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BEFORE THE
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING
FOR THE ELBA III PROJECT
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
WASHINGTON, WILKES COUNTY, GEORGIA

DOCKET NUMBER PF06-14-000

April 13, 2006

7:00 p.m.

304 Gordon Street
Washington, Georgia

Nancy G. Lucas, CCR, 1366-B

APPEARANCES

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Appearing on behalf of
the Federal Energy
Regulatory Commission: Mr. Larry Sauter

Appearing on behalf of
Southern Natural Gas: Mr. Chris Bradberry

1 P R O C E E D I N G S

2 (7:00 p.m.)

3
4 MR. SAUTER: It's going to be very
5 difficult because there is no microphone.
6 And I don't think I'm going to be able to
7 shout at you all night. So I'm going to
8 encourage everybody to move as far
9 forward as possible. And after that is
10 done, whoever is in the back, if you
11 can't hear me, if you can't hear somebody
12 else, start waving your hand.

13 I was assured there would be
14 microphones tonight, but there aren't.
15 Every one that speaks tonight is going to
16 have to speak really loudly because we
17 have no microphones. We should have one
18 right down there. And my friend the
19 court reporter here is going to have a
20 very difficult time without microphones.
21 So we have to ask everybody to speak
22 loudly, clearly, spell your name for us
23 when you speak.

24 I want to welcome you on behalf of
25 the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

1 My name is Larry Sauter, like outer. I'm
2 an environmental project manager at the
3 agency.

4 Let the record show that the
5 Washington, Georgia public scoping
6 meeting for the Elba III Project began at
7 7:04 p.m. on Thursday, April 13th, 2006.

8 Tonight I have with me some
9 individuals I want to introduce. Daniel
10 Laffoon right down here at the table.
11 He's with me at the Federal Energy
12 Regulatory Commission in Washington.
13 Steve Compton is somewhere out in the
14 room. You may have seen him at one of
15 the sign-in tables. And Alicia Smith is
16 over at this table. They are both with
17 TRC Solutions, which is an environmental
18 consulting firm that is assisting me and
19 my staff with the preparation of the
20 environmental review.

21 The purpose of the meeting tonight
22 is to give you an opportunity to provide
23 environmental comments -- environmental
24 comments -- on the planned Elba III
25 Project. The project consists of two

1 components, an expansion of Southern
2 LNG's existing liquefied natural gas
3 import terminal on the Savannah River
4 south of Savannah and the construction of
5 natural gas pipeline facilities extending
6 from Port Wentworth in Chatham County
7 down by Savannah up through this part of
8 the world to Park -- I'm sorry --

9 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Hart County.

10 MR. SAUTER: Hart County -- almost
11 got it down -- Hart County, Georgia and
12 Anderson County, South Carolina, a little
13 north of here.

14 Now, there is two companies
15 involved, Southern LNG with the terminal
16 and the Elba Express Company with the
17 pipelines component. They are both
18 subsidiaries of Southern Natural Gas. So
19 rather than try to keep them separate all
20 night long, I'm just going to refer to
21 them as Southern or Southern Natural.

22 On February 1st, 2006, Southern LNG
23 and Elba Express were accepted into the
24 FERC's pre-filing process which means
25 that we're beginning our environmental

1 review of the planned project before a
2 formal application is filed with the
3 commission.

4 If built, the project would increase
5 the storage and send-out capacity of the
6 import terminal and provide a new natural
7 gas transportation system to carry the
8 gas to various locations in Georgia and
9 South Carolina.

10 I'm not going to spend a whole lot
11 of time talking about the terminal
12 tonight because that is way down the road
13 south of Savannah and I'm not sure how
14 interested you are in that. It doesn't
15 really directly affect you. But it is
16 not a secret. If you want to ask
17 questions about the terminal, either
18 myself or Southern will be happy to fill
19 in lots of details for you.

20 Let it suffice to say that the
21 terminal expansion involves two new
22 200,000 cubic meter storage tanks,
23 equipment that would substantially
24 increase the terminal's existing
25 vaporization and send-out capacity and a

1 modification of the terminal's tanker
2 berthing and unloading facility.

3 The pipeline component, which I
4 think is what you are most interested in,
5 would involve about 188 miles of new
6 natural gas pipeline and related
7 facilities and a new nominal
8 10,000-horsepower compressor station
9 sited near Woodcliff in Screven County,
10 Georgia.

11 The pipeline would be divided into
12 two segments. The 42-inch southern
13 segment, the piece that starts at Port
14 Wentworth, comes north up to the existing
15 Wrens compressor station in Jefferson
16 County, Georgia, and then a 36-inch --
17 they call it the northern segment -- that
18 would continue from the Wrens compressor
19 station to Jefferson County about another
20 84 miles.

21 The interconnection with the
22 interstate natural gas transmission
23 facility is owned by Transcontinental Gas
24 Pipeline Corporation in Hart County,
25 Georgia and Anderson County, South

1 Carolina. I think I said Park County
2 before. I meant Hart. You can tell I'm
3 not from Georgia, can't you? This
4 component of the project would have the
5 design capacity to transport almost
6 1.2 billion cubic feet of gas every day.

7 In a few moments I'm going to let
8 Southern come up and give you more
9 details about their proposed project.
10 Southern is here to answer your
11 questions. They will also be available
12 after the meeting to discuss project
13 details with you individually. They have
14 maps and they have information. And if
15 you show them where you live on their
16 alignment sheets, they can be very
17 specific about the details they provide
18 you, rather than giving you general
19 information.

20 Right now I'm going to talk a little
21 bit about the scoping process and the
22 public involvement in FERC projects in
23 general. The FERC docket number for this
24 project is PF06-14-000. PF means that
25 we're in the pre-filing stage or review.

1 Once a formal application is filed with
2 the commission, a new docket number will
3 be assigned.

4 The National Environmental Policy
5 Act requires that FERC take into
6 consideration environmental impact
7 associated with new natural gas
8 facilities. Scoping is the general term
9 we use to indicate that we've gone --
10 we're going out to the public before the
11 environmental analysis is conducted to
12 identify the environmental issues that
13 need to be focused on. We're scoping the
14 project, scoping the issues that need to
15 be focused on in the environmental
16 review.

17 For this project, the official
18 scoping period will conclude on
19 April 24th. However, the end of the
20 scoping period is not the end of public
21 involvement. There will be additional
22 places, additional points along the
23 process where the public can have its
24 concerns and issues input into the
25 process. Scoping is just the first step.

1 Our scoping for the Elba III process
2 began last month when we issued a notice
3 of intent. It came in the mail. I'm
4 hoping that everyone here got one of
5 these and that's why you came tonight.
6 If you didn't get one or you want another
7 one, I think we have a stack of them here
8 at the sign-in sheets. Help yourself to
9 one later on in the meeting or when you
10 leave.

11 I would also ask that everybody
12 that's here tonight please sign in so
13 that I can get your name and address on
14 my mailing list. The mailing list is
15 real important to me and I will explain
16 why in a moment.

17 As I said before, scoping is the
18 first step in the process of preparing an
19 environmental impact statement,
20 determining what resources issues are
21 important to the public and other federal
22 and state agencies and other interest
23 groups. Your comments and concerns along
24 with the other folks and agencies who
25 we've asked to participate in this

1 process would be used to focus the
2 environmental analysis.

3 Comments we receive tonight together
4 with any written comments you may have
5 already submitted or you intend to submit
6 will be added to the record as
7 environmental comments in the proceeding.

8 After scoping the project issues,
9 we'll take your comments and other
10 information we gather and conduct an
11 independent analysis of the potential
12 environmental impacts associated with the
13 project. These findings will be
14 published in a draft environmental impact
15 statement which will be mailed out to
16 everyone on the mailing list. Again,
17 that's why -- one reason why the mailing
18 list is very important to me.

19 If anybody has a cell phone, I would
20 like to ask you to turn it off now.

21 Scoping -- the mailing list is real
22 important to me because that's how I can
23 provide you with information that comes
24 out of my office. Any notices that are
25 issued when we send out the draft

1 environmental impact statement, the final
2 environmental impact statement, the key
3 to you getting that is to be on the
4 mailing list. So that's why I'm real
5 anxious about the mailing list.

6 Once we publish a draft impact
7 statement, we'll send it to everybody on
8 the mailing list. We'll open a public
9 comment period on the draft. During the
10 public comment period we'll hold
11 additional meetings in the project area
12 to receive oral comments on the draft.

13 Then we'll continue our analysis and
14 incorporate public comments into a final
15 environmental impact statement. Again,
16 the final impact statement will be mailed
17 out to everyone on the mailing list.

18 If you received a copy of the notice
19 of intent, you probably noticed that
20 we're going to send out our impact
21 statements on these little disks, compact
22 disks. The whole draft will go on one;
23 the whole final will go on one. This is
24 what we'll send with you the draft and
25 the final impact statement, send it right

1 to your mailbox, unless you tell me
2 otherwise tonight or in your comments.

3 If you don't want one of these, if
4 you want a paper copy, tell me. I'll
5 make sure you get a paper copy. You can
6 bet there will be a paper copy on my
7 desk. So don't be bashful. The reason
8 why my agency uses these is purely the
9 economics. The last major impact
10 statement I was involved with, it cost us
11 between seven and eight dollars for each
12 impact statement just to mail it and
13 somewhere in neighborhood of \$25 each to
14 publish it. Right now we have a mailing
15 list that's approaching 2,000 entries.
16 So you can see the kind of money that's
17 involved in sending out a major document
18 like this and we'll send it out twice,
19 the final and the draft.

20 These things cost about 78 cents and
21 maybe a buck and a quarter to mail. So
22 there is a whole lot of money we save,
23 taxpayer money we save, by using these.
24 If you're comfortable with these, you
25 don't have to do anything. But if you

1 want a printed copy, you make sure I know
2 and I will make sure you get a printed
3 copy.

4 There is three ways you can tell me
5 you don't want a CD, you want a printed
6 copy. One way is right on the sign-in
7 sheet. There is a column in the
8 right-hand margin that says printed copy
9 or CD-ROM. Another reason why the
10 mailing list is important.

11 The second way is our notice of
12 intent has a return mailer in the back of
13 it. It says please take my name off the
14 mailing list. I don't want to hear from
15 you any more. Or please send me a paper
16 copy of the EIS, not a CD-ROM. You can
17 write environmental comments on this and
18 it gives you where to send it to and it's
19 pretty handy. So you can tell me you
20 want a paper copy that way.

21 You can also tell me a paper copy is
22 what you want because everyone got an
23 agenda tonight, I hope. If you didn't,
24 get one on way up on the desk. The last
25 page of the agenda is a comment page.

1 You can write comments on it. It tells
2 you how to send them in to the
3 commission, tells you what the deadlines
4 are. And if you write on here you want a
5 paper copy, I'll make sure you get one.

6 So I'm not trying to make it hard on
7 anybody. If you want a paper copy, it's
8 no big deal. I'll make sure you get one,
9 but you got to tell me because otherwise
10 my agency is going to send out these CDs.
11 That's fine, too, if you like CDs. They
12 work real well. But my mother doesn't
13 want a CD. So I'm figuring there's
14 probably a lot of you folks that don't
15 want one either.

16 Now I want to differentiate between
17 the roles of FERC commission and the FERC
18 environmental staff. The commission is
19 responsible for determining if a project
20 is consistent with the public interest.
21 The EIS is prepared by the FERC
22 environmental staff. That's me.

23 The EIS does not make the
24 determination of public interest. In
25 general an EIS describes the project and

1 the facilities associated with the
2 project, describes the potential
3 environmental impacts, alternatives to
4 the project, reasonable mitigation to
5 avoid or reduce impact and presents the
6 conclusion and the analysis.

7 So an EIS is used to advise the
8 commission and to disclose to the public
9 the environmental impacts of constructing
10 and operating the planned project. The
11 commission will consider the
12 environmental information in the EIS. It
13 will consider public comments, as well as
14 a whole bunch of non-environmental things
15 like engineering, markets, tariffs,
16 rates, finances, cost of service, design
17 of the facilities, all kind of things.
18 They consider the non-environmental
19 issues and the environmental issues
20 before they make their determination and
21 decide whether or not to authorize the
22 project to go forward.

23 Are there any questions about the
24 scoping process or FERC's role in this
25 proceeding?

1 Yes, sir. Could I have your name,
2 please?

3 MR. ROBINSON: Bill Robinson.

4 MR. SAUTER: Could you stand up and
5 speak really loudly?

6 MR. ROBINSON: Bill Robinson.

7 MR. SAUTER: Yes, sir.

8 MR. ROBINSON: You said in February
9 it was accepted -- this project was
10 accepted for study by FERC. What steps
11 did it go through? Were there
12 legislators involved in voting for this
13 stage or what's involved?

14 MR. SAUTER: No legislators. The
15 company requested in a letter to enter
16 into the pre-filing process. And they
17 studied the letter and they were accepted
18 in.

19 MR. ROBINSON: Acceptance by FERC is
20 all that's been involved so far, for
21 acceptance?

22 MR. SAUTER: Yes.

23 MR. ROBINSON: Thank you.

24 MR. SAUTER: There is not a lot of
25 study associated with a PF request. It's

1 a fairly routine item, but we do read
2 them before we say yea or nay.

3 MR. ROBINSON: But none of our
4 legislators at the state or national
5 level have been involved so far?

6 MR. SAUTER: Not that I'm aware of.
7 I'm pretty sure the answer to that is no.
8 It would be highly unusual for
9 legislators to be involved at this stage
10 of any project.

11 Okay. Yes, ma'am.

12 MS. HARDY: I'm Donna Hardy. I'm a
13 county commissioner here for district
14 two. My district is what is impacted in
15 this area. You said that the FERC or the
16 agency, the commission, will look at
17 impacts other than environmental on this
18 particular project such as economic
19 development, so we can include those
20 issues when we address the commission
21 with our concerns?

22 MR. SAUTER: What I said was they
23 consider both environmental and
24 non-environmental issues.

25 MS. HARDY: Right.

1 MR. SAUTER: I have no problems at
2 all if you -- raising environmental --
3 I'm sorry -- economic considerations in
4 your comments. Completely all right.

5 MS. HARDY: Okay. So we can include
6 those in our documentation --

7 MR. SAUTER: Certainly.

8 MS. HARDY -- that we present to
9 FERC?

10 MR. SAUTER: Certainly. Yes, sir.

11 MR. HALLMAN: My name is Ed Hallman.
12 What economic studies exist related to
13 the need for a pipeline to come through
14 Wilkes County? Any?

15 MR. SAUTER: I'm not knowledgeable
16 about that, sir.

17 MR. HALLMAN: FERC has not been
18 provided economic need studies at this
19 point?

20 MR. SAUTER: I'm trying to remember
21 what was in the PF letter; rather
22 lengthy. I think there was some general
23 language in the letter about the need for
24 gas.

25 MR. HALLMAN: And that letter is

1 available, I guess, for the public?

2 MR. SAUTER: I believe it's on the
3 FERC web site.

4 MR. HALLMAN: That's the letter that
5 (inaudible) --

6 MR. SAUTER: Look for a letter
7 that's called a PF request.

8 MR. HALLMAN: -- Certificate of
9 Public Convenience? Would that --

10 MR. SAUTER: I'm sorry. COuld you
11 repeat that, please?

12 MR. HALLMAN: The Certificate of
13 Public Convenience that is required, do
14 you know the status of that?

15 MR. SAUTER: Because we're in the
16 PF, the pre-filing stage, Southern hasn't
17 filed a formal application. When they
18 file the formal application, they will be
19 requesting a couple of things. One is a
20 Certificate of Public Convenience and
21 Necessity to cover the pipeline
22 facilities.

23 MR. HALLMAN: And does that -- I
24 know it's a separate process to obtain
25 that document. But does that relate to

1 FERC's evaluation under the EIS? Does
2 that at all relate to FERC's
3 environmental impact study evaluation?
4 The Certificate of Public Convenience,
5 does that have anything to do with it?

6 MR. SAUTER: Well, the EIS will
7 advise the commission on the potential
8 environmental impacts associated with
9 going forward with the project. They
10 will consider that information as well as
11 much non-environmental information before
12 they make a determination to authorize
13 either the LNG import terminal expansion
14 or the pipeline facility.

15 MR. HALLMAN: And then my last
16 question at this time will be you have
17 available studies as to the current
18 capacity and usage of the already
19 existing pipeline route that ultimately
20 ends up in the same place? Does FERC
21 have those in its possession that you
22 know of?

23 MR. SAUTER: I'm not knowledgeable
24 about it. I can tell you in general that
25 the agency has lots and lots of

1 information. When we would want to get
2 that sort of information, we usually ask
3 the companies that own the pipeline to
4 provide us with the documentation because
5 it changes. And we would want a snapshot
6 of today rather than something we had
7 that was historical.

8 MR. HALLMAN: And my last question
9 is there is public information on the web
10 site about this proposed pipeline and I
11 presume there would be information on
12 FERC's -- FERC has a public reading room
13 available?

14 MR. SAUTER: I don't think they call
15 it a public reading room, but there is a
16 room that serves that function. It's a
17 public -- they don't call reading. But
18 yeah, they have that.

19 MR. HALLMAN: Then I presume if we
20 want to make sure we've got everything
21 covered we'd file a Freedom of
22 Information Act?

23 MR. SAUTER: You could do that.

24 MR. HALLMAN: I mean, the question
25 is is there anything that's not available

1 otherwise that might be available for
2 that process? Do you know?

3 MR. SAUTER: At this point -- well,
4 let me answer it this way. We have
5 something called an eLibrary. I think
6 it's actually referenced in the notice of
7 intent. Yeah, the last page of the
8 notice of intent. We have this thing
9 called an eLibrary. And if you go to the
10 eLibrary with this docket number, you can
11 see --

12 MR. HALLMAN: Everything?

13 MR. SAUTER: -- everything that's in
14 the public file. Now, you're going to --
15 you know, I said "public file". I'm not
16 trying to mislead you. There are some
17 things that are not public files. But
18 the vast majority of the information on
19 this project is in the public file.
20 That's the way we do business in this
21 country.

22 MR. HALLMAN: Sure.

23 MR. SAUTER: And through that
24 eLibrary, you can access all of it. I'll
25 give you one other tip. You know, if you

1 want to file Freedom of Information, go
2 ahead. But I think you will find the
3 eLibrary to be what you need.

4 There is a -- another paragraph here
5 after we talk about the eLibrary that
6 talks about something called eSubscribe.
7 Everything is "e". If you go to the web
8 site and look for this -- here's the web
9 site here in the handout -- and subscribe
10 to this proceeding, using that docket
11 number, PF06-14-000, what the eSubscribe
12 will do for you is every time something
13 is filed in this case, whether it's a
14 letter I send out, whether it's a notice
15 of intent, commission issues, whether
16 it's a filing that Southern Natural Gas
17 makes, every time something is filed and
18 put into the public file, they send you a
19 e-mail -- an e-mail.

20 And the e-mail says on April 14,
21 FERC received a filing from Southern
22 Natural Gas. And it will give a
23 hot-link. And if you click on the
24 hot-link, it takes you right to the
25 document. So there is no fiddling

1 around, sorting things, looking, trying
2 to figure out. You can stay completely
3 up to date on everything that's filed,
4 everything that goes out, everything that
5 goes into the public record with this
6 eSubscribe function.

7 I'm not real keen on the eLibrary,
8 but I sure like the eSubscribe because I
9 don't have to discipline myself to check
10 the eLibrary every day. They send me an
11 e-mail message and a hot-link right to
12 the document. It's real neat. And
13 that's all explained here on the last
14 page of the notice.

15 MR. HALLMAN: I see. Thank you.

16 MR. SAUTER: I thought for a minute
17 we were going to do karaoke. Thank you
18 for the gentleman that brought this in.
19 That's most helpful.

20 The other thing I want to tell you
21 is there is other federal and state
22 agencies that are going to be involved in
23 this process. The Corps of Engineers,
24 for one, will be issuing wetland and
25 water body crossing permits. They have

1 already indicated that they want to be a
2 cooperating agency in the preparation of
3 our impact statement. That's good.

4 Another agency is the U.S. Coast
5 Guard. And they are focusing mainly on
6 the terminal expansion, but nonetheless,
7 their participation in the process and
8 input into the environmental impact
9 statement has got to be good for
10 everybody. It's all federal agencies
11 cooperating on one document instead of
12 everybody doing their own thing.

13 The Fish and Wildlife Service will
14 be involved. The Marine Fisheries people
15 at NOAA, National Oceanographic and
16 Atmospheric Administration, will be
17 involved. The Department of
18 Transportation, what they used to call
19 the Office of Pipeline Safety, they have
20 a role to play.

21 And the states have a role to play,
22 you know, the Departments of Natural
23 Resources. We've talked and met with
24 some of the Georgia department folks and
25 we've been in touch with some South

1 Carolina department of natural resource
2 folks. They're all going to have some
3 role in the process. And that's good.
4 That makes me happy because these are
5 resources -- these are people that know
6 Georgia and South Carolina and it's most
7 useful for me to have resources like
8 that.

9 All right. The next thing I would
10 like to do is give Southern Natural an
11 opportunity to tell you about their
12 project. Tonight we're going to have
13 Mr. Chris Bradberry, who is the project
14 engineer. I'm going to turn it over to
15 him right now.

16 MS. HARDY: I have one more
17 question, if you don't mind. Chris knew
18 I'd have one more question. My name is
19 Donna Hardy again. And this is
20 concerning -- I'm assuming that this
21 product that's going to be transported is
22 coming from overseas; is that correct?
23 And I know the president made some
24 statements lately about --

25 MR. HALLMAN: You might want to note

1 he said yes.

2 MR. BRADBERRY: I said yes. You
3 will see it in the presentation.

4 MS. HARDY: Right. And I know the
5 president has name some statements
6 recently about limiting or trying to
7 encourage people to limit the amount of
8 natural products that we're getting from
9 other countries and trying to encourage
10 people to develop things that are --
11 other sources within the United States.
12 Is that going to be taken into effect as
13 more products are brought from overseas?
14 Will y'all be looking at that from FERC's
15 standpoint when approving some of these
16 other things?

17 MR. SAUTER: You're putting me in a
18 position where I have to defend a federal
19 administration contradictory comment.

20 MS. HARDY: Okay.

21 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: That's
22 normal.

23 MR. SAUTER: I'm not sure how to do
24 that. I heard the president. I think
25 that was his State of the Union, wasn't

1 MS. HARDY: I'm not sure.

2 MR. SAUTER: A couple of months ago?

3 He kind of surprised everybody by saying

4 --

5 MS. HARDY: We need to develop coal

6 and we need to develop some other --

7 MR. SAUTER: Yeah.

8 MS. HARDY: -- alternatives to --

9 MR. SAUTER: That was interesting.

10 Well, there is a lot of competing -- this

11 is totally outside my field. I shouldn't

12 answer you at all. There is a lot of

13 competing needs in the country, a lot of

14 competing voices. One thing that's for

15 sure, whether you like the administration

16 or you like FERC, or you don't like us,

17 there is one thing for sure. This

18 country needs more energy than what we

19 can produce today. Our production is

20 flat, if not declining. Our needs are

21 expanding almost daily.

22 I'm not enthusiastic about importing

23 foreign oil or foreign natural gas, but

24 without it we'd be in shortage. It

1 doesn't matter if you're Democrat or
2 Republican or left or right or what.
3 That's the God's honest truth.

4 So what he said was a wonderful
5 thing to say, but he also says, and I can
6 show you this in writing, he wants energy
7 projects approved, he wants them
8 expedited, and he's counting on my agency
9 and me to do that.

10 So I don't know how you reconcile
11 the two directions. But I know that the
12 people that send me my paycheck, the
13 federal government, expect me to expedite
14 energy projects and this is a big energy
15 project. It's very important to the
16 nation. It's hard to say things like
17 that. You've got to understand, I can't
18 speak about those things. I can tell
19 what you I know, but my opinion is about
20 as good as yours on some of this.

21 I said too much. Come on, Chris.

22 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I'd like to
23 introduce this question. If you didn't
24 even know if there was a study yet to
25 ascertain the need for this project or

1 energy projects of this like, and if
2 there's not a study yet, how can you make
3 that comment that it's needed?

4 MR. SAUTER: Well, I'm speaking out
5 of school. I'm giving you my opinion.
6 I'm not aware of any economic studies
7 that target the Elba project that have
8 that as their subject matter. But from
9 where I'm sitting in the Federal Energy
10 Regulatory Commission in natural gas,
11 which I've been doing for 31 years, I
12 guess, I see the -- I see the trends in
13 our supply situation, in our production
14 of natural gas.

15 I don't know a lot about oil, but I
16 watch natural gas real closely because
17 that's what I do. And our -- we can't
18 develop enough of it. We have enough for
19 today, but tomorrow is -- and I mean
20 tomorrow, not tomorrow figuratively, but
21 tomorrow real. We have enough for today,
22 but we're struggling.

23 And if you know anything about power
24 plants in the last 10 years, almost every
25 power plant that's been built in this

1 country has been built to use natural
2 gas. That's a big change from the coal
3 burners we used 20 years ago and 30 years
4 ago. I used to do that, too. But with
5 all those power plants sucking down
6 natural gas, it's a tremendous demand
7 that we didn't have ten years ago. And
8 each one of us wants to have electricity
9 and air conditioning and refrigerators
10 and stuff like that. We need the power.

11 I don't know that there is any
12 studies that point specifically to the
13 Elba project.

14 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I meant
15 natural gas, period.

16 MR. SAUTER: Well, I don't have a
17 list of studies I can give you, but I'll
18 bet you Southern Natural could. I'm not
19 trying to withhold information. This
20 question is not one I should answer at
21 all. But that's why they don't let me
22 out very often. I tend to say too much.
23 I know something about natural gas,
24 though.

25 And I also want to say one other

1 thing. I don't have any stake in this
2 project. I don't get paid more if it
3 gets -- goes through. I get paid the
4 same whether it goes forward or not. I
5 don't want you to take my comments as
6 indicating that I'm advocate for this
7 project. I'm not.

8 The federal -- I'm a federal
9 employee. You pay my salary, and it's a
10 good salary. So if I say things like
11 what I said a moment ago, please don't
12 take it to mean that I'm an advocate for
13 the project because I'm not. I need to
14 walk the line between Southern Natural
15 Gas and the public in doing an
16 independent analysis. That's my job.
17 That's what I'm going to do. Maybe I
18 should have had the conversation with you
19 about natural gas, just you and me,
20 instead of in this forum.

21 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: (Inaudible.)

22 MR. SAUTER: I'm sorry?

23 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: That would be
24 good.

25 MR. SAUTER: I've got to stop here.

1 MR. BRADBERRY: Good evening. I'm
2 Chris Bradberry. That's spelled
3 B-r-a-d-b-e-r-r-y. And thank you for
4 coming out tonight. I'm not sure how
5 welcome I am, but I'm glad to be here.
6 I'm going to talk a little bit on our
7 project that we're proposing to give you
8 some more insight into why we're
9 proposing it and the things that are
10 involved.

11 Larry did mention that he was not
12 going to focus on the terminal. The
13 short presentation I have addresses the
14 complete project which includes the
15 terminal and the pipelines. So I will
16 talk a little bit about both. So just
17 bear with me and I will try to get
18 through the terminal slides quickly.

19 I may have to get closer to it. I'm
20 sorry.

21 The Elba III project, you heard
22 Larry refer to it and talk about it
23 having two components, a proposed
24 expansion of our liquefied natural gas
25 terminal on Elba Island south of Savannah

1 River -- south of Savannah on the
2 Savannah River. This here is an aerial
3 -- a recent aerial photo of the facility
4 that you can see there. Let me get the
5 little pointer. This is Savannah here in
6 the background and this is Elba Island in
7 the foreground. Here is the Savannah
8 River. This photo was taken just a few
9 months ago. The terminal has been there
10 since 1978.

11 The original terminal consisted of
12 these three tanks right here, storage
13 tanks you see, small tanks. Not small
14 compared to this one. And the
15 vaporization facilities, I'll talk about
16 that in a minute, what those are. And
17 also the unloading facilities for tankers
18 to pull up on the river.

19 In the last couple of years they
20 have made a number of changes to the
21 terminal. One is adding this new tank as
22 you see which actually was commissioned
23 earlier this year and which increased the
24 capacity of the terminal. And also the
25 addition of this slip, dual unloading

1 slip, which has two unloading docks for
2 bringing the LNG vessels off the river
3 into the slip, thereby taking them off
4 the river and keeping it out of traffic.
5 As a matter of fact, this river dock is
6 actually being -- is no longer unloading
7 vessels and at some point in the future
8 will be decommissioned.

9 The second part, which I know most
10 people here are interested in, is the
11 proposed pipeline, the construction of
12 natural gas pipeline called Elba Express.
13 The terminal, as Larry mentioned, is
14 actually owned by Southern LNG. That's
15 the company that owns Elba. That's a
16 subsidiary of Southern Natural Gas. And
17 the pipeline, if built -- the terminal
18 exists today. So it's already there.
19 The pipeline, if built, will be owned by
20 Elba Express Company, which is also a
21 subsidiary of Southern Natural Gas.

22 The why, I can quickly go through
23 this, but Larry already covered it.
24 Not -- okay. Let's talk about what LNG
25 is. That was the why we're even

1 proposing this project to begin with.

2 And Larry talked about gas supplies and
3 the fact that demand is outstripping
4 supply in the states. And that's why
5 this project is being proposed.

6 A little bit about what LNG is. For
7 those that might not know, liquefied
8 natural gas, it's natural gas that you
9 use in your home, but it's liquefied.
10 It's in a liquid state. It's like you
11 see trucks go down the road with liquid
12 nitrogen or liquid oxygen or other liquid
13 gases. Same concept.

14 The process typically -- how the
15 process works, very interesting. It
16 starts with gas being produced somewhere
17 out of a well like it would be here but
18 in some other part of the world. The
19 natural gas is then liquefied which
20 actually goes through a refrigeration
21 process cooling it to a very cold
22 temperature and eventually the gas will
23 actually turn to a liquid. That
24 temperature is minus 260 degrees
25 Fahrenheit.

1 It would be much like taking the
2 warm, humid air in your home, running it
3 through the air conditioner, it becoming
4 cool, and then you get water. The vapor,
5 the water vapor in the air, the humidity,
6 will condense into water; right? So you
7 can take all the humidity in your home
8 and probably put it in a couple of little
9 cups.

10 The same thing with natural gas.
11 You take a volume of natural gas and,
12 cooled enough, down to a very cold
13 temperature, minus 260 degrees, and it
14 will liquefy into a liquid. It will
15 be -- it will be 600 times smaller than
16 it was before. So you can take a room
17 this big full of natural gas, liquefy it
18 and it would fit in a little cube
19 one-six-hundredth the size of this room.

20 Once you do that, then it's easy to
21 transport, which is the whole concept.
22 You then can put it in something you can
23 transport, which in this case is a large
24 vessel that essentially is a big boat
25 with a thermos bottle on it that has a --

1 you see this one has like three or four.

2 So the LNG is actually in that
3 vessel. That vessel then goes overseas
4 somewhere, wherever the market's at,
5 whether it be Europe or Asia or the
6 United States or wherever it might be.

7 And it's brought into a -- brought
8 into a receiving terminal which is
9 exactly what Elba Island is. In this
10 case, this is someone else's receiving
11 terminal. I'm not sure whose it is, but
12 here is the LNG vessel coming in and they
13 are going to unload their cargo into
14 those tanks.

15 Once it's unloaded into the
16 receiving terminal, it can then be
17 vaporized. Vaporization process is just
18 heating it back up, running it through
19 heat exchangers, warming it back up from
20 the very cold temperature of minus 260 to
21 40 or 45 degrees Fahrenheit and it's then
22 a vapor and it's natural gas and you can
23 put it back in a pipeline. At that point
24 you can then put it into a natural gas
25 pipeline.

1 This here is a picture of a pipeline
2 that's being constructed, but hasn't been
3 put under the ground yet. It's been
4 welded together and you can kind of see
5 what the pipeline looks like before it's
6 buried. That's the chain.

7 And that's the exact process we're
8 talking about doing here. We're already
9 doing this today at the terminal we have
10 going into the existing pipelines that we
11 already have, but because of more demand
12 for natural gas those pipelines are full
13 and the terminal is full and we're
14 proposing to expand the terminal and
15 build the new pipeline.

16 The portion of the project -- the
17 portion of the supply chain -- excuse
18 me -- that this project is all about is
19 the last two pieces, the terminal and the
20 pipeline. We're not talking about any of
21 this stuff up here. That's being done
22 somewhere else by somebody else.

23 Also wanted to point out that we as
24 Southern LNG and also we as Elba Express
25 Pipeline Company will be owners and

1 operators of the facilities. We
2 currently own the -- Southern LNG owns
3 Elba Island, operates it, but we don't
4 own any natural gas. We don't buy gas,
5 we don't sell gas. We just store it for
6 people and vaporize it and transport it
7 in the pipelines that we operate. We're
8 transporting someone else's gas and not
9 ours. It's whoever is selling gas; not
10 us. We don't -- we're not -- people call
11 us the gas company because we transport
12 it, but we don't really sell it. We just
13 move it for other people. We're much
14 like the trucking industry or railroads,
15 that sort of thing.

16 We make our money by people paying
17 us a fee to store their gas in our
18 facilities, the liquefied natural gas, or
19 to pump it through our pipelines. We
20 charge them a fee for doing that just
21 like you would pay a toll on a toll road
22 to use a toll road. Same concept.

23 This here is a -- again an aerial
24 photo of the terminal, a very recent
25 photo. I'm going to show what we expect

1 it to look like if our project is
2 approved and the terminal is further
3 expanded. Currently today there are four
4 tanks. We are proposing to add two
5 additional tanks.

6 These tanks are actually a little
7 larger than our most -- our newest tank
8 which is right here, tank number four.
9 These two would be five and six. I don't
10 know which one is five, which one is six.
11 But these are the two tanks we're
12 proposing and also additional vaporizers.
13 Those are the heat exchangers that allow
14 you to heat the gas back up -- the
15 liquefied natural gas and convert it back
16 to a gaseous state.

17 Here's a little table to give you a
18 summary of what we're proposing to do to
19 the terminal. We're proposing to add the
20 two tanks. Actually it's two phases.
21 Phase A is proposed for in-service 2010.
22 That's one tank and some of these
23 vaporizers. And Phase B is the second
24 tank. Both tanks are the same size.

25 Larry mentioned the capacity of the

1 tanks, I believe, in cubic meters. Some
2 people have -- relate better to -- more
3 to barrels or gallons. Here we've got it
4 shown in barrels, 1,250,000 barrels.
5 Think about like barrels of water or
6 barrels of something else. That's what
7 the size of each one of these tanks would
8 be. The first one would be 2010; the
9 second one, 2012.

10 We also are proposing to make some
11 modifications to our existing slip to
12 make it a little bit deeper on the end so
13 that we can take slightly larger -- or
14 actually significantly larger vessels
15 that are being planned for the future.

16 Elba Island, if you don't know, is
17 one of only four natural gas terminals in
18 operation in the United states. There
19 are others proposed, but it's one of the
20 only four that's currently on the ground
21 and operating.

22 I'm sorry. I wanted to -- that
23 project, the terminal expansion, is
24 estimated to cost \$350 million. And also
25 I failed to mention that we have

1 contracts in place with customers, the
2 people who would be the suppliers. In
3 this case it's Shell and British Gas.
4 Those are the two suppliers that would be
5 producing the gas and importing it and
6 that sort of thing. We don't own the
7 ships. Somebody else does that. We just
8 do the terminal and the pipeline. Our
9 investment would be \$350 million, we
10 estimate.

11 The only way we can enter into such
12 an investment is to have contracts -- to
13 have those contracts in place. Now,
14 someone asked the other night about,
15 well, you've already got contracts in
16 place, the deal is already done. Well,
17 it's just like any other contract anyone
18 would enter into. You have
19 contingencies. And that contingency in
20 this case is if this project is not
21 approved, the contract is void. So we --
22 a gentleman asked the other night, you
23 know, have we already gotten all the
24 hurdles covered and we have not.

25 The pipeline, the Elba Express

1 pipeline, this is what you're really
2 interested in, I think, is a proposed new
3 large diameter high-pressure pipeline, a
4 42-inch diameter on the southern part;
5 36-inch diameter on the northern part.

6 This map, which many of you should
7 have seen, I believe it was either in the
8 notice of intent that was sent out or
9 maybe in it's in the handout tonight.
10 I've seen people with it, copies of it.
11 So you may have seen it. But I just
12 wanted to point out what pipelines are on
13 here. There is a dark blue pipeline on
14 here. This display doesn't give it --
15 doesn't distinguish very well, but it's a
16 dark blue pipeline. That is Southern
17 Natural Gas pipeline. That pipeline
18 started back in 1929, the original one,
19 coming from Texas and Louisiana. That's
20 the Southern Natural Gas Pipeline that's
21 been in operation in various portions of
22 it for many, many years.

23 The other pipeline that's already in
24 operation today is this one that's black
25 which is the Transcontinental pipeline or

1 Transco pipeline. The Elba Express
2 pipeline that is proposed is shown in
3 purple, as you see here. And it runs
4 from Chatham County up to connect to
5 our -- what we call the south main system
6 at Wrens and then on to connect to the
7 Transco pipeline system.

8 All these -- both the Elba Express
9 pipeline, the Southern Natural Gas
10 pipeline and the Transco pipeline, all
11 three are interstate pipelines -- well,
12 Elba Express, if it's built, will be an
13 interstate that are permitted or licensed
14 to transport gas over state lines and
15 interstate commerce. It will be owned by
16 Elba Express Company, a subsidiary of
17 Southern Natural.

18 The design capacity, as Larry
19 mentioned, he said 1.2 billion cubic
20 feet. Natural gas is normally measured
21 in cubic feet. It's actually
22 1,175 million cubic feet. That's the
23 1.175 or approximately 1.2 billion cubic
24 feet per day. It, too, would -- is
25 proposed to be built in two phases.

1 Phase A would go in service in 2010 when
2 the first tank at Elba Island would go in
3 service. The capacity of the pipeline at
4 that point would be 945 million cubic
5 feet. And then Phase B, which would be
6 in service in 2012 along with the second
7 tank would increase the capacity up to
8 the 1.175 billion cubic feet. And the
9 way we would do that is not by adding any
10 more pipe, but adding a new compressor
11 station right here in Screven County,
12 Georgia called the Elba Express
13 Compressor Station.

14 So initially Phase One would just be
15 pipeline only, no compressor facility or
16 pumping station, may make more sense to
17 some folks. Would not have a pumping
18 station in that phase. The second phase,
19 we would add a pumping station right here
20 and that would increase the capacity to
21 the stated design capacity.

22 MS. HARDY: Are all three pipelines
23 that you are referring to owned by
24 Southern?

25 MR. BRADBERRY: No. No, ma'am. The

1 only pipelines that would be owned by
2 Southern Natural Gas or a subsidiary of
3 Southern Natural Gas are the blue
4 pipelines, Southern Natural Gas
5 pipelines, and Elba Express pipeline.
6 Transcontinental pipeline is owned by
7 Williams Corporation.

8 And let me finish, if you don't
9 mind, and then we can take the questions
10 at the end, if you don't mind. Thank
11 you.

12 The investment to the pipeline is
13 more than the terminal. It's
14 \$510 million. We have contracts in place
15 with the same parties for the pipeline.
16 Which that's good in that we -- you know,
17 it is not speculative. In other words,
18 if we're approved to build the pipeline,
19 we have a customer who will pay to use
20 the pipeline. You can't go out and build
21 things on spec. It's very expensive.

22 A little bit about our schedule.
23 Larry mentioned the pre-filing process
24 starting with a letter that we did file.
25 It is on their web site. It is very

1 lengthy. It's got a lot of information.

2 We -- February 1st.

3 We currently are in the scoping
4 period and working on preparing
5 information that's going to go into our
6 application which we plan right now to
7 file in September. We are hoping that if
8 we file it in September that the
9 commission by, say, July of next year
10 will act on it and issue a certificate
11 that it is in the public convenience and
12 give us authorization to build these
13 facilities, both the terminal and the
14 pipeline.

15 The terminal construction then will
16 start shortly thereafter in August of '07
17 if we get approval in July of next year.
18 And pipeline construction wouldn't start
19 until later in 2009. Believe or not,
20 those tanks take -- or actually one tank
21 takes longer to build than a pipeline. A
22 tank takes almost three years to
23 construct. The pipeline can be
24 constructed in less than a year, almost
25 200 miles, 188 miles of pipeline.

1 The Phase A would then be in service
2 in 2010. So you can see that for the
3 pipeline, we're proposing to start
4 construction, our schedule is September
5 '09. And by the middle of the next year,
6 less than 12 months, it would be in
7 service. The terminal would go -- the
8 terminal would go in-service the same
9 time. And then Phase B in late 2012.

10 There are a number of questions at
11 the very -- this is our last scoping
12 meeting. A number of questions have been
13 asked that we went ahead and put some
14 information on the slides to help address
15 ahead of time. And I just want to go
16 through those very quickly.

17 One is how do we select a pipeline
18 route. I know that's a big issue, a big
19 concern. You know, why are you coming
20 through this county or coming through my
21 property or coming through somewhere near
22 me versus somewhere else. How do we pick
23 the route. There are a number of factors
24 we have to consider, that we do consider.

25 The first one is what are the

1 markets for this pipeline. And the
2 customer who wants to import natural gas
3 and deliver to the market, where is it
4 their market is that they are trying to
5 deliver it to, in this case Shell and BG,
6 British Gas, and other customers, what
7 markets are they trying to reach with
8 their product. So that's something we
9 have to consider.

10 In this case here the market is
11 generally the southeastern U.S. and all
12 along the east coast. Southern Natural
13 Gas's pipeline and Transco's pipeline
14 serve those markets. That's why it
15 connects to both those pipelines. So
16 you've got to consider those markets. If
17 the market is the southeast or -- you
18 know, you don't want the pipeline going
19 the opposite direction.

20 So market and environmental impact,
21 which is what we're talking a lot about
22 tonight, we look at those and consider
23 those in our route selection.

24 Constructability. If we pick a
25 particular route, can the pipeline be

1 built along that route or can it not be
2 constructed, depending on either terrain
3 and where you are looking to construct
4 the pipeline.

5 Landowner impact. We do consider
6 landowner impact in the route selection
7 and do what we can to minimize that. We
8 also have to consider cost as part of the
9 route selection process. And we do look
10 at alternatives. You know, what are the
11 alternatives to going this way versus
12 that way. We evaluate that in our
13 analysis.

14 This is an example or a depiction of
15 a -- what is called a right-of-way
16 typical drawing which actually, if you go
17 to the eLibrary that Larry referred to
18 and you find one of our resource reports
19 we filed a month or two ago -- I forgot
20 exactly when it was -- for the pipeline
21 -- this was Report Number 10 -- in there
22 we lay out things like typical
23 right-of-way layout to the pipeline, you
24 know, how much area we'll need to build
25 this part of it versus that part.

1 So I took one of those and I tried
2 to show it last night, a Xerox copy right
3 out of the book -- out of the paper
4 that's kind of hard to see. So I had
5 time today to redraw it. This is the one
6 I think is the most interest to people
7 here. There are several of these along
8 the route as the pipeline changes. But
9 this is the right-of-way typical.

10 It's typical which means it's not --
11 doesn't apply to every single case, but
12 typically in the northern segment or
13 green field, as we also call it, this is
14 typically what the right-of-way would
15 look like in terms of dimensions. The
16 right-of-way would be -- the permanent
17 right-of-way would be 50 feet wide. This
18 here shows is the 36-inch pipeline right
19 in the middle of a 50-foot wide permanent
20 right-of-way.

21 During the construction of the
22 pipeline, additional space would be
23 needed to construct the pipeline. That
24 additional space we're estimating to be
25 60 feet of additional space. So during

1 construction we're disrupting a
2 hundred-and-ten-feet-wide swath, if you
3 will, of area along the pipeline route.

4 When we get finished, the permanent
5 right-of-way that we would retain would
6 be the 50 foot. And this other temporary
7 work area, 60 foot, would be returned
8 back to the landowner. So that's
9 typically what would a -- the
10 right-of-way would look like
11 dimensionally on this part of the route
12 pretty much from -- from Wrens all the
13 way north to Hart County.

14 Now, there may be -- and you may
15 ask -- talk to our construction people.
16 There may be times where the temporary
17 work space moves to the other side if --
18 depending on where we're at in the area.
19 But this is what we think will be
20 probably the most common layout of the
21 right-of-way, particularly in this county
22 and the county north of here and south of
23 here.

24 So what do you need that space for.
25 I'll pull a picture out. Some of you may

1 recognize this. It was actually our
2 construction video we had on display
3 during the open house back in February.
4 This is one of the pictures that was in
5 there. We pulled it out. People wonder,
6 you know, why do you need -- you know,
7 why do you need this 60 feet over here.
8 What are you doing with this 60 feet
9 while you are building this pipeline.
10 Why do you have to have it. And this
11 picture depicts what is going on while
12 we're building a pipeline.

13 As you can see here -- as a matter
14 of fact, this one is laid out about --
15 this is not this pipeline, of course.
16 It's another one. But, you know, this is
17 about the dimension we're talking about.
18 This is probably about a hundred feet or
19 so. And you can see equipment -- you can
20 see all the equipment working on the
21 right side. They've already dug the
22 ditch. The ditch in this case is
23 actually just beyond that fence. There
24 is a little fence here. The ditch is
25 right here. You can see the pipe is

1 already welded up and running down here.
2 And you've got equipment moving up and
3 down the pipeline and they're getting
4 ready to put this pipe in the ditch.

5 So that's what the other 60 feet,
6 the temporary work area, would look like,
7 what is going on during construction, how
8 it's being used. And then, when
9 completed, the right-of-way that is
10 retained in this case would be 50 feet
11 just around the pipeline, 25 on the left,
12 25 on the right. And the other area
13 would be returned back to the landowner
14 for their use.

15 Here is a -- I've got one more
16 picture that would be of interest. What
17 one looks -- and this likewise is in that
18 construction video we had back at the
19 open house. What does it look like when
20 it's done. And I didn't get the
21 dimensions on this right-of-way. I'm not
22 even sure which one this one is. But
23 this is an example of a pipeline
24 right-of-way that we constructed probably
25 in the last five or ten years. I'm not

1 sure which one it is. But after several
2 months of growth of the vegetation, this
3 is typically what it would look like.

4 I don't know how much of this area
5 here is permanent right-of-way and how
6 much is temporary work space in this
7 photo, but this is typically what it
8 would like. In this case you can
9 actually see a pipeline marker right
10 here. That marks the pipeline that was
11 constructed. And we do have pipeline
12 markers periodically. They no longer
13 look like this. This is the old marker
14 we used to have. We now have a blue
15 marker with a yellow cap on the top of
16 it. So that's a couple of photos I
17 thought would help you understand what
18 the pipeline right-of-way would look like
19 if it were constructed through this area.

20 And this is the conclusion of my
21 slides. And, Larry, I will turn it back
22 to you. You can field the questions or
23 whatever.

24 MR. SAUTER: Thank you. I want to
25 remind you that after the meeting tonight

1 Southern is going stay as long you want
2 them to stay. They will be available in
3 the back with maps and other information.

4 I've talked more than enough. It's
5 probably time for me to listen while you
6 talk. If you would rather not speak
7 tonight, you can hand in written comments
8 or you can send them to Washington later
9 in the week or next week. We have a page
10 on the back of the agenda you can use.
11 Either way, whether you provide oral
12 comments or written comments, provide
13 written comments tonight, last week or
14 next week, all the comments are
15 considered in developing the EIS. That's
16 the point of the meeting, to get the
17 comments to develop the EIS. So the
18 comments are important.

19 Okay. I've got two speakers lists.
20 So I'm going to start with the shortest
21 one and let you speak now instead of me.
22 The first speaker tonight is going to be
23 Zach Delhi. I'm probably massacring your
24 name.

25 MR. DEHILL: Zack Dehill.

1 MR. SAUTER: Dehill.

2 MR. DEHILL: (Inaudible.) Wrong
3 signature. Sorry about that.

4 MR. SAUTER: Okay. All right.
5 Well, if you change your mind, there will
6 be time. Lewis Brown.

7 MR. BROWN: Right here.

8 MR. SAUTER: Could you take this,
9 please? It's for the sake of our
10 reporter.

11 MR. BROWN: I don't know what I am
12 up here for. Am I supposed to comment on
13 something that I don't know?

14 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: You had your
15 name on a sign-up sheet to speak on. So
16 you must have just thought you were
17 signing in or something.

18 MR. BROWN: Anyway, I didn't sign on
19 in anything. I just happen to be a
20 landowner that's affected by it. And I'm
21 concerned about what am I going to get
22 paid for my land that's affecting my
23 property, the end result. I'm also
24 concerned about what Wilkes County is
25 going to get out of it, that Wilkes

1 County, you know, get a certain fee for
2 all the gas lines going through. I think
3 they ought to be compensated for that.
4 Amen.

5 MR. SAUTER: Thank you, sir. That
6 was Lewis Brown.

7 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: He's just
8 going to adjust that so we don't get so
9 much feedback.

10 MR. SAUTER: Okay. We'll continue.
11 The next speaker will be William Tanner.
12 I've got it right tonight, Mr. Tanner.

13 MR. TANNER: Yes. Okay. My name is
14 William Tanner. I was in Thomson last
15 night. I actually live in Thomson. And
16 I asked a question last night about port
17 security for the additional capacity of
18 gas and gas storage. And I asked about
19 the shipping in from the port. And I was
20 led to believe -- I think if I'm correct
21 here; if you want to disagree, fine. But
22 I was led to believe that the Coast Guard
23 comes in on the vessels and provides
24 security for those vessels.

25 This afternoon I called the Harbor

1 Pilots Association in Savannah and that's
2 not the case at all. Yes, the Coast
3 Guard does occasionally ride in on a
4 ship. Yes, they will occasionally
5 inspect those ships. But to say that
6 they are providing total security for
7 their terminal is not correct or for the
8 ships coming to their terminal is not
9 correct.

10 The other point I've got is that
11 Southern Natural Gas has had many, many,
12 many months to put this together and to
13 submit this to the FERC. The
14 documentation on the letter I've got, the
15 letter of intent file, I actually
16 received that a week or so ago. And all
17 my comments or anyone else's comments are
18 due by April 24th. That's a total of
19 probably less than three weeks.

20 How do I go about getting an
21 extension on the scoping period? Or is
22 that even possible?

23 MR. SAUTER: You can always request
24 one, sir.

25 MR. TANNER: I would like to do that

1 right now in writing. I would like a
2 180-day extension on it. That will give
3 all you people time enough to contact
4 your representative, send them --
5 (inaudible).

6 MR. SAUTER: Thank you, sir. Debbie
7 Bennett?

8 MS. BENNETT: Debbie Bennett.

9 MR. SAUTER: Let me give you this.

10 MS. BENNETT: Okay. Well, I talk
11 pretty loud. I don't need it. Ask my
12 husband. No. I was just looking at the
13 route of the pipeline and the shortest
14 distance between two points is a straight
15 line. And this is not a straight line.
16 I mean, it almost -- the shortest
17 distance is almost parallel to the
18 Savannah River. It's just touching,
19 barely touching either of counties in
20 South Carolina and Georgia.

21 I'm concerned that when you go
22 through Richmond County and Columbia
23 County, you're talking about a large
24 population. And I think the pipeline is
25 being put off on rural communities --

1 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Absolutely.

2 MS. BENNETT: And I do not -- you
3 know, if you're looking at a cost factor
4 there, that looks like a pretty good
5 number of miles to me. So I just want
6 that comment recorded that, if you look
7 at the route of the pipeline, it's
8 definitely targeting rural areas. Thank
9 you.

10 MR. SAUTER: Thank you, ma'am. And
11 now Mr. Joe Bennett.

12 MS. BENNETT: I made the comment for
13 him.

14 MR. BENNETT: That's my comment. I
15 will say something. What are the
16 provisions for the security of the
17 pipeline? What about terrorism? And
18 it's a dangerous proposition. Is there
19 any protection? Do these people protect
20 the pipeline or is it just laying out
21 there in the woods?

22 MR. SAUTER: I'm going to turn that
23 question over to them.

24 MR. BENNETT: All right. Before
25 9/11 nobody ran into a building in New

1 York either.

2 MR. BRADBERRY: What we do to
3 maintain our pipeline and ensure its
4 integrity, we have maintenance standards
5 we do follow which are imposed upon us by
6 the Department of Transportation. We
7 adhere to those. Be glad to give you
8 information on how you can find those
9 standards. Those do require monitoring
10 of the pipeline, for example, patrolling
11 it regularly. We do ours by air, by
12 helicopter.

13 We also do remote monitoring of
14 pipelines, monitoring for pressures along
15 the pipeline. It also has isolation
16 points where it can be isolated. In the
17 event of a breach in the pipeline, it can
18 be isolated into segments. There are
19 valve segments you have to have, again,
20 per D.O.T. code. I don't know the exact
21 number. Bill Freeman may know. But
22 every so many miles you have to have an
23 isolation point to be able to isolate the
24 pipeline.

25 So those are things we do. And I'll

1 be glad -- if you want to know more about
2 the actual regulations that we work
3 under, I'll be glad to refer you to those
4 and you can see those.

5 MR. BENNETT: You have nobody
6 patrolling the pipeline physically --

7 MR. BRADBERRY: Every day?

8 MR. BENNETT: -- to see --

9 MR. BRADBERRY: No, not every day.

10 MR. BENNETT: -- that they are not
11 blown up or interrupted?

12 MR. BRADBERRY: We're not patrolling
13 every day. We do have a periodic patrol
14 that we --

15 MR. BENNETT: How often?

16 MR. BRADBERRY: We're required to at
17 least monthly at a minimum.

18 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: By the air or
19 on the ground?

20 MR. BENNETT: Thirty days is a long
21 time.

22 MR. BRADBERRY: You are required by
23 the code to patrol it at least monthly.
24 It doesn't tell you how you patrol it.

25 MR. MOORE: If there is a leak, how

1 does that -- how does that --

2 MR. BRADBERRY: State your name.

3 MR. MOORE: Sam Moore, Wilkes County
4 chairman. I've asked so many questions,
5 Chris --

6 MR. BRADBERRY: I've already --

7 MR. MOORE: But since we're on this
8 question, how do they find that there is
9 a leak? Does it send up a color or is it
10 something that -- I mean, what is it? I
11 mean, if they're flying an airplane, how
12 do they detect it?

13 MR. BRADBERRY: Okay. There are a
14 number ways -- if there were a leak in
15 the pipeline, there are a number of ways
16 they are detected or monitored. One is
17 we're required to do a leak survey of the
18 pipeline periodically to check to see if
19 it leaks, actually patrolling it by foot
20 and checking it with equipment just like
21 someone would come to your home and check
22 for a leak around the house. We're
23 required to do that.

24 We also have pressure monitoring on
25 pipelines. If there were a significant

1 leak, we would monitor for changes in
2 operating pressure. During the periodic
3 patrols required to be done at least
4 monthly, if you have minor leaks, those
5 show up in ways such as impact on
6 vegetation. Over the pipeline you will
7 have dead grass. Those kind of things.
8 So it is monitored for leaks or any other
9 problem with the pipeline.

10 MR. TYLER: Mr. Bradberry. Alan
11 Tyler, T-y-l-e-r. If I understood the
12 FERC spokesman a while ago to state that
13 at this point legislators from the state
14 were not usually involved at such
15 circumstances as this; is this correct?

16 MR. SAUTER: Yes, sir.

17 MR. TYLER: Then why did lobbyists
18 try to get our legislators already to
19 pass on a \$2 user fee to the users before
20 this is even approved?

21 MR. BRADBERRY: What you are
22 referring to, sir, is a pipeline proposed
23 by another company, Atlanta Gaslight
24 Company, to build a pipeline from Elba
25 Island to Atlanta, Georgia and have it

1 funded through a \$2 surcharge to the
2 customers on their system. This is a
3 separate pipeline. We're not charging
4 you anything. We're not asking the
5 commission. We're not even regulated by
6 the state commission of Georgia. We're
7 regulated by these folks right here. I
8 can understand the confusion. That
9 pipeline you heard about is --

10 MR. TYLER: Well, it said Elba
11 Express in the paper.

12 MR. BRADBERRY: Papers make
13 mistakes.

14 MR. TYLER: It was a mistake?

15 MR. BRADBERRY: Papers make
16 mistakes. That's not --

17 MR. TYLER: You guys don't though?
18 One more question.

19 MR. BRADBERRY: We don't what?

20 MR. TYLER: One more question. How
21 about the vibration from this pipeline?
22 Is there a pumping sensation if you do
23 feel anything from this --

24 MR. BRADBERRY: No vibration.

25 MR. TYLER: No vibration?

1 MR. BRADBERRY: No vibration.

2 MR. TYLER: How is it pumped? What
3 means of pumping --

4 MR. BRADBERRY: In Phase A, the
5 first phase, there is no pumping station
6 on the pipeline. The terminal discharges
7 the gas at a pressure that is high enough
8 that it can reach to the end of the
9 pipeline without being pumped any
10 further. In Phase B, with additional
11 volume, we do need a pumping station and
12 we're adding one --

13 MR. TYLER: And what produces this
14 pressure? A pump?

15 MR. BRADBERRY: A pump. A
16 compressor, we call it in the gas
17 business, but it's a pump.

18 MR TYLER: Okay. So it's a physical
19 machine?

20 MR. BRADBERRY: It's a physical
21 machine.

22 MR. TYLER: And it's going through
23 cycles to do this?

24 MR. BRADBERRY: Yes.

25 MR. TYLER: So there is no sensation

1 then? This is a steady flow? I don't
2 understand how that works then.

3 MR. BRADBERRY: No sensation where?
4 In Wilkes County or standing on top of
5 the pump?

6 MR. TYLER: On top of this pipeline.

7 MR. BRADBERRY: I assure you, you
8 will not hear the pipeline, you won't
9 feel the pipeline, there will be no
10 vibration. If there's any vibration in
11 the pipeline, it would be at that pumping
12 station right on the pump, right at the
13 pump. You won't feel anything 10 feet
14 that side of the pipeline or compressor
15 station or 10 feet that side.

16 MR. TYLER: Thank you.

17 MR. MOORE: I've got a question for
18 Chris. Sam Moore again. They asked
19 earlier about the -- what y'all would
20 pay. Mr. Brown asked what y'all would
21 pay the landowners for their property.
22 Have y'all got any idea of what that
23 price will be?

24 MR. BRADBERRY: I don't have any
25 idea, but --

1 MR. MOORE: Well, when y'all are
2 talking to us though and telling us the
3 pipeline will cost \$61 million to build,
4 y'all should know what y'all are going to
5 pay for the property.

6 MR. BRADBERRY: I'm going to ask
7 somebody who has an idea. I don't have
8 an idea. I don't know what the -- but
9 I'm going to ask James Rhodes, our
10 right-of-way supervisor, to tell you how
11 we go about determining the value of the
12 property and -- James?

13 MR. RHODES: James Rhodes,
14 R-h-o-d-e-s. Good evening, ladies and
15 gentlemen. Our staff is working with you
16 on survey value permissions at this point
17 in time. In the event that offers are
18 made to you for right-of-way, permanent
19 and temporary work space, permanent
20 right-of-way will be judged by market
21 data within the area, within the Wilkes
22 County area.

23 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: What data do
24 you have on Wilkes County you are going
25 to use?

1 MR. RHODES: We will find that data
2 from the public records.

3 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: You already
4 got data. You've got numbers.

5 MR. RHODES: What we're looking at
6 though is market data, the value of real
7 estate.

8 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: You already
9 listed numbers on the costs when you go
10 through Wilkes County. What it is?

11 MR. RHODES: Well, those estimates
12 of costs were not developed by us. What
13 we're looking at is the price that we
14 would offer you, the value we would offer
15 you for your land, will come from market
16 research. Recent sales of property in
17 this area similar to those that we're
18 acquiring.

19 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: But will we
20 be compensated for just the cost of the
21 property or future use of the property
22 and how will that be determined?

23 MR. RHODES: The cost of the
24 property, the value will be determined at
25 the date the offer is made to you. It

1 will be set with regard, again, to
2 comparable sales in the area and will be
3 judged by the use the property is
4 enjoying at the time the acquisition
5 takes place.

6 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: How do you
7 consider the diminished value of the
8 property by having a 50-foot easement
9 through the middle of the property?

10 MR. RHODES: If there is a
11 diminishment of value, we will discuss
12 that with you. If there is a need for a
13 formal appraisal, we'll request that.

14 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: But there is
15 no question an easement through the
16 middle of the property diminishes the
17 value. The question was how do you
18 compensate for the diminished value of
19 the property that has an easement going
20 through the middle of the property?

21 MR. RHODES: We will, again, bring
22 in professional appraisers to look at
23 that, sir. Our staff is not an appraisal
24 staff. We will bring in those folks who
25 do appraisals who are professional in

1 that particular area to make that -- to
2 ascertain the damages, if any.

3 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: A landowner
4 can have his on own appraisal too; right?

5 MR. RHODES: Pardon me, sir?

6 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: A landowner
7 can get his own --

8 MR. RHODES: Absolutely.
9 Absolutely. We would welcome that, yes,
10 sir. Not a problem.

11 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: There is
12 legislation in place currently that there
13 should be adjustment for the loss of use
14 and the loss of value over time since the
15 company continues to make a profit off of
16 it and the landowner will continue to --

17 MR. RHODES: I do not know about
18 legislation that says that. Appraisal
19 principles will tell you that if there is
20 diminishment of value, it should be
21 reflected in the offer.

22 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Where is it
23 written that the potential of putting a
24 value as to the easement through the
25 property will also (inaudible). I'm

1 asking him if there is anything in
2 writing saying that the property owner
3 that in perpetuity as they pay taxes on
4 it will have lost value in the property
5 while Elba is still making profit off of
6 it, we've lost potential value on --
7 where is it written that we'll be paid
8 for that value as well as saying, well,
9 here's what we take as the value of the
10 property at this point. Where is that
11 written?

12 MR. RHODES: The only place I can
13 tell you we will reflect that issue will
14 be in the offer letter itself. In terms
15 of legislation, I don't know of any that
16 exists. But we're certainly not going to
17 come out and look at a property and look
18 at damages to the remainder and not
19 recognize that.

20 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: As I
21 understand it, there is no -- the only
22 thing in position is FERC which seems to
23 have its own opinion with no real
24 studies. FERC is the only potential to
25 stop this line. So our best bet, if it's

1 going to happen anyway, is to try to and
2 get legislation started so Wilkes County
3 and the property owners would have
4 future -- future payments on the loss of
5 value. Since Elba's still making money,
6 we're staying paying taxes, the county is
7 still out then. And FERC is the only
8 thing in the way of this gas line that
9 it's obvious FERC appears primarily for,
10 our best effort is to try and get
11 legislation that we would have future
12 payments for the value lost.

13 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Absolutely.

14 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: If we don't
15 take the money, the land is condemned;
16 correct?

17 MR. RHODES: There would be a
18 situation that would extend beyond our
19 negotiations, yes.

20 MR. SAUTER: Yes, sir?

21 MR. MCHUGH: I'm Marion McHugh and I
22 have a question for Chris. Chris showed
23 a chart there that showed, I believe, it
24 was six items that are considered in
25 establishing the pipeline routing. And

1 we're told that there is already a
2 pipeline established and a number of
3 those values are available to you. None
4 of the things you've listed -- you still
5 have -- you still got to do surveys, you
6 got to do costs, you go to do impact,
7 environmental. But you've got a line
8 drawn that this is the route. And it's
9 inflexible, the route. How do you draw
10 that map line without having the data you
11 say you need to make the line?

12 MR. BRADBERRY: I don't know how to
13 answer you.

14 MR. MCHUGH: You've drawn on a piece
15 of paper that's the route and we're going
16 that way. But you said these five things
17 have to be considered before you make
18 that decision on the route.

19 MR. BRADBERRY: We've considered
20 those things.

21 MR. MCHUGH: You don't have them
22 yet. Environmental impact report, a cost
23 analysis.

24 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: You don't
25 know how much you are going to pay me for

1 my property.

2 MR. MCHUGH: Tell me how many of
3 those five you already have data on when
4 you draw that line.

5 MR. BRADBERRY: Are you ready for
6 the answer?

7 MR. MCHUGH: Yes.

8 MR. BRADBERRY: The route is not
9 fixed. That's part of why we're having
10 discussions this evening. It's not
11 fixed.

12 MR. MCHUGH: Well, the guys that
13 negotiated with us said it's pretty damn
14 fixed.

15 MR. BRADBERRY: That's what the
16 scoping process is about, is to establish
17 the route. Do we have perfect answers to
18 all those questions? No. Have we done
19 studies and made determinations about
20 what we think the answers are? Yes.

21 MR. MCHUGH: We had a meeting here a
22 month -- over a month ago. We had a
23 route that was going a different route.
24 Now you say that's all wrong. We're back
25 to the old line again.

1 MR. BRADBERRY: Right.

2 MR. MCHUGH: Is that right?

3 MR. BRADBERRY: That is correct.

4 MR. MCHUGH: We all had an agreement
5 here (inaudible) for most of the routing
6 a month ago. Now we're going back to
7 that line that has no data on it, the
8 straight line -- the dog-leg line. Is
9 that where the line is today?

10 MR. BRADBERRY: Which line are you
11 talking about?

12 MR. MCHUGH: On the chart.

13 (Multiple speakers.)

14 MR. MCHUGH: But a month ago we had
15 a modification of that line that was here
16 and presented and that was going to be
17 the route. Now we're back to the
18 original.

19 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Now we don't
20 know where it's going to go.

21 MR. MCHUGH: We're really pissed off
22 because we don't know where you are
23 routewise.

24 MR. BRADBERRY: I'm sorry. I don't
25 understand the month ago thing.

1 MR. MCHUGH: We had a meeting right
2 here.

3 MR. BRADBERRY: And I was here?

4 (Multiple speakers.)

5 MR. MCHUGH: Yeah. You showed us
6 the route, had maps on the table. It's
7 pretty firm now. We've got a good --
8 this route.

9 MR. BRADBERRY: I don't know who
10 told you that was pretty firm. It wasn't
11 me.

12 MR. MCHUGH: Mark Perrin. He even
13 called me and said this is it. He said
14 he would not put in it writing. And I
15 called him several times. There's been
16 no communication since.

17 MS. MCPHERSON: Is it the first line
18 or the second? Which one is it because
19 I've got to tell my brother in Florida.
20 I'm Mary McPherson, by the way.

21 MR. MCHUGH: There needs to be
22 communication of where the line is and
23 when it's going to move and how it moved.

24 MR. DEHILL: You have to have a
25 clear line, a lot clearer than --

1 MR. SAUTER: Could I get you to tell
2 us your name, please?

3 MR. DEHILL: I'm Zack Dehill. And
4 I'm just kind of asking exactly where it
5 is as far as Wilkes County. I'm not
6 really worried about anybody else. I
7 would like to know exactly where it's
8 going, what property --

9 MR. TYLER: Are these maps back here
10 supposed to be accurate now?

11 MR. BRADBERRY: If I can answer one
12 person at a time, I'll be glad to. We
13 have maps here tonight that have what we
14 have -- think is our latest proposed
15 route. Yes. We can review those where
16 we are thinking about putting the
17 pipeline. Is that set in stone, no. The
18 final route we propose won't be set in
19 stone until we file our application in
20 September of this year.

21 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Will that be
22 advertised before you file it?

23 MR. BRADBERRY: At some point we
24 will file our application. These things
25 that Larry was referring to earlier that

1 we submit to FERC periodically, yes. In
2 those submittals we file drafts of things
3 that are in the application. They are
4 called resource reports. We're filing --
5 we'll be filing those between now and
6 September. They're drafts. They are
7 what draft means. They are subject to
8 change. The route can very well change
9 up until we file the application in
10 September.

11 Once we file it, that's the one
12 we're proposing. Now, is the pipeline
13 definitely going to go there? Well, it
14 has to be reviewed by the commission.
15 They got to decide if they approve it or
16 not. And we haven't bought any
17 right-of-way yet. So we're not sure it's
18 going to go there.

19 MR. MCHUGH: But surely you'll be
20 talking to the landowners about where
21 you're moving from Plan A to Plan B to
22 Plan C to Plan X. We don't know where
23 the hell you are.

24 MR. BRADBERRY: That's the purpose
25 of this meeting --

1 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: That's the
2 purpose of these people. We don't know
3 where we're at -- they're at.

4 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: That's
5 exactly right.

6 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: And they
7 don't want us to know.

8 (Multiple speakers.)

9 MR. TYLER: We're right back where
10 we started again. You are not telling us
11 anything. You've got these maps back
12 here and we've had maps before. Now you
13 say this is where it's going to be. How
14 do I know. If he gives you permission,
15 then you're going to put it where you
16 want to. It makes no difference to him
17 any more. You're going to put it where
18 you want to regardless of what I want or
19 what I say.

20 MS. HARDY: That is Alan Tyler.

21 MR. TYLER: That's correct.

22 MS. HARDY: I will tell you who they
23 are.

24 MR. BRADBERRY: If the commission
25 gives us permission to build this

1 pipeline, that permission will be based
2 on what we file.

3 MR. MOORE: Well, we know what y'all
4 filed before --

5 MS. HARDY: That is Sam Moore.

6 MR. TYLER: But we have got -- Alan
7 Tyler here. We have got to do this by
8 April the 24th, is that correct, make all
9 our comments? You have got till when to
10 do what you are going to do? So how do I
11 know what my comments are if I've got
12 until April the 24th to make a comment,
13 but yet you've got to September to do
14 what you are going to do. Now, how do I
15 know? So what comment can I give him? I
16 don't want it?

17 MR. BRADBERRY: I would ask Larry,
18 if he would, to explain the pre-filing
19 process and the steps we go through
20 making the application. I'm not going to
21 argue with you about whether or not we're
22 telling you what we're doing. It is
23 available and I'll ask Larry, if he will,
24 to explain the steps to you.

25 (Multiple speakers.)

1 MR. TYLER: Remembering, sir, that
2 I've got till April the 24th and he's got
3 until when?

4 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: September.

5 MR. BRADBERRY: I think you've got
6 beyond April 24th --

7 MR. TYLER: And so I've got to make
8 my deadline now.

9 MR. SAUTER: The point of this
10 meeting tonight is to gather
11 environmental comments -- environmental
12 comments -- about their proposal.
13 Tonight they have proposed a planned
14 route, a planned route. I'm not going to
15 call it a proposed route because until
16 the application is filed, we have no
17 proposal. They have a planned route. If
18 that planned route affects in any way
19 your property or your interests and you
20 have environmental comments that you can
21 submit to me, you can provide to me,
22 about that planned route, that's what I'm
23 interested in. That's what the
24 environmental impact statement will focus
25 on.

1 When we prepare a draft, it will be
2 circulated right back to everyone on our
3 mailing list for additional comments.
4 Did we get it right. Did we get it
5 wrong. Did we forget something. Did we
6 miss something.

7 The pre-filing process in broad
8 terms is the time to develop the details
9 of the project. One of the details
10 that's very important is where is the
11 project going to go, where is the route
12 going to go, where is the pipeline going
13 to be built. Do you approve the
14 compressor station at Woodcliff or up in
15 Sharon or down in Fort Wentworth. Where
16 is it going to be.

17 So what I would encourage you to do
18 is take a look at the maps they have
19 brought with them tonight and if you have
20 interests in -- that would be affected by
21 that, you have environmental comments,
22 that you submit those.

23 I'm sorry. Go ahead. Your name,
24 please.

25 MR. MOORE: Sam Moore again.

1 Environmentally have y'all found one
2 landowner that thinks this is not going
3 to cause damage to his property instead
4 of making his property better? Have
5 y'all found one landowner that says
6 environmentally, which this is about,
7 this does not adversely affect my
8 property? Have you y'all found one
9 anywhere?

10 Chris? Have you found a landowner
11 that says that is going to help my
12 property? And that's what this is about,
13 environmental impact on somebody's
14 property. Have you found the first
15 person that thinks that this is going to
16 help his property?

17 MR. BRADBERRY: That it's going to
18 help his property?

19 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Improve.

20 MR. MOORE: Improve his property.
21 That's what this is about, environmental
22 impact of this on somebody's property. I
23 mean, that's -- have you found the first
24 person that thought this was going to
25 improve the environment of his property?

1 MR. BRADBERRY: I haven't talked
2 with all landowners. I personally have
3 not talked with one that said there is --

4 MR. MOORE: In these meetings you
5 went through, let's see, Glascock, you
6 went through McDuffie, you went through
7 Warren. You're in Wilkes. You went
8 through Elbert and Hart. Have you found
9 one person any of those counties that
10 says, okay, this is going to be
11 environmentally good for my property?

12 MR. BRADBERRY: I have -- I have not
13 met a landowner this week during these
14 meetings that has approached me and said
15 this is a great idea, I want it on my
16 property, I think it would
17 environmentally improve my property.

18 MR. MOORE: And that's what this
19 meeting is about; right?

20 MR. BRADBERRY: I have not talked to
21 a landowner that has said that to me, no.

22 (Multiple speakers.)

23 MR. SAUTER: I want to answer or
24 allow everyone to speak, but I really
25 need to provide deference to the people

1 that signed up to speak first because
2 they signed up to speak first. So let me
3 call on Elizabeth Gunby.

4 MS. GUNBY: All right. I'm
5 Elizabeth Gunby, G-u-n-b-y, for everyone
6 here. I live on Thomson Road, 2090
7 Thomson Road. I have -- as a landowner,
8 I am concerned. I do not want it to go
9 through my land, nor crossing the road
10 and ruining the pond on the other side
11 that feeds into my pond.

12 But I also -- one particular
13 question. How often do you have to
14 repair these gas lines? You're required
15 to monitor them, okay. How often are you
16 going in to repair them?

17 MR. BRADBERRY: We've got many
18 pipelines we've never had to repair.
19 This pipeline will be inspected
20 regularly. It will be internally
21 inspected regularly which means to run
22 the equipment through the inside of it to
23 make sure that the inside of the pipe is
24 in good shape and the pipe is in good
25 condition. It's not rusting or corroding

1 or anything like that.

2 I would say it's very possible that
3 we may never have to repair this pipeline
4 ever, unless somebody damages it.

5 MS. GUNBY: But the damage -- my
6 understanding is that damage can be
7 caused by any large truck, such as a
8 logging truck, crossing it, which this is
9 a big business in this county. So if a
10 log truck cannot cross it, this has an
11 impact on our county if it's going to go
12 through a great portion. Whether it's my
13 land or whether it's anyone else's land,
14 the fact that the log truck can't
15 cross -- it's pretty hard to get around
16 this whole line without crossing it.

17 MR. BRADBERRY: We do have log
18 trucks that cross our pipelines.

19 MS. GUNBY: They do cross it?

20 MR. BRADBERRY: Yes, ma'am.

21 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Loaded or
22 unloaded?

23 MS. GUNBY: I'll make this -- the
24 log truck, it can cross it loaded or
25 unloaded?

1 MR. BRADBERRY: We have log trucks
2 that have crossed our pipelines loaded.

3 MS. GUNBY: Have you ever had any
4 that did damage it?

5 MR. BRADBERRY: I don't know of any.

6 MS. GUNBY: That was my
7 understanding, that was part of what was
8 being stated to the landowners that this
9 was going to be a problem if a log truck
10 crossed it and this would change a great
11 deal of what has to be done when you run
12 it through the middle of their property
13 or the edge of their property against the
14 road. But you -- that is not a problem?

15 MR. BRADBERRY: We have log trucks
16 crossing many of our pipeline
17 right-of-ways. Do we want log trucks
18 coming across? No. Do we work with the
19 log people -- the loggers to coordinate
20 so they can cross? Yes, we do. But if
21 it becomes a permanent, regular crossing,
22 we do put in measures to make sure that
23 those kind of things can be taken care of
24 in working with the loggers. But loggers
25 cross our pipelines all the time. Do we

1 like them doing it? No. Do we encourage
2 it? No. Does it happen? Yes.

3 MS. GUNBY: Okay. Well, my question
4 again on how often do you have to repair
5 gas lines, do you have any more repair in
6 an area that has red clay than you would
7 in one that has sand where things can
8 kind of sift down?

9 MR. BRADBERRY: I don't have any
10 data which suggests that we have to
11 repair more where it has red clay or
12 sand. I don't personally. I don't think
13 any of our other folks would have any
14 information on that. Somebody else maybe
15 can answer it.

16 MS. GUNBY: Well, hearing of some
17 damage to an area in Athens impacts me
18 more than if I heard of a damaged area in
19 Savannah. I don't -- I don't want damage
20 anywhere, but it seems to me that is
21 closer to our area.

22 And if it -- not only does the
23 ground turn brown, but often you've got
24 animals that are affected by it. And I
25 think that makes a difference to those of

1 who have animals that are important to us
2 here to know that can come -- because
3 when the gas comes out, no one really
4 knows for a while. It could be the -- if
5 the ground is going turn brown, that gas
6 has been coming out more than five
7 minutes. And that's going to make a
8 difference when we suddenly begin -- when
9 that repair, that repair that is so often
10 not needed, becomes needed right here on
11 our land or the land of our neighbor. It
12 can make a difference to us.

13 So as a landowner, you know,
14 naturally I don't want it. I don't want
15 it across the road from me because it's
16 going impact me. It's not going to just
17 impact me if it goes through my land.
18 It's going to impact me if it goes close
19 to my land, I feel like. Thank you.

20 MR. SAUTER: Yes, ma'am. Chris,
21 could I just have the last speaker before
22 I get back to you. Mr. Ed Hallman has
23 been waiting patiently. And I think we
24 need to --

25 MR. HALLMAN: Do you mind if I come

1 up there?

2 MR. SAUTER: Not at all.

3 MR. HALLMAN: Sir, I would like
4 express a tremendous appreciation for the
5 court reporter. She has the hardest job
6 in the room. I'm a lawyer. So I'm
7 familiar with what they have to go
8 through and they call me down all the
9 time because I talk rapidly and become
10 excited and on occasion become
11 passionate.

12 I am here on behalf of Cindy and
13 Lincoln Bounds who are landowners. I'm
14 an environmental lawyer out of Atlanta.
15 My background is I was an assistant
16 attorney general with Arthur Bolton, if
17 any of you knew him, who gave me the
18 integrity foundation and character
19 foundation that I needed to be a good
20 lawyer, I think.

21 And then I became a regional counsel
22 for the United States Department of
23 Energy for several years. In fact, I was
24 regional counsel for eight states in the
25 southeast and was regional counsel at the

1 time the Federal Energy Regulatory
2 Commission came into existence.

3 I know all of the ins and outs of
4 administrative procedures. I know all
5 the scripting that everyone does. And I
6 think all of you have enough
7 walking-around good common sense to know
8 Mr. Bradberry, Mr. Sauter, everybody here
9 is scripted. And you have to look
10 through the script to see what the truth
11 is and I think you are doing a very good
12 job of doing that.

13 I wanted to ask Mr. Bradberry if he
14 could put that pipeline map back up on
15 the screen. I wanted to just check a
16 couple of things out about this proposed
17 route and ask -- are y'all getting
18 feedback from this? Can you hear me?

19 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yes, sir.

20 MR. HALLMAN: Now, I just want to
21 see -- make sure I understand on behalf
22 of Mr. and Mrs. Bounds the route. We've
23 got the route from Savannah to the Wrens
24 location which is going to be put
25 adjacent to an already existing pipeline?

1 Is that correct?

2 MR. BRADBERRY: (Nods head.)

3 MR. HALLMAN: And then the rest of
4 the route up to the Anderson, South
5 Carolina terminus will be new proposed
6 pipeline. And does the terminus area go
7 under the Savannah River to get to
8 Anderson?

9 MR. BRADBERRY: (Nods head.)

10 MR. HALLMAN: Okay. Now, I wanted
11 to ask you about another aspect of your
12 map. This blue line is the existing
13 pipeline; is that correct?

14 MR. BRADBERRY: Yes, sir.

15 MR. HALLMAN: And there is indeed a
16 pipeline connection between the Transco
17 and SNG pipeline? Is that correct?

18 MR. BRADBERRY: Yes.

19 MR. HALLMAN: Could you point to
20 that?

21 MR. BRADBERRY: It goes (inaudible).

22 MR. HALLMAN: Okay. And it goes all
23 the way down. And theoretically could
24 not this new pipeline go all the way on
25 that existing pipeline and get to the

1 same place?

2 MR. BRADBERRY: Could the new
3 pipeline be built this way and this way

4 --

5 MR. HALLMAN: Yes.

6 MR. BRADBERRY: Yes, it could.

7 MR. HALLMAN: And has that been
8 studied?

9 MR. BRADBERRY: Yes.

10 MR. HALLMAN: Okay. I think you're
11 a nice guys by the way. So I if pick on
12 you, I'm sorry. But it sort of
13 interested me that you did not point that
14 out to this group that indeed that shunt
15 is already there and that's part of the
16 pipeline system that's in place. And it
17 again sort of defies common sense that
18 you wouldn't already use that existing
19 pipeline route and consider, you know,
20 seriously keeping the route essentially
21 the same.

22 And this also highlights something
23 that all of you need to be aware of as
24 landowners, that once the pipeline goes
25 through your property, you will be the

1 property owner that's subject to
2 expansion. And your 50-foot pipeline
3 right-of-way will become a hundred-foot
4 pipeline right-of-way and a 200-foot
5 pipeline right-of-way. So be aware that
6 the impacts of a natural gas pipeline on
7 your property are staggering. It's not a
8 minor situation. But I just wanted to
9 point that one factor out to you.

10 Cindy and Lincoln have hired us and
11 no lawyer comes cheap. And they have
12 empowered me to try to empower with you
13 the knowledge I've given them. So they
14 are passing on to you some of the
15 benefits of that they have essentially
16 paid for.

17 And the reason I bring that up to
18 you is I want to point out several
19 things. First of all, it's my opinion
20 after looking at this that the only
21 reason for the terminus in Anderson,
22 South Carolina is to put this pipeline
23 into interstate commerce and get it out
24 of control of the state of Georgia. Only
25 reason.

1 And it doesn't take much sense to
2 figure that out. That's why they did it.
3 That's why they are going to the trouble
4 of putting it under the Savannah River
5 which will be extremely costly, doesn't
6 make any sense, other than the fact that
7 it gives them FERC overview and takes the
8 situation out of state control and puts
9 it under federal control. So you need to
10 bring that to the attention of the
11 governor on down in the state of Georgia
12 that this is a clear attempt to usurp not
13 only your property rights, but the rights
14 of the state. I just wanted to point
15 that out.

16 The other thing I wanted to bring to
17 your attention is the following. And
18 that is -- and these are things I think
19 you ought to study. One is you need to
20 study the last pipeline acquisition
21 conducted by this pipeline company, where
22 it occurred, what they did, what the
23 issues were, how it was handled and how
24 land was acquired for that project. Was
25 most of it condemned, was most of it

1 acquired from property owners. Are the
2 landowners happy about the results. In
3 other words, is it a friendly
4 relationship where you've got this nice
5 little easement and the pipeline going
6 through your property and everybody's
7 happy.

8 Now, the other thing that I've
9 always found interesting in these
10 situations is the Certificate of Public
11 Convenience. The economic needs are such
12 critical issues and they are issues that
13 you need in order to evaluate the
14 environmental impact. It's not an
15 exclusive sort of tell us everything you
16 know about the environment. And I agree
17 completely. This is out of Mr. Sauter's
18 hands, but I think he would agree -- and
19 I'm not going to ask him to -- but the
20 comments about having three weeks to
21 comment about the environmental impact on
22 your property when you don't even know
23 where the pipeline is going to go is
24 stunning. It's stunningly absurd because
25 you can't do it.

1 So if any of you choose to comment
2 by the 24th, I would put a caveat in your
3 comment that says I will supplement my
4 comments in the future as needed and
5 reserve the right to do so. You're an
6 American citizen. You can comment and
7 this cut-off date of the 24th is not only
8 absurd, but it's artificial, it's not
9 consistent with environmental laws and
10 it's not consistent with the National
11 Energy Policy Act. And so I don't know
12 where it came from, but it irritates me
13 about as much as it did the gentleman in
14 the back and what a brilliant move that
15 was to ask for 180 days' extension. I
16 agree with that.

17 Now, the other thing that I think I
18 want to point out to you, and this is
19 what Cindy and Lincoln have empowered me
20 to tell you, is that you are the property
21 owners and you have control of your
22 property. And be aware that when Mr.
23 Bradberry says all these people that come
24 on your property are going to be nice and
25 look after it and do all these careful

1 evaluations, tell you they're going to
2 cut trees of a certain diameter and
3 smaller, it's not going to happen.

4 And I'm telling you, he's not going
5 to be there. And the minions are going
6 to be there who really don't care. If
7 the tree's in the way, they are going to
8 cut it and you are going to get an "oops,
9 sorry, it happened". And the reason that
10 I know this, in my experience in both
11 knowing of pipelines and fighting
12 pipelines, I've discovered the following.
13 The people in the field steal artifacts.
14 They steal things they find. They steal
15 unusual glass bottles. They steal
16 arrowheads. And we caught them. And I'm
17 not saying this as an indictment of
18 everybody. But unless you have control
19 and oversight and supervision of
20 everybody who walks on your land and you
21 know what they are doing, that is out of
22 your control.

23 Nasty things happen when survey
24 teams go out there. They leave human
25 by-products and all kind of things

1 because they know you are not there and
2 they doubt if you are going to be able to
3 find it. And I'm just talking about the
4 real world. I'm not talking about these
5 gentlemen who are here and who attempt to
6 be in supervision of these crews, but
7 they can't be.

8 And consistent with that one aspect
9 of this, we have drafted a right-of-entry
10 agreement that will be required for SNG
11 and any other parties to go on the
12 Bounds' land. And it says essentially
13 that I am to know exactly who is going to
14 be there. I'll have the opportunity to
15 have my own expert there. I'm going to
16 get a weekly report from you with
17 photographs and field logs of what you
18 did and where you did it. I'm going to
19 get a certificate of insurance that
20 insures me against anything you might do
21 on that property. And the list goes on.
22 And I've got a sample of this
23 right-of-entry if any of you are
24 interested in it.

25 If you have already given an entry

1 to them, and I'm not your lawyer, but I
2 would suggest that it's perfectly
3 appropriate to rescind it and to tell
4 them I want to know everything you are
5 doing, when you're doing it and I want to
6 be there.

7 The other thing that we have in our
8 right-of-entry is that I -- the Bounds
9 have the authority to hire people to
10 oversee what they are doing and they have
11 to pay the Bounds' costs for hiring those
12 people.

13 And that's totally appropriate
14 because you're not deciding. You're not
15 agreeing or welcoming them on your
16 property. They are taking your property
17 either through negotiations or
18 acquisition through eminent domain. So
19 It's perfectly appropriate for you to put
20 the stipulations as to what has to happen
21 when they go on your property.

22 An environmental impact statement
23 cannot be properly evaluated until the
24 lands on which you live are evaluated.
25 And I've done enough historical checks to

1 determine that Wilkes County has some
2 extremely valuable resources in the type
3 of vegetation and the soil and the
4 geologic formations, stage coach routes.
5 You've got all kinds of geological
6 formations and that sort of thing that
7 needs to be considered. And you need
8 experts to give you advice about what is
9 out there because nothing is going to
10 happen to protect your property unless
11 you take steps to do it.

12 And by the way, there are all
13 varying levels and sizes of landowners
14 here and you can do all of this very
15 economically. Always understand that one
16 of the worst sales pitches from the legal
17 profession, the engineering profession
18 and the other professions are to say to
19 you, a landowner in Wilkes County, I know
20 more than you do because you know more
21 than any of us. And remember that you do
22 and you're walking and your common sense
23 is exactly what you ought to follow. And
24 that's why I'm here tonight.

25 The last thing I will do is just

1 sort of tell you in general -- and I do
2 want this on the record. And we've got a
3 letter to Mark Perrin. Is he here?

4 MR. PERRIN: Here.

5 MR. HALLMAN: Hey, Mark. We have a
6 letter to Mark giving him the required
7 right-of-entry that we are going to
8 require for the Bounds for him to
9 evaluate and get back to us. But in it
10 it requires SNG to only enter the
11 property as necessary to perform the
12 evaluation.

13 And I'm sorry to report to you, but
14 the field people who work for pipeline
15 companies will trespass on your property.
16 And when they do, call the sheriff. The
17 first one of you that does that, the
18 problem will be resolved. And neither
19 Mark nor Mr. Bradberry or anybody else
20 can always control that. So be aware of
21 it.

22 Secondly, they can't disturb your
23 property any more than is reasonably
24 necessary to perform the task. Third,
25 they have to give you a specific scope of

1 work to tell you what they're going to
2 do, how they are going to do it and where
3 they are going to do it. Not just we'd
4 like to take a stroll on your property
5 and see what we see out there.

6 They will agree, as I said earlier,
7 to document and photograph all their
8 investigation activities and give you
9 copies of that material once a week. And
10 I fought that fight and I've won it, both
11 in court and out of court. You have a
12 right to require constant information.
13 So you don't have to sit at home and fret
14 and say what are they out there doing to
15 my property. I mean, you don't have
16 anybody else that has authority to go on
17 your property like that, so why should
18 they.

19 We have in here that they have to
20 provide to you a certificate of insurance
21 for \$2 million in liability insurance to
22 cover you for anything that happens on
23 that property. You don't want somebody
24 to get hurt who works for a subcontractor
25 for a subcontractor for the pipeline

1 company and sues everybody and sues you
2 because they say they were an invitee on
3 your property. You just don't want that
4 to happen.

5 We have SNG indemnifying Cindy and
6 Lincoln and their property for anything
7 that happens through negligence or gross
8 misconduct or anything else that goes on
9 out there. And the detailed scope of
10 work is outlined as to what it shall
11 include. And it includes description --
12 or a depiction of the USGS topographic
13 map of all the areas to be investigated
14 and all potential routes and all
15 alternative routes for the proposed
16 pipeline.

17 By the way, they have got that. You
18 know, they say we're sort of considering
19 the route. They have done aerial
20 fly-overs. They've got detailed geologic
21 surveys. They've got all sorts of
22 information that they are not disclosing
23 to you. But they got it. So it's not
24 going to be an undue hardship for them to
25 give you that, exactly where they are

1 going to go and what they are going to
2 do.

3 Names, resumes -- this is extremely
4 important. Names, resumes and curriculum
5 vitae of every individual, male, female,
6 neuter, left, right, red, yellow, black
7 or white. Everybody that goes on your
8 property, you're going to know who they
9 are and what their educational background
10 is and what their qualifications are.
11 That's very, very important.

12 Written description of all proposed
13 investigation activities, proposed time
14 line for completion of the activity. How
15 long are you going to be on my property
16 And then we've got the list of things
17 they have to give you on a weekly basis.

18 And then we have the last item, is
19 that they will pay you so much per day
20 for the use of your property. I think we
21 put in Cindy and Lincoln's \$500 a day
22 they are going to pay you for being on
23 your property and using it to do this
24 survey. Again, that's totally
25 appropriate. If they're serious and

1 committed to doing the right thing in
2 this proposed pipeline, they are going to
3 do that.

4 Now, with all of that said, I will
5 say to you that when the day comes I will
6 say to Cindy and Lincoln I think you've
7 got to let it go through or I think you
8 ought to fight it because I have
9 represented companies that use pipelines
10 and I know how they work. I know all the
11 smoke and mirrors about when the gas
12 prices go up in Galveston, they go up at
13 the pump in Washington and it makes no
14 sense and it's stupid.

15 So all these smoke and mirrors
16 issues about volumes and needs and all
17 that sort of thing, you got to look
18 through them to look at the true fact,
19 figure out what is going on.

20 Again, the last thing I will say,
21 and I appreciate Mr. Sauter's courtesy
22 and patience with me, but the last thing
23 I would say is absolutely to me it makes
24 no sense to create a new shunt or a swath
25 through these lands when a pipeline route

1 already exists and they are already
2 adding to it in the lower part down to
3 Savannah. And it's just going to be more
4 expensive for them and a little more of a
5 route that already exists to get it to
6 the same point where they are going.

7 Understand that once that pipeline
8 is put in, you will never, ever enjoy
9 that property again. You cannot let your
10 grandchildren go out there and ride
11 four-wheelers. You can't let them go out
12 there with a shovel. You can't let them
13 get around it. You can't let neighbors
14 go on there. You're going to have it
15 secluded and protected. And logging
16 trucks going across it, again doesn't
17 make walking-around sense because you
18 don't know how much that cap on top of
19 that pipeline will be eroded over time
20 from day to day, week to week, month to
21 month.

22 So it's just nonsensical drivel to
23 say that you will ever have use of that
24 property again. So understand that as
25 you go into this that it's gone. And

1 then you have the potential risks of the
2 size of it increasing. So that's the
3 sort of the message I give you.

4 I appreciate your patience. I think
5 all these gentleman that work for the
6 pipeline company are committed, valid,
7 professional people. But, again, they
8 are given a script. And at the end of
9 the day, the most you'll get out of them,
10 with all due respect, is "oops, I'm
11 sorry". And just keep that in mind.

12 Yes, sir.

13 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Is that
14 contract for after eminent domain is
15 declared and the court orders to come on
16 your land and then you submit that?

17 MR. HALLMAN: Well --

18 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: You have to
19 let them do the survey --

20 MR. HALLMAN: You can maintain some
21 control the whole time. If you need to,
22 if it gets to that point, you can ask the
23 court to intervene and have your lawyer,
24 or whoever, say to the judge this is why
25 this is needed, judge.

1 You know, obviously, we got to
2 control what happens on the land because
3 once these people are gone, if they've
4 created a sinkhole or done some other
5 craziness out there, we're left with that
6 liability of that problem. We've got to
7 know what's going on out there.

8 It's also reasonable for us to be
9 able to hire our own experts and have
10 them pay for it. So you may have to
11 argue that in court. It depends on how
12 much they resist it or how much they
13 fight it.

14 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I'm just
15 saying I did not give permission for a
16 survey. So until it's declared that I
17 have to, that's when I would present this
18 --

19 MR. HALLMAN: Yeah. You've got to
20 make that judgment. You can sit there
21 all day long and -- I'm sorry. I didn't
22 introduce -- this is Richard Wingate from
23 my office and he wants to say something,
24 which I will let him. But what I was
25 going to say to you is you make the

1 decision personally about when to let
2 somebody come on your property. They may
3 condemn and say you wouldn't let them
4 come on their property and therefore they
5 didn't have to do environmental surveys
6 that are important and necessary to have
7 done.

8 So I would suggest in the evaluation
9 process that you let them come on your
10 land, but you establish the parameters
11 whereby they come on your land. You
12 don't let them come on in John Wayne
13 fashion and say, you know, I'm here to do
14 what I want to do and you have no -- you
15 have no say on this. So that's kind
16 of -- you've got a valid --

17 MR. WINGATE: My name is Richard
18 Wingate. I work with Ed Hallman. And
19 just to clarify, right now they do not
20 have the power of eminent domain. No one
21 can come on your property without
22 permission. So it's most appropriate to
23 use a document like this. At this stage
24 of the game if you want them out there,
25 they have to come out there on your

1 terms.

2 Until they have the right to eminent
3 domain, they cannot come on your property
4 without permission.

5 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: After it's
6 declared, then can you put this in as a
7 requirement?

8 MR. HALLMAN: That would depend on
9 what the court allows you to do.

10 MR. WINGATE: It's best to do it up
11 front right now.

12 MR. HALLMAN: And the reason being
13 is -- you know, if I were you, I would
14 say I don't want it on my land. But you
15 want to do a survey and I'm willing for
16 you to do that. But I'm going to know
17 every breath you take, every move you
18 make, every inch you look at because I
19 want to know what is out there, too. I
20 want to be part of this process to know
21 what's on my land, to make sure that it's
22 protected, I'm protected and this
23 resource is protected for future
24 generations. So, yeah. I mean, that is
25 kind of the balance you have to make.

1 And I understand exactly what you
2 are saying. I mean, this goes back to
3 pioneer days. It's my property, I staked
4 it out, I want to be left alone, I want
5 to live on it. Sometimes you can't.
6 But, you know, it's got to be a
7 reasonable taking or acquisition in order
8 for you to be required to do it.

9 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: But for the
10 people that have already signed the
11 survey, they can sign this is a letter of
12 rescintion of the survey, submit it and
13 then make --

14 MR. HALLMAN: Yeah. You can always
15 rescind permission to come on your land.

16 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Okay. Is
17 there anyone --

18 MR. HALLMAN: No. I think
19 Mr. Sauter said or Mr. Bradberry said
20 this is the United States of America.
21 So, you know, you have certain
22 inalienable property rights within
23 limits. You can't tie Mr. Bradberry to a
24 tree and leave him out in the woods for
25 three weeks. So don't do any of that.

1 But, you know, you can put -- you can
2 negotiate on a reasonable basis to make
3 them meet certain standards.

4 See, I'm going to be in Atlanta.
5 And when Cindy and Lincoln are out on
6 their property, they are going to want me
7 to know what they know about what they're
8 doing out on their property. And
9 therefore I'm going to want to know what
10 their scope of work is, what they are
11 doing, where they are doing it. And I
12 want to see the written results of that
13 work. So, you know, that's another
14 reasonable basis for doing that.

15 But you folks are a great,
16 impressive bunch of people and I'm real
17 glad you got each other. It's a good
18 sign of things. I very much appreciate
19 Mr. Sauter's decorum. I have been inside
20 and outside of government and I know both
21 sides of that street. And it's -- it can
22 be tough when you're in his position and
23 you're assimilating information under
24 federal regulations that are created that
25 you have to follow that you may not agree

1 with all of them, you may think they're
2 all wonderful. But the way they are
3 implemented is sometimes bizarre,
4 archaic, nonsensical. And that's what
5 you got to do, is say I'm not going to
6 work that way. I'm going to work the way
7 it protects my property.

8 If any of you have any questions or
9 comments or anything, be glad to talk to
10 you, Richard and I will be. Richard --
11 my background is I've been an
12 environmental attorney for in excess of
13 25 years. Richard was an environmental
14 consultant, went back to law school. For
15 some reason he thought he liked what
16 lawyers do. So he went to law school and
17 then became a lawyer. So he's an
18 invaluable resource, both about the
19 National Energy -- the Environmental
20 Policy Act, FERC, the whole pipeline
21 situation.

22 We stopped a pipeline that was going
23 through southern Georgia through the
24 Thomasville area and was very similar.
25 It was a convenient route. And the

1 landowners down there said we ain't going
2 to do this. And we got it stopped on
3 environmental grounds and a lot of other
4 grounds.

5 But it's an important issue because,
6 as Mr. Bradberry said, we've got the need
7 for energy resource and the question is
8 how to get them from point A to point B
9 to supply people in our cushy, luxurious
10 American way of life without unfairly
11 impacting other people. And that's what
12 we are all here about. That's what they
13 are here about. And they are going to
14 listen to us. You know, we may have to
15 slap them around; they may have to slap
16 us around. But they are going to listen
17 to us and we are going to listen to them.

18 And I enjoy negotiating with people
19 who are well focused, intelligent, care
20 about what they are doing and, to some
21 extent, passionate about it. And that's
22 going to be where all these people are
23 with the pipeline company and with the
24 government are going to be.

25 And the FERC organization is set up

1 to listen to you and I think Mr. Sauter
2 has listened to the pointed comment about
3 the period for the comment on
4 environmental issues is too short. And I
5 don't think there's any question that he
6 heard that.

7 That's why this is reported and
8 that's why it's documented because he can
9 take it back to the agency and say -- and
10 I'm not putting any words in his mouth --
11 say I think they are reasonable or I
12 think they are crazy. And then you'll
13 hear back from that. So, again, I thank
14 you for what you did. Thank you, sir.

15 MR. SAUTER: Thank you.

16 MR. BROWN: Can I just --

17 MR. SAUTER: Do you have an
18 environmental comment, sir?

19 MR. BROWN: Lewis Brown. I was the
20 first on the panel and I didn't know why
21 I was up here. I want to know what your
22 definition of environmental impact is.
23 That's why you are here.

24 MR. SAUTER: That's why I'm here.
25 Why I'm here is to take comments, not

1 answer them.

2 MR. BROWN: How are we going to
3 respond to you if we don't know what the
4 definition of it is?

5 MR. SAUTER: I'm sure Mr. Hallman
6 will help you with that. My definition
7 of environmental impact --

8 MR. BROWN: Right.

9 (Multiple speakers.)

10 MR. SAUTER: -- if you go to the
11 library and look at any environmental
12 impact statement, you will see there is a
13 dozen or so resource areas that are
14 looked at. You'd also go to the FERC web
15 site and look at the material that
16 Southern has filed or in any other case
17 any of our environmental documents.

18 We cover things like geology, soils,
19 water resources, vegetation --

20 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Animals.

21 MR. SAUTER: -- animals.

22 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Terrain.

23 MR. SAUTER: Yeah. Cultural
24 resources, air and noise quality,
25 socioeconomics, recreation, visual

1 resources, alternatives. There is not an
2 exhaustive list. That's about it.

3 MR. BROWN: I thought that was why
4 were you were here tonight. I wasn't
5 trying to put you under pressure. My
6 first comment was, my concern was what is
7 it going to do to Wilkes County, number
8 one. And how is this going to affect the
9 individuals that it's going through,
10 number two, before and after their
11 property is valued. That's not even why
12 we're here tonight. That's my point.
13 Thank you.

14 MR. SAUTER: Yes, ma'am. Can I have
15 your name, please?

16 MS. BENNETT: Deborah Bennett. I
17 know that when people build nursing homes
18 that there is something called a
19 certificate of need. You know, it has to
20 be approved. There has been to be a need
21 for it. And now Mr. Hallman has pointed
22 out that there is a pipeline route in
23 place without building Part B.

24 So my question is why would you
25 anybody issue a certificate of need for

1 something that's not necessary? And is
2 that not going to be what your agency
3 does? You would decide if this is
4 necessary and feasible, is that correct,
5 when you issue that certificate?

6 MR. SAUTER: When the agency makes a
7 determination, it will be a determination
8 of public convenience and necessity.
9 That sounds like need to me.

10 MS. BENNETT: Okay. Well, if we
11 already see in front of us on a sheet of
12 paper that there is a route in place, I
13 don't see the need.

14 MR. SAUTER: Well, I will take that
15 comment back to my agency. I'm not
16 involved in determining need.

17 MS. BENNETT: Right.

18 MR. SAUTER: I just want to be --

19 MS. BENNETT: But collect that
20 comment from me.

21 MR. SAUTER: Absolutely.

22 MS. BENNETT: And anyone who agrees
23 with me, please raise your hand.

24 24 (Whereupon, there was a show of hands.)

25 MR. SAUTER: Need will be determined

1 by the commission. That's what they do.

2 MS. BENNETT: Tell me what public
3 convenience -- define that for me --

4 MR. SAUTER: I'm not qualified.

5 MS. BENNETT: Well, you know, that's
6 a problem that I'm having with these
7 meetings is people are throwing out terms
8 that sound like legal -- Mr. Hallman?

9 MR. HALLMAN: Yes, ma'am.

10 MS. BENNETT: Can you define
11 "Certificate of Public Convenience" for
12 me?

13 MR. WINGATE: This is a two-step
14 process we're looking at here.

15 MS. BENNETT: Tell us your name.

16 MR. WINGATE: My name is Richard
17 Wingate. This is all about the
18 compliance with the National
19 Environmental Policy Act which is a
20 requirement to prepare an environmental
21 impact statement to show how this project
22 could affect the environment and the
23 preferred alternatives to that.

24 Under FERC, a separate program,
25 there is a Certificate of Public

1 Convenience and Necessity that has to be
2 issued before the company can acquire the
3 power of eminent domain. It's got
4 different factors that it looks at than
5 environmental only. It's mostly an
6 economic need study. And I don't think
7 that the scope of this meeting is
8 bringing into the Certificate of Public
9 Convenience at this point. We're looking
10 only at NEPA.

11 But bear in mind that there is a
12 process that goes through public notice
13 and comment about establishing the need
14 for this and I think that the economics
15 of this will really become important when
16 we get to that stage.

17 MR. HALLMAN: And in supplement to
18 that, that's why it's so important that
19 you make comments now to say I reserve
20 the right to supplement my comments when
21 I receive the Certificate of Need
22 information.

23 See, Mr. Sauter, Mr. Bradberry,
24 nobody in this room has control over that
25 process. We have never understood it.

1 It's disjunctive. It makes no sense. If
2 I was paranoid, I would say it was
3 designed to create confusion so that
4 things can get done, so pipelines can get
5 built. It's built in the system to be a
6 factor that doesn't make any sense.

7 You ought to have all that
8 information before you're even required
9 to comment on any environmental aspects
10 because economic need is an aspect of --
11 it's an environmental consideration.
12 There's no way to get away from it.

13 But what Richard is saying to you is
14 the two issues go either parallel at the
15 same time or one after another and it
16 doesn't make any sense. But you're
17 exactly right. You should just keep
18 saying where is the certificate and how
19 long -- like my mother used to say to me,
20 how long, oh, Lord, how long before you
21 get good sense, you know.

22 The question is when are we going to
23 have it all so we can evaluate it all and
24 then we can comment on it all. And
25 that's sort of out of control. And I

1 personally don't feel critical towards
2 these gentlemen about that. What I do is
3 I feel very critical towards the system
4 that was set up legally that creates all
5 this juxtaposition, confusion and, you
6 know, misunderstanding. But the fact
7 that all of you picked up on that is very
8 valuable because there are going to be
9 other things that come along in this
10 process that also impact environmental
11 economic issues that are important.

12 The good thing that will come out of
13 this whole process, and I think
14 Mr. Bradberry and Mr. Sauter and Mr.
15 Perrin and everybody else will agree, is
16 that you are going to know much more
17 about your land than you have ever known
18 because you are going to have to learn
19 about it and understand what both the
20 impacts will be and what the economics
21 are of what will be done with your land,
22 if, in fact, the pipeline goes through.

23 And the fact that you understand
24 this already existing route is very
25 valuable because that gives you something

1 to beat on your chest about. And these
2 guys will listen to you about that. I
3 don't think they are -- I don't think
4 they are bad faith or evil minded. I
5 think what they're going to do is look at
6 it and evaluate it and then make their
7 best legal -- you know, environmental and
8 administrative decisions based on all the
9 factors. But what you've picked up on is
10 this confusion in this regulatory legal
11 system.

12 MS. BENNETT: One other question.
13 Obviously there is some advantage to
14 building this to the company. And is
15 that advantage -- I think you made a
16 comment, that it would take it out of the
17 state's control?

18 MR. HALLMAN: Well, what I was
19 saying is the way they have designed it
20 is the terminus is in Anderson, South
21 Carolina. It goes under the Savannah
22 River. The first time we saw that we
23 thought, well, that's odd. And then it
24 became apparent in ten seconds the reason
25 that is done is to take it out from under

1 the control of the State of Georgia.
2 It's interstate instead of an intrastate
3 issue.

4 MS. BENNETT: Oh, by taking it to
5 Anderson --

6 MR. HALLMAN: Which puts under
7 FERC's authority and puts it under
8 federal authority both for acquisition
9 and condemnation (inaudible).

10 Now, whether I'm paranoid or not is
11 an issue, but I don't think I am. I
12 think it's why it was done. But be that
13 as it may, even if it wasn't done for
14 that purpose, that's the effect of it.

15 MS. BENNETT: Right. If the
16 terminus had been in Hart County in
17 Georgia --

18 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: The state
19 would --

20 MS. BENNETT: -- the state would --

21 MR. HALLMAN: Arguably the state
22 could have had authority. The pipeline
23 terminal location in federal waters and
24 all those issues is another aspect of it
25 on the other end that you have to look

1 at. So, you know, that's not the only
2 issue, but it's certainly a big one from
3 my perspective when I looked at it.

4 But, again, you know, the purpose of
5 the pipeline obviously is to get natural
6 gas through Georgia to other parts of the
7 country. Now, we get stuff from other
8 parts of the country that comes through
9 other states that comes here, other
10 resources. So all that is not
11 necessarily evil and bad. The question
12 is the economics and environmental impact
13 of that, is it worth it and is it
14 appropriate.

15 MS. BENNETT: But there is already
16 an established route.

17 MR. HALLMAN: I think there is.
18 I've been wrong before, but I think there
19 is.

20 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Before we go
21 on too long, do you need a break?

22 THE COURT REPORTER: I would love to
23 have a break, yes.

24 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Maybe we
25 could reconvene in, like, five minutes.

1 People could go to the bathroom --

2 MR. SAUTER: Let me ask one more
3 basic question. Do you have
4 environmental comments you want to put on
5 the record or do you want to proceed with
6 asking questions of the Southern folks
7 and Mr. Hallman and your neighbors
8 because, if the record is complete as it
9 stands, then I can send this lady on her
10 way.

11 I'm willing to stay here as long as
12 there are environmental comments for me
13 to put into the record and she'll stay as
14 long as that takes as well. I'm just
15 trying to make a basic decision about
16 whether there are more environmental
17 comments to put into the record.

18 MR. HALLMAN: I think in response to
19 that, speaking behalf of the Bounds, I
20 don't think we can make any more comments
21 now and that it would be better to put
22 them in writing because, you know,
23 understanding the parameters of all this,
24 this helped, but I don't think we have
25 anything else to add.

1 MR. DEHILL: I would like to speak.
2 If she's going to leave, I would like to
3 go on the record. My name is Dennis
4 Dehill, landowner. As far as the
5 proposed route versus the already
6 established route, the already
7 established route had to go through the
8 same process of the historical,
9 environmental and archaeological surveys.
10 That's already done. If they were going
11 with the other route, the already
12 in-service route, they wouldn't have to
13 go through all this to the extent of
14 going through these surveys.

15 And I've had time and time again
16 once a utility, which I think Deb and
17 Bill both said, that once you get a
18 utility get all these three criteria met,
19 that you can see time and time again
20 where another utility company comes in
21 right beside it and it widens that
22 right-of-way again because on all those
23 three surveys have already been done. So
24 the preliminary work has already been
25 done for ones that's in place. I say run

1 the pipeline through that area. It's
2 already done. Don't disrupt any new
3 territory.

4 MR. SAUTER: Thank you, sir.

5 MS. DEHILL: My name is Lorie
6 Dehill. I have a concern. I feel like
7 all of us here have been pulled and
8 pushed and told this by one person and
9 told this by another person. I feel like
10 I've been told on our property that the
11 line can be shifted over just a little
12 bit to, you know, satisfy me. But then
13 it's going to affect the person either
14 behind us or ahead of us. And their
15 concerns -- I mean, whoever is talking to
16 them about the pipeline, they go to that
17 person and they say, okay, we can shift
18 it over here, we can shift it over there.
19 And then that's going to mess with my --
20 where it causes problems with our
21 property again.

22 I feel like everybody is just being
23 appeased along the route. And we were
24 first told when all this started there
25 can't be any bends. It has to be a

1 straight line. And I saw -- I went to
2 the Thomson meeting last night. I looked
3 at the maps. There are 90-degree bends
4 in it. I asked about that. And they
5 said, well, there is just a few of them;
6 there's not many. We were first
7 initially told there couldn't be any
8 90-degree bends. There could only be
9 slight turns in that pipeline.

10 We just feel like we get told one
11 thing here, we get told one thing there.
12 We never feel like we get told the same
13 answer twice from either FERC -- I don't
14 feel like -- information I heard last
15 night in Thomson, some of it is
16 contradictory tonight from the pipeline,
17 from gas people. I just feel like we're
18 not getting told everything.

19 I feel they are trying to appease
20 us. Okay, we'll do this for you, but
21 it's going to mess up the next person.
22 And they're not even aware of what
23 they're telling me. I have no idea what
24 they have tried to appease people on the
25 Bounds property. And that is ultimately

1 going to affect how it crosses our
2 property. And then they're telling us,
3 well, we can move it over here and we can
4 do this and we can do that.

5 I just wanted that on the record
6 because I just feel like we're getting
7 railroaded.

8 MR. SAUTER: Thank you, ma'am.

9 MS. MCPHERSON: I'm Mary McPherson.
10 And I wanted to ask if there are
11 historical sites on pieces of properties
12 such as, i.e., lost churches, lost
13 cemeteries, possible sites of Indian
14 traverse and usage, are those taken into
15 consideration because George Terpin
16 wanted me to tell you that on his
17 property there were some historical sites
18 that are there. And he wanted me to tell
19 you that those do not need to be
20 disturbed because he would fight that.
21 He did not want that to happen because
22 there is the old Baptist church that was
23 started there by David Ellington and his
24 property is of historical significance on
25 that particular part of it.

1 So I just wanted that to go in, the
2 comments, that he asked me to say that
3 tonight.

4 MR. SAUTER: Very good. Thank you,
5 ma'am. And the answer to the question is
6 that that very much would be considered.

7 MS. MCPHERSON: Thank you.

8 MR. SAUTER: Yes, ma'am.

9 MS. MCPHERSON: I'm going home.

10 MR. SAUTER: Okay. The Southern
11 people will stay as long as you would
12 like them to stay and discuss with you in
13 detail their plans.

14 You know, we've got a transcript, a
15 transcribed record. If somebody wants to
16 buy a copy of it, you can work it out
17 with the lady who has done the voluminous
18 job of transcribing tonight. Or if you
19 can wait a week and a half or two weeks,
20 it will be put up on the FERC web site
21 and you can go by the computer and you
22 can get it for free.

23 The record is real important and
24 that's why we have a court transcriber so
25 I don't have to remember everything you

1 said and the commission can consider all
2 of the comments verbatim.

3 I talked to you before about
4 eLibrary. That's a very effective way of
5 keeping track of everything that goes
6 into the public file.

7 So I think that about wraps it up
8 for what I've got to say anyway. On
9 behalf of the Federal Energy Regulator
10 Commission, appreciate you coming out
11 tonight, taking time out of your day to
12 spend it here with us. Let the record --

13 MR. TANNER: Another comment,
14 please. My name is William Tanner.
15 You've asked us over and over to give you
16 some specifically environmental issues.
17 Let me invite you to something. Instead
18 getting on a plane tomorrow and probably
19 going home, which I know you would like
20 to do, go home, instead of getting on a
21 plane tomorrow and going home, how about
22 spend a weekend in our community with the
23 big Wilkes County and McDuffie County and
24 look around at our environment. Look at
25 our lifestyle, the things that we cannot

1 put on paper, and enjoy it here for a
2 couple of days before you go back to the
3 tough life. I invite you to do that.

4 MR. SAUTER: Sounds like an
5 invitation.

6 MR. TANNER: Absolutely. And also I
7 would like to comment on -- and I don't
8 know if you're aware of it or not, but
9 are you aware of the significant of
10 amount of history that's in this area?
11 It goes way back in the 1700s. People
12 from George Washington's original guard
13 were granted land in this area.

14 You know, the total amount of
15 history in Wilkes County and McDuffie and
16 Warren and Jefferson and you get over
17 into Columbia County, because that all
18 used to be a lot of real Columbia way
19 back when. But the history here is just
20 phenomenal. And if you just don't have
21 time to stick around and learn anything
22 about it, Wilkes County has an excellent
23 web site. How about checking it out some
24 time. That's our way of life. That's
25 our environment. Thank you.

1 MR. SAUTER: I've learned a
2 tremendous amount about Wilkes County
3 tonight. In fact, I'm certain that it's
4 just scratching the surface. So I'll
5 take you up on those things. I didn't
6 really intend to go home tomorrow, back
7 to Washington, that is.

8 With that, let the record show that
9 the Washington public scoping meeting
10 concluded at 9:20 p.m. on April 13th.
11 Thank you again for coming.

12 (Public scoping meeting
13 concluded at 9:20 p.m.)

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1 STATE OF GEORGIA:

2 COUNTY OF FULTON:

3 I hereby certify that the foregoing
4 transcript was reported, as stated in the
5 caption, and the questions and answers
6 thereto were reduced to typewriting under my
7 direction; that the foregoing pages represent
8 a true, complete, and correct transcript of
9 the evidence given upon said hearing, and I
10 further certify that I am not of kin or
11 counsel to the parties in the case; am not
12 in the employ of counsel for any of said
13 parties; nor am I in any way interested in
14 the result of said case.

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1 Disclosure Pursuant to Article
2 8(B) of the Rules and Regulations of the
3 Board of Court Reporting of the Judicial
4 Council of Georgia, I make the following
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14 L.L.C., will be charging its usual and
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