UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

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Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC : Docket No. PF13-7-000

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EAST SIDE EXPANSION PROJECT

West Chester University

Student Center - Sykes Auditorium

110 West Rosedale Avenue

West Chester, Pennsylvania 19383

Tuesday, June 18, 2013

The public scoping meeting, pursuant to notice, convened at 7:05 p.m., before a Staff Panel:

JOHN PECONOM, Project Manager, FERC

ELLEN SAINT ONGE, Deputy Project Manager, FERC

DOUG SIPE, Outreach Manager, FERC

With:

SYDNE MARSHALL, Tetra Tech, Inc.

SEAN SPARKY, Tetra Tech, Inc.

for Columbia Gas Transmission, Inc.:

BRENDAN NEAL, Manager, Community Relations

D.J. REZA, Engineer, NiSource Transmission & Storage

MELISSA DETTLING, Environmental Project Manager

LIST OF COMMENTERS

MARY SWEENEY, resident 27

HAROLD HARPER, resident 28

KAREN SEPTON, Wedgewood Estates Community Association 29

PETER SANTUCCI, resident 43

LEO O'ROURKE, resident 55

GREG DeCOSMO, resident 58

EILEEN JUICO, resident 59

DAVID SPAULDING, resident 62

MARY SWEENEY, resident 63

JANE RUSSO, resident 66

ROBIN CREE, resident 67

HAROLD HARPER, resident 72

DAVID SWEENEY, resident 75

P R O C E E D I N G S

MR. SIPE: Good evening, everybody. You can all hear me, correct? I'm on a mic plus I kind of have a loud voice, anyhow.

This is a FERC meeting -- Federal Energy Regulatory Commission -- so if that's what you're here for, you're at the right place. If you're not, you probably want to leave unless you want to hear a lot about a pipeline project.

So on behalf of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission I would like to welcome you all here tonight. This is a scoping meeting for the East Side Expansion Project proposed by Columbia Gas

Let the record show that the public scoping meeting in West Chester, Pennsylvania started at 7:06, on June 18th, 2013. The primary purpose of tonight's meeting is (1) for you guys to hear a presentation from FERC -- we're FERC staff. Also to hear a presentation from Columbia Gas. We will try to answer as many questions as we possibly can for you guys tonight; this is in pre-filing, this is early on. But most likely FERC or Columbia Gas, they won't have the answers for everything.

My name is Doug Sipe, I'm the Outreach Manager at FERC, for the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. We are located in Washington, D.C., just right down south of the

United States Capitol Building. With me tonight from FERC also is John Peconom, sitting in the middle. He's the Project Manager. Ellen Saint Onge, she's the Deputy. We have Sydne Marshall from Tetra Tech, and it's going to kill me to say his name correctly, but Sean Sparky from Tetra Tech also. That's a consulting firm assisting us in the Environmental Assessment. You probably met some of the people coming in tonight. The materials are all out there, if you guys are missing anything like the NOI, some brochures from FERC -- I know Columbia Gas had a little table set up out there also for some stuff. So if you need some information besides what you are going to get here tonight, you can take some hard material back.

The FERC is an independent agency that regulates the interstate transmission of electricity, natural gas and oil. FERC reviews proposals and authorizes construction of interstate natural gas pipelines, storage facilities, liquefied natural gas, as well as the licensing and inspection of hydroelectric facilities.

As a federal licensing agency, the FERC has the responsibility under the National Environmental Policy Act to consider the potential environmental impact associated with the project that is under consideration, which is this one here tonight.

With regard to the Columbia East Side Expansion

Project, the FERC is the lead federal agency for the review and preparation of the Environmental Assessment. We're working with a lot of state agencies; these guys met with the Department of Protection, the State agency here. The Army Corps of Engineers has agreed to be a cooperating agency. So just because we're the lead federal agency, we work with a lot of other agencies, both local, state and federal agencies, to assist us in the analysis of this project.

As I said earlier, the primary purpose of this meeting is definitely to hear from you guys tonight. Now I understand and most of the people here understand that you guys may not have all the information you need to make comments, but we want as many early comments as you possibly can give us. And like I said, we'll try to answer as many questions as we go along.

It would help us most if your comments are as specific as possible regarding potential environmental impact, and reasonable alternatives for the planned East Side Expansion Project.

The issues generally focus on the potential for environmental effects, but may also address construction issues, mitigation, and the environmental review process.

So tonight the agenda is pretty simple: We are out here -- FERC had a table set up, like I said when you

guys came in to sign up, for some information; Columbia has a table. During the meeting if you have specific questions for Columbia, they're going to be here. A lot of the questions you may have you may not want to come to the mic. You can if you want, but you can go outside and ask Columbia, and they can, maybe have some maps and stuff to show you, anything about the project.

I'm basically a moderator for this project. So the project managers are going to go over the environmental review process; Columbia is going to give a presentation which we're going to start off with, because this is their project. We're the agency responsible for reviewing and doing the analysis on any material they give us, but this is their project, so they're going to give you guys a little bit of a presentation.

And after all that, like I said, the most important part is you guys get to come up to the mic and give us some comments, or ask some questions or whatever it may be.

Now I'll note that this not the only way to comment on this project. There's multiple ways to comment. Again, this is prefiling, this is early on. Ellen is going to go over the public comment input opportunities, but you don't have to come to the mic. You could go out in the hallway and write a handwritten comment down and hand it to

us. You could send a comment to FERC electronically. You can handwrite and send a comment however you want to. All comments are treated equal. It doesn't matter if it's said a hundred times or one time.

So with that, I'm going to have Columbia go over their project with you guys. And like I said, all questions are going to go through me, so let these guys go ahead and give their presentation and then maybe there will be some time right at the end of their presentation to answer a couple questions. But really the important part is to get you guys up to the mic, because we want to hear from you.

So Brendan Neal and Melissa Dettling will give you guys a presentation. (PowerPoint presentation)

MR. NEAL: Good evening. My name is Brendan Neal, I am the Manager for Community Relations and Stakeholder Outreach for Columbia Pipeline Group. I want to say thank you to FERC for giving us this opportunity to give you an overview of our project and also all of you for taking the time out of your evening to come and participate in this very important meeting.

We usually start our presentations by giving a brief overview of our company. Again, I said it's Columbia Pipeline Group. We own and operate more than 15,000 miles of pipeline throughout the Midwest, Northeast, and MidAtlantic. We also operate a large underground system.

We are investing in a broad array of infrastructure products that support long term safety and reliability, and the other projects are meant to meet the growing energy demand needs of this country.

One of these projects is the East Side Expansion Project, and you're here this evening to hear more about our project and we're here to listen to your questions and comments.

The East Side Expansion Project is a demand-driven project. We're responding directly to the demand needs of the marketplace. And I want to get into a little bit of the project specifics. As you can see, this is a slide that references some of the demand needs I was speaking about. I'll get into this project timeline in a moment.

What we're doing is we're proposing to expand and utilize our existing facilities in both Pennsylvania and New Jersey. These project investments again are estimated to be around $2 million and more.

As you can see here in this slide, there is -- this is the New York - Pennsylvania state border. We're looking at doing some upgrades and modifications to our existing compressor stations in both Milford and Easton. And the next slide, this is the New Jersey - Maryland - Delaware, Chester County is right there where it says Loop

8.8 miles of 26-inch pipeline. That is from our Eagle compressor station to our Downingtown compressor station. We'll also be making some modification, upgrades to both of those compressor stations.

The 8.9 miles of pipeline, 8.8 miles of pipeline loop -- and we'll discuss that terminology in a minute, the pipeline loop -- is a 26-inch diameter pipeline running from Upper Uwchlan Township south to West Bradford, and in New Jersey there's 7.4 miles of pipeline running through Gloucester County along Center Square Road.

These are just another sort of, 10,000 foot view of the pipe. There's Chester County there, the 26-inch loop; and there's the 20-inch loop in New Jersey. This is just an enhanced view of Gloucester County in New Jersey; an enhanced view from Upper Uwchlan to West Bradford.

Now, we're aware of the concerns in this community and other communities with regard to the issue of safety. And I'd just like to take a moment to discuss some of the practices or measures that we take at our company in order to ensure the integrity and safety of our pipeline system.

The first is an in-line inspection tool we use to -- it basically gives an X-ray of the pipeline; that we run this tool through our pipelines quite frequently; and in our existing facilities there have been no incidents that we

can, that are of great concern to us in any of the facilities that we're thinking about expanding.

We also have a corrosion control system, which is -- basically we have a coated steel pipe in a cathodic protection some; it's basically the electric current that runs through the pipe that prevents and minimizes any corrosion to the pipe itself.

We also do leakage inspections. One is actually manually walked through the line that our operations guys go out there to test along the pipeline right-of-way to see if there are any leaks. The other thing we do is aerial patrols which is a helicopter fly-over which looks for any type of encroachment into our right-of-way that could create some safety concerns for -- could create some risk to the pipeline.

I did mention the looping, and I'd like to just have one of our engineers come up here and just explain that terminology, because you'll be hearing a lot more about that.

MR. REZA: Hello, everybody. My name is D.J. Reza. I am the pipeline project engineer for Columbia. And during one of the last meetings that we had, this kind of came up as one of the big questions; what is a loop?

And as defined by us, a loop is a parallel pipe that begins and ends along our adjacent, existing pipe. So

you can kind of see from figure, the red and this depiction is our existing pipeline and the blue would be an example of a loop.

Now what this loop does, it enables us to keep the same initial pressure and minimize the pressure drop along the pipeline in order to increase our capacity. So it's an efficient way to get more gas from point A to B without having to increase horsepower at our Easton or Downingtown compressor stations.

MR. NEAL: Thanks D.J. Also I wanted to ask Melissa Dettling to come up to give an overview of the environmental review process that she'll be undertaking.

MS. DETTLING: I am the environmental project manager for Columbia after the East Side Expansion Project. So I manage the preparation of an environmental report on the project so I'll going over that in a little bit, specifics. But also any federal, state or local permits that we need, field surveys that we take to compile all this information, to identify what possible impacts this project might have on the environment.

So I wanted to go over a little bit, just because I know FERC will be talking about this also; but there's always some questions about when FERC sends out an NOI and they have their structure over there for preparing an environmental assessment on a project, I wanted to just

talk about, from Columbia's perspective, as part of our FERC certificate application, we prepare an environmental report.

So it's a different document, it's prepared by Columbia. We do field surveys and investigations. We compile all the information to provide to FERC for them to do an independent review on their own and prepare their assessment of ours.

So you might hear the term, resource reports. You may have seen them if you're checking the docket of this project with FERC. They're almost essentially like chapters of this environmental report. We do, like I said, desktop field reviews and research consultations with agencies to compile information in all these different categories, and you'll find them publicly available for you to review, which describes our project description, what the impacts may be on wetlands and water bodies, water sheds, wildlife and vegetation, cultural resources, socioeconomics -- as you see, I won't read to you. But all these other categories.

Right now we're in the process of pre-filing; and FERC I know will talk a little bit more about that, so we're compiling drafts of all these reports. We'll continue meetings like this, and outreach, and there may be alternative analysis that needs to be done; the route may ave variations or changes in the process. And so as that occurs, we will update this information; impact numbers

might change, impacts to resources might change, we may be avoiding resources, different things like that that may change in these reports.

So then different drafts or updated information will be filed. And then in September, right now we're approximating is when we'll be filing an application with FERC, which will have the final non-draft I would say information of all of this for FERC to review.

One of those, like I said Resource Report 10, I wanted to touch on specifically because it is an entire resource report just on alternatives. It not only looks at specific route variations, but it looks at overviews of large alternatives and systems alternatives which may be, 'Why can't you just put in one mile of pipeline loop? Why can't you just upgrade a compressor station you already have?

It answers questions like this for you so you know exactly how this project was designed to meet a customer need for a specific amount of gas and what we looked at in order to meet those customer's needs, and why we think that our proposed project is the best scenario to do that.

Here's just a little example of what you'll see in the current version of the draft resource report. We looked at approximately six alternatives for Pennsylvania.

I'll show you a little example after this of the map where you can see, we identified our proposed project by mileposts along our route, and so that's where you can tie different resources to it. And then in New Jersey we looked at two large alternatives.

Like I said, all those are discussed in Resource Report 10. We'll continue to compile information from all these meetings that we attend and all the data that comes in and questions that either come in to us as a company or FERC; and we'll continue to look in the field and do constructibility reviews and analysis on any alternatives that are suggested to us.

Here's an example of what you'll see in these resource reports, where you'll be able to identify, we'll identify a proposed route in mapping, and then we'll also identify where we've looked at alternatives, and then we describe what the resources would be, what the impacts would be, and what our proposal is for what we are proposing as our preferred route.

We have a document that we prepare with our resource reports, and it's basically a best management practice document, and I'll go into -- we hold our environmental construction standards. These are going to be filed with our resource reports so you can see best management practices that we'll follow. As far as erosion

controls, timing, things like that will all be in that document for you to look at. And none of those, because I know this is a very sensitive issue on this project in particular is just some of the measures that will be taken in residential areas.

I put a few bullets up here so you can just see what you'll find in that document that will be looking to save mature trees and landscaping that are at the edge of our proposed workspace areas, if we can manage our workspace safely and our equipment safely around them.

So we are listening to you if you have concerns, and if there's a way that we can avoid impacting these resources, we'll do so. We'll be working to get any workspace areas that are near residences back-filled and restored as soon as possible following any impacts that you guys might be seeing in the residential areas; we'll be closing the trench as soon as possible. Safety fence will be put up; so these are just the measures that we talk about in this so that you know exactly if you are going to have this project in your area, what measures are going to be taken to keep everybody safe and as least convenienced as possible.

Here's just a few more items; of distances we'll be keeping, safety measures that will be taken, and monitoring that we will also be taking for access roads and

restoration for these areas, if they're being used.

On that same note, landowner concerns, I just put in here a few things so that you can see. We have an 800 number that I'll be getting to in the next slide. We have a project website, an 800 number. If you have concerns, we just want you to know that there is a process in place for you to get your concerns in. We have land agents that are in all the different areas, and we'll be preparing responses, meeting with all the different disciplines in our group to look at if there's an alternative or there's a way that it can be resolved, and then what our response would be to handle that concern.

Here is the location of our local field office. The toll-free number where you can call to give us any comments or questions you might have, and the FERC docket number which I think you'll see in all the documents that FERC is going over; and this is the way, and they'll explain how you can look up anything that's being publicly filed for this project.

Thank you.

MR. SIPE: Thank you, Columbia.

Well, with that, that was the company presentation on their project in general. So at this point I'd like to turn it over to Ellen and John to go over the FERC process; then we will soon get to your comments, okay?

MS. SAINT ONGE: Thank you. As Doug said, I'm going to talk a little bit about the FERC process. We have a flow chart over to my left and we also have a flow chart and handout available in front, if you want to look at more details about the process.

Currently we're near the beginning of our environmental review process. Columbia entered into the FERC pre-filing process on March 8th, 2013, which began our review of the facility that we refer to as the East Side Expansion Project. The purpose of prefiling is to encourage involvement by all interested stakeholders in a manner that allows for early identification and resolution of environmental issues.

As of today, no formal application has been filed with FERC; however, the FERC along with other federal, state and local agency staff have begun to review the project. On June 6th, the FERC issued our Notice of Intent to prepare an Environmental Assessment for this project and initiate its scoping. This scoping or comment period will end on July 8.

During our review of the project we will assemble information from a variety of sources; the information that Columbia provides us in their resource reports as Melissa described; also information from the public that you provide in your scoping meeting and with your comment letters to us; and from state, local and federal agencies as well as our

independent analysis and field work.

Our analysis will include an examination of a proposed facility location as well as alternative sites. We will assess the project's effects on water bodies and wetlands, vegetation and wildlife, endangered species, cultural resources, soils, land use, air quality and safety. And we will also take a look at issues that the public brings up in scoping in addition to the ones that are our standard.

Our analysis of the potential impact will be published in our environmental assessment or EA and presented to the public for a 30-day comment period. The EA will be mailed to all interested parties. Please note that because of the size of the mailing list, the mailed version of the EA is generally on CD. That means unless you tell us otherwise, you will get the CD in your mailbox. If you prefer a hard copy to be mailed to you, you should indicate that choice to us on either the mailer that was included with your NOI or on the sign-in sheet up front there's a spot to indicate your preference for a paper copy or CD.

As I mentioned earlier, our issuance of the NOI opened a formal comment period that will close on July 8th. The NOI encourages you to submit your comments as soon as possible in order to give us time to analyze and research the issues.

If you received the NOI in the mail, you are on our mailing list and you will remain on our mailing list to receive the EA and any other notices that we may issue regarding the project unless you return the mailer in the back of the NOI that indicates you want to be removed from the mailing list. If you didn't receive the NOI, you should have; I apologize. The mailing list is large and it changes as time goes on. So you can be added to the mailing list by signing up at the front, the sign-in table or by submitting comments to the project.

I'd like to add that the FERC encourages electronic filing of comments and other documents. We have a small brochure out on that front table that explains the FERC's eFiling system. Also, instructions can be located on our website, at: www.FERC.gov under the eFiling link. If you want to submit written comments, the directions for that are also in the NOI.

It is very important that any comments you send, either electronically or by traditional mail include our internal docket number for this project. The docket number for the East Side Expansion Project is PF13-7. It's on the cover of the NOI and if you send us either electronically or hard copy, please put the number on it and that will help ensure that the comments get to the FERC staff that will be evaluating the project.

Now I also want to explain the roles of the FERC Commission and FERC environmental staff.

The FERC Commission is composed of five members, and they are responsible for making a determination whether to issue a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity to the applicant for the project -- in this case Columbia, Columbia Gas and the EA, which is prepared by the FERC environmental staff will describe the project facilities and associated environmental impacts, the alternatives to the project. It will describe mitigations to avoid or reduce impacts and the Staff's conclusions and recommendations.

The EA is not a decisional document. It's prepared to disclose to the public and to the Commission the environmental impact of constructing and operating the planned project. When it is completed, the Commission will consider the environmental information that's in the EA along with other non-environmental issues such as engineering, marketing and rates issues and examine all of those factors in making its decision to approve or deny Columbia's request for a certificate.

There is no review of FERC decisions by the president or Congress, because FERC is an independent regulatory agency, and that maintains our independence and helps provide an opportunity for a fair and unbiased decision.

Right now, we will take questions about the FERC process and then when we are able to answer those questions

then we'll turn it back over to Doug and get your comments for the record. Does anybody have any questions about the environmental review or the FERC process we can answer?

Yes.

AUDIENCE: So the filing --

MR. SIPE: I have a couple ground rules. When you get up to speak, if you guys noticed the transcriber over here. So if you have any questions or anything, you have to come to the mic so he can hear you. And everything goes into the record tonight, guys, and there will be a transcript of the meeting. So you don't have to take note or anything like that because everything that is said here tonight will be on the record.

So when you get up to speak, if you could, please just state your name and spell it.

MS. SWEENEY: Mary Sweeney, S w e e n e y.

My question is, the final decision, whether this particular project will be permitted, goes to -- FERC makes that final decision?

MS. SAINT ONGE: The Commission does.

MS. SWEENEY: The Commission does?

MS. SAINT ONGE: Yes. The Commission.

MS. SWEENEY: Five people make that choice.

MS. SAINT ONGE: Five people will take a vote.

MS. SWEENEY: Okay, thank you.

MR. SIPE: To clarify that, the way that works, and we read it into the record here, Ellen -- told you guys how it works, but we're staff at the Commission. We have the environmental staff; I'm the outreach manager, that's who you have here tonight.

Now there's many other departments within FERC. You know, you have the markets, you have the tariff, you have the rates side of the application that comes in here in front of us. Those folks aren't going to be out here holding public meetings. So we take all the information back to them, along with your comments coming in; and all that information is analyzed, okay, and then put into an order that goes up to the Commission.

Part of that order is the EA, the Environmental Assessment. That's just one part, okay. All the information goes upstairs to the 11th floor -- that's where those guys sit -- we have eleven floors in our building, just FYI -- and it all goes up the stairs to those guys. They can ask us questions, they can bring us up, they can do whatever they really want to do, and then they will make the decision on the project.

So when you see the EA coming out on the street, that's not basically FERC staff saying anything to the general public. That's basically us in our analysis, you know, giving our recommendations to the Commission. It may

look like we're asking the company to do certain things or whatever it may be because of the conditions in the environmental document; but until the Commission votes on the project, that's just recommendations to the Commission. Okay?

Any other questions?

MR. HARPER: Name is Harold Harper, (sp)

I'd like to know the difference between an alternative and a route variation. And at what point does FERC determine whether an alternative route should be used instead of a planned route?

MS. SAINT ONGE: An alternative can be a wider variety of things than a route variation. For example, an alternative can be, add compression instead of looping. Or if the point is to get it to a certain market, you know, use a different pipeline. They're much broader in perspective.

A route variation is basically -- you know, we're going from this point to that point and we've drawn a line; but we think if we move it a little bit here it may avoid an impact.

So one covers a wider category of possibilities, and one is sort of more minor changes to the route.

MR. HARPER: How do you weight the aspect of going through a neighborhood versus going around the neighborhood?

MS. SAINT ONGE: There's a lot of ways to weigh. We look at a lot of different factors. When we do our environmental analysis, the list of things we talked about; wetlands, water bodies, endangered species, cultural resources and impact on landowners are all things we look at and try and weigh in making a decision whether a route variation has more or less impact than the originally-planned route. So we will look at a wide variety of factors in the weighing.

MR. SIPE: So remember, this is pre-filing on this type of project. So what you're seeing proposed right now from the company could change. They may go to a different alternative. They may just do a lot of different route variations to avoid impact.

So right now they're just out looking at the route; they're looking at the environmental impact, they're looking at -- did it definitely impact the residents and communities and such and so forth. But initially, with a route like this, as part of our regulations, we ask the companies to look at existing utility corridors. You know, they're looking at their existing pipeline, you could look at a road; just in corridor, you could look at another electrical line, you could look at many other utility corridors, but right now they're looking at their own.

So there are alternatives, like Ellen mentioned;

they can range in variety. An alternative could take the route that's proposed right now completely off the property, move it somewhere else. A route variation, they just tweak it.

So say you own 20 acres of land or an acre of land. The route may be able to be moved on that land to accommodate the land owner's requests.

Believe me, I've done these across the country, and I've seen them at this sage; and a lot of times you come back, if there's another meeting, and this is an environmental analysis, an EA project -- I don't know if we'll have a comment meeting on this; I doubt it; we typically don't. But on different projects when you come back, the route has completely changed and you see different faces in there. So remember this is pre-filing.

MR. PECONOM: Doug, if I can add to that really quickly, the gentleman asked about the decision process for whether an alternative is selected or not, and in our Environmental Assessment there is an alternative section where we will describe all the alternatives that have been considered. We will then make a recommendation as to whether or not we believe the alternative is more or less an impact on the environment.

That environmental analysis will then be reviewed by the Commission who will ultimately decide whether or not

that alternative should be incorporated. You'll find out about it through the Environmental Assessment, and then the Commission order, to answer your question.

MR. SIPE: Are there any other questions on the process?

I do have a speakers list here, so you guys who signed up to speak will get up to speak, also.

MS. SEPTON: I'm Karen Septon, I'm here representing Wedgewood Estates Community Association.

A big portion of the east side of our community has already been taken over by the pipeline. How do we find out, and excuse me if I'm asking a dumb question; I wasn't here for the first meeting, I was out of the country. How do we find out what is going to be changed from existing to new on our property, so we can make an informed decision on --

MR. SIPE: Existing to new -- existing right-of-way, new right-of-way? Is that what you're asking?

MS. SEPTON: Yes.

MS. SAINT ONGE: I think again you'll have to talk to Columbia about that.

MS. SEPTON: Okay. And --

MS. SAINT ONGE: They're here, they may be able to help you after the meeting.

MS. SEPTON: Okay. And was this the only mailing

so far that went out?

Okay. Thank you.

MS. SAINT ONGE: Yes?

MR. CREE: I missed a couple of meetings. My name is Robin Cree, C r e e. I don't really understand what looping really is, and it's more because I know you have pipeline in our neighbor's back yard that has venting situations. I didn't know if it was because of the pressure increase and decrease, it sounds like; there's got to be some way to vent the gas. So where does that gas go? Is there a noise problem?

Or is there a venting with this looping?

MS. SAINT ONGE: That would be a question for Columbia, but I could say --

MR. CREE: That should really be part of your --

MS. SAINT ONGE: The pipeline itself, the pipeline portion of it underground is not vented. At meter stations and where the gas is going to be transferred -- and compressor stations, there may be venting at those above-ground facilities. But at the underground facilities, there's no vented gas.

MR. CREE: Okay. The Williams -- they won't, as far as you know?

MS. SAINT ONGE: I don't know what you're referring to, but --

MR. CREE: Williams gasoline, is that it? Williams?

MS. SAINT ONGE: -- the gas is under a certain pressure --

MR. CREE: There is always a whistling noise that would happen, right in his back -- he had pipes that had crossed or something in his back yard. And we would also smell gas.

MR. SIPE: Yes, that would be a question for Columbia Gas on this one, where they may vent --

MR. CREE: But it still is going to be a point for your decision?

MR. SIPE: Absolutely.

MS. SAINT ONGE: Yes, yes.

MR. SIPE: Just because you mention it tonight, we'll talk about that.

MR. CREE: Okay.

MR. SWEENEY: David Sweeney (sp).

Now is this question just on environmental impacts, or is it also on safety? Just the safety issue in there, is that included in this issue?

MS. SAINT ONGE: I can't answer questions about safety; we will look at safety as an environmental impact. It's part of the environmental section.

MR. SWEENEY: So I can't ask you questions --

MS. SAINT ONGE: You can ask us about our review; I can't answer -- I'll probably be unlikely to answer any specifics. But you can certainly ask me questions about how we deal with that.

MR. SWEENEY: Well, I don't think you're going to be able to help with that.

MS. SAINT ONGE: Okay.

MR. SWEENEY: Thank you.

MR. SIPE: Sometimes, and I'm not sure yet on this project here, the cooperating agency will usually assist us in our environmental analysis; they'll have a safety section; it will be Department of Transportation, PHMSA. And they regulate the safety behind these facilities.

So we're not PHMSA, we're not DOT, but if you have questions that you'd want to stick on the record, we may not be able -- and I see you're noted here to speak -- by all means, you can ask any safety question you want tonight, when I call you -- (Laughter)
-- and then we'll work with DOT to get those questions answered.

So any more process-type of questions? And this isn't the last time; I'd like to jump to the speakers list. We have three speakers, so there will be plenty of time to speak after that or ask any questions after that. Just, I

want to make sure that these guys, they signed up to speak, get to say what they want. Then we're going to be here; I don't know how long we have the facility -- to answer anything you may have. Okay?

Note, you guys are doing a pretty good job, this meeting is being transcribed, and just when you get up there basically say your name and spell it, too. And I will try, from this list here, to say your name correctly. And guess what? You're first up. David Sweeney.

MR. SWEENEY: Again, David Sweeney. (spelling)

I have several concerns. A lot of these questions will be direct to Columbia, so I'm not sure. I'm going to shoot the question off anyway.

I would like to know how many feet there are going to be between the existing line and the new line? Can you answer, or not?

MR. SIPE: I'll answer that. All questions will come to me and I'll figure out --

MR. SWEENEY: Okay.

MR. SIPE: You know, there are going to be some questions tonight that I'll have, maybe Columbia will answer or I'll answer it, but every member, everything that's asked tonight will be addressed by Columbia in their application.

Part of pre-filing is as soon as that scoping date is over, the first initial scoping period -- and I want

to make a note on that, too; that's not the last time you can comment. July 8th, that was listed here, that's not the last time you can comment. You can comment basically the whole way through this process, but it depends when it comes in how we're going to address it. If it comes in early, then Columbia Gas will address it in their application. If it comes in a little bit later, Columbia Gas may address it again in a supplemental filing, or we'll address it in the environmental assessment. If it comes in after that, there will be a comment period on the EA, we'll address it in the order. So it all depends when that comes in.

I'll also note, if you send a comment to FERC, a lot of landowners think that you're going to get a direct response back from us. That won't happen. We address all of our comments in the EA itself, or in the order it goes to the Commission.

So just note that the questions you're asking tonight, like the one you just did, that will vary. In most pipeline projects, the distance between the two pipes will vary. On a looping type of pipeline like this one, what we ask is a maximum usually of 25 feet. Now that could vary; they could squeeze in a little bit tighter or they may have to go out a little bit further based on construction parameters.

So what we ask for at FERC if it's their own

line, if it's Columbia's line and they're going to loop it, it's 25 foot separation. If it's a foreign line, that means if it's another company, it's 50 foot separation from the other pipe. But it will vary, going down through the right-of-way. They can squeeze it in, or they may widen it out.

MR. SWEENEY: And no minimum requirement for that --?

MR. SIPE: No, the DOT minimum really, to be honest with you, is basically -- if you ask a minimum of a pipeline to any structure, it's hard to find; the DOT folks have always told me it's about a foot. Because you have to realize, to get these pipes -- you remember on DOT specs they get to take pipes through cities. A lot of these transmission lines that you're seeing, these 30 inch, 36 inch even 42 inch, are also going through cities. So it's tough to get gas to demand centers. So if they limited how close it could be to a structure, a lot of the pipes couldn't get through the cities and get the gas to the demand centers. So that's where the F-T reg comes from.

MR. PECONOM: Doug, if I can jump in here really quickly, and according to the information Columbia has filed with us so far is they are proposing 25 foot offset. And that is something we've spoken to them about, looking at a little bit more to give us additional information about that, whether that can be reduced at all. That's the answer

to your question.

MR. SWEENEY: Thank you for that.

My next question is: How many pipelines are there allowed through one narrow corridor? Between my home and the road, there's 85 feet. And we already have two existing lines in there. I would like to know how many pipelines are allowed in an 85 foot corridor, since you're going to have 25 foot between each pipe. That's an estimate.

MR. PECONOM: I understand. You're getting to a cumulative impacts issue; is how many is too many? And that's something we've heard before and it's something that we'll be looking at in the Environmental Assessment.

The answer is, there's no good answer for that question. As many as can fit in there, really. There's no set parameter or limitation about how many pipelines can be put in there.

MR. SWEENEY: My next question is, at what pressure do these transmission lines run, with gas inside them?

MR. SIPE: That pressure would vary, depending on the line itself. I don't know what these guys -- if they're going to file it in the application, what they plan to run this pressure at.

I've seen it run anywhere from really, really low

pressure on small lines to 2,000 psi on different lines running across the country. But then it all goes back to DOT regulations on the class of pipe that has to be used; on the area that they're running that high pressure at; they have to conform to DOT regulations on the -- it's called basically a maximum operating allowable pressure, MAOP.

MR. SWEENEY: Well, one of my next questions is: How do they determine that the pressure is sustained even throughout the whole pipe?

MR. SIPE: Again, that's a Columbia Gas question that they can answer in their application.

MR. SWEENEY: Where and how many shutoff valves are there between the Housewood (ph) pumping station and the Eagle pumping station? FERC should know that.

MR. SIPE: Again, this is pre-filing. So we have some information, but that information will be in their application.

Those types of details, like how many valves, the pressure, the customers, everything right now, could change. So that will be in their application.

MR. SWEENEY: I would like to know if Columbia can assure myself and area residents that our well water will not be contaminated, since this is the only water source that we have.

MR. SIPE: The assurance question is always

asked, and I understand that. But what Columbia Gas will be able to tell you is what they're going to do to protect your water. And what procedures they're going to put in place to test your water beforehand, to test your water afterwards, and to make sure that you have the same or better when they leave. And that also will be in their application.

MR. SWEENEY: And that assessment is taken by FERC as gospel, correct?

MR. SIPE: That assessment -- now, you have to --

MR. SWEENEY: The assessment by Columbia is taken by FERC to be exactly what they say. Isn't that correct?

MR. SIPE: That's what we always say; we want them to do what they said they were going to do. And this is just like, imagine -- we get this question, too:

If you're going to put a deck on the back of your house, just like most people do around here when they own a house, okay. You have to give the information to the county, the township or the city, whoever is approving that. And then they give you an answer on okay, is that the way it should be? Or no, you need to add these parameters to that.

This is the same way for this type of pipeline. We have regulations that the applicant must follow, and must file that information; and then we as FERC and our consultants analyze that information and provide you an

environmental assessment, so.

MR. SWEENEY: Thank you.

Now is there a federal, state or local agency, if any, that is in place that monitors and inspects the gas company records pertaining to the inspections that are being done/completed by Columbia?

MR. PECONOM: Safety inspections?

MR. SWEENEY: Sure.

MR. PECONOM: The Department of Transportation is responsible for monitoring the safety of these pipelines.

MR. SWEENEY: So it's not FERC.

MR. PECONOM: It's not FERC.

MR. SIPE: Now again safety is definitely PHMSA. Pipeline, Hazardous Materials and Safety Administration, under DOT. They handle the inspections of these facilities.

AUDIENCE: DOT is Department of Transportation.

MR. SIPE: The Department of Transportation, then PHMSA is underneath of that. PHMSA stands for Pipeline --

AUDIENCE: But Department of Transportation has to do with roads and vehicles, right? I guess I'm confused about what the Department of Transportation is.

MR. SIPE: You can get up and ask that question; I just want to make sure he gets it on the record, okay?

AUDIENCE: According to the statement, according to Columbia, there are pink lines, and I would like to know

how many times a month or year that occurs, to check leaks.

MR. SIPE: Again, that is done, that is controlled by PHMSA. I know you have a lot of safety questions tonight, and that's fine. That's perfectly fine, because Columbia will address that in their application. And it's different, I'll tell you that. There's a program set up through PHMSA that when and how often certain pipelines are tested. Okay?

AUDIENCE: I guess.

Now Columbia also claimed tonight that they inspect all underground pipelines. Now I lived on the pipeline for 22 years, and I have never actually seen a physical inspection of the pipeline; a person come down just to look at the pipeline to see if there's any leaks or not.

The only thing I saw was, not a helicopter but a little aircraft that does a fly-by; and as far as I know, that's the only inspection that takes place on the pipeline going through my property and up and down the line that I know.

MR. SIPE: That's a good question. Those types of surveys happen frequently on all pipeline projects. Columbia Gas will have an inspection protocol that they can put in their application on this line and their lines near you; they can put that in their application and let you know what that is. But a lot of typical pipeline inspections are

done with aerial, either by helicopter or fixed wing like you said, and they're looking for certain things to happen on the ground; that's why they usually like to keep their right-of-way trimmed up so they can actually see the pipeline.

And this is the planning type of phase for a pipeline company, and you have the construction people here and you have the planning and the engineering and the environmental folks. After the Commission would approve this project, and all the other agencies would approve it, and if it would be built, then this project, after it's built, rolls over to their operations end of the company, and then they have to perform the inspections and maintenance of that project.

AUDIENCE: I have another comment, actually to FERC.

Now the venue for this meeting is -- it was hard to get to, it was hard to find. So I'm going to make a suggestion that FERC further meetings take place closer to the project area; possibly Downingtown High School or Downingtown Middle School, East Brandywine Fire Company. Or perhaps the Holiday Inn, which you had earlier.

Now you've also stated that FERC doesn't make the final decision; and there is five people that makes the final suggestions for this Commission to make the decision,

isn't that correct?

MS. SAINT ONGE: No. The environmental staff prepares the EA with our suggestions; and that goes to the Commission as our recommendation. The Commission is the five people who vote. There are five commissioners.

AUDIENCE: And the five people vote and they make the final decision?

MS. SAINT ONGE: There are more than five FERC environmental staff that will work on it. There will be a resource specialist for every area; a biologist, an archaeologist, geologist -- we'll have a number of environmental staff that have specialties to do the review, and then our recommendations for the Commission as well as -- as I mentioned, the marketing information, the rates. And so they will use our information as well as other information about the project to make their decision.

AUDIENCE: Most of my other questions are directed to Columbia, so I don't think that you want to hear them right now.

MR. PECONOM: Well, if your questions are concerns, that's something we want to hear.

AUDIENCE: Well --

MS. SAINT ONGE: You can put them on the record.

AUDIENCE: That would be very good, okay.

If a gas leak occurs which is not detected, what

health effects on the human body are there, and is this gas considered toxic?

MR. SIPE: Again, this is all going on the record; Columbia Gas can answer that in their application.

AUDIENCE: Is there an indicator scent added to the gas in the transmission line that crosses our properties?

MR. SIPE: Again, that varies. That varies state to state, township to township, city to city, depending on what type of project it is. If it's a local distribution company sometimes there is an odor put into the pipeline, They'll answer that if that's going to be used here.

AUDIENCE: Isn't it true that minor gas leaks cannot be detected at times?

MR. PECONOM: What I'm doing is I'm writing down these questions so I can follow up.

AUDIENCE: I understand. That's exactly what I would like somebody to do.

MR. PECONOM: Okay.

AUDIENCE: Another major concern is, we also have a 14-inch line that is running now, and you're trying to put a loop next to this. My main concern is, if and when this is approved and Columbia starts to install a new 26-inch pipeline, what kind of guarantees can Columbia give to assure myself and my neighbors that the 14-inch pipeline,

which will still be in use, will not be ruptured, damaged, or otherwise compromised?

I would like to know what type of gas is being pumped through this transmission line.

MR. SIPE: I can answer that; that would be natural gas. If you look at the organic compound natural gas, there's a lot of chains of carbon, right. The natural gas -- if you're going through this line, it would be methane.

AUDIENCE: Thank you.

What measures are in place if or when a gas pipeline catastrophe occurs including training and coordinated efforts between police departments, fire departments, EMTs, hazmats, EPA, hospitals and Columbia Gas Company?

MR. SIPE: Again, all companies in this industry have an emergency response plan. And that's something that they can share with you. Or reference where you can find that.

AUDIENCE: My next question is: Has Columbia ever gone to the effort to prepare with the previously-mentioned agencies a coordinated response team if or when a catastrophic event does occur in my immediate area?

I am concerned, this relates to the 2002, the year 2002 line that they came through with. What remedy

does Columbia have for my area for the thistle they introduced into my and my neighbor's property in 2002 that will not interfere with my own and native plantings?

MR. SIPE: That would be a noxious weed, and that would be covered in the Environmental Assessment.

AUDIENCE: And is there an alternate route for the loop of Route 1270A, whatever it is.

MR. SIPE: The company showed you in the beginning there are many alternatives they're looking at, and they're going to continue to look at alternatives and variations of this route.

AUDIENCE: Thank you. That concludes my questions.

MR. SIPE: Well, you have a lot of paperwork there; so like I say, when we have three speakers, if you want to get up again.

AUDIENCE: Oh, I've got comments on that question.

MR. SIPE: There you go.

Next speaker I have here is Peter --

MR. SANTUCCI: My name is Peter Santucci, S a n t u c c i. I live at 113 Arrowwood Drive, which is a new street that's along Milepost 73 to 74 and 75.

First question is, the current aerial satellite maps that are shown in all the documents don't have my house

in that picture itself. So I'm concerned that any planning that goes forward will make sure they get up-to-date satellite photos, because it does not have my house and another person's house along the cul-de-sac of that street.

Also, looking at Appendix 8B on the source documents on line, it only shows one residence. The residence is in buildings within 50 feet of the construction work area; it only shows one residential home, when if it goes through with the proposed line, there's at least three if not four if someone moves into one of the other houses. So I think there need to be updates on that particular document.

One of the questions I have, when I was reviewing the monthly stash report issued on June 13 was that there was a conversation that Jeff McClintock, who is the Caln Township engineer, describing what was going to go on in the project. I'm curious to know whether or not that conversation, and what was discussed would be revealed or detailed.

That relates to one of the concerns I have; because my house is less than two years old, we had certain covenants that had to be met in building of the house related to storm water management, so forth, at a considerable expense. One of the things we had to do was build an underground storm water management pit, affect all

houses on the west side of the culver of that street; we're required to do that by covenant, and all owners of the properties will henceforth have to maintain that storm water pit system.

Also there are basins, storm water basins that were part of the plan and the covenant of Caln Township; so I want to make sure that that's noted that there are certain things put in place in our property lines in order to mitigate storm water runoff and soil parmentation of driveway and so forth.

I stated in the last meeting when I spoke, my concern is that we're talking about 75,000 square feet of wooded area that's going to be removed which is south of our property line. If that wooded area is removed, as if you ever go down that area of Lloyd Park and Beaver Creek, and whenever it rains it becomes Beaver River.

So the concern is if you remove that amount of trees back there, what kind of mitigation is going to be done similar to what we had to do as property owners to prevent runoff and help those people who are on the south side of us, because I'm uphill, so.

Another concern I have is if there is a cut-through put there -- either way put through that east or west behind the area, we already have issues with ATV vehicles running up the easement that goes north-south and

what kind of things can be done to help fencing or swales or whatever to prevent people from using that as another highway across the back area.

I think that's all the issues or concerns I have at this time. Thank you.

PANEL: Thank you.

MR. SIPE: Next speaker, Harold Harper.

And that is the last speaker that I have in front of me on a list; but after Harold is done, if you guys want to get up and ask questions or anything, just raise your hand, I'll try to pick who's first.

@ MR. HARPER: In the presentation it was said that the safety fence will be 100 feet on either side of the pipeline. That would run right through people's houses in our development. I don't know; does that mean that that could be up to 100 feet? But it could be less?

MR. PECONOM: Safety fencing?

MR. HARPER: Safety fencing.

MR. PECONOM: It should be up to 100 feet. It can be worked out to be less if that's an issue. You're getting into residential impact and how your house is impacted, so it's something that we've heard many times, and something to look at. So specifically, fencing is --.

MR. HARPER: The concern in our development is twofold. First of all, the new pipe will either be next to

the foundation or under one of the houses, at least one of the houses in a development because of the way the other two pipes have run. And the fact that there are already two pipes going through the development, one of which is better than 55 years old, the question was asked in the last meeting with Columbia Gas: What would be the effect on the other two pipes if one pipe exploded and you've got two other pipes in a relatively close proximity?

MR. PECONOM: Mr. Harper, I'm sorry, where do you live? What subdivision are you referring to?

MR. HARPER: That map that you showed of Upper Uwchlan was just about our development; it's called Windsor Place. And it's about one mile from the pumping station.

MR. PECONOM: Thank you.

MR. HARPER: One of our neighbors has said that they've had problems with vibration caused by one of the pipes that's already there. The new pipe is evidently a larger pipe and could very well be a higher pressure, possibly higher vibration. For them at least -- not for me -- but for them that will be a real problem.

The question that we've never been able to get an answer to is, between FERC or DOT and perhaps Columbia Gas, is there any kind of a rule about distance from a home, a pipeline between, the distance between a pipeline and a residence? That seems to be an unanswered question; it

seems to be variable according to the situation.

MR. SIPE: In general, I touched on that a little bit earlier. Again, all pipelines under PHMSA are looked at about the same. So you can't necessarily put a setback against the pipeline from a structure due to the fact that pipelines need to go into demand centers where they're going to be right up on top of homes, businesses, whatever it may be.

I have seen developments encroach right up on top of pipelines where when a pipeline project comes in people have to remove their decks, okay, it's developers rule the world. They will encroach on any easement they can, to put a house, a business, whatever it may be. They don't make land anymore, so they're trying to buy it all.

We can go look at that, and I don't know exactly where it's stated, but DOT folks have always told me the setback from a pipeline to a structure is one foot separation. Now that structure could be a house, another pipeline, a business, whatever that structure may be. But typically in this industry, they're not -- unless they actually have to, they're not going to come that close to a residence. So that is all the work that's put into routing these pipeline projects and moving them -- there are variations and alternatives to avoid that situation.

MR. HARPER: My last question has to do with that

final decision. There are committees that give recommendations to commissioners. But how do you define final decision? Are we talking about a yea or a nay? Does it go through or to go through? Does it utilize these alternatives versus those alternatives? What would you call the final decision?

MR. PECONOM: The Commission issues an order, and that order is the final decision. So --

MR. HARPER: And the order is to put the pipeline there or not put the pipeline there.

MR. PECONOM: Yes.

MS. SAINT ONGE: With the conditions that are recommended by the environmental staff or the rate staff. We'll get the application, we'll review it, assess it, we may decide something, you know, a rate variation is preferable to their preferred route, and we may make that recommendation. Or we may say 'well, that's okay, but you need to do this mitigation.' Or 'you need to' -- we can make some additional recommendations and then the Commission, as John mentioned, they may come back and ask us questions about our recommendations. So they will do analysis of our recommendation. And then it will be, each of the five Commissioners will vote yes or no for the project. And if it's a majority, then they will get their certificate.

MR. HARPER: My apologies. I said that was my last question.

MS. SAINT ONGE: It's okay.

MR. HARPER: The fact that they're running a loop parallel to the other pipe, how parallel does it have to be? Because we're talking about an existing pipe, we're talking about the loop going in and we're suggesting alternate paths; but that alternate could be three, five, six hundred feet away from the pipe, and I don't know how that affects the decision for changing the alternate, changing a variation.

MS. SAINT ONGE: That's a complicated question because there may be engineering issues that we can't answer, and there may be environmental answers that we could answer. In other words, you can deviate from the pipeline, but I don't know how much you can deviate. So loops can and do -- leave, you know that they don't follow the exact path throughout the whole thing. We prefer them to follow it because there's generally less environmental impacts, but then there's always the case where there is an environmental impact and they need to go around it.

But I would actually have to defer to their engineers to tell us whether it's feasible from an engineering point of view whether to keep the gas and the pressure.

MR. SIPE: Basically, in layman's terms, a loop of a pipe, a lot of times everyone thinks it would be a storage, an extra storage facility -- we've heard that. It's not.

The pipeline company is going to go out in the beginning, they're going to have an open season, they're going to go to their customers, their existing customers and say 'Hey, do you guys need any more capacity?' Or 'Do you guys want to turn back some capacity?' Or they may have new shippers. If the shipper term is used, that's the end user of the product.

So they determine how much extra gas they need to flow. So then it goes back to the engineers of the company, and they determine how much pipe needs to be built and where that pipe needs to be built in proximity to the compressor station. It's all engineered the way that the pipe has to flow gas.

The loop, depending on how much capacity is needed, is shorter or longer. Now they can, a loop of a pipe can do a variation; it can go completely off the existing right-of-way, go around whatever they need to do, and come back in, and hook in. But a loop has to hook in at both ends.

When you start looking at alternatives, and you start looking at variations, there's a lot of factors that

go into it. Landowner concerns is one of the biggest. Environmental concerns is right there. There's a lot of concerns that go into the analysis behind those pipeline projects. You guys are looking at the Commissioners and such that we have, it's just -- there's 1400 people at FERC, and we're all in Washington, D.C., except for the hydro staff; we have a couple other offices spread out across the country for dam inspections.

Within Staff, you have the environmental staff, we're the ones you're going to see out there, including outreach. You have different offices spread out. When an application comes in, a specialist is assigned from the environmental side, a specialist is assigned from the tariff side, the rate side, all these analysts that are assigned to that application.

The first thing you're going to see will be the environmental analysis. That's the first thing the general public is going to see. After the comment period, we get all the comments back in the environmental analysis; then all those teams of people bring their analysis together and put it into an order. That goes upstairs to the Commission to vote on.

We have one chairman, we have four commissioners. They're spread across the country, they all have different disciplines. Our chairman is from the Nevada area. We have

four different commissioners spread across, from the Midwest to the Northeast to the Northwest and the North Dakota area. They run five year terms; they're elected by -- they're basically put in there by the President of the United States.

Now those guys have people working in their offices also, as commissioner aides, or whatever you want to say; chairman's aides, commissioner staff. They're the ones that look at all the information. We have meetings before the commissioners vote on the project; and questions are asked, information is exchange.

And then the Commission meeting is every third Thursday of the month except for August. Or you could have delegated orders go out in each month, throughout the month, okay? It doesn't have to be in front of the Commission meeting. Those are the guys that make the decisions, but the staff is the one who gives them the recommendations. The staff gets a lot of the recommendations from other agencies, the general stakeholders, everyone involved in one of these projects. That's why we're out there tonight, that's why we have comment periods, that's why we work closely with the companies and the other agencies involved to gather all input, so we can give the commissioners the best analysis that we possibly can.

MR. HARPER: Thank you.

MS. SAINT ONGE: Can I just say one more thing, sir. If you're concerned about proposing route variations and you're wondering how far you can go, you can propose them and we will look at them. So you can lead the pipeline for a reconfiguration.

MR. HARPER: MidAtlantic Express had an alternate route going -- it was originally going to go through our development; the alternate route went down a side street and crossed onto Route 100. That was the route that we would have loved to have Columbia take.

MS. SAINT ONGE: Well, you could put that comment on the record -- it will be on the record, and we will take a look at it.

MR. HARPER: Thank you.

MS. SAINT ONGE: Thank you.

MR. SIPE: Yes, it will be on the record. If you have detailed routes that you want Columbia to work with you on. I'm assuming most people in here have a land agent assigned to them. Talk to the land agent --

AUDIENCE: Who can you ask?

MR. SIPE: Well, Columbia Gas is here and you can ask some of these guys. But most companies will assign a land agent to you and you can pass all that information through the land agent. The materials you've gotten from Columbia Gas, they have toll free numbers so that you can

call in, you can ask questions; but the best advice I can give you, with this proposal in front of you and you want a different alternative, whatever; work it out with the company.

MR. PECONOM: Doug, Columbia was set up outside of the table there before the meeting. Perhaps it would be a good idea if they would -- I'm sure they're willing to sit outside at that table again, the purple one in the very front after the meeting so that people can go to them and ask questions.

MR. SIPE: Okay, gentleman in the pink second, gentleman in the white shirt is first. You can come on up. And I see you third, and fourth. I'm going to try to keep that order.

MR. O'ROURKE: My name is Leo O'Rourke, O ' R o u r k e. I have a number of questions.

One is about, I'm imagining there are aspects of the environmental impact assessment that can't complete completely, in the absence of a complete engineering design. So I'm wondering, does the EA cover acoustics at all? And if so, what are the limitations on that, on how much you can say about the acoustic impacts of this?

MS. SAINT ONGE: We do analyze noise impacts in the EA. Columbia will provide us with their preexisting conditions and estimated noise output for the --

MR. O'ROURKE: So you'd expect the pumping stations, for them to estimate the decibel change, is that correct?

MS. SAINT ONGE: Yes. And we have noise engineers that will take a look at that information.

MR. O'ROURKE: Okay. I presume, however, that your acoustic analysis doesn't consider resonance in the pipe system, like frequency resonance, frequency resonance or anything like that; you're just looking at, to save noise, is that correct?

MS. SAINT ONGE: It has not in passing -- but at the low frequency resonance --

MR. O'ROURKE: Perhaps it's a question for Columbia, then. I hadn't thought about people hearing noises from pipes, but I'd like to know whether we should expect a pipe system to create low frequency noise or high frequency noise, and what frequencies one could come across.

The particular concern I've got is understanding which -- this loop will create a pipe system in conjunction with one of the existing pipes; is it a loop on the 55-year-old pipe or on the 10-year-old pipe?

MS. SAINT ONGE: Sixty --

MR. O'ROURKE: 64, the old pipe or the new. Is it looping with the new pipe or the other?

AUDIENCE: It's about 60 years old; running

parallel to.

MR. PECONOM: Well, they're still -- the system.

MR. O'ROURKE: There's two pipes in the existing easement in my property, and I don't know which it's paired with.

MR. PECONOM: And I don't know exactly where your property is, but it will be on both sides. It's going to go back and forth, depending on some --

MR. O'ROURKE: It will be a pipe system with three pipes participating in that system; is that correct?

MR. PECONOM: Yes.

MR. O'ROURKE: Okay. By the way, I live at 317 Rock Raymond Road, Caln Township.

So I do want to know what Columbia's intention is for the older pipe, and having extra years for this system to be in place, what I need to adjust for replacement of those pipes.

I'd like to comment that the 2003 pipe, when it was put in, I live on the last property before a stretch of perhaps half a mile through a forested area in Caln Township where the aeration sedimentation control is terrible. We've got ditches running across the pipe, transverse across the pipe now that are four to five feet deep which didn't exist ten years ago. I'm surprised in fact that the pipe laid ten years is not already exposed. And I expect better this time

around. I expect better management of the easement going forward.

I'd echo my neighbor's comments about, I've never seen anybody from Columbia doing an inspection of anything.

Those are my main concerns at this point in time. And I understand that I can make comments about the specific addition to the easement through my property directly to Columbia; is that correct?

MS. SAINT ONGE: Yes.

MR. O'ROURKE: Thank you very much.

MR. DeCOSMO: Hi, my name is Greg DeCosmo (spelling). Just a couple questions. I also live on Arrowwood Drive so I just want to reiterate what my neighbor had mentioned with regard to the potential of cutting down some 75,000 square feet, roughly, of trees.

Flooding has been a major issue in my area. I know that the corner of my lot lies in a 100-year flood plain which, just is a surprise in general that a proposed pipeline would go through a piece of property that's on a 100-year flood plain. So I just wanted to get on record what Columbia plans to do, just as many have already mentioned, with regard to storm water management in an area like that. Beaver Creek is known to flood fairly quickly, and the 100-year flood plain has reached my lot many times so far with the way the rain has been. So that's definitely

a major concern of ours in our neighborhood.

Also with the restoration that is mentioned multiple times in other meetings, I'd like to know what that really means. If you're cutting down 50, 60 foot trees, and besides the right-of-way that we know can't have trees planted on it, would you talk about restoring that forest; what does that really mean? Are you planning to take a 12-inch tree that in 60 years will come back to normal?

So I'd like to know a little bit about that, and I'd also like to reiterate the safety concerns for myself, my family, my neighbors, having that easement now be a new highway for individuals to cut through where they like to get to, which is the center of Downingtown.

Again mostly reiterating, but I wanted to bring up the 100-year flood plain and make sure that that's out there, to ensure everybody is aware of in doing your assessment.

MR. PECONOM: Thank you.

MS. JUICO: My name is Eileen Juico, and it's spelled, J u i c o. I have a pipeline on my property but it is not going to be the Columbia project.

I've gone to several meetings, though, about pipeline projects; and what concerns me, concerns me here, is that these questions from landowners are coming up now, and I don't understand why the pipeline companies don't have

a community meeting at the very beginning when they decide that they want to have this project go through. I know their focus is customer needs, but it's the land of the property owners that they're using; and it's not until a time such as this that property owners get to address or at least ask you to address some of the questions that they have, very important questions. Environmental questions and safety questions can't really be addressed here because there's nobody from PHMSA here.

So as much as I appreciate this meeting, and it's certainly much more than we had, my sense is that it's definitely not early enough and that the companies should be required to have community meetings at the very beginning; not talking to one township at one time and another at another time. It should be a meeting, one room, where everybody gets to hear the questions and they get to hear all the answers. And that would help everybody. It would help the company make sure they have accurate and complete information; it would help the landowners and it would help FERC and it would also help PHMSA. So that's my comment, and thank you for listening to me.

MR. PECONOM: Thank you.

MS. SAINT ONGE: Thank you.

MR. SIPE: As it goes for meetings for a lot of pipeline companies, you know the companies have their open

houses which they've had on this project, on different locations across this project; and then you remember, this is early on in the project. So these comments -- we love to hear these comments, the company does, all the agencies involved, they love to hear the comments because we want all the comments addressed. That's what the pre-filing process is all about. But that does not mean that Columbia Gas can't have another meeting. There's informational meetings held on projects throughout, and there's ways that that can be done.

So if you guys have any recommendations in communities or townships or whatever, Columbia Gas -- Brendan is their outreach person, he's sitting here tonight and he spoke here tonight, he'd welcome hearing that.

MR. PECONOM: Doug, if I can add to that, this is the third time in the past two months that we've been to Chester County. We were here just recently on June 4th, and some of the speakers who were at that meeting spoke tonight and mentioned that.

We're doing our best to get up here. It's two and a half hours from Washington and we're willing to come up here as necessary to hear your comments. I'm hearing a lot of the same comments that we heard on the June 4th meeting, safety and residential impacts, so this is good for us. That meeting was a community meeting where really it

was a question and answer and a comment meeting. This is the official FERC comment meeting; but we're happy to participate in informal meetings now, and it's as requested.

MR. SIPE: Sir?

MR. SPAULDING: David Spaulding (spelling).

The issue of Beaver Creek is a pretty significant one. I've spent most of my life playing in Beaver Creek, so I know it really, really well. The area that all the houses were built along the creek now is in the flood plain to begin with.

When the flood plain maps were reassessed five years ago, all of our houses very nearly were required to get flood insurance; that's how close we were to it. So my question to you would be this: I realize that we get fair market value and things put back the way it was and all that stuff, but if our houses are now tossed into the flood plain because the trees are gone, and we are required to get flood insurance, my guess is that Columbia is not going to be putting forth that money even though it would be clearly their fault that we're in that space.

So it was just reassessed five years ago; we were very, very close to paying flood insurance. Take away those trees, the odds are pretty good we're going to have to pay flood insurance, and that's going to have a dramatic impact on our homes.

So I want to know what mechanism Columbia is going to put in place to cover that cost, because they surely can't replace what they're going to destroy. Thank you.

MR. SIPE: Thank you.

MS. SWEENEY: Mary Sweeney, (spelling).

At the beginning of the meeting tonight, Columbia, Brendan Neal spoke, and he mentioned that this new pipeline is being considered because of the demand driven by the marketplace; and of course I think that FERC, one of their things is the necessity and convenience.

My question is, does anybody really check to see what the necessity is? I mean, do they have to produce any type of figures and show proof, and is there any type of limit? I mean, do they have to meet a certain amount of homes or moneys or companies; is there a limit to that?

MR. PECONOM: Well, the answer is yes. That information is verified, and they have to supply information about that. Doug spoke a little bit about markets and tariffs, and that gets into the economic information.

So I don't work in that office I couldn't tell you; but that is something that -- you can't just build a pipeline just because. There needs to be a need for it and that need needs to be proven.

MS. SWEENEY: Well, since we have a 64-year-old

pipeline now on our property, and because of all the dangers associated, we didn't go into the dangers because of the meeting tonight -- I was just wondering, if you could just put this on the record -- what are Columbia's intentions? We're talking 64 years of a pipeline. How long do these things last?

I mean, all you've got to do is go to the Internet and read about all the explosions that gas -- you know, Columbia had an incident not three months ago where some of their own employees were killed due to a pipeline -- whatever. Was it a building? I don't know what they were doing with the pipeline, but three months ago there were I think five employees that were killed.

Anyway, that's my big concern, and you know that I mentioned this last time around. I am scared to death now, living on my property. I didn't know -- we've been there 23 years. I had not one clue, nobody, never once did Columbia ever, or anybody ever come out and say how dangerous pipelines really, really are.

So that 64-year-old pipeline has me quite concerned. Now if they were to come in and replace that pipeline, okay, why don't they do it while they're adding this new one, if you approve of it? That's my suggestion to Columbia. But I really would like to suggest an alternate route. I don't know where they can go, but I wish they

could find somewhere else. Thank you.

MR. SIPE: Go back to the need portion; the Commission's policy right now to the industry is that market determines the need for these projects. In terms that most people can understand, these companies are not going to build a pipeline project out of their pocket, out of the goodness of their heart. They have to have shippers that need that gas in order for them to build that project.

All these project costs are turning -- they're all turned back into the tariff that goes into FERC; that's part of another office at FERC. But all construction costs, all the costs here tonight, everything in the planning, construction and this type of phase is turned into the rate base behind these projects. And the end users pay for that, which will be the shippers; and then whatever gas that's being used for a power plant or an industrial facility, whatever that may be, then we end up paying that through flipping your lights on or whatever product you're buying.

So the market determines the need for these projects. I've been in areas where there's three and four different projects proposed at one time, in the same area. We at FERC have to analyze all those projects. The market determines the need for the projects; that's Commission policy.

I've heard a lot about the age of these pipelines

tonight. The industry will tell you, PHMSA will tell you, it's not necessarily the age of the pipeline, it's how that pipeline is maintained. It's how it's cathodically protected, it's how it's tested. You could have a very old pipeline project, or a pipeline itself, that's just as safe as a new one, it's just how it's maintained.

A lot of companies nowadays, you know, as part of PHMSA requirements on their testing procedures as part of the Pipeline Safety Improvement Act, when they have to go through certain testing mechanisms; well, some of the pipelines can't be tested the way PHMSA says, then they need to take that pipeline out of service or build a new one, okay. There's a lot of different mechanisms that PHMSA has in the safety behind these projects.

I know the age of a pipeline would definitely lure anybody, but it's not necessarily the age, it's how it's maintained. So that was -- I didn't see any other hands going up.

MS. RUSSO: I'm Russo, Jane YCF. {ph}

There was mention of this being bidirectional. Could you explain what that means?

MR. SIPE: The bidirectional would be how the pipelines flow gas. Certain pipeline facilities that are built, they can only flow gas one way. Other pipelines, the way they're constructed, can flow gas both ways.

MS. RUSSO: So this means it may be going south of us?

MR. PECONOM: Yes.

MS. RUSSO: So it might possibly go out of the U.S.? Is that a possibility?

MR. SIPE: Well that would have to be -- you know, this is a Section 7 authorization under the Natural Gas Act. To go out of the U.S., that would be a different proposal and different application; that would be under Section 3 of the Import-Export terms, okay?

The beauty that we have in the United States, we do have infrastructure. Unlike a lot of other countries, we have the pipeline interface that can flow gas -- you never know where the gas is going to be coming from sometimes; it could be coming from the Gulf Coast, it could be coming from the Midwest, it could be coming from an LNG tanker that comes into one of the LNG terminals. It could be coming from Marcellus gas.

The beauty of the interstate grid that's been set up is gas can come from all different places to provide the people the gas needed.

MS. RUSSO: Thank you.

MR. CREE: Robin Cree (sp) from Blakely Road.

I just wanted to understand, you said DOT, Department of Transportation is the one who is responsible

for inspecting this line as it's being built.

MR. SIPE: DOT is an agency. Now they have certain agencies underneath of it. PHMSA is one agency that's underneath of the Department of Transportation.

MR. CREE: What is PHMSA?

MR. SIPE: PHMSA stand for Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, and they handle; you can go on their website, you can look at all the pipes they have, you can look at their testing procedures, you can look at all that stuff on their website. And we work hand-in-hand with PHMSA on almost every single project we have.

MR. CREE: It didn't seem to make sense, but.

I had another question, though, because we were talking about trees and stuff being removed also. When they come through and do a -- they put a new easement into our area because they widen easements and put another pipe down there.

Now what are the regulations that I'm ever allowed to plant again on that easement? They told me I can't plant anything with a tap root. So that means now they're going to take all my big shade trees I have on my property, are going to be gone, every one of them. I'll have no more shade. I don't have central air, that means now I have to get central air. This is going to be another cost. I'll never be able to put another tree on that side

of my house ever again, because I can't put it in the easement. So I just need to know what -- if they have a work easement on my property as well as an easement; I guess with the work easement, they're just going to level all the trees; I can put back on there again. And the other easement, they need it just for pipeline, that I won't be able to plant on again; is that true?

MR. PECONOM: That's correct.

MR. CREE: It's not that I can't plant over the pipe, I can't plant in the easement ever again?

MR. PECONOM: That's correct.

MR. CREE: And I think this is something everybody needs to know. Because you don't think you can't do that; they are going to take it out and you will be able to plant right again on the property; but you can't do that anymore.

The whole side of my property is going to be gone.

MR. PECONOM: Doug, do you want to clarify?

MR. SIPE: Yes. Let me clarify. Again, I'll say, this is pre-filing, so we're early on. Nothing against engineers -- I am an engineering admirer, too -- but these pipelines are engineered in the beginning on a computer. The specs of how it's laid out, how typical construction is laid out, okay?

Then throughout the process the land people start coming out and the environmental folks start coming out and construction folks start coming out, looking at the actual --

MR. CREE: I can understand that you may make changes. The thing is, I just want to make sure everybody here knew that this is what would happen if they do come through with the pipeline, with the easement I can't plant on that easement anymore.

MR. SIPE: And that's not saying you can't plant on an easement, it's what you can't plant.

MR. CREE: So nothing with a tap root, I heard.

MR. SIPE: In your easement negotiations, if you have them, if this project goes forward.

MR. CREE: Well, I think that's already -- isn't that what you would decide? The easement, what can be done on the easement, not Columbia?

MR. SIPE: No. No, the easement -- we do not handle --

MR. CREE: So that can change? I have the right to go to Columbia Gas and negotiate what I can put back on that easement?

MR. SIPE: You do. Remember, this is your land.

MR. CREE: No, it's not. Eminent domain, it's not my land anymore.

(Laughter)

MR. SIPE: No, okay, this is your land. These are the types of things that can be negotiated out with any easement. An easement is an easement. This company does not have eminent domain authority right now.

MR. CREE: Yet.

AUDIENCE: Yet.

MR. SIPE: Once the Commission votes for the project, eminent domain conveys with that certificate.

MR. CREE: And then they have --

MR. SIPE: Historically, if you look at all these pipeline projects, and this is out there, how often the companies have to use eminent domain is very, very low.

MR. CREE: Oh, no, not that they can come take my property; but once that's approved, it's coming through. I don't have a say in the matter that they can't now bring the pipeline through my property if you've already decided it can; so now there's an easement on my property, a larger easement that I have to abide by somebody's rules; whether it's your rules, Columbia's rules or something I can negotiate in between; I don't think any of us really know that that's what we're allowed to do. And that's what I'm --

MR. SIPE: Now is the time to get your comments in.

MR. CREE: I did. It's on the record. Thank you.

MR. SIPE: Now's the time when you can -- right now is the time when they are looking at the pipeline where they can squeeze that easement a little bit, possibly protect some of your trees, don't listen to the first land agent that comes down to our property and tells you they're going to take all your trees down, because sometimes that doesn't happen. There's a lot of things that can happen if this project goes forward, in those negotiations, and let us know the comments so we can work with the company on it.

MR. CREE: Okay, Thank you.

MR. SIPE: Eminent domain is a scary, scary word.

MR. CREE: I know.

@ MR. HARPER: Harold Harper. We were the next to the last litigant with Columbia Gas in the last pipeline. You do not have to do what their land manager says you have to do. You can take them to court. It is federal court, and you'd get a real estate attorney, not just a run-of-the-mill attorney, a real estate attorney.

But you can take them to court and you can decide in the court what you're allowed to do and what you're not allowed to do.

MR. SIPE: He's absolutely correct. Just because FERC certificate this project, that doesn't mean that's the end-all, be-all. Other agencies also have to approve this

project. All federal authorizations have to be completed before this project moves forward.

Then when it comes down, if you as a landowner or a stakeholder are negotiating an easement with a pipeline company and you cannot come to agreement on that easement, on those easement negotiations, you have every right to hire an attorney, you have every right to do whatever you need to do to protect your property.

What we at FERC liked to have happen now is if you do hire an attorney, keep us a little bit in the loop on what's going on; because I've had a situation before where attorneys go closed-in negotiations with the company. The company doesn't let us know what's going on, the attorneys don't let us know what's going on. And guess what? Who decides where that route goes at the end: We do.

I've had attorneys call me and say 'Who do you think you are?' I'm like, 'Whoa, wait, you must not understand who FERC is.' But if we understood those concerns early on, we could have worked out that situation. Now the company, it does -- you know, 7H, that's eminent domain, does convey with the Natural Gas Act; that doesn't mean FERC is going to use it, the company has to use it. They have a choice; they can go to state court or they can go to federal court. But that judge does have the final say on what happens.

If that judge does say this pipeline project -- you know, I've had situations where they say no, they can't beat this -- this easement cannot be negotiated, and that judge holds up the pipeline project; it's all up to the judge.

AUDIENCE: Did it work out for you?

AUDIENCE: Yes, it did; we won.

AUDIENCE: You don't have to -- I just wanted to know if --

AUDIENCE: You have to understand, to say we won. We came away thinking we got what we wanted and they came away thinking they got what they wanted. (Off mic) -- right away, all the way to the front step, was going to remove every single tree in the front yard.

AUDIENCE: Plus our light.

AUDIENCE: Plus our light. We still have our light, we still have our trees, 40-year old Blue Spruces, where they were going to take them down. And we got them off our property. We have a drain field in front of our house. They were going to run their equipment over the drain field, I said 'You can't do that.'

Now, the court did not settle it. The judge said, 'You lawyers, you go into the conference room, you figure it out and come back.' He said, 'I don't want to fight this case.' So you may go to court and the judge says

'I'm not going to hear your case' and the attorneys have to figure it out.

MR. SIPE: Any other questions, concerns.

Question?

AUDIENCE: I have a comment.

MR. SIPE: Good. And I'll note again, just because you don't get your comment, concern on the record tonight, there's multiple other ways to do that. So if you forgot something tonight, you can put it in the record.

@ MR. SWEENEY: Yes, we'll be on tonight, plus it will be issued to the FERC.

Again, David Sweeney (sp), 315 Rock Raymond Road, Caln Township.

We, the residents here, have a higher stake in this pipeline project than either FERC or Columbia Gas. We are not being compensated to attend these discussions as you are. We are here to protect our own interests, including water quality, property values, and use of our own properties and aesthetics on our own properties. As she said about a tree -- you cannot replace a tree that is 70 years old once they take it down, not in my lifetime.

In the event of this project being approved, how much do we, the residents that live adjacent to these pipelines have to endure whenever this faceless utility feels it necessary to expand their operations for their own

benefit. We, the residents, obtain little benefit from such expansions. We on the contrary receive nothing but grief in the form of aggravation, loss of use of our own property normally in the summer months, the structure of our lives, fear that there could be a catastrophic event from which we can never recover; and simply the taking of our valuable time to attend these meetings to fight for our own rights which most Americans never have to endure.

This, in my opinion, is not my American dreams, it is rather my American nightmare. In the event that this project is approved, I would simply ask every resident who is approached for additional right-of-way to hold out for substantial compensation because, unlike us the residents, this utility, Columbia Gas, will reap the benefits of such expansion for decades to come, as we can only benefit monetarily once.

A good rule of thumb for a pipeline easement is one dollar per inch of pipe diameter per foot of property, which in our case would be $26 per foot.

My wife and I have done extensive investigation on pipeline catastrophes including incidents with Columbia Gas pipelines. One of the most recent with Columbia was in Sissonville, West Virginia, on December 11, 2012.

Another incident was in Allentown, Pennsylvania, February 9th, 2011 in which five people lost their lives.

An aged cast iron pipe was found to be the cause of that blast. I also have an aged pipeline on my property, 64-year old, to be exact. Please do not let myself, my family or my neighbors, fall victim to a possible catastrophic event from which there will be no recovery.

If this pipeline expansion is approved, we will lose our only privacy screen we have from the road in front of our homes, which includes the following: 7 white flowering Dogwood trees which are 20 years old; 7 purple and pink lilac bushes, which are 25 years old; 2 butterfly bushes which are 15 years old; one red crepe myrtle, 10 years old; 3 peach trees, six years old. All of which I planted myself. Also, our magnificent 35 foot Blue Spruce tree. Not forgetting our high bush cranberry bush, 12 years old, and 3 large (garbled) which are also 12 years old. And possibly a couple of our pink Dogwood trees on the side of our house.

All of these plantings will not be replaced with identical plantings because with the taking of additional right-of-way, we will be restricted to any plantings we are allowed to place on our own property. We would like Columbia Gas and FERC to consider and formulate an alternate route for this project.

As I said, my wife and I have done extensive investigations on the Internet. And there are quite a few

things out there which are very dangerous for everybody. If the pipeline goes up, it's not just going to affect one person; it's going to affect quite a few.

If you need any information, see me after the meeting and I'll give you all I have. Thank you very much.

(Applause)

MR. SIPE: Thank you, sir.

Anybody else have any questions?

MR. CREE: I have one.

MR. SIPE: Okay.

@ MR. CREE: It's about the EA and environmental justice. Is there any section that discusses environmental justice in the context of this kind of project?

MR. PECONOM: Yes.

MR. CREE: What I'm getting at by that is, I feel as if one pipe in my back yard means they can put in a second, means they can put in a third. The last time a pipe came through it was explained to me -- I don't wish to be rude to anybody, but in effect, well, beyond middle class and environmental justice doesn't apply to me, it only applies to really cool people, and I'm a bit fed up with that kind of response.

But can you tell me, is there anything you can put in your report? I'm some people in the room might know what I mean by environmental justice. Perhaps you can

explain it.

MR. PECONOM: No, I understand the thoughts. I understand what you're asking. And the issue is addressed when people bring it up. So you just asked, can we bring up that issue and deal with it? The answer is yes.

Environmental justice is, some communities seem to get infrastructure projects that may be adverse or may be undesirable more than other communities. So there's analysis of, is a community being treated unfairly, even why some communities have more and some have less and is it being really spread around?

So that's a concept and a topic that we will address in the Environmental Assessment.

AUDIENCE: I feel as if, as Dave said, we get no benefit from this pipe. The irony is I can't get natural gas to my house because there are too many gas pipes in my area. That's absurd, and I feel as if one pipe has gone in, so a second can go and so a third and I'm wondering when it stops. Thanks.

MR. PECONOM: Thank you.

MR. SIPE: Now you guys have the option, we can close the formal part of this meeting; we're all still going to be here, you can come up and ask us questions. Or we can keep it going, on the record, and you guys want to ask anything else.

Columbia Gas, they'll be at their table, and they can maybe answer any questions you have for them tonight, or get your question answered in the future. But if you guys have anything else before I close it?

MR. PECONOM: Doug, I'd just like to say -- I'm sorry.

AUDIENCE: I just wanted to thank you for coming. We really appreciate it.

(Applause)

MR. PECONOM: I just wanted to say before you close up that I want to thank everyone for coming. As the environmental project manager, this meeting and the meeting before; when we came for scoping you were all very helpful, and these issues will help us do a better job with our environmental assessment.

Hopefully, I'd like to get a chance to talk with all of you before you leave. I understand you've been here for quite some time; but again, thank you for your time.

MR. SIPE: Going once, going twice.

Well, without any more speakers, the formal part of this meeting will conclude. On behalf of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, I'd like to thank you all for coming tonight.

Let the record show that the East Side Expansion Project scoping meeting in West Chester, Chester County,

Pennsylvania concluded at 8:58 p.m. Thank you.

(Whereupon, at 8:58 p.m., the evening scoping meeting concluded.)