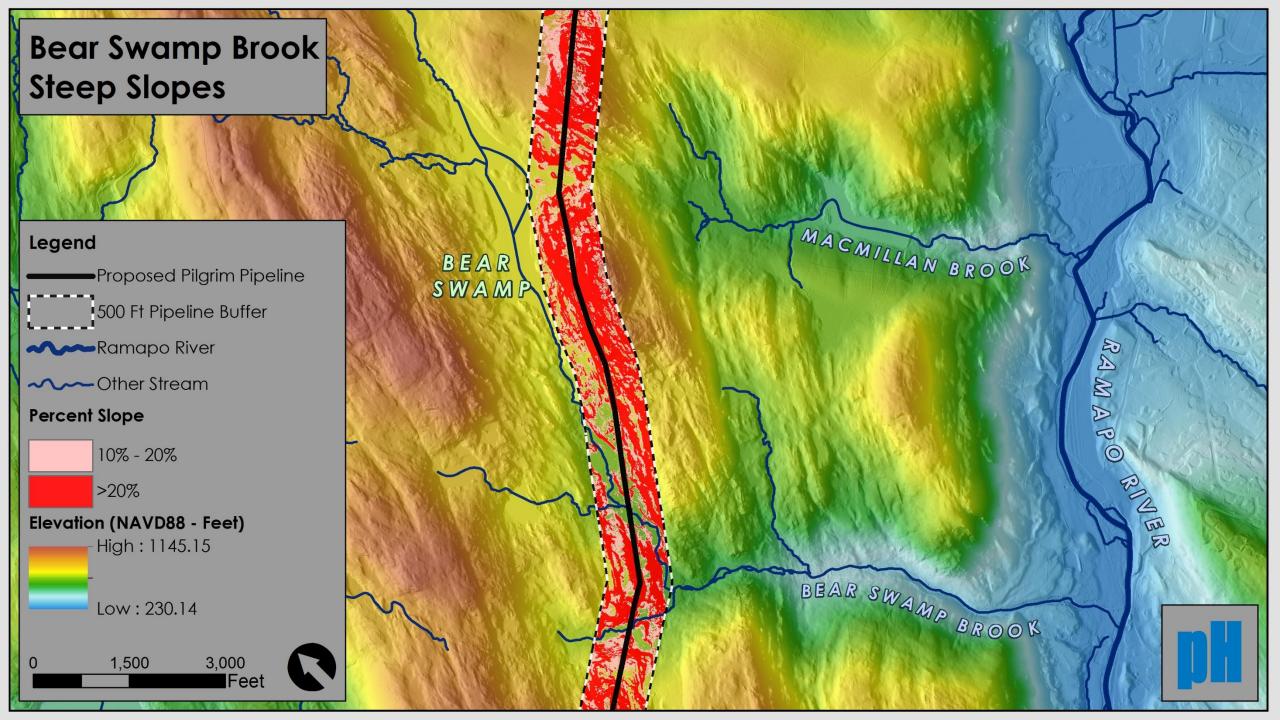
Co-location of pipelines in Transmission line corridors?

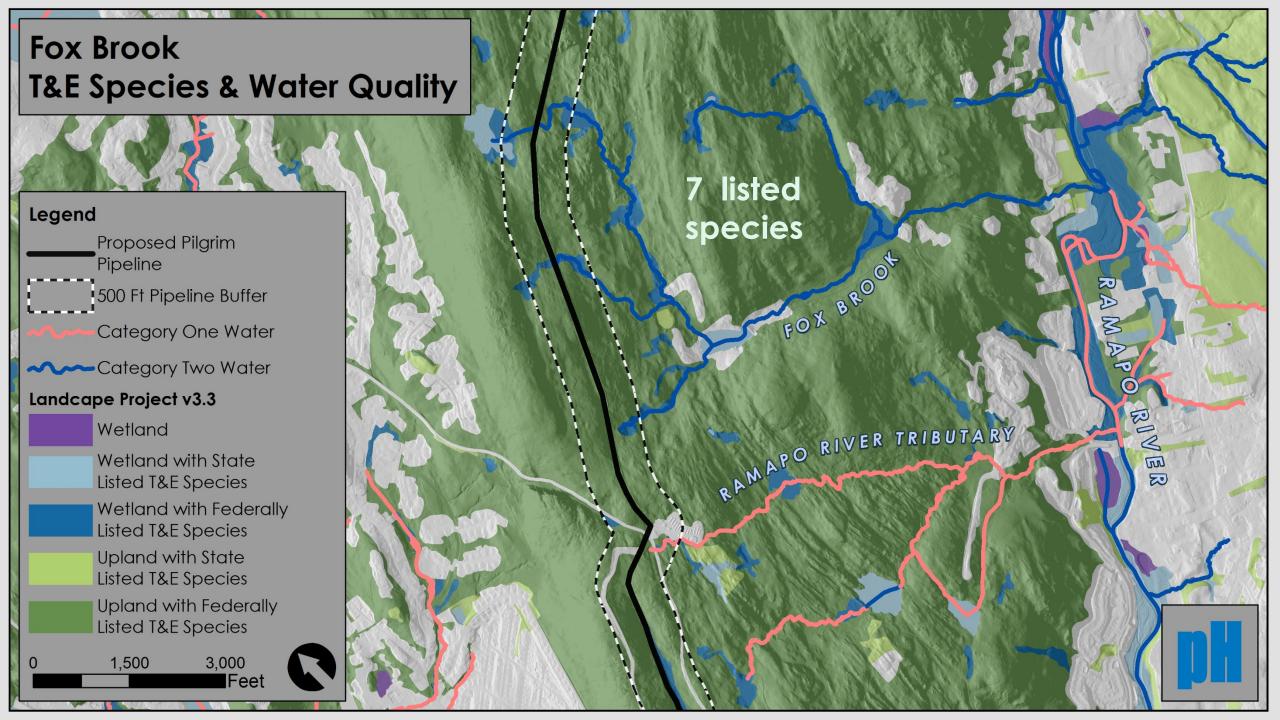


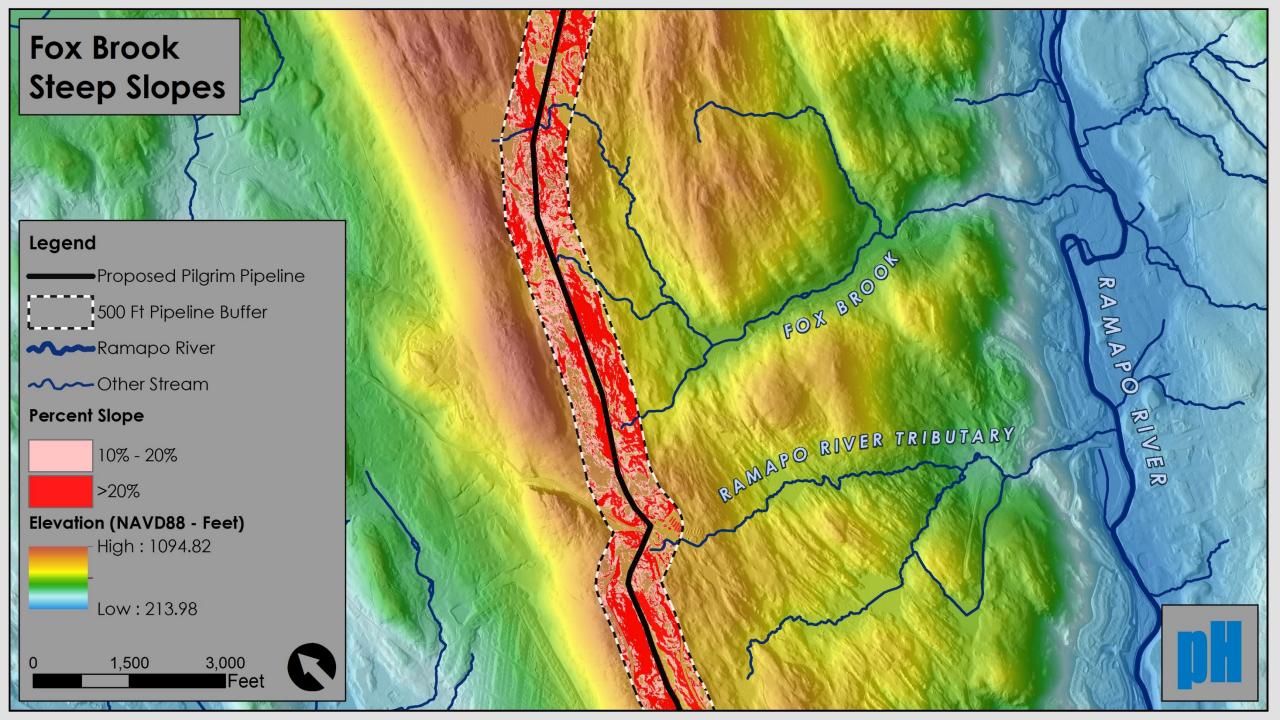


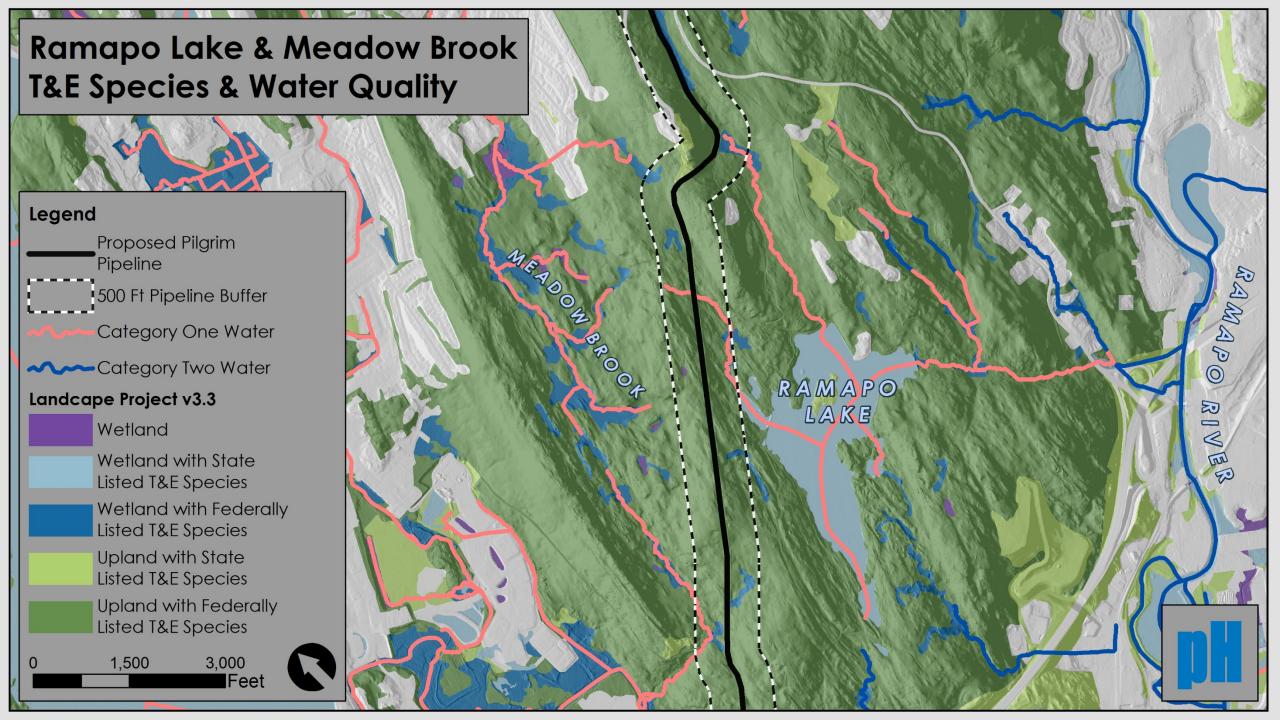
Bear Swamp Brook

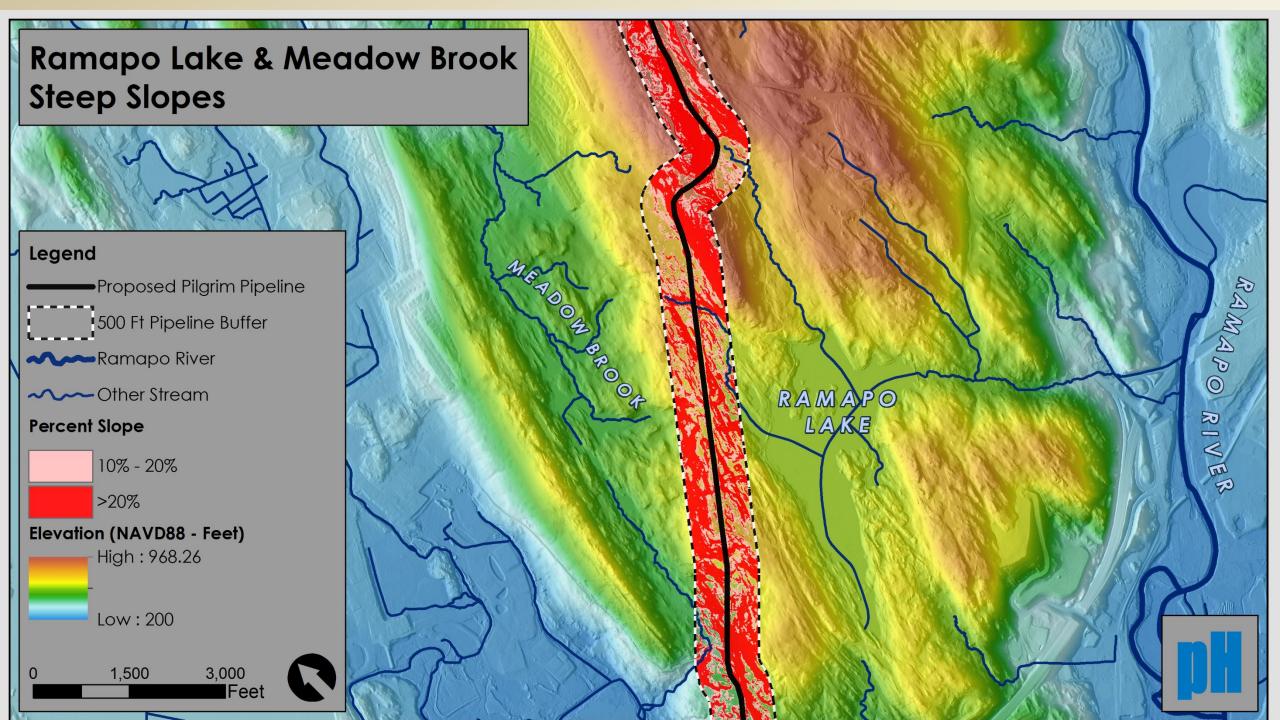


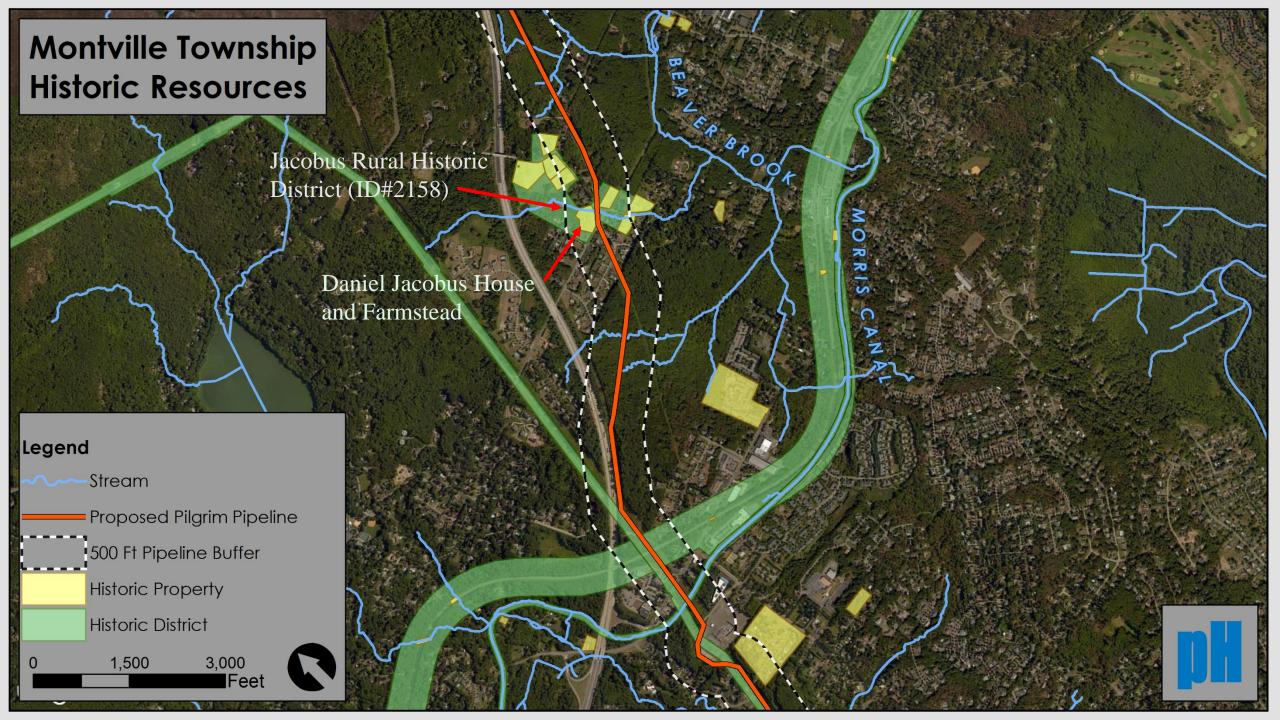


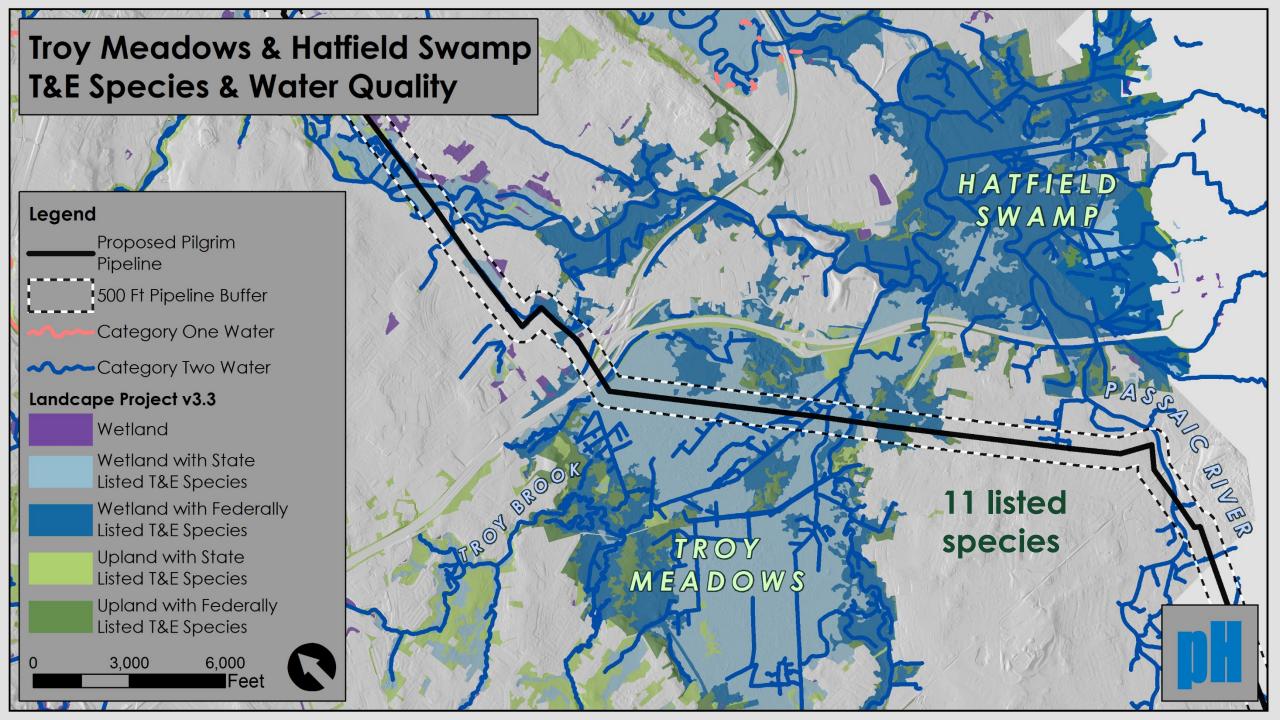


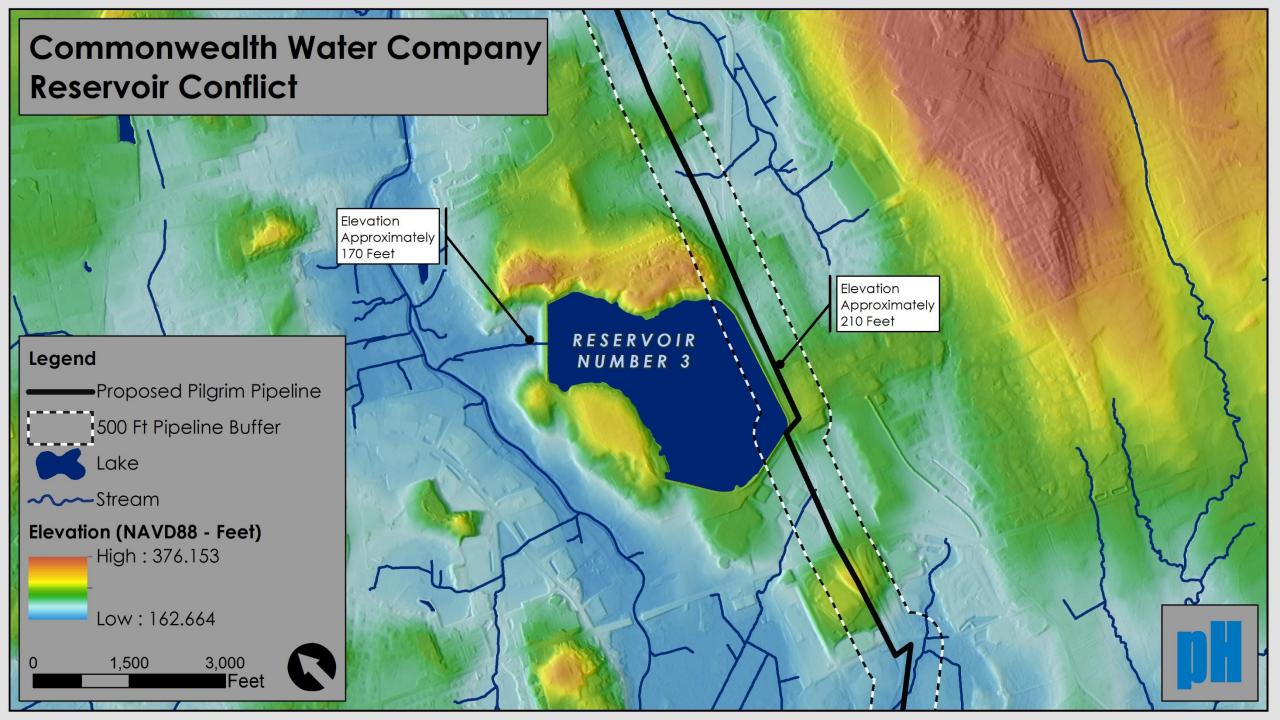










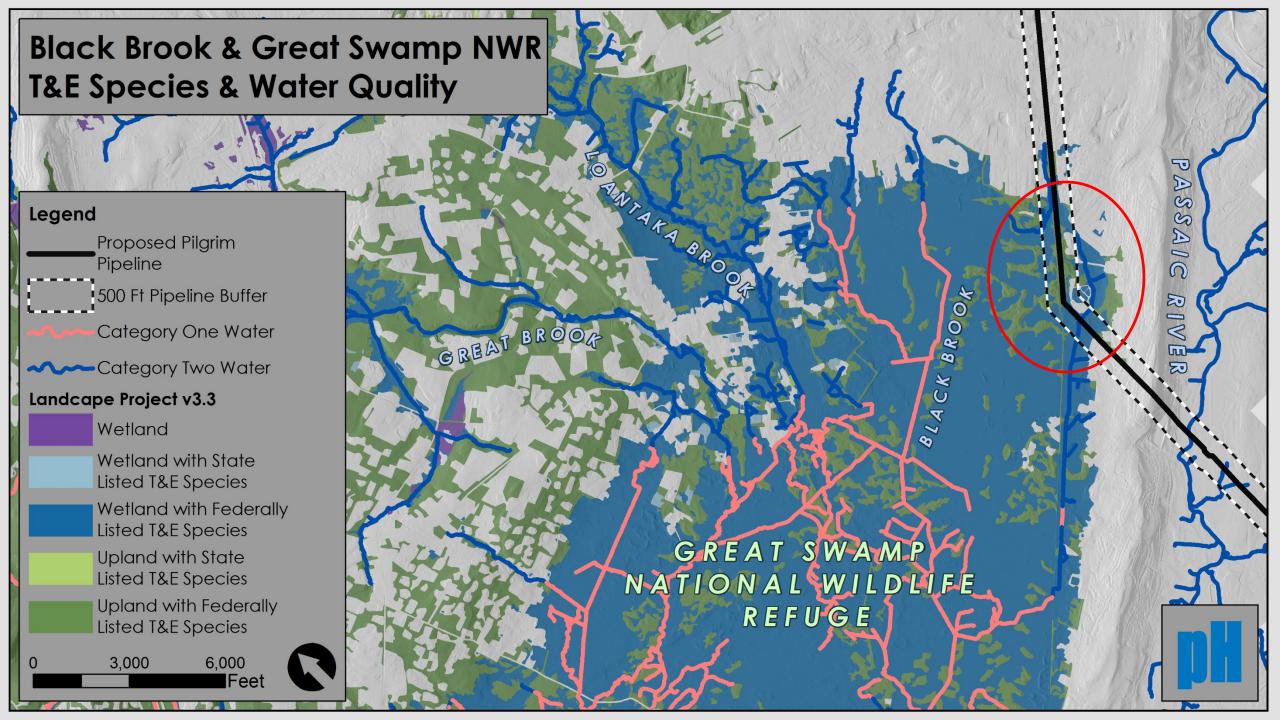


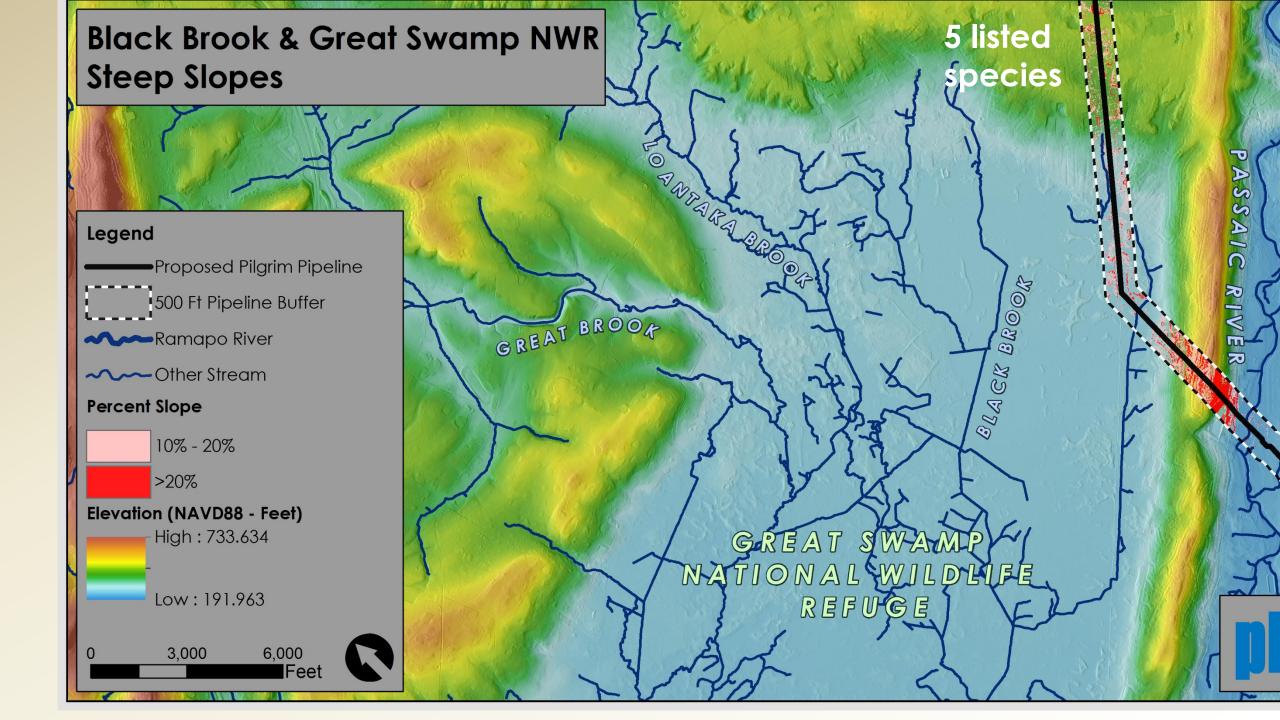
Freshwater Wetlands Protection Act

If the Federal Guidance set forth in the 404(b)1 guidelines is followed as municipal and private water supplies that consist of surface water or ground water which is directed to the intake of a municipal or private water supply system must be considered in the impact analysis of a proposed project.

404(b)1 Subpart F—Potential Effects on Human Use Characteristics, § 230.50 Municipal and private water supplies.

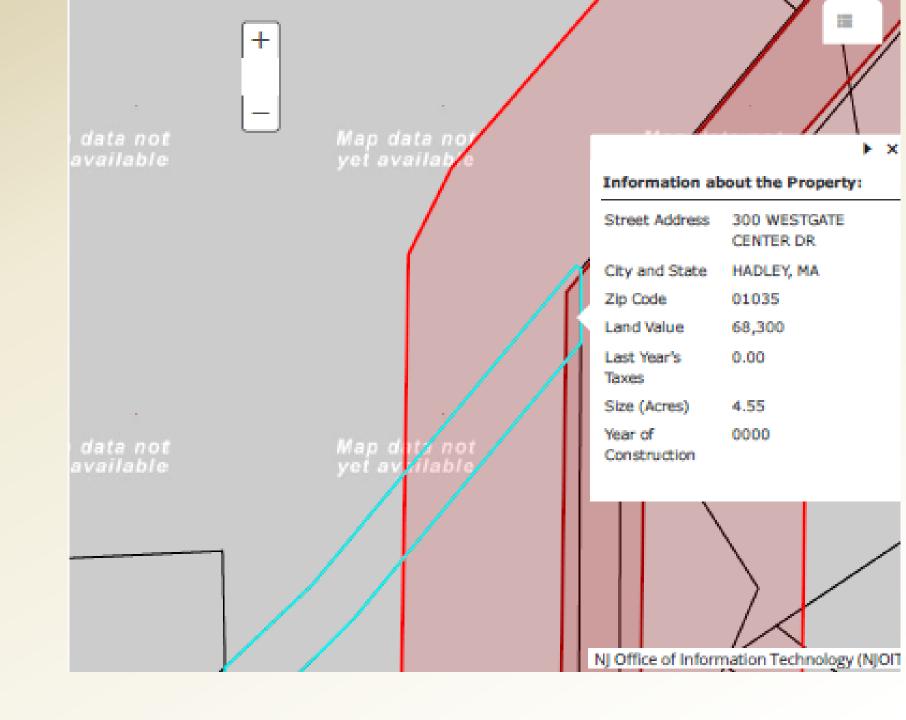
It is also worth looking into local Wellhead Protection Plans.





USFWS Property

If they encroach will need to have the **USFWS** prepare a NEPA Analysis



Freshwater Wetlands Protection Act

This project will likely require an Individual Freshwater Wetland Permit

- Has no practicable alternatives which would have less adverse impact on the aquatic environment or would not involve a freshwater wetland or SOW.
- Would not violate an applicable water quality standard
 At least 13 Category 1 antidegradation streams along route
- Is it in the public interest as it relates to the public's interest in natural resource preservation as well as in the interest of the property owner/applicant?
-and other issues including but not limited to conflicts with endangered and threatened species and historic and archaeologic sites

Endangered and Threatened species

Stag & Havemayer Brook	Bear Swamp Brook	Fox Brook	Ramapo Lake & Meadow Brook	Troy Meadows	Black Brook & Great Swamp
Arrowhead Spiketail	Arrowhead Spiketail	Arrowhead Spiketail	Arrowhead Spiketail	American Bittern	Barred Owl
Barred Owl	Barred Owl	Bald Eagle	Bald Eagle	Bald Eagle	Blue-spotted Salamander
Bobcat	Bobcat	Barred Owl	Barred Owl	Barred Owl	Bog Turtle
Broad-winged Hawk	Broad-winged Hawk	Bobcat	Bobcat	Blue-spotted Salamander	Cooper's Hawk
Brown Thrasher	Brown Thrasher	Broad-winged Hawk	Broad-winged Hawk	Bobcat	Great Blue Heron
Brush-tipped Emerald	Brush-tipped Emerald	Brown Thrasher	Brown Thrasher	Bobolink	Indiana Bat
Cerulean Warbler	Cerulean Warbler	Brush-tipped Emerald	Brush-tipped Emerald	Great Blue Heron	Northern Myotis
Cooper's Hawk	Cooper's Hawk	Cerulean Warbler	Cerulean Warbler	Least Bittern	Red-shouldered Hawk
Eastern Box Turtle	Eastern Box Turtle	Cooper's Hawk	Cooper's Hawk	Northern Harrier	Wood Thrush
Gray Petaltail	Gray Petaltail	Eastern Box Turtle	Eastern Box Turtle	Northern Myotis	
Great Blue Heron	Great Blue Heron	Gray Petaltail	Gray Petaltail	Red-headed Woodpecker	
Hooded Warbler	Hooded Warbler	Great Blue Heron	Great Blue Heron	Red-shouldered Hawk	
Northern Copperhead	Northern Copperhead	Hooded Warbler	Hooded Warbler	Savannah Sparrow	
Northern Myotis	Northern Myotis	New England Bluet	New England Bluet	Wood Thrush	
Red-shouldered Hawk	Red-shouldered Hawk	Northern Copperhead	Northern Copperhead	Wood Turtle	
Sable Clubtail	Sable Clubtail	Northern Myotis	Northern Myotis		
Timber Rattlesnake	Timber Rattlesnake	Red-shouldered Hawk	Red-shouldered Hawk		
Veery	Veery	Sable Clubtail	Sable Clubtail		
Wood Thrush	Williamson's Emerald	Timber Rattlesnake	Timber Rattlesnake		
Wood Turtle	Wood Thrush	Veery	Veery		
Worm-eating Warbler	Wood Turtle	Williamson's Emerald	Williamson's Emerald		
	Worm-eating Warbler	Wood Thrush	Wood Thrush		
		Wood Turtle	Wood Turtle		
		Worm-eating Warbler	Worm-eating Warbler		

Alternatives Analysis

Key elements to regulatory review and compliance

- 404B(1) Guidelines regulatory basis for the preparation of an alternatives analysis. This is a minimum requirement/standard.
- Avoid, minimize and as a last resort mitigate impacts
- Also requires an analysis of impacts based on "factual determinations"
- Lets look at a few examples

Special Aquatic Sites

- Sec. 230.40 Sanctuaries and refuges.
- (a) Sanctuaries and refuges consist of areas designated under State and Federal laws or local ordinances to be managed principally for the preservation and use of fish and wildlife resources.
 Such as the Great Swamp NWR
- practicable alternatives that do not involve special aquatic sites are presumed to be available

404(b)1 Subpart H Actions to minimize adverse impacts

§ 230.75 Actions affecting plant and animal populations.

Minimization of adverse effects on populations of plants and animals can be achieved by:

- (a) Avoiding changes in water current and circulation patterns which would interfere with the movement of animals;
- (b) Selecting sites or managing discharges to prevent or avoid creating habitat conducive to the development of undesirable predators or species which have a competitive edge ecologically over indigenous plants or animals;
- (c) Avoiding sites having unique habitat or other value, including habitat of threatened or endangered species;

Pilgrim's NY DEIS Wetland Impact Analysis

- Temporary minor impacts to wetlands and adjacent areas resulting from Project construction could include soil disturbance, temporary alteration of hydrology, and loss of vegetation.
- Although wetlands would be directly affected by trenching and other construction activities, they would be restored inplace upon completion of construction.
- Impact minimization techniques would vary and would be employed based on the methodology used to construct the wetland crossing. No overall loss of wetland resources would occur, since restoration of workspaces following construction would restore soils, hydrology and allow for the re-growth of wetland vegetation.

In reality there are many impacts

- Disturbance associated with the installation of the pipeline. 296 wetland crossings (9.2 linear miles), 29.7 acres forested wetland, 564.7 acres of forest removal
- Habitat conversion, edge impacts including cowbird parasitism and invasive plant species
 - increased light and higher temperature
 - Modified soil structure as a result of compaction. Olson and Doherty (University of Wisconsin, 2011) found that soils within pipeline corridors had higher bulk density, lower depth to refusal and lower soil moisture.
 - Increased stormwater runoff

Soil Loss **Analysis for PennEast** Pipeline in Hunterdon County

Analysis Area	Parameter	Existing	Proposed	Percent Change
	TSS (tons/yr)	0.17	0.43	153
1	CN	78	89	
	Potential Soil Loss (tons/ac/yr)	8.55	32.63	282
2	TSS (tons/yr)	0.15	0.58	287
	CN	79	89	
	Potential Soil Loss (tons/ac/yr)	7.31	32.14	340
3	TSS (tons/yr)	0.8	1.99	149
	CN	76	88	
	Potential Soil Loss (tons/ac/yr)	7.19	26.81	273

^{*}TSS, total suspened solids, load calculated using UAL analysis.

^{*}CN, curve number, calculations based on SCS Runoff Curve Number Method.

^{*}Average potential soil loss calculated using the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE).

Minimal to no impacts?



DRN, TGP Pike County, PA across the Sawkill Creek. June 2011

Antidegradation Streams in NJ NJAC 7:9B Surface Water Quality Standards

 Category One (C1). C1 waters are designated through rulemaking for protection from measurable changes in water quality because of their Exceptional Ecological Significance, Exceptional Water Supply, Exceptional Recreation, and Exceptional Fisheries to protect and maintain their water quality, aesthetic value, and ecological integrity.

Highlands Approvals Required

- Highlands Preservation Area Approval (HPAA)
- Environmental constraints
 - Open water and riparian buffers
 - Steep slopes
 - forests
 - Endangered and threatened species habitat

Satisfaction of these rules will be difficult, alternatives analysis will be required

Last time we met with the NJDEP they made it clear that a route through the Highlands would not be approved.

NJDEP Position on other Pipelines

- Impacts to endangered and threatened species
 - Threatened and endangered species that may be impacted by the proposed pipeline "must be fully surveyed prior to a review of a land use application".
 - "Penneast must make every effort to minimize impacts to threatened and/or endangered species and their habitat within and adjacent to the proposed right-of-way."

continued

- DEP strongly encourages PennEast to complete all surveys prior to submitting an applications to DEP for any permit or approval
- If PennEast cannot successfully bore under streams, then PennEast must first avoid the resources by exploring all viable alternatives.
- The DEP strongly encourages PennEast to submit an application for an LOI at least 1 year prior to submittal of an application.

