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**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BEFORE THE
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
OFFICE OF FOSSIL ENERGY**

In the matter of:

Pieridae Energy (USA) Ltd.

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FE Docket No. 14-179-LNG

**MOTION TO INTERVENE AND PROTEST OF
THE MASSACHUSETTS PIPELINE AWARENESS NETWORK
AND REQUEST FOR EXTENSION OF DEADLINE
FOR STAKEHOLDERS TO COMMENT AND INTERVENE**

Pursuant to 10 C.F.R. §§ 590.303 and 590.304, Berkshire Environmental Action Team, Inc. (BEAT) files this motion to intervene, protest, and request for extension of the deadline for comment and intervention in the above-captioned docket. BEAT states as follows:

I. COMMUNICATIONS AND CORRESPONDENCE

Any communications regarding this pleading should be addressed to:

Jane Winn
Berkshire Environmental Action Team
29 Highland Ave
Pittsfield, MA 01201-2413
(413) 230-7321
jane@thebeatnews.org

II. BACKGROUND

On October 24, 2014, Pieridae Energy (USA) Ltd. (“Pieridae”) filed an application (the “Application”) with the Department of Energy’s Office of Fossil Energy (“DOE/FE”) seeking a long-term multi-contract authorization to export domestically produced liquefied natural gas (“LNG”) up to the equivalent of 0.8 billion cubic feet (“Bcf”) of natural gas per day to non-Free Trade Agreement countries, via export into Canada via pipeline, re-exporting some or all of that gas as LNG from a proposed terminal in Goldboro, Nova Scotia.

III. INTERVENTION AND PROTEST

Berkshire Environmental Action Team, Inc. (BEAT) is a 501(c)3 non-profit organization whose mission is to protect the environment for wildlife. We do this by helping people take action to protect the environmental quality of our land, air, water, and wildlife habitat. BEAT's members include electric and gas ratepayers as well as individuals whose enjoyment of the land and waters would be adversely impacted due to construction of the natural gas pipelines in western Massachusetts that would, if built, provide gas to the Maritimes & Northeast Pipeline system (hereinafter referred to as the “M&N Pipeline”).

BEAT has been working tirelessly to educate the public about the Kinder Morgan / Tennessee Gas Pipeline's proposal to build their Connecticut Express (FERC Docket CP14-529) and Northeast Energy Direct ("NED") (FERC Docket PF14-22) pipeline projects and the potential of these and other nearby pipeline projects to harm the local environment, increase the long-term use of fossil fuels to the detriment of the climate, and send domestically produced natural gas overseas. In the Pieridae Application (page 20 & Appendix E) it appears that the export plans would likely depend on the completion of the Kinder Morgan's NED project and/or alternative plans by Spectra Energy.

Currently, New England depends on the M&N Pipeline, from Baileyville to Dracut, to supply up to 0.85 billion cubic feet of gas to Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts meter stations. Page one of the Kinder Morgan NED pre-file application (FERC Docket PF14-22, dated September 15, 2014) states that the NED project would entail "reversal of the primary direction of the joint facilities," referring to the M&N Pipeline from Dracut, Massachusetts to Westbrook, Maine, which currently flows south with a peak capacity of 833 mmcf per day. Although Pieridae states that it has not contracted with any pipeline company for capacity, it is clear that if approved, the intent of Pieridae is to contract for the new northbound capacity that would be made available as a result of the NED project.

Pieridae's Application must acknowledge the potential source of natural gas, and in doing so it must also acknowledge the potential environmental impact of a new greenfield pipeline project like NED. The NED project would remove permanent protection from conservation lands in violation of Article 97 of the Massachusetts Constitution. The NED project would destroy hundreds of acres of forest, degrade wetlands, potentially spread invasive species, and potentially impact the water supplies of numerous towns across Massachusetts. The NED project would impinge upon the rights of people who currently enjoy the land, water, and air where the pipeline would be built. The NED project would create new and expanded rights of way that would impinge upon the rights of hundreds of homeowners and landowners to enjoy their properties. Approval of the Pieridae export plan would drive the development of large pipelines throughout the northeast.

In addition, the extraction, combustion, and release of natural gas into the atmosphere, as well as the energy-intensive process of liquification and transport of natural gas for export, all have severe climate impacts when considered together. These impacts must be quantified and considered.

Cumulative impacts of proposed natural gas export plans must be considered. If only some of the gas transported through NED is exported via Pieridae's Goldboro terminal (while some is exported through other terminals), and conversely, only some of the gas for Pieridae is coming from Kinder Morgan's pipeline (while some of it is coming from Spectra), without considering cumulative impacts, these companies are configured like a firing squad – no one company, no one contract, is specifically held responsible for the consequences of their actions, but they are all pulling the trigger. Pieridae, other exporters and the pipeline companies must be held accountable for the impacts their actions, which, together, create an overall scheme of massive pipeline expansion and export of natural gas that is not in the public interest.

As pointed out by U.S. Senator Edward Markey last year, the total amount of natural gas approved by the U.S. DOE for export since May of 2011 already "has far exceeded the level that DOE's own study said would increase domestic natural gas prices by more than 50 percent." (See <http://www.markey.senate.gov/news/press-releases/markey-new-natural-gas-export-approval-crosses-cost-threshold-for-american-consumers-businesses>). Attached and incorporated into this Motion and Protest is a letter signed by 22 U.S. Senators calling on the DOE to consider the

cumulative impacts of potential natural exports before granting authorizing such contracts as those contemplated in Pieridae's Application.

BEAT represents individuals whose enjoyment of the land, water, and air along the proposed route of the NED pipeline, referenced in the Pieridae Application (Appendix E-3, E-4) as a possible source for gas. Because of this, BEAT has a direct and immediate interest in this docket that cannot be adequately protected by any other party. Accordingly, BEAT should be permitted to intervene in this docket with full rights as a party.

IV. REQUEST FOR EXTENSION OF DEADLINE TO COMMENT AND INTERVENE

In addition to vigorously protesting the Application on the grounds outlined above, BEAT requests an extension of the time for public comment, protest and intervention in this proceeding. Many organizations and individuals whose rights and interests would be impacted by approval of the Application have only recently learned of this filing. The public interest would be served by the transparency and opportunity for public participation afforded by a thirty-day extension of time.

V. CONCLUSION

For the reasons stated above, BEAT respectfully requests that DOE/FE grant this timely motion to intervene and that BEAT be accorded full party status in any proceedings held by DOE/FE in this docket, and requests a thirty-day extension of time for all stakeholders to comment, protest, and intervene.

Respectfully submitted,



Executive Director
Berkshire Environmental Action Team, Inc. (BEAT)

Dated: February 9, 2015
Submitted via email: fergas@hq.doe.gov

Copies to:
alfred.sorensen@pieridaeenergy.com
mark.brown@pieridaeenergy.com
erik.j.a.swenson@nortonrosefulbright.com
islara.rodriguez@nortonrosefulbright.com

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

May 8, 2014

President Barack Obama
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

We write to express our concern regarding the impact that large-scale exports of natural gas could have on American consumers and businesses.

Families and businesses depend on affordable and reliable supplies of natural gas. This winter many parts of the country faced tight supplies of propane and natural gas and families were left to face high energy bills. During February, Henry Hub natural gas prices more than doubled to over \$8 per million British thermal units and prices in some regions of the country were far higher. Our natural gas inventories are now 55 percent below the five-year average. This winter served as a reminder that high natural gas prices can hurt family budgets and be a drag on our economy.

Taking a longer-term view, the United States has benefited from rising supplies and lower prices for natural gas since 2008. Thanks in part to lower natural gas prices, America's manufacturing sector has created more than 600,000 jobs since 2010. The Boston Consulting Group concluded that affordable natural gas prices could lead to 5 million more manufacturing jobs by the end of the decade. We must ensure that we do not squander what is clearly an American competitive advantage right now for American manufacturers and for the American economy.

Recently, the Department of Energy approved exports of liquefied natural gas from a sixth export facility. This means that total approved exports, combined with existing and approved export pipelines, now exceeds the total amount of gas that is currently used in every single American home and commercial business. This level of exports well exceeds the "high export scenario" referenced by a Department of Energy study in 2012 that indicated prices could increase by up to 54 percent. Price increases of this scale could translate into more than \$60 billion a year in higher energy costs for American consumers and businesses.

Liquefied natural gas shipments to China, India, Japan, South Korea, and other Asian nations account for about 70 percent of the global trade of liquefied natural gas. Based on the contracts U.S. exporters already have in place, Asia would likely be the primary destination of U.S. natural gas exports as well. Natural gas prices in Asia are currently *three to four times higher* than those in the United States. Integration of U.S. and Asian natural gas markets through U.S. exports could lead to further increases in prices for American consumers and businesses, which may fundamentally reverse many of the economic benefits that have led to the current surge in manufacturing job growth in the United States. Large-scale exports of natural gas to Asia could also jeopardize America's goal of achieving energy independence, a goal made more achievable by the recent increase in domestic gas production.

It is imperative, both for American jobs and for the environment, that the Department of Energy continue to consider the public interest and the cumulative impact of potential exports on U.S. consumers and businesses before granting approval of natural gas exports to countries with which the United States does not have a free trade agreement. We ask that you pay close attention to the effects that large-scale natural gas exports could have on businesses, workers, and residential consumers.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Debbie Stabenow

Edward J. Markey

August King

Sheldon Brown

Jerry Bolding

Dianne Feinstein

Elizabeth Warren

Carl Levin

Al Franken

Shirley

Lawrence

Bob Casey

Tom Harkin

Jack Reed

J. A. B.

Richard Blumenthal

Bill Nelson

Patrick Leahy

Jeanne Shaheen

Susan Collins

Jim Donkin

Paul Manchillo

cc: Secretary of Energy Ernest Moniz