

At a Glance:

The Eastern System Upgrade in New York Delaware, Orange, and Sullivan Counties

- **Miles of pipeline loop:** 7.8
- **Additional aboveground facilities:** Highland CS, new compressor at the Hancock CS; new pig launcher/receiver, alternate interconnect, and modifications to 3 metering stations
- **Impacted acres:**
 - In the permanent right-of-way (ROW): 26.0
 - In the construction zone: 156.9
 - At the existing Hancock Compressor Station in Delaware County during construction and operation: 9.05, 5.5
 - At the new Highland Compressor Station in Sullivan County during construction and operation: 14.31, 5.4
- **Parcels in the portion of the loop not co-located with the existing Millennium Pipeline:**
 - In the ROW: 5
 - In the 1.2-mile-wide evacuation zone: 196
 - Within half a mile of the compressor stations: 32 for the Hancock CS and 11 for the Highland CS
- **Residents and housing units in the pipeline evacuation zone:** 1,092 people, 470 homes
- **Property value:**
 - Baseline—that is, in a “no ESU” scenario—property value at risk (with the expected one-time cost due to the ESU in parentheses):
 - In the ROW: \$186,050 (\$7,814 to \$24,187)
 - In the 0.9-mile-wide evacuation zone: \$19.8 million (\$753,700)
 - Within half a mile of the compressor stations: \$2.1 million (\$519,900) for the Hancock CS and \$2.9 million (\$715,500) for the Highland CS
 - Total property value lost (a one-time cost): \$2.0 million
 - Resulting loss in property tax revenue (annual): \$36,005 to \$36,298
- **The social cost of carbon (equivalent):**
 - An annual cost that varies year to year, the project would contribute to an equivalent of 3.9 million metric tons of carbon dioxide a year. Using a 5% discount rate, the social cost of carbon ranges from \$50.1 to \$115.0 million per year between 2019 and 2048. Using a 2.5% discount rate for the same time period, the social cost of carbon ranges between \$256.5 and \$420.1 million per year.
- **Other impacts for consideration:**

Economic activity that depends on the region’s scenic, recreational, and quality of life: We consider a hypothetical scenario in which visitor spending declines by 5% from current levels, and the rate of growth in retirement and proprietor’s income slows by 5%)

 - Annual loss of recreation tourism expenditures of \$47.2 million that would otherwise support 745 jobs and generate \$3.1 million in local taxes and \$2.6 million in state taxes
 - Annual loss of personal income of \$6.3 million due to slower growth in the number of retirees
 - Annual loss of personal income of \$1.2 million due to slower growth in sole proprietorships
 - The total of these losses is \$82.5 million per year
- **Total estimated costs:**
 - One-time costs (property value lost during construction) would total to \$2.0 million
 - Annual costs (costs that recur year after year) would range from \$36,005 to \$36,298 PLUS the social cost of carbon, which also varies year by year, and ranges between \$50.1 and \$420.1 million
 - One-time costs plus the discounted value of all future annual costs: \$4.7 to \$18.8 billion