

Greenpoint Energy Center – Vaporizer 13/14 Project

Virtual Public Information Session – October 21, 2021 @ 6-10pm

#	Name	Question	Answer
1	Margot Spindelman	Why has National Grid failed to make its CLCPA analysis publicly available?	The CLCPA GHG Assessment for the Vaporizer 13/14 Project was still being finalized at the time of the Public Information Session. It is now available on the project website (www.GreenpointEnergyCenter.com).
2	Kirstyn Brendlen	Why has National Grid chosen to have this outreach meeting now? Were there any developments that necessitated having a new outreach meeting?	The Public Information Session is required as part of the Public Participation Plan, which was prepared by National Grid and approved by DEC. The Public Participation Plan is available on the project website. In addition, National Grid wanted to take this opportunity to share the current status of the project with the community.
3	Margot Spindelman	As National Grid admits in its EAF, Vaporizers 13 and 14 would be located in the 100-year floodplain. So, nevertheless, why has National Grid taken no steps to integrate projections of climate change and sea level rise into the planning and design of Vaporizers 13 and 14?	The EAF indicates that portions of the 118-acre Greenpoint site are within the 100-year floodplain. However, the location of Vaporizers 13 and 14 is outside the 100-year flood plain. The Vaporizer 13/14 Project was designed in accordance with all applicable rules and regulations to ensure safe, reliable operation.
4	Perry Dziekanski	If we had flooding at the same levels as Hurricane Sandy, would these vaporizers be compromised at all? And what's the risk to the community if there's flooding of that amount?	The Vaporizer 13/14 Project is designed to avoid any impacts from a storm surge similar to the magnitude of Superstorm Sandy. The Vaporizer 13/14 Project is located outside the 500-year FEMA flood plain.
5	Margot Spindelman	Why does National Grid falsely claim in its full EAF that Vaporizers 13 and 14 will not generate new or additional demand for energy?	The Vaporizer 13/14 Project is required to support the existing and future demands anticipated on the system. Vaporization at the facility is limited by the

			capacity of the existing LNG storage tanks, which are not changing as part of this project. Vaporizers 13 and 14 do not increase the annual output from the Greenpoint LNG plant or frequency of plant operation.
6	Kirstyn Brendlen	Are you able to project how many days per year the vaporizers will be used in coming winters?	Vaporization of LNG at the Greenpoint facility is primarily driven by temperature (typically less than 20 degrees Fahrenheit). Over the last five or six years, the vaporizers at the Greenpoint Energy Center have been utilized from 2 days to 14 days per year and National Grid expects to see consistency with that level of use throughout the coming years.
7	Margot Spindelman	Which local stakeholders did you contact when scheduling this meeting?	After the Public Information Session was scheduled and public notice was provided, National Grid was notified by the Newtown Creek Alliance that their gala was scheduled on the same date between 6:00 and 8:00 pm. After conferring with DEC, the decision was made to extend the Public Information Session by one hour and repeat the presentation twice, so that people leaving the gala could hear the presentation in full and have an opportunity to ask any questions that they may have. Furthermore, a transcript of the Public Information Session is available on the project website and the period for submitting questions ran from October 6, 2021 through November 5, 2021. National Grid also offered in writing to both Sane Energy and the Newtown Creek Alliance to meet in person to address any questions or concerns they may have. The stakeholders contacted when scheduling the Public Information Session include the following: Brooklyn Community Board 1, Brooklyn Community Board 4, Queens Community Board 2, Queens Community Board 5, Cooper Park Houses Residents Association, Newtown Creek Alliance, and the SANE Energy website (Events & Training page).

8	Margot Spindelman	Over the past 20 years, what's the average emissions for the liquefaction of gas to fill the tanks?	This question is outside the scope of the Vaporizer 13/14 Project. The liquefaction process and the existing LNG storage tanks are not changing as part of this project.
9	Perry Dziekanski	It sounds like that Newtown Creek Alliance sent over some concerns and maybe questions. As somebody who's not involved in that but a resident who wants to make sure this is a safe project, could you share some of those top concerns or questions and your thoughts on them?	See Questions 33-60 below, which were received from a different organization, but are likely the questions referenced by a caller during the Public Information Session.
10	Margot Spindelman	Does National Grid test the gas coming into the facility for radioactivity? Is National Grid doing anything to ensure that radioactivity isn't building up in any of the proposed gas infrastructure and its current distribution system?	This question is outside the scope of the Vaporizer 13/14 Project. National Grid complies with all laws and regulations for gas supply quality for gas entering its systems, which do not currently require testing for radon or radioactivity.
11	Margot Spindelman	If you're complying with what's being asked of you, can you be a little more specific about the testing for radioactivity? Can you tell me what those requirements are?	See response to Question 10 above.
12	Margot Spindelman	In the last three years, National Grid has only used 10%, 1% and 12% of the fracked gas stored in its Greenpoint tanks, and the CLCPA requires a reduction in gas use. So, why are these vaporizers needed?	Vaporizers 13 and 14 are required to meet the forecasted demand increases for customers connecting to the system and existing customers adding load onto the system. Vaporizers 13 and 14 allow stored LNG to be added back into the gas system at a faster rate when it is needed most. The vaporizers are operated infrequently but are critical to the overall gas supply portfolio.
13	Margot Spindelman	That really didn't answer the question at all because you only used 10%, 1% and 12% in the last three years. So, are you telling me that you anticipate this tremendous increase in need, so you'll use the other 90%?	Vaporization of LNG at the Greenpoint facility is primarily driven by temperature, which has been warmer than normal in recent winters. But National Grid is required to design and prepare its system to meet peak demand and support all customers at zero

			degrees Fahrenheit. This is reviewed with the New York Public Service Commission on an annual basis.
14	Margot Spindelman	How long do you plan to use Vaporizers 13 and 14 and how much have you already spent on them and how much of that has already been approved for rate recovery?	The vaporizers will be used as needed based on the winter heating demand or any abnormal system conditions on the upstream interstate pipelines supplying gas to our system. Vaporizers 13 and 14 will be the newest vaporizers in service at the Greenpoint facility and thus would be the last vaporizers that would be taken out of service. The typical lifecycle of vaporizers can be as many as 20 years or more. National Grid has spent \$27 million to date on the Vaporizer 13/14 Project.
15	Margot Spindelman	In February 2020, National Grid testified that it never conducted an assessment to determine if Vaporizers 13 and 14 disproportionately burdened disadvantaged communities, as is required by the CLCPA. Was the assessment ever done?	National Grid has complied with all applicable requirements in its permit application for the Vaporizer 13/14 Project. The proposed project includes re-permitting the Greenpoint facility from a Title V Air Permit to an Air State Facility Permit with a NOx emissions cap of 24.9 tons per year, which is roughly half the existing permit limit. The new vaporizers are the most efficient available and will operate with lower emissions compared to the existing vaporizers. The CLCPA GHG Assessment for the Vaporizer 13/14 Project is available on the project website.
16	Margot Spindelman	Why did National Grid fail to do any outreach to local residents and other stakeholders, including residents of the potential environmental justice areas surrounding the Greenpoint facility, as required by Commissioner Policy 29, when Vaporizers 13 and 14 were first contemplated in 2019?	National Grid contacted many stakeholder groups, including Community Board 1, Community Board 4, and Community Board 2 in Queens, as well as relevant tenant associations, the Newtown Creek Alliance, Sane Energy, and other environmental organizations.
17	Nidah Sheikh	Are the vaporizers different from the North Brooklyn Pipeline? Is it two distinct projects?	Yes, the Vaporizer 13/14 Project and the Metropolitan Reliability Infrastructure (MRI) Project are separate and distinct projects with two very specific and

			different purposes to support our customers. The Public Information Session was held specifically to address the Vaporizer 13/14 Project.
18	Margot Spindelman	Why has National Grid never explained the direct contradiction between its recent claims and multiple written statements that state or indicate precisely the opposite, that all three of these projects are interconnected?	The Public Information Session was held specifically to discuss the Vaporizer 13/14 Project. There is no LNG trucking associated with the Vaporizer 13/14 Project and National Grid has no plans to truck LNG in and out of Greenpoint as part of this project. There is a separate project in progress at the Greenpoint facility to replace an existing truck unloading station that would be used only for emergency purposes in the event of an equipment failure or an upstream supply pipeline failure. That project is an emergency, resiliency project to make sure that we have a contingency plan in the event of the worst case scenario where there is insufficient gas supply to support our customers.
19	Kirstyn Brendlen	Given that there aren't plans to use trucks to transport liquefied natural gas, how would National Grid be supplying gas to the vaporizers?	The vaporizers at the Greenpoint facility are supplied from the existing LNG storage tanks, which are supplied from the existing gas system during periods of low demand. There is no increase in the amount of storage at the facility as part of this project.
20	Margot Spindelman	I'm quoting your Supplemental Long Term Report, which says, "LNG truck station permits and an LNG trucking memorandum of understanding with the City of New York are required to enable a refill process for Vaporizers 13 and 14." That's your report from May 2020. So, can you explain how we got from there to here, like, why all of a sudden this is not true?	That report has been updated twice since May 2020 and that statement is no longer accurate. There is no trucking of LNG to or from the Greenpoint Energy Center and there is no trucking of LNG associated with the Vaporizer 13/14 Project.
21	Margot Spindelman	How will you get the gas? Can you explain to me how you will get the gas in if you're not going to be trucking?	See response to Question 19 above.

22	Margot Spindelman	I'm still not understanding this, because the independent monitor also said that you "must transport LNG by truck to the Greenpoint facility to utilize Vaporizers 13 and 14 because legal limitations prevent National Grid from storing any additional LNG on site."	At that point in time, the Monitor may be making a statement based on the original report that was submitted in May of 2020. Two additional reports have been issued since then. There is no trucking of LNG required for the Vaporizer 13/14 Project.
23	Margot Spindelman	Which vaporizers are going to be put out of service and provide the numbers of those, please? And if you barely use the vaporizers that are currently in service, how can greenhouse gas emissions be going down?	The Vaporizer 13/14 Project adds two new vaporizers for a total of eight vaporizers at the Greenpoint facility. There are no vaporizers retiring as part of this project. Vaporizers 13 and 14 are more efficient than older units and will be used first versus the older units, resulting in lower emissions. The CLCPA GHG Assessment for the Vaporizer 13/14 Project is available on the project website.
24	Margot Spindelman	Can you explain how this is going to result in a reduction of greenhouse gas emissions? Because if you're not retiring any vaporizers and you barely use the ones you have now, how are greenhouse gas emissions going to be reduced?	See response to Question 23 above.
25	Margot Spindelman	What was the amount of greenhouse gas emissions you claimed in your presentation and how did you arrive at that number?	Based on the assumptions used in our assessment, there will be a reduction of 101 metric tons of CO2 equivalent per year due to the increased efficiency of the newer vaporizers and decreased reliance on the older units. The CLCPA GHG Assessment for the Vaporizer 13/14 Project is available on the project website.
26	Margot Spindelman	I also wanted to ask you about flaring and venting and the emissions from that. So, no flares are mentioned in the draft permit. Can you address that?	This question is outside the scope of the Vaporizer 13/14 Project.
27	Margot Spindelman	Why does National Grid falsely claim in its full EAF that Vaporizers 13 and 14 will not generate methane? LNG vaporizers are used for regasification, and that's	The Vaporizer 13/14 Project will not increase the use of natural gas at the Greenpoint facility. The

		a process that yields high methane emissions due to the use of flaring or venting to control pressure.	vaporization process does not generate methane emissions.
28	Margot Spindelman	Is fracked gas processed before it's liquefied at the facility? Would that process remove radon?	See response to Question 10 above.
29	Margot Spindelman	Over the past 20 years, do you know the average emissions for the vaporization of gas back into the system?	This question is outside the scope of the Vaporizer 13/14 Project.
30	Margot Spindelman	How will emissions after these vaporizers compare to emissions in recent emission statements? By how much are you committing to reduce the emissions in your emissions statement, if at all?	The Vaporizer 13/14 Project includes re-permitting the Greenpoint facility from a Title V Air Permit to an Air State Facility Permit with a NOx emissions cap of 24.9 tons per year, which is roughly half the existing permit limit. The CLCPA GHG Assessment for the Vaporizer 13/14 Project is available on the project website.
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31	Susan Albrecht	Why did you withdraw your application in February? And what exactly are you doing to transition to a decarbonized future?	<p>National Grid initially pursued both the Vaporizer 13/14 Project and the CNG Transfer Station Project in parallel. The preferred project is the Vaporizer 13/14 Project, but both projects were pursued in parallel due to the length of time required to permit and construct the Vaporizer 13/14 Project. At the time, it was determined that the CNG Transfer Station Project could be constructed quicker to support the forecasted demand. After reviewing the project schedule, National Grid determined that it no longer needed to pursue the CNG Transfer Station and this project was removed from the air permit application with DEC.</p> <p>National Grid's net-zero plan is available on our website (www.nationalgridus.com/net-zero) and clearly describes our transition to a net-zero future.</p>

32	Susan Albrecht	What is the public approval process? Who has to approve in terms of our legislative bodies?	The Public Information Session was held specifically for the Public Participation Plan that is part of the DEC Air State Facility Permit for the Vaporizer 13/14 Project. This is the last permit necessary to complete this project.
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33	No North Brooklyn Pipeline Coalition (via email from Lee Ziesche)	Why didn't National Grid tell the local community about its plan to add two new Vaporizers, 13 and 14, to its Greenpoint facility at the Community Board 1 meeting on January 14, 2020?	At the Community Board 1 meeting on January 14, 2020, National Grid gave a presentation on the MRI project that was taking place within the Community Board 1 area. The Vaporizer 13/14 Project was outside the scope of the presentation given at that time.
34	No North Brooklyn Pipeline Coalition (via email from Lee Ziesche)	Why weren't Vaporizers 13 and 14 presented as potential alternatives to the Williams NESE Pipeline at the public hearings on March 9, 23, 24, 25, 30 and 31, 2020 that were held as part of PSC Case 19-G-0678?	The feasibility of the Vaporizer 13/14 Project for the purpose of addressing the supply gap was not considered at that time. The project was developed and presented in the May 2020 Natural Gas Long-Term Capacity Supplemental Report.
35	No North Brooklyn Pipeline Coalition (via email from Lee Ziesche)	Why did National Grid fail to do ANY outreach to local residents and other stakeholders—including residents of the Potential Environmental Justice Areas surrounding the Greenpoint Facility, as required by Commissioner Policy 29—when Vaporizers 13 and 14 were first contemplated in 2019?	See response to Question 16 above.
36	No North Brooklyn Pipeline Coalition (via email from Lee Ziesche)	In February 2020, National Grid testified that it never conducted a full lifecycle greenhouse gas (GHG) emission assessment to determine if Vaporizers 13 and 14 complied with the CLCPA. Was a full lifecycle GHG assessment ever done?	The CLCPA GHG Assessment for the Vaporizer 13/14 Project is available on the project website.
37	No North Brooklyn Pipeline Coalition (via email from Lee Ziesche)	In February 2020, National Grid testified that it never conducted an assessment to determine if Vaporizers 13 and 14 disproportionately burdened	See response to Question 15 above.

		disadvantaged communities as is required by the CLCPA. Was this assessment ever done?	
38	No North Brooklyn Pipeline Coalition (via email from Lee Ziesche)	Did National Grid conduct any assessment of the potential impacts of Vaporizers 13 and 14 on local air quality, especially considering that the Greenpoint Facility is located in an area with already-poor air quality and in a non-attainment area for ozone?	The proposed project includes re-permitting the Greenpoint facility from a Title V Air Permit to an Air State Facility Permit with a NOx emissions cap of 24.9 tons per year, which is roughly half the existing permit limit. The new vaporizers are the most efficient available and will operate with lower emissions compared to the existing vaporizers.
39	No North Brooklyn Pipeline Coalition (via email from Lee Ziesche)	How long does National Grid plan to use Vaporizers 13 and 14?	See response to Question 14 above.
40	No North Brooklyn Pipeline Coalition (via email from Lee Ziesche)	How much has National Grid already spent on Vaporizers 13 and 14? How much of that has already been approved for rate recovery?	See response to Question 14 above.
41	No North Brooklyn Pipeline Coalition (via email from Lee Ziesche)	How much work has already been done on Vaporizers 13 and 14?	No onsite construction of Vaporizers 13 and 14 has been started because the DEC Air State Facility Permit has not been issued. Work to date has included design, permitting, engineering, procurement, and off-site fabrication.
42	No North Brooklyn Pipeline Coalition (via email from Lee Ziesche)	In the last 3 years National Grid has only used 10%, 1%, and 12% of the fracked gas stored in its Greenpoint tanks, and the CLCPA requires a reduction in gas use, so why are these vaporizers needed?	See response to Question 12 above.
43	No North Brooklyn Pipeline Coalition (via email from Lee Ziesche)	Does National Grid test the gas coming into the facility for radioactivity? Is National Grid doing anything to ensure that radioactivity isn't building up in any of the proposed gas infrastructure and its current distribution system?	See response to Question 10 above.

44	No North Brooklyn Pipeline Coalition (via email from Lee Ziesche)	In response to repeated concerns expressed by stakeholders, National Grid has conclusorily insisted that Vaporizers 13 and 14 are unrelated to the Company's LNG Trucking Station and North Brooklyn Pipeline. However, these claims directly contradict National Grid's own written statements. In its May 2020 Supplemental LT Report, National Grid stated that "LNG truck station permits and an LNG Trucking Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the City of New York are required to enable a refill process" for Vaporizers 13 and 14. The independent monitor has repeatedly indicated in his quarterly reports that National Grid must transport LNG by truck to the Greenpoint Facility to utilize Vaporizers 13 and 14 because legal limitations prevent National Grid from storing any additional LNG on-site. National Grid has also stated that the North Brooklyn Pipeline "is an important requirement to enable th[e] incremental capacity" from Vaporizers 13 and 14. Why has National Grid never explained the direct contradiction between its recent claims and multiple written statements that state/indicate precisely the opposite—that all three of these projects are interconnected?	See responses to Questions 18 and 20 above.
45	No North Brooklyn Pipeline Coalition (via email from Lee Ziesche)	Why does National Grid's permit application fail to account for emissions from flaring and venting? No flares are mentioned in the draft permit.	See response to Question 26 above.
46	No North Brooklyn Pipeline Coalition (via email from Lee Ziesche)	Why has National Grid failed to make its CLCPA Analysis publicly available?	See response to Question 1 above.

47	No North Brooklyn Pipeline Coalition (via email from Lee Ziesche)	Why did National Grid develop a Public Participation Plan pursuant to Commissioner Policy 29 only now, AFTER DEC’s public comment period and public hearings? What is the purpose of conducting public outreach at the END of the permit review process?	National Grid developed the Public Participation Plan in response to the DEC Request for Additional Information dated July 15, 2021.
48	No North Brooklyn Pipeline Coalition (via email from Lee Ziesche)	Which local stakeholders did National Grid consult before scheduling its sham “public information meeting” on October 21?	See response to Question 7 above.
49	No North Brooklyn Pipeline Coalition (via email from Lee Ziesche)	As National Grid admits in its Full EAF, Vaporizers 13 and 14 would be located in the 100-year floodplain. Nevertheless, why has National Grid taken no steps to integrate projections of climate change and sea level rise into the planning and design of Vaporizers 13 and 14?	See response to Question 3 above.
50	No North Brooklyn Pipeline Coalition (via email from Lee Ziesche)	Why does National Grid falsely claim (in its Full EAF) that Vaporizers 13 and 14 “will not generate methane”? LNG vaporizers are used for regasification, a process that yields high methane emissions due to the use of flaring or venting to control pressure.	See response to Question 27 above.
51	No North Brooklyn Pipeline Coalition (via email from Lee Ziesche)	Why does National Grid falsely claim (in its Full EAF) that Vaporizers 13 and 14 will not “generate new or additional demand for energy?” The vaporizers would increase and prolong usage of a fossil fuel (LNG) that should be banned.	See response to Question 5 above.
52	No North Brooklyn Pipeline Coalition (via email from Lee Ziesche)	Why does National Grid falsely claim (in its Full EAF) that the vaporizer project is not “an expansion of an existing project or use” when it clearly is? Vaporizers 13 and 14 are an expansion of the Greenpoint Facility’s existing vaporization capabilities.	Vaporization at the Greenpoint facility is limited by the capacity of the existing LNG storage tanks, which are not changing as part of this project. Vaporizers 13 and 14 do not increase the annual output from the Greenpoint LNG plant or frequency of plant operation.

53	No North Brooklyn Pipeline Coalition (via email from Lee Ziesche)	In its Full EAF, why does National Grid select “no” for the question, “Does the proposed action include new non-residential construction (including expansions)?” Vaporizers 13 and 14 are two new structures that would be constructed at the Greenpoint Facility.	See response to Question 52 above. National Grid acknowledges that Vaporizers 13 and 14 would be housed in a new structure at the Greenpoint facility.
54	No North Brooklyn Pipeline Coalition (via email from Lee Ziesche)	Is National Grid committing to emit LESS than what is reported in the Company’s emissions statements? If not, National Grid’s claim (in its Full EAF) that Vaporizers 13 and 14 will somehow “result in an annual reduction in facility emissions” is utterly unsubstantiated.	See response to Question 30 above.
55	No North Brooklyn Pipeline Coalition (via email from Lee Ziesche)	Who are the workers who have been constructing the vaporizers at the Greenpoint facility?	See response to Question 41 above.
56	No North Brooklyn Pipeline Coalition (via email from Lee Ziesche)	Is fracked gas processed before it is liquefied at the facility? Would that process remove radon?	See responses to Questions 10 and 28 above.
57	No North Brooklyn Pipeline Coalition (via email from Lee Ziesche)	Over the course of a year, how much gas leaks from the pipeline that currently connects to the Greenpoint facility?	This question is outside the scope of the Vaporizer 13/14 Project.
58	No North Brooklyn Pipeline Coalition (via email from Lee Ziesche)	Over the past 20 years what is the average emissions for the liquefaction of gas to fill the tanks?	See response to Question 8 above.
59	No North Brooklyn Pipeline Coalition (via email from Lee Ziesche)	Over the past 20 years what is the average boil off of gas for the two tanks?	This question is outside the scope of the Vaporizer 13/14 Project.

60	No North Brooklyn Pipeline Coalition (via email from Lee Ziesche)	Over the past 20 years what is the average emissions for the vaporization of gas back into the system?	See response to Question 29 above.
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