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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION  
Office of Energy Projects

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Transcontinental Gas Pipeline Co., LLC: Project PF14-8-000  
- - - - - x

Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project  
Millersville University  
Student Memorial Center  
21 South George Street  
Millersville, PA 17551  
Monday, August 4, 2014

The Public Scoping Meeting, pursuant to notice, convened  
at 7 p.m., before a Staff Panel:

JENNIFER KERRIGAN, Environmental Project Manager,  
FERC

ALEX DANKANICH, U.S. Department of  
Transportation, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety  
Administration

with:

CINDY IVEY, Williams Partners, L.P.

	PUBLIC COMMENTERS	
1		
2	MIKE BURSON, CEO, Lancaster County Conservancy	23
3	LYDIA MARTIN, Lancaster County Conservancy	26
4	DR. JAY PARRISH, (fmr) State Geologist of Pennsylvania	26
5	ERIN AMES, Certified Wildlife Biologist	31
6	BOB KUNTZ, Donegal Chapter of Travel Limited	35
7	DICK MINNICH, Chairman, Lancaster County Conservancy	36
8	TIM SPIESE, resident	39
9	NANCY JEFFRIES, M.D., Family Practice	42
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11	HEIDI WHEATON, Lancaster County Conservancy	47
12	CHIEF CARLOS de CUERVO, American Indian Movement	
13	of Lancaster, Pennsylvania	49
14	LAURA FINBERG, resident	50
15	ELAINE ESCH, resident	51
16	DR. TIM TRUSSEL, Professor of Archaeology,	
17	Millersville U.	24
18	CRAIG LEHMAN, Commissioner, Lancaster County	58
19	LINDA PYLE, resident	61
20	BONNIE STOECKL, resident	64
21	JAMES WORTH, resident	63
22	MICHAEL SHEARER, resident	67
23	STEPHEN MURRAY, resident	69
24	KEVIN SHELLY, affected landowner	71
25	MIKE JENNINGS, affected landowner	75

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2	MARCIE NATALE, resident	78
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1 (Security Announcement)

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

3 MS. KERRIGAN: Good evening. And on behalf of  
4 the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, also known as  
5 'FERC' or 'the Commission', I'd like to welcome all of you  
6 tonight. This is a scoping meeting for the Atlantic Sunrise  
7 Expansion Project planned by Transcontinental Gas Pipeline  
8 Company, LLC, or Transco, a subsidiary of Williams Partners  
9 L.P.

10 Let the record show that the public scoping  
11 meeting in Millersville, Pennsylvania began at 7:09 p.m. on  
12 August 4th, 2014. The primary purpose of this meeting is to  
13 provide you with an opportunity to comment on the project or  
14 on the scope of the environmental analysis for the project.

15 We want to hear what you believe we should  
16 include in our environmental analysis. Please note this is  
17 not a hearing; there will be no sworn testimony taken;  
18 although we do have a court reporter who will transcribe  
19 everyone's comments and questions so they may be made part  
20 of the record of this proceeding, and so that they can be  
21 appropriately addressed.

22 My name is Jennifer Kerrigan, and I am the  
23 Environmental Project Manager for this project; I'm with the  
24 Commission's Office of Energy Projects. With me at the  
25 table tonight is Alex Dankanich, who is with the U.S.

1 Department of Transportation's Pipeline and Hazardous  
2 Materials Safety Administration, or PHMSA. Also with me  
3 here tonight are other FERC staff, including Elisa Lykens,  
4 Craig Cano, and Dave Hanobic. And Lindsey Grissom, Bart  
5 Jensen and Michael Buckless are members of our third party  
6 contractors from National Resources Group, or NRG is  
7 assisting us with the environmental analysis for the  
8 project.

9           The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission is an  
10 independent agency that regulates the interstate  
11 transmission of electricity, natural gas and oil. It has up  
12 to five commissioners who are appointed by the President of  
13 the United States, with the advice and consent of the  
14 Senate. Commissioners serve five year terms and have an  
15 equal vote on all regulatory matters. The FERC reviews  
16 proposals for the construction and operation of interstate  
17 natural gas pipelines, storage facilities, and liquefied  
18 natural gas terminals, as well as the licensing and  
19 inspection of hydroelectric projects.

20           As a federal licensing agency, the FERC has  
21 responsibility under the National Environmental Policy Act  
22 or NEPA, to consider the potential environmental impacts  
23 associated with the project when it is under its  
24 consideration. The environmental review must comply with  
25 various federal environmental laws and regulations,

1 including but not limited to, the Clean Air Act, Clean Water  
2 Act, Endangered Species Act, Magnuson Steven's Fisheries  
3 Conservation and Management Act, Migratory Birds Feeding  
4 Act, the Eagle Protection Act and the National Historic  
5 Preservation Act.

6           FERC is the lead agency for the NEPA review and  
7 the preparation of the environmental impact statement or  
8 EIS. for this project. In addition, the U.S. Army Corps of  
9 Engineers has agreed to participate as a cooperating agency  
10 in the preparations of the EIS, and will use the EIS to meet  
11 its NEPA responsibilities.

12           As I said earlier, the primary purpose of this  
13 meeting tonight is to give you an opportunity to comment on  
14 the project or on the environmental issues that you would  
15 like to see covered in our EIS. It will help us the most if  
16 your comments are as specific as possible regarding the  
17 potential environmental impacts and reasonable alternatives  
18 for the project. Issues generally focus on the potential  
19 for environmental effects, but they also address  
20 construction and restoration issues, mitigation, and the  
21 environmental review process itself.

22           At the speaker sign-in table, we've also provided  
23 comment forms that you may use to provide written comments  
24 tonight, or you may have already prepared written comments  
25 that you'd like to present to us. We can take that and have

1    them filed for you the docket when we return to the office  
2    next week.

3                    So tonight's agenda is a simple one; first, I'm  
4    going to describe the environmental review process and the  
5    Commission's role; and Alex will speak about the DOT's  
6    process. Then the project sponsor will give a brief  
7    description of the project, and after that we will hear from  
8    those of you who have signed up to speak. We will go in the  
9    order that you signed up, so if you wish to give comments  
10   tonight, please be sure that you've signed up on the  
11   speaker's list.

12                   Now I'll describe our environmental review  
13   process. To illustrate this process, we've prepared a flow  
14   chart, and this is also included on the last page of the  
15   handout that was out there on one of the tables, which is a  
16   good thing because it's kind of challenging to see it from a  
17   distance in this room; but if you look at it, it's the pink  
18   area. And this is the area where we are now; we're in the  
19   FERC holding its meetings part of the flow chart.

20                   At this time we are beginning our environmental  
21   review process, are in the public input opportunities part.  
22   In May and June, Williams held open house meetings over a  
23   period of about three weeks, which gave Williams a chance to  
24   meet with affected landowners and other interested parties  
25   to explain more about the project. It also provided an

1 opportunity for FERC staff to introduce our agency, and as  
2 was pointed out, the process.

3           The FERC approved Transco's request to begin with  
4 the pre-filing process for the Atlantic Sunrise Expansion  
5 Project on April 4, 2014. This began our review of the  
6 project. The purpose of the pre-filing project is to  
7 encourage the early involvement of interested stakeholders,  
8 and early identification and resolution of environmental  
9 issues. As of today, no formal application has been filed  
10 with the FERC; however, the FERC, along with other federal,  
11 state and local agency staffs have begun to deal with the  
12 project.

13           On July 18, 2014, FERC issued a Notice of Intent  
14 or Notice to prepare an EIS for this project, and initiated  
15 the scoping period. The scoping process is a learning  
16 process, it's where we educate ourselves about the project  
17 and the potential of environmental issues. And many issues  
18 about the project have been provided in comments that have  
19 already been filed with the Commission since pre-filing  
20 began in April. The scoping or comment period announced in  
21 the NOI will end on August 18, 2014.

22           Once scoping is finished, our next step will be  
23 to analyze the company's proposal and the issues that have  
24 been identified during the scoping period. This will  
25 include an examination of planned facility locations as well

1 as alternative sites or routes.

2           We will assemble information from a variety of  
3 sources, including Transco, the public, other state, local  
4 and federal agencies, and our own independent analysis and  
5 field work. We will assess the project's effects on water  
6 resources and wetlands, vegetation and wildlife, endangered  
7 species, cultural resources, soils, geology, land use, air  
8 quality, noise and safety. When complete, our analysis of  
9 the potential impacts will be issued as the draft EIS. It  
10 will be mailed to all interested parties and we'll have a  
11 45-day comment period during which time specifically  
12 schedule we typically schedule public comment meetings on  
13 the draft environmental impact statement.

14           Comments on the Draft EIS received from the  
15 public at the public comment meetings, or filed either  
16 electronically or by mail will be addressed in a Final  
17 Environmental Impact Statement for the project.

18           The mailed version of the EIS is typically on a  
19 CD. That means that unless you tell us otherwise, you'll  
20 get the EIS on a CD. If you prefer to have a paper, a hard  
21 copy of the EIS, you must indicate that choice on a return  
22 mailer in the NOI. If you didn't get an NOI, there are some  
23 copies of it out there on the sign-in tables.

24           As I mentioned earlier, the issuance of NOI  
25 opened in the formal comment period -- that will close on

1 August 18, 2014; however, we will continue to take and  
2 address your comments throughout the review of the project  
3 beyond this date. But we ask that you file your comments as  
4 soon as possible and by August 18th, in order to give us  
5 time to analyze them and research your issues. And Transco  
6 is required to respond to your comments that are received by  
7 the end of the comment period, or August 18th, within 14  
8 days of that date.

9           If you received the NOI by mail, you are on our  
10 mailing list and will remain on our mailing list unless you  
11 asked to be removed from it; and if you return the mailer,  
12 there is that option on it as well. We have actually gotten  
13 one person who said 'take me off the mail list.'

14           If you did not receive the NOI -- and you should  
15 have; I apologize. And as I said, there are some copies out  
16 there in the sign-in area. And if you have filed comments  
17 that included your address, you are also on our mailing  
18 list. If you file comments by mail, sure that your name and  
19 address are clearly readable on the comment letter that you  
20 file with the Commission, either by mail or electronically.

21           We would like to add that FERC encourages  
22 electronic filing of all comments and other documents. The  
23 pre-filing handout that's available at the sign-in table,  
24 and the NOI explain FERC's eFiling system and provide  
25 instructions to mail your comments. Instructions for using

1 the eFiling system are also on our website: [www.FERC.gov](http://www.FERC.gov)  
2 And under the eFile link. It's very important that any  
3 comments to be sent either electronically or by mail include  
4 our internal docket number for the project. That will  
5 ensure that the members of the staff evaluating the project  
6 will get your comments as soon as possible.

7 Docket number for the Atlantic Sunrise Expansion  
8 Project is P as in Paul, F as in Frank, 14-8-000. That's  
9 PF14-8-000.

10 In addition, we offer a free service called  
11 eSubscription, which automatically notifies you by e-mail of  
12 all issuances and filings, and provides you with a link to  
13 access the documents. You can register for this service at  
14 our website under the eSubscription link, and forms at the  
15 sign-in table also provide some instructions.

16 I want to explain the roles of the Commission and  
17 the environmental staff. The five member Commission is  
18 responsible for making the determination on whether to issue  
19 a certificate of public convenience and necessity to an  
20 applicant. In this case, the applicant will be Transco.

21 The EIS prepared by the FERC environmental staff,  
22 of which I'm a part, will describe the project facilities  
23 and associated environmental impacts. Alternatives to the  
24 project or parts of the project; mitigation to avoid or  
25 reduce impact; and the environmental staff's conclusions and

1 recommendations.

2           The EIS is not a decision document; it is  
3 prepared to disclose to the public and to the Commission the  
4 environmental impact of constructing and operating the  
5 proposed project. The Commission will consider the  
6 environmental information from the final EIS along with the  
7 non-environmental issues such as engineering, markets and  
8 rates, in making its decision to approve or deny Transco's  
9 request for a certificate.

10           There is no review of the Commission's decision  
11 by the president or Congress, maintaining FERC's  
12 independence as a regulatory agency.

13           Now that I've gone through the FERC process, I'd  
14 like to have you go over to Alex, who will give an  
15 explanation of DOT's process.

16           MR. DANKANICH: Good evening and thanks for  
17 coming. My name is Alex Dankanich, and I work for the U.S.  
18 Department of Transportation, Pipeline and Hazardous  
19 Materials Safety Administration.

20           USDOT PHMSA is the federal safety authority for  
21 ensuring the safe, reliable and environmentally sound  
22 operations of our nation's pipeline transportation system.  
23 Our mission is to ensure the safe, reliable, environmentally  
24 sound operation of this pipeline system. The energy  
25 transportation network of the United States consists of over

1 2.5 million miles of pipelines. That's enough to circle the  
2 earth about 100 times. These pipelines are operated by  
3 approximately 3,000 companies, large and small. Based on  
4 data from our annual reports that PHMSA gathers, pipeline  
5 operators network include the proximately 1082,000 miles of  
6 hazardous liquid and carbon dioxide pipelines, 325,000 miles  
7 of onshore and offshore gas transmission and gathering  
8 system pipelines; 2,145,000 miles of gas distribution mains  
9 and services to our nation's pipelines; and 129 liquefied  
10 natural gas facilities that are connected to these gas  
11 transmission pipelines.

12           Although pipelines exist in all 50 states, many  
13 of us are unaware that this vast network even exists. This  
14 is due to the strong safety record of pipelines and the fact  
15 that most of them are located underground. Installing  
16 pipelines underground protects them from damage and helps  
17 protect our communities as well.

18           Pipelines play a vital role in our daily lives;  
19 cooking, cleaning, the daily commute, air travel and the  
20 heating of our homes and businesses are all made possible by  
21 the readily available fuels delivered through our nation's  
22 pipelines. These routine activities really add up in terms  
23 of energy use. For instance, natural gas provides for 24  
24 percent of our country's total energy use, and liquid  
25 petroleum pipelines provide for another 39 percent of our

1 energy use. Because of such high volumes of liquids and  
2 natural gas that are transported, the only feasible way to  
3 do so is through pipelines.

4           Pipelines do not crowd our highways nor our  
5 waterways as trucks and barges would. Nor do they  
6 contribute to traffic congestion or highway accidents.  
7 Pipelines, in short, are practical and safe. From the  
8 wellhead to the consumer, natural gas pipeline systems  
9 provide us with a clean and efficient source of energy.  
10 There are essentially three major types of pipelines along  
11 the transportation route. Gathering systems, transmission  
12 systems and distribution systems.

13           Gathering pipeline systems gather raw natural gas  
14 from production wells. Transmission pipeline systems  
15 transport natural gas thousands of miles across many parts  
16 of the Continental United States. Natural gas distribution  
17 pipeline systems can be found in thousands of communities  
18 from coast to coast. Natural gas is delivered to our homes  
19 and businesses through mains and service lines.

20           Natural gas pipeline systems are owned and  
21 operated by many different companies. The location,  
22 construction and operation of these systems are regulated by  
23 federal and state regulations. The pipeline safety  
24 enforcement program is designed to monitor and enforce  
25 compliance with pipeline safety regulations and confirm

1 operators are meeting PHMSA's expectations for safe,  
2 reliable and environmentally sound operation of their  
3 facilities.

4 PHMSA monitors compliance through field  
5 inspections of facilities and construction projects;  
6 inspections of operated management systems, procedures and  
7 processes; incident investigation, and through direct  
8 dialogue with operator management. To facilitate this  
9 compliance, PHMSA clarifies its regulatory expectations with  
10 published inspection forms and protocols, rule  
11 interpretations, guidance manuals and advisory notices,  
12 FAQs, posting of final orders are all on our website as well  
13 as at public meetings and workshops that we conduct.

14 PHMSA has available a full range of enforcement  
15 mechanisms to require that operators take appropriate and  
16 timely corrective actions for violations, and that they take  
17 preventative measures to ensure the safe and proper  
18 operation of our nation's pipeline system.

19 The Federal Code of Regulations, 49 CFR Part 192  
20 has the requirement, the codes, the procedures and the  
21 processes that operators must follow to ensure compliance  
22 with our regulations. Degreed engineers like myself perform  
23 field investigations and inspections for our agency. These  
24 regulations cover the design, the construction, the  
25 operation and maintenance of our nation's pipeline system.

1 Thank you.

2 MS. KERRIGAN: Before we start taking comments,  
3 Cindy Ivey from Williams will provide a brief overview of  
4 the planned project.

5 MS. IVEY: Good evening. My name is Cindy Ivey,  
6 and I lead the public outreach efforts for our proposed  
7 Atlantic Sunrise Project. Tonight with me is Meghan  
8 Stafford.

9 This project is being designed to connect natural  
10 gas producing regions in northern Pennsylvania to markets in  
11 the MidAtlantic and Southeastern states by 2017. The  
12 proposed Atlantic Sunrise Project is being designed to  
13 transport 1.7 million decatherms per day of additional  
14 natural gas transportation capacity. The additional  
15 capacity added to this project is the equivalent of serving  
16 the energy needs of approximately 7 million homes per day.

17 The Atlantic Sunrise Project will expand our  
18 existing interstate transmission pipeline by adding new  
19 pipeline infrastructure in Pennsylvania as well as modifying  
20 some existing Transco facilities in Pennsylvania and other  
21 states including Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and  
22 South Carolina, to allow natural gas to flow from north to  
23 south on the system.

24 When the Transco pipeline was originally  
25 constructed in the early 1950s, it was designed to connect

1 natural gas supplies from the Gulf Coast with markets along  
2 the East Coast. However, in recent years, the natural gas  
3 supply landscape has shifted, and today Transco's customers  
4 ship more natural gas from the Marcellus supply than the  
5 Gulf Coast. In 2012, Transco transported about 225 million  
6 cubic feet of gas per day from the Marcellus. In 2014, that  
7 number has gone to 3.5 billion cubic feet per day.

8           In response to this shift, the Atlantic Sunrise  
9 Project will fundamentally change the flow of natural gas on  
10 the Transco pipeline system, allowing gas to flow  
11 bidirectionally so that customers like public utilities,  
12 power generators and industrial natural gas users along the  
13 Eastern Seaboard can have access to economically-priced  
14 Marcellus Shale natural gas supply.

15           The scope of the project includes the  
16 installation of approximately 56.5 miles of 30-inch pipeline  
17 from Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania to Columbia County,  
18 Pennsylvania; and approximately 121 miles of 42-inch  
19 pipeline from Columbia County, Pennsylvania to Lancaster  
20 County, Pennsylvania.

21           These facilities are referred to as the Central  
22 Penn Line.

23           The project also includes nine miles of a 42-inch  
24 pipeline loop located in Lycoming County, Pennsylvania,  
25 known as the Unity Loop, along with three miles of 36-inch

1 pipeline in Clinton County, Pennsylvania known as the  
2 Chapman Loop. In addition to the main pipeline facilities,  
3 the Atlantic Sunrise Project proposal also includes the  
4 construction of two new compressor facilities as well as  
5 modifications to existing compressor stations across the  
6 project area.

7           Two sites are currently being considered for  
8 Transco's proposed Station 605. Both of these sites are in  
9 Wyoming County; one in Clinton Township and the other in  
10 Nicholson Township. Station 605 will include the  
11 construction and installation of two 15,000 horsepower  
12 compressors. Two sites are also being considered for  
13 Transco's proposed Station 610. Both sites are in Columbia  
14 County. One in Orange Township and the other in Hemlock  
15 Township. Station 16 would include the construction and  
16 installation of two 20,000-horsepower compressors.

17           The company also proposes to replace 2.5 miles of  
18 non-contiguous 30-inch pipeline in Prince William County,  
19 Virginia.

20           Transco entered the pre-filing process in April  
21 of 2014, and filed first drafts of Resource Report 1, which  
22 covers the scope as well as the purpose and need for the  
23 project; and Resource Report 10, which gives an overview of  
24 the company's alternative analysis in May of 2014.

25           Initial environmental cultural and civil surveys

1 for the Atlantic Sunrise Project began in June of 2014.

2 For the greenfield portion of the project, the  
3 company is currently examining a 600-foot wide study  
4 corridor and has asked for survey permission from landowners  
5 along our primary route as well as several alternatives  
6 currently being considered. The 600-foot wide survey  
7 corridor allows the company flexibility to make informed  
8 decisions regarding the potential location of proposed  
9 facilities.

10 Ten open houses were held in May and June across  
11 the project area. Over the course of these open houses, we  
12 had the opportunity to speak with more than 2500 people in  
13 the project area. We were very pleased by the turnout at  
14 each location, and feel that we are continuing to make good  
15 progress at educating the public about our proposed project.

16 As a result of feedback from landowners and  
17 stakeholders at our open houses, and in our ongoing meetings  
18 with local and county officials, more than 20 percent of the  
19 Southern portion of our original proposed route has been  
20 modified. We plan to file additional drafts of all required  
21 resource reports, 1 through 12, in October of this year. It  
22 is important to note that the basis of the data that will be  
23 filed with our draft resource reports in October is data  
24 gathered to July 1, 2014. We will continue to make  
25 modifications to our route based on field data as well as

1 stakeholder and agency input. But changes made after July  
2 1, 2014, will be printed in our formal 7C certificate  
3 application that we to plan to file around March of 2015.

4           The company hopes to receive a FERC order in the  
5 spring of 2016. Should the project receive approval, the  
6 company is targeting a July 1, 2017 in-service date.

7           Transco meets or exceeds all federal regulations  
8 established by the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety  
9 Administration for constructing and operating an interstate  
10 natural gas pipeline system. Transco has maintained the  
11 integrity of existing pipelines and their installation in  
12 accordance with federal regulations.

13           Our integrity maintenance plan focuses on  
14 prevention, first and foremost, followed by detection and  
15 mitigation. The people compressor stations for this project  
16 are being designed with established and proven safety and  
17 security measures. A local, full-time staff of highly  
18 trained individuals will operate and maintain the pipeline  
19 and its facilities. In addition, the pipeline will be  
20 remotely monitored, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week from  
21 Transco central gas control in Houston.

22           Thank you for the opportunity to provide  
23 information.

24           MR. DANKANICH: I just want to add that I'm a  
25 graduate of Millersville, early '70s. I'm happy to be back;

1 but boy, have things changed since I graduated. I think we  
2 used to practice football on this site, before the building  
3 was here.

4 (Laughter)

5 MS. KERRIGAN: Thank you, Alex.

6 Okay, now we begin the important part of our  
7 meeting, which is where we hear your comments and questions.  
8 As I said before, we're going to take them in the order that  
9 you signed up on the speakers list. And as I mentioned  
10 earlier, this meeting is being recorded by a transcription  
11 service; this is being done so that all of your comments and  
12 questions will be transcribed and put into the public  
13 record.

14 To help the court reporter produce an accurate  
15 record of this meeting, please only speak when you are at  
16 the microphone, please face the FERC staff and court  
17 reporter so that we can accurately record your comments.  
18 And I ask that when I call your name you come up to the  
19 microphone, state your name and spell it for the record.  
20 Identifying the agency or group you're representing, and  
21 defining any acronyms that you might use. I also ask that  
22 everybody else in the audience please respect the speaker,  
23 and refrain from any audible show of agreement or  
24 disagreement. I know that's hard.

25 In the interest of allowing as many speakers as

1 possible, I'd like to keep your statements as brief as  
2 possible, preferably to three minutes; and we have a visual  
3 timer that we're going to use and it will be green for two  
4 and a half minutes, and then there will be 30 seconds of a  
5 yellow warning light to indicate to the speaker that it's  
6 approaching time to conclude, and then there will be 10  
7 seconds of red to indicate that your allotted time has  
8 ended. And then, unfortunately, it beeps at the end. We  
9 couldn't stop it from beeping, so it beeps.

10           So I ask you to please abide by this to allow as  
11 many people to speak as possible. If we're really efficient  
12 in keeping with this, 18 to 20 people per hour can speak,  
13 and right now I have 40 people signed up to speak; so just  
14 to give you a rough idea, that may be a couple of hours to  
15 get everybody an opportunity to speak. 40 signed up so far;  
16 there may be some others that have signed up, I just don't  
17 have those sheets yet.

18           So whether you provide your comments verbally  
19 tonight or mail them in, they will be considered equally by  
20 FERC. So we're ready to call our first speakers. Then  
21 another thing I'm going to do is I'm going to call down  
22 four speakers and have them sort of sit in an on-deck area.  
23 There are four brown chairs here. And then after the third  
24 person in that group speaks, I'm going to call the next four  
25 to come down, just so we're not waiting for people to come

1 down the aisles.

2                   And then maybe in about an hour and a half or so,  
3 hour and a half to two hours, I'm going to have a ten minute  
4 break so we can walk around a little bit. I'm sure we're  
5 all appreciate that.

6                   Okay, the first four speakers that I have are,  
7 Mike Person, Linda Martin, Jay Parish, and Erin Ames.

8                   MR. BURSON: Good evening. I am appreciative of  
9 this effort this evening and anxious to begin a discussion  
10 of the environmental impact of a pipeline in Lancaster  
11 County. My name is Mike Burson, I am the CEO of the  
12 Lancaster County Conservancy. the Conservancy exists  
13 because clean air, fresh water, and wild places are vital to  
14 every Lancaster County generation.

15                   The public preserves which would be impacted by  
16 the initial proposed primary route in Southern Lancaster  
17 County, Shenk's Ferry Wildflower Preserve and Tucquan Glen,  
18 were acquired with public funds, are permanently deed-  
19 restricted and open to the public for recreation, 365 days a  
20 year, dawn to dusk, at no charge. Are enjoyed by thousands  
21 of visitors each year, are some of the last remaining  
22 forested lands in Lancaster County, and are held by the  
23 Lancaster County Conservancy for public benefit.

24                   This initial southern route pass through the  
25 Susquehanna River Lands, or River Hills. This unique part

1 of Lancaster County along the Susquehanna River is home to  
2 one of the highest rated bird habitats, eagle nests, and  
3 hiking trails. Preservation efforts have saved thousands of  
4 acres of mature, healthy forest and watersheds.

5           The Lancaster County Conservancy's role is to  
6 protect our natural resources, proactively for the benefit  
7 of our whole community, with the help of residents and  
8 businesses in the County, we remain steadfast in our role as  
9 a guardian of land and water.

10           For that reason this evening, and for that  
11 responsibility we are here to present and testify on behalf  
12 of clean air and clean water in Lancaster County. You may  
13 not be passionate about hiking, biking, running, fishing,  
14 hunting, bird watching, wildlife, connecting with nature,  
15 all of which would be impacted by a pipeline; but at a basic  
16 level, one must be concerned about air and water we use.

17           Lancaster County is a microcosm of a much larger  
18 ecosystem that we do hear affects our immediate environment.  
19 The more trees we have in the County, the cleaner our air  
20 and water. Lancaster County has less than 15 percent  
21 forested land. We cannot afford to eliminate large stands  
22 of mature trees, clear-cut for a pipeline corridor which  
23 will not be replaced or permitted for regeneration.

24           In 2014, the State of Air Report from the  
25 American Lung Association gave Lancaster an 'F' for its

1 ground level ozone. The Lancaster area is considered 33rd  
2 worst in the nation for ozone levels. The River Hills  
3 contains a rugged and in some cases isolated terrain. A  
4 pipeline-related accident in this region could be  
5 catastrophic. Access to the homes, families and natural  
6 resources in this area would be a difficult task.

7           The River Hills contains many tributaries in the  
8 Susquehanna River. Storm water runoff, sediment, erosion  
9 created by construction of a pipeline will impact our  
10 drinking water source, the Susquehanna River in addition to  
11 these downstream impacts of the Chesapeake Bay.

12           I am encouraged by an opportunity to testify  
13 regarding the environmental impact of a pipeline in the  
14 River Hills in Lancaster County. Just as I was encouraged  
15 to see FERC, when you moved heaven and earth to protect the  
16 River Hills in 2012, just two years ago. That was a  
17 landmark effort. This was a collective effort by local,  
18 state and national proportion.

19           MS. KERRIGAN: You need to wrap up your comments,  
20 please.

21           MR. BURSON: Thank you. I am urging FERC not to  
22 permit the devastation of this region you once protected.

23           MS. KERRIGAN: Thank you.

24           (Applause)

25           MS. KERRIGAN: Lydia Martin, please.

1           MS. MARTIN: Good evening. My name is Lydia  
2 Martin [spelling], and I'm an education specialist and land  
3 steward with the Lancaster County Conservancy. I also  
4 volunteer with the Penn State Master Gardener Program,  
5 focusing on pollinator conservation. And I'm enrolled in  
6 the PA Master Naturalist Program.

7           I'm in agreement with Mike Burson's comments and  
8 would like to add the following: You've just heard the  
9 importance of this issue to the global environment, our  
10 environment in Lancaster County. I would like to talk to  
11 you about the implications of a proposed pipeline in the  
12 Susquehanna River Hills region from an on-the-ground  
13 perspective.

14           Not only would a proposed pipeline fragment the  
15 existing landscape, causing unnecessary pressure on  
16 endangered and threatened species, but it would also impact  
17 public and private individuals and organizations who share a  
18 similar vision and belief in protecting natural lands.

19           Permanent habitat loss due to human activities is  
20 the main reason why plants and animals become threatened,  
21 endangered or extinct. This indirectly affects our  
22 universities, students and other members of the public who  
23 use those preserves as outdoor classrooms to study species  
24 diversity. Since 1969, the Conservancy has partnered with  
25 school districts, private schools, colleges and universities

1 such as Franklin and Marshall College and Millersville  
2 University, and environmental education.

3           Since the proposed pipeline's final location has  
4 not yet been confirmed, I would like to comment and stress  
5 the importance of protecting Shenk's Ferry Wildflower  
6 Preserve and Tucquan Glen Nature Preserve. These two  
7 preserves alone encompass 41 acres of the 22 current  
8 preserves in the River Hills region. Both preserves are  
9 dominated by a forested canopy that serves to protect a vast  
10 array of wildlife species. A constructed pipeline will  
11 result in permanent fragmentation that will lead to further  
12 degradation of the environment.

13           This increases levels of erosion, which impacts  
14 water quality as well as water quality that eventually leads  
15 to issues with the Susquehanna River and eventually the Bay.  
16 Increased pollution levels from general maintenance along  
17 the pipeline, such as mowing and pesticide use to manage  
18 invasive species.

19           I would like to share several examples of  
20 educational and recreational uses of our preserves. In  
21 spring 2009, the Conservancy hosted a bird-a-thon with the  
22 Lancaster County Bird Club. Nearly 100 species of birds  
23 were documented on nine preserves in the River Hills region.  
24 Up to 70 species were identified in a single day's  
25 observation.

1           Birding with ornithologists and the experts  
2 provide a unique educational, recreational and economic  
3 benefit to our community. Bird surveys like this are  
4 repeated on our preserves annually in small and large  
5 scales.

6           Secondly, in addition to the birds, we also  
7 address aquatic species as well as amphibians and reptiles.  
8 A ten year citizen project is underway to inventory  
9 amphibians and reptiles in Pennsylvania. And I would just  
10 like to say that even though I didn't get to finish the rest  
11 of my comments, there's a huge impact to the natural  
12 resources in the River Hills region. So I thank you for  
13 allowing me to comment and hope that you would consider  
14 preserving the River Hills region and not moving the route  
15 back.

16           MS. KERRIGAN: Thank you.

17           (Applause)

18           MS. KERRIGAN: Next speaker is Jay Parrish.

19           DR. PARRISH: Dr. Jay Parrish. I'm the former  
20 State Geologist of Pennsylvania. From 2001 to 2010 I was  
21 the state official responsible for the study of geology in  
22 the State, and I'm currently a registered professional  
23 geologist in Pennsylvania. I support the comments offered  
24 by Mike Burson of Lancaster County Conservancy and offer the  
25 following additional comments:

1           I've tried to prepare comments on how the geology  
2 of Lancaster County would impact the siting of the Williams  
3 pipeline, but unfortunately it's proven impossible to obtain  
4 GIS files -- Geographic Information System files -- showing  
5 the proposed route from Williams. I would strongly  
6 encourage you to require companies such as Williams to  
7 provide an accurate, digital GIS file for scientists and  
8 planners to use.

9           As a result, I am unable to overlay the necessary  
10 geologic information on the route. The illustration  
11 provided to the Lancaster newspaper was prepared at an  
12 unknown scale and accuracy, and I'm disappointed in  
13 Williams' lack of transparency in this regard.

14           Given the limitation of not knowing the exact  
15 route of the pipeline in general it is evident the proposed  
16 route goes through a portion of the state with several  
17 geologic hazards which could easily be avoided. The western  
18 portion of Lancaster County is one of the most seismically  
19 active areas in the state. While the magnitudes of  
20 Pennsylvania seismic events are relatively small, why route  
21 a pipeline through one of the very, very few places in the  
22 state which does have activity?

23           For example, see Roger Fayl's 2007 epicenter map  
24 published by the Geologic Survey Map 69. In 2007, a 3.4  
25 magnitude quake occurred near Salunga. It's very likely

1 this is due to movement on the east-west fault described by  
2 Wise and Gannis in the Prospect Quarry. Location of the  
3 proposed pipeline would appear to be between the quarry and  
4 epicenter, one of the very few places in Pennsylvania where  
5 there is known to be seismic activity. The Martical area is  
6 also a seismically active area with a 4.4 event in 1984.  
7 This event was shown to have occurred in a north-northwest  
8 trending fault and an east, northeast axis of compression;  
9 so we have two known fault systems with recent activity and  
10 the pipeline route hits both of them.

11           While seismic activity in Pennsylvania is nowhere  
12 near the magnitude is that of a state such as California,  
13 why, given the complete lack of known epicenters in most of  
14 Southern Pennsylvania, would a company choose to locate a  
15 pipeline where there is activity?

16           In terms of risk management, this is going to  
17 form going from a near zero chance of activity to a finite  
18 risk. if Williams would still like to pursue a Southern  
19 Pennsylvania pipeline, I would suggest they wait for the  
20 National Science Foundation Earthscope and PA Size dataset  
21 to be released next year so they can see actual seismic  
22 activity measured statewide from a network of modern  
23 seismometers.

24           Likewise, they should examine the 2009 Geologic  
25 Survey's seismic reflection line, which roughly parallels

1 the route. This data should be enhanced and analyzed for  
2 evidence of the Wise-Gannis Fault, and likewise, low  
3 altitude magnetic data should be acquired along the area.

4 Additionally, a deep well would be useful in  
5 defining the seismic velocities to process the seismic data.

6 There's a significant sinkhole activity in South  
7 Central Pennsylvania. Regions to the west lack the same  
8 intensity. If you look at Kochanoff and Reese's 2003 map,  
9 published by the Pennsylvania Geologic Survey, Map 68. The  
10 upper formation in particular is very prone to sinkholes.  
11 It appears the pipeline would cross this formation. Anyway,  
12 why set a pipeline over a known geologic hazard when there  
13 are many regions of Southern Pennsylvania with little or no  
14 sinkhole potential?

15 I respectfully request that they permanently  
16 abandon the pipeline plans for Lancaster, and I thank you  
17 for your consideration.

18 (Applause)

19 MS. KERRIGAN: Okay, Erin Ames.

20 MR. AMES: Hello, my name is Erin Ames, and I'm  
21 speaking as a Certified Wildlife Biologist, as an Assistant  
22 Professor of Conservation Biology here at Millersville  
23 University. We welcome you as an alumnus. Welcome back.

24 MR. DANKANICH: Thank you.

25 MR. AMES: I thank you for this opportunity to

1 share my thoughts with you, and the importance of  
2 maintaining the River Hills ecosystem of Lancaster County  
3 which includes Shenk's Ferry Wildflower Preserve and the  
4 Tucquan Glen Nature Preserve.

5           In addition, I would like to make it known that I  
6 support the comments offered by Mike Burson and the speakers  
7 before me. And thus, I'll offer some additional comments,  
8 and why I support an alternate route that would avoid the  
9 River Hills ecosystem.

10           I teach many of my courses out there; mammalogy,  
11 ornithology, conservation biology. It's a great  
12 opportunity; it's a free outdoor lab. With budget cuts in  
13 the education system, it's really nice to have these  
14 facilities nearby. In these areas, we do a lot of hands-on,  
15 applied learning. We also do a lot of service learning. So  
16 not only are students doing in the field, they're collecting  
17 data and that data is being used by other entities for  
18 conservation purposes. So it's a great area to learn.

19           Now while in these areas, specifically the River  
20 Hills ecosystem, and including areas such as Shenk's Ferry  
21 and Tucquan Glen, the students and I discuss the benefits  
22 that this ecosystem has and the services it provides to the  
23 local community. Albeit at a small scale, the Lancaster  
24 River Hills ecosystem provides important ecosystem services;  
25 and ecosystem services are defined as free services provided

1 to the public of Lancaster County by these biological  
2 systems.

3           These services include air quality, improvement  
4 of air quality, the dissipating of the kinetic energy of  
5 storm runoff to lessen the flow of sediment and the  
6 filtering of agricultural pollutants from entering the  
7 Susquehanna River, and thus benefiting the Chesapeake Bay,  
8 which benefits local fisheries and their businesses. The  
9 vegetative communities, the River Hills system also is a  
10 herbicide and pesticide-free habitat, and that free habitat  
11 provides a source habitat for many invertebrates, which are  
12 important pollinators for many of our agricultural  
13 neighbors. It is important for the County of Lancaster  
14 because many of them are ag-based, and they rely on these  
15 free pollinators.

16           Also, the shade provided by these forests provide  
17 cool streams, cool streams increase oxygen levels for  
18 species such as our native brook trout as well as benefit  
19 native trout and brown trout for fishermen and fisherwomen  
20 such as my wife and my family include fisherwomen as well.

21           The Lancaster River Hills ecosystem and the  
22 wetlands within also provide important breeding habitat for  
23 many species of reptiles, amphibians and mammals. Many  
24 tropical species of birds breed in the River Hills and many  
25 more migratory birds follow the Susquehanna River back and

1 forth in the mountains of Pennsylvania and use the River  
2 Hills ecosystem as important stopover habitat during  
3 migration.

4           Based on the Pennsylvania Game Commission and the  
5 Pennsylvania Boat Commission web pages, the geographic  
6 ranges of the following state-listed species overlap the  
7 River Hills ecosystem. These species include the black  
8 crowned night heron, peregrine falcons, osprey, rough green  
9 snakes and the eastern redbelly turtle. Most importantly,  
10 the federally listed species, bog turtle, which is under the  
11 Endangered Species Act, its geographic range also overlaps  
12 this area. So that needs to be considered.

13           A pipeline that intersects the River Hills  
14 ecosystem will inevitably impact these wildlife species;  
15 mainly in the form of fragmentation. And fragmentation,  
16 what it does, it breaks up habitat for these areas and makes  
17 these species more susceptible to predation, disease,  
18 parasites and because these pipelines are sprayed with  
19 herbicides, fragmentation will not disappear over time.

20           These areas are enjoyed by thousands of visitors,  
21 local families, sportsmen, sportswomen, fishermen,  
22 fisherwomen, students from pre-K to postgraduate. We ask  
23 you to consider this when looking at this pipeline project.  
24 Thank you so much for your time.

25           MS. KERRIGAN: Thank you.

1 (Applause)

2 MS. KERRIGAN: Okay, our next four speakers to  
3 come down to be on deck are: Bob Kuntz, Dick Minnich, Tim  
4 Spiese and Nancy Jeffrey Spiese.

5 The first person to speak will be Bob Kuntz.

6 MR. KUNTZ: Good evening. I'm very pleased that  
7 I could be in front of you guys and make some comments.

8 I represent the Donegal Chapter of Travel Limited  
9 and our 750 members that we have here in the County. Our  
10 sole purpose is to protect and enhance our cold water  
11 resources that we have here in Lancaster County. The  
12 Atlantic Sunrise Project is depicted on maps to cross some  
13 of Lancaster County's most important trout streams.

14 Little Chicas Creek is an approved trout water;  
15 Climbers Run, which has native brown and brook trout in it,  
16 we just recently spent \$80,000 down there doing instream  
17 improvement projects where the proposed pipeline will be  
18 going across. Tucquan Glen is another wild trout stream,  
19 and Fishing Creek is designated as high value, high quality  
20 by the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission.

21 Erosion and sedimentation streaming from pipeline  
22 development can greatly impact the high quality trout  
23 habitat as well as fertilized eggs within the system. We're  
24 also concerned about the proper water flow of redds, thus  
25 affecting the year's class of juvenile trout fry.

1           Also, removal of vegetation along the riparian  
2 corridor where stream crossings might happen could also  
3 impact negatively with thermal pollution because of the  
4 elimination of the shade.

5           In 2011, in Pine Creek up in Tioga County, severe  
6 turbidity resulted from the improper vegetation clearing  
7 from the El Paso pipeline in Potter County, and that's  
8 caused a major siltation problem.

9           So crossing over our highest quality streams  
10 should be avoided at all cost. Those that can't be avoided  
11 should employ vigorous construction and post-construction  
12 erosion and sediment control practices. Donegal TU should  
13 be among the groups consulted in the mitigation process, as  
14 we've already been involved with the extension project from  
15 Buck, Pennsylvania to Cecil County by Perennial  
16 Environmental Services in Houston and the Army Corps of  
17 Engineers.

18           Thank you for your time.

19           (Applause)

20           MS. KERRIGAN: Our next speaker is Dick Minnich.

21           MR. MINNICH: Thank you. Good evening. My name  
22 is spelled M i n n i c h, and I am the Chairman of the Board  
23 of Lancaster County Conservancy. I, too, of course agree  
24 with the comments made earlier by Mike Burson, our CEO.

25           We realize that the new primary route of the

1 pipeline avoids some of our natural preserves in the River  
2 Hills, but we also realize that it could very well be the  
3 alternate.

4           One of our volunteers, the land stewards, Dr.  
5 John R. Ambler, is a biology professor retired from  
6 Millersville University. Dr. Ambler was unable to attend  
7 this meeting but did write a short paper on the Protection  
8 of Exceptional Assemblage of Natural Plants that I would  
9 like to read:

10           I'm a biologist and one of the volunteer land  
11 stewards for Tucquan Glen Nature Preserve. I  
12 have been working there since 1998 to protect the  
13 native plants and improve the quality of visitor  
14 experience by maintaining trails and removing  
15 invasive plants. The River Hills Creek Valley --  
16 it's called Glens -- and surrounding terrain are  
17 special areas for native plants and animals.  
18 They have rich soils, a mild climate and a  
19 diverse habitat favoring exceptional assemblage  
20 of natural plants.

21 I have examined records of plant specimens in the  
22 North Museum and Millersville University  
23 herbaria, the places where botanists keep  
24 specimens for future study. In the Lancaster  
25 County hills east of the Susquehanna River, at

1           least 700 different native plants have been  
2           found; one-third of the native plants in all of  
3           Pennsylvania. There are records of many rare  
4           plants in this area, including many Pennsylvania  
5           species of special concern, with the following  
6           Pennsylvania Biological Society ranking: 31  
7           endangered, 9 rare, 18 threatened plants, 3  
8           plants vulnerable to exploitation, 6 plants  
9           rarity status under evaluation, and 5 extirpated  
10          plants. Also, there are 30 plants with special  
11          populations in the River Hills area. The  
12          serpentine areas in the southern part of the  
13          county also have additional rare plants.  
14          Environmental review of the development of the  
15          project by the Pennsylvania Department of Natural  
16          Resources, DCNR, is valuable in helping protect  
17          known locations of rare plants; however, most  
18          locations of rare plants, due to inadequate  
19          surveys and locations on private property, are  
20          not reported by DCNR.  
21          Noninvasive plants are serious concerns for  
22          natural areas. Invasive plants need to be  
23          minimized to protective native plant populations  
24          in areas to maintain great scenic valley. The  
25          power line rights of way contain major

1 concentrations of invasive plants such as  
2 Japanese Stiltgrass, and so forth.

3 Most of the forested land in Lancaster County has  
4 been converted to agriculture and developments.

5 the remaining 15 percent needs to be protected as  
6 much as possible especially in the fine nature

7 preserves of the River Hills. Running a pipeline  
8 through these areas is highly undesirable.

9 All in all, the pipeline should not be put  
10 through the Hills directly east of the

11 Susquehanna River in Lancaster County; a great  
12 amount of effort and financial resources by

13 individuals, by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,  
14 have gone to protecting portions of the River

15 Hills from development.

16 I urge you also to help protect these areas.

17 Thank you.

18 MS. KERRIGAN: Thank you.

19 (Applause)

20 MR. SPIESE: My name is Tim Spiese, and I'd like  
21 to thank you for the opportunity to speak tonight. I think

22 I am the first person that's speaking without everything  
23 written down, so here we go.

24 I'd like to make a couple points; and I'm going  
25 to stay within my three minutes. The first one being, at

1 the open house I believe in Lebanon that I attended, I was  
2 speaking with Mario Decoco, and I brought up the issue that  
3 on Williams' website they still have as a possibility the  
4 existing Transco rights-of-way that exist now. They also  
5 have it as a possibility to do nothing. Those are both  
6 still on their website.

7           And so I asked Mario, I said: Why are you not  
8 doing an environmental impact study on that existing right-  
9 of-way corridor? And after talking with him he said, and  
10 I'm going to paraphrase because I have a full-time job and I  
11 can't remember all this stuff -- but he said something to  
12 the effect of, "We may have to do that."

13           So I went over and talked to Bart Jensen, with  
14 the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, and after talking  
15 to him he said, and I quote because I do remember this word-  
16 for-word: "Yes, they will have to do that." Those were is  
17 words. "Yes, they will have to do that."

18           Now what I'm asking is, was he speaking out of  
19 turn? If not, if that is a correct statement for him to  
20 have made, when would the study begin? Because right now, I  
21 don't trust -- right now Williams is saying 'It's too much  
22 of an environmental impact. It's too much of an economic  
23 impact,' whatever. Until I see the proof, I would request  
24 that they would be required to do the same study there that  
25 they are doing through the proposed pipeline route now. I

1 think that's required of them, if I'm reading between the  
2 lines with the law and following existing infrastructure;  
3 and rights-of-way. If I'm wrong, I apologize, but that's my  
4 understanding. So I would request that they do that.

5           Secondly, also I know the FERC has been  
6 criticized recently with a circuit court ruling that you're  
7 not doing enough. I know we're here to talk about a  
8 pipeline; but what I would like for everyone to consider,  
9 including you is: Upstream and downstream of that pipeline.  
10 Particularly tonight I'd like to talk about upstream of that  
11 pipeline.

12           Recently the EPA basically said "We can't keep  
13 up. We haven't been able to keep up with the fracturing,  
14 hydraulic fracturing and the natural gas industry in  
15 Pennsylvania. We can't keep up; we don't even know it's  
16 going on."

17           There are, whether people want to accept it or  
18 not, there are people that are getting sick; there are  
19 people that, their water is compromised. WJL recently  
20 reported that there are now 23 counties in Pennsylvania  
21 whose water sources have been compromised by hydraulic  
22 fracturing of natural gas in the Marcellus Shale region.  
23 This is something you must consider when approving this  
24 pipeline. The impacts of what's going on upstream. I know  
25 you don't regulate that, but you must consider that with

1 this project.

2           The last thing I'd like to mention is, one very  
3 specific concern, I've been hearing a lot about Williams,  
4 we'll do a hydrostatic test of the pipeline. I looked on  
5 their website and they say 'we do hydrostatic or an air  
6 test.' I'm in the construction business, so I understand a  
7 lot about both of these. I did the calculations for a  
8 hydrostatic test, a one mile section of 42 pipeline  
9 containing 1.1 million gallons of water. I know they'll be  
10 allowed to get that from the river, someone will give them  
11 permission to pump that. How will they discharge that water  
12 when they're done doing a hydrostatic test in the correct,  
13 proper manner, given that the Susquehanna River, we're  
14 trying to keep it from dying, and we're trying to bring the  
15 Chesapeake Bay back.

16           How are they going to discharge 1.1 million  
17 gallons of water from one mile of pipeline after they  
18 conduct their hydrostatic test? That's something to  
19 consider also.

20           Thank you very much.

21           (Applause)

22           MS. KERRIGAN: Nancy Jeffries, please.

23           DR. JEFFRIES: Thank you very much for this  
24 opportunity. I'm Dr. Nancy Jeffries, I'm a family doctor  
25 here in Lancaster County since 1988. I've spent my career

1 taking care of the health and well being of Lancastrians,  
2 including delivering 1200 babies, adding to the population  
3 here in Lancaster.

4           There's an interesting thing in Lancaster where  
5 the families go on for generations, and you're not  
6 considered a local unless your fourth, fifth, sixth  
7 generation Lancaster. And so there's a lot of pride in  
8 Lancaster and being a Lancastrian, and I feel very honored  
9 to have been accepted into this community.

10           My husband and I moved from Ephrata to Conestoga,  
11 and we had an environmental study done prior to moving; a  
12 Phase One environmental assessment report, because we were  
13 concerned about what we were getting into. This study  
14 showed that Conestoga was on the Martic Fault, that there  
15 was severe fracturing and cracking consistent with seismic  
16 activity, the soil was very acidic and that any  
17 infrastructure would need to be specially treated. It also  
18 showed Conestoga limestone as part of the geology, which was  
19 very susceptible to sink holes.

20           I have some papers here. I have one -- you can't  
21 see it real well, but it shows the seismic activity, and  
22 it's all right around where the pipeline would be. This is  
23 where it shows where the sinkholes are, and it shows  
24 extensive sink hole -- and I can give these copies to you.

25           It also stated that the boulder field starts

1 around 30 inches under the topsoil. I questioned at the  
2 Williams meeting whether or not there would be any  
3 demolition, and I was told no. And I said "Well, if the  
4 boulders start 30 inches below and you have a 42 inch  
5 pipeline, what are you going to do with the boulders?" And  
6 I was referred to someone else who referred me to someone  
7 else, and I never did an get an answer to my question. But  
8 the entire geology, it's 30 inches of topsoil and then there  
9 are boulders that are showing fracturing and cracking from  
10 extensive seismic activity.

11 This concerns me again. As a physician, I'm also  
12 concerned with the Conestoga Volunteer Fire Company and  
13 their disaster management, as to how they would be equipped.  
14 I think it's unrealistic to expect a volunteer fire company  
15 to be equipped to deal with an environmental disaster. And  
16 again, as a family physician, I just have sincere concerns  
17 about the air, water quality and the quality of the pipe.  
18 So thank you.

19 (Applause)

20 MS. KERRIGAN: Thank you.

21 Our next four speakers are Mark Clauderbuch,  
22 Heidi Wheaton, Chief Carlos de Cuervo, and Laura Finberg.

23 MR. CLAUDERBUCH: Good evening. My name is Mark  
24 Clauderbuch, I live in Martic Township in Southern Lancaster  
25 County, and I'm a founding member of the community group

1 called Martic Soul, and also a landowner directly affected  
2 by one of the proposed routes through my township.

3           Sorry it took a while to make it up here. You  
4 wouldn't believe the drive in that 42 inch circle.

5           (Laughter)

6           My comment is a straightforward one: I simply  
7 want to go on record noting the widespread, passionate and  
8 still swelling opposition that this proposed project has  
9 sparked across our local communities. I understand that the  
10 purpose of this scoping hearing is to help FERC identify the  
11 criteria to be used in its environmental impact statement.  
12 This includes any issue that is quote, 'historic, cultural,  
13 economic, social or health-related.' But where is the  
14 category that reads, 'the will of the local community'?

15           In our township, and no doubt in many others as  
16 well, the great majority of directly affected landowners  
17 emphatically oppose PF14-8. But where does this opposition  
18 fall within your rubric? The fact that the will of the  
19 local community is difficult to measure with scientific  
20 precision does not mean that it should be ignored altogether  
21 in your considerations. Bog turtles and Indiana bats are  
22 also elusive, but you're still spending quality time looking  
23 for them.

24           Local community opposition against this project  
25 is as real as those turtles and bats. Why else would

1 thousands of us here in Lancaster County be spending our  
2 evenings, our weekends, our work breaks and sleepless nights  
3 organizing, carting our bleary-eyed children around with us  
4 to township meetings and scoping hearing like this one until  
5 10 o'clock at night, calling our government officials,  
6 writing letters to you all at FERC, and desperately trying  
7 to turn ourselves into experts on issues we'd rather not be  
8 spending our time on.

9           In the five short months since survey crews began  
10 knocking on our doors, community opposition to this project  
11 has grown broad, deep, increasingly well-informed and very  
12 real.

13           Here's one final indicator to add to your files:  
14 Several communities in Lancaster County are right now  
15 drafting local ordinances challenging the right of a private  
16 corporation and of the federal government itself to force a  
17 project onto our land against our will that we, the local  
18 community, regard as an unequivocal harm. This is no small  
19 feat, considering that each of these community-based  
20 ordinance efforts represents thousands of combined hours  
21 stolen from the lives of local residents who just want this  
22 project to go away.

23           Tonight, we in Martic and Conestoga and every  
24 other township along this proposed line are asking you to  
25 undertake a formal accounting of the will of the local

1 communities who are most directly affected by this project.  
2 If this category receives the weight it deserves, PF14-8  
3 doesn't have a prayer, and we can get our lives back. Thank  
4 you.

5 (Applause)

6 MS. KERRIGAN: Heidi Wheaton.

7 MS. WHEATON: Good evening. My last name is  
8 spelled W h e e a t o n. I am speaking as a member of the  
9 Land Protection Committee for the Lancaster County  
10 Conservancy. My qualifications include a bachelors in  
11 chemical engineering and a masters in environmental  
12 engineering, in addition to over 15 years' experience in the  
13 propane industry.

14 I support the comments offered by Mike Burson,  
15 CEO of the Lancaster County Conservancy, and offer the  
16 following additional comments:

17 I have several major safety, environmental  
18 concerns about the proposed Williams gas transmission  
19 pipeline. First, this pipeline is designed as a 42-inch  
20 diameter and top rated 1500 psi, or pounds per square inch  
21 which is the largest size and greatest pipeline operating  
22 pressure in the United States for a pipeline.

23 By comparison, a propane tank is designed to  
24 operate at 250 pounds per square inch, which is only 17  
25 percent the pressure of this transmission operating

1 pressure. A 42 inch pipeline can transport over 8,000 mcf,  
2 which is a million cubic feet, of natural gas per day. In  
3 contrast, according to the U.S. Energy Information  
4 Administration, data for 2013, Pennsylvania consumers use an  
5 average of 2,516 mcf per day, which is only 30 percent of  
6 the entire proposed pipeline estimated capacity.

7           According to the Pipeline Emergencies document,  
8 developed jointly by the National Association of State Fire  
9 Marshals and the U.S. Department of Transportation's  
10 Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, the  
11 natural gas transported in transmission pipelines such as  
12 the proposed Atlantic Sunrise pipeline, is typically not  
13 odorized. That's in contrast to most gases that are  
14 odorized, such as propane and natural gas for local  
15 distribution systems.

16           If a leak were ever to develop, a bystander would  
17 not be able to smell the natural gas and would not be warned  
18 of an impending fire danger. According to the same document  
19 called Pipeline Emergencies, the single greatest cause of  
20 gas transmission pipeline accidents is corrosion from both  
21 internal or external sections of the pipe. My question is,  
22 what specific programs has Williams used to prevent all  
23 sources of corrosion?

24           In addition, some existing pipelines have  
25 transported a number of different chemicals over the years,

1 depending on market conditions. Chlorine gas, which is  
2 highly toxic, is liberally transported in major U.S.  
3 pipelines. The proposed 42-inch pipeline requires a 50-foot  
4 permanent easement in addition to a temporary construction  
5 easement. The public preserves which would be impacted by  
6 the proposed pipeline construction include Southern  
7 Lancaster County include Shenk's Ferry and the Tucquan Glen  
8 Preserve, are some of the last remaining forested lands in  
9 Lancaster County.

10 And I will wrap this up.

11 If this pipeline were to be constructed in these  
12 areas, the forestland would be extremely negatively impacted  
13 from the clear-cutting of all trees and other vegetation in  
14 the construction maintenance of the pipeline. Further,  
15 regular helicopter overflights of pipeline easements is  
16 required and will also negatively impact the peaceful  
17 serenity of these lands. Thank you for the opportunity to  
18 speak.

19 (Applause)

20 CHIEF de CUERVO: Thank you for welcoming me  
21 today to speak, and being given this opportunity. My name  
22 is Carlos de Cuervo, I am the Principal Chief of the Moloko  
23 Cotayo Indian Nation and Vice-President of the American  
24 Indian Movement of Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

25 My message to you today is simple: Stop

1 destroying Mother Earth. We do not need it.

2 (Applause)

3 The people here do not want this; neither do we.

4 As I said back there waiting to speak, a few of the people  
5 here came up to me and told me how Native American artifacts  
6 have been found on their land. Meaning, this is sacred  
7 land. Don't mess with sacred land; we will not have it.

8 This is not your land that they're hitting; it's  
9 our land and we don't want it, we're sick of it. The  
10 American Indian Movement since 1968 has been known as an  
11 advocacy organization that have fought against anyone with  
12 the idea and the project to destroy land. And here today I  
13 make you a promise; if this project continues, the American  
14 Indian movement will take land, we will fight, we will go up  
15 against anyone who tries to destroy our land. We will  
16 occupy. You will not do this project. You're going to have  
17 to run your bulldozers right through us. But we will not  
18 give up Mother Earth without a fight.

19 (Applause)

20 MS. FINBERG: Good evening. My name is Laura  
21 Finberg. It's very difficult for me to speak in public, but  
22 I will do it because I believe what I have to say is  
23 important. I live in Lakewood Estates, which is a small  
24 development off Radhill Road in Martic Township.

25 Our development has two exits, both of which

1 would be crossed by this pipeline, effectively sealing off  
2 over 150 families. We would have no access to get out, and  
3 emergency personnel would have no way to get in.

4           Due to the topography, the area and the high  
5 incidence of seismic activity, I believe this is a terrible  
6 location for this pipeline. The southern end of Lancaster  
7 County is a national treasure and should be preserved. The  
8 Susquehanna River is one of the three oldest rivers in the  
9 world, and one of the most endangered. Our farms are among  
10 the most beautiful and productive in the world. And I being  
11 you to keep this pipeline from impacting the southern end of  
12 Lancaster County, our woods, our river, our homes, and the  
13 beautiful Amish farms that by the way are the cornerstone of  
14 a \$2.5 billion industry. Thank you.

15           (Applause)

16           MS. KERRIGAN: Our next four speakers are Elaine  
17 Esch, Dr. Tim Trussel, Mindy Roye, and Craig Lehman.

18           MS. ESCH: Good evening. I'm Elaine Esch, and my  
19 last name is spelled E s c h.

20           First of all, I'd like to state that I'm in  
21 agreement with everyone who spoke this evening in opposition  
22 to this pipeline. I would also like to make the distinction  
23 tonight between the entire Atlantic Sunrise Expansion  
24 Project and the Central Penn South pipeline. Central Penn  
25 South is just one portion of the Atlantic Sunrise Project,

1 and the part that I particularly oppose.

2 I'm trying to decide whether to read this or just  
3 speak, but I had submitted these written comments to FERC  
4 directly so you will have a record of them; so I believe  
5 I'll just speak a little more loosely.

6 On Williams' website I found this map that shows  
7 the constrained area that they wish to address, and I hope  
8 that you all, as a crowd are familiar with this. The  
9 Transco pipelines both go through Pennsylvania already, and  
10 they connect in New Jersey. And what I would like to  
11 address in my comments tonight is that there is another way,  
12 rather than having 177 miles of greenfield pipeline through  
13 Pennsylvania.

14 We do not need this, Williams does not need this,  
15 frankly. If you look closely at this map, it shows the  
16 bottleneck that they say they wish to address; and indeed,  
17 if you look at the different stations, they go down from  
18 five pipelines in some stations down to as small as one  
19 pipeline between stations 505 and 210.

20 I would like to suggest that instead of  
21 greenfield pipeline, Williams would try to do the equivalent  
22 of building more lanes on an existing highway and add  
23 capacity only between the stations that lack capacity,  
24 rather than destroying over 2700 acres of land that has  
25 never had an easement or never had a pipeline through it. I

1 feel like it is totally unnecessary.

2           This is a sensible solution; it is a way that  
3 Williams could get the capacity that they say they desire;  
4 it is also a way that the Northeast markets of the United  
5 States would have access to the natural gas. This past year  
6 in Boston we had crisis-level shortages of natural gas. The  
7 pipeline that they're currently proposing to cut down  
8 through Central Pennsylvania would completely circumvent  
9 these markets so that gas would not even be going out to the  
10 Eastern Seaboard.

11           I'd also like to suggest, and it's documented,  
12 that the key purpose of this pipeline as it exists, this  
13 proposal, is to transport a huge amount of gas to the Cove  
14 Point export facility in Maryland. They have been hesitant  
15 to comment on this at the open houses and so forth, but if  
16 you look on the website at some of the PowerPoints that they  
17 have for their investors, you'll clearly see that when they  
18 list key delivery points, Cove Point is number one.

19           (Applause)

20           And on the maps that they give, which I will also  
21 submit with my comments, access to Cove Point pipeline is  
22 prominently listed as one of the best features of this  
23 project.

24           Perhaps if we're only looking at the profits of  
25 one company this makes sense; certainly they can make more

1 money with 20-year contracts to India and Japan than they  
2 can make just transporting gas to the Eastern Seaboard.

3 (Applause)

4 But if you look at the bigger picture and the  
5 cost that that has to our community and to Pennsylvania as a  
6 whole, I would like to suggest that this does to deserve  
7 your approval and it does not deserve eminent domain, which  
8 would rest on our shoulders.

9 So in conclusion, I ask FERC to deny the portion  
10 of the Atlantic Sunrise program called the Central Penn  
11 South pipeline. It does not appear to provide benefit to  
12 the landowners of PA, nor the markets of the Northeast, and  
13 to not qualify for eminent domain. There are other options  
14 available to Williams, and they should utilize existing  
15 easements to achieve their goals rather than add greenfield  
16 pipeline.

17 Thank you.

18 (Applause)

19 DR. TRUSSEL: My name is Dr. Tim Trussel, I'm a  
20 Professor of Archaeology at Millersville University. I've  
21 worked as a professional archaeologist for 25 years and have  
22 spent the last ten years as a professor at Millersville,  
23 excavating and studying sites in Lancaster County.

24 It is my considered opinion that if this pipeline  
25 is built anywhere within Manor, Conestoga or Martic

1 Townships, the resulting destruction of archaeological sites  
2 and Native American burials will be a public relations  
3 disaster for Williams and FERC.

4 (Applause)

5 Conestoga, Manor and Martic Townships contained  
6 the highest population and density of Native American  
7 settlement anywhere in the entire State of Pennsylvania.  
8 The largest individual villages in all Pennsylvania  
9 prehistory were the palisaded settlements along the  
10 Susquehanna River.

11 To put it very clearly, this area is  
12 Pennsylvania's Valley of the Pharaohs. This is our Machu  
13 Picchu. There is literally nowhere else in the entire state  
14 that contains a greater concentration of archaeological  
15 sites, features, artifacts or human burials. The proposed  
16 pipeline route runs directly through or adjacent to seven  
17 major archaeological sites that are already on the National  
18 Register.

19 In addition, there were literally hundreds of  
20 smaller settlements and villages spread throughout these  
21 townships. We find archaeological materials in virtually  
22 every farmer's field, from Route 30 in the north to Silver  
23 Spring Road at the end of your project. What this means is  
24 that you cannot simply move the proposed route a few hundred  
25 feet to avoid a site.

1                   Now you may believe that you are doing  
2 archaeological survey and therefore you can locate these  
3 sites and burials ahead of time. Unfortunately, this is not  
4 at all true. Though URS is an outstanding company, the  
5 survey methodology they are being forced to use on this  
6 project calls for a single, little one-by-one shovel test  
7 pit every 50 feet along the route. If the area of potential  
8 effect is just 10 feet on either side of that, what that  
9 means is that only one of every 10,000 feet of soil to be  
10 disturbed is being tested archaeologically.

11                   The likelihood of a 1/10,000 sample finding  
12 something as small as a grave is infinitesimal. But once  
13 the bulldozers run, I guarantee you will find those burials,  
14 and when skulls and femurs are being kicked up by your  
15 equipment, there will be a firestorm of public outrage.

16                   (Applause)

17                   As of today, you cannot claim ignorance of the  
18 probability of destroying cultural resources through this  
19 project. Professional archaeologists and Native American  
20 rights groups who are already being contacted, will make  
21 certain that any such destruction of archaeological  
22 resources or human burials will be national news; and it  
23 will not be the type of news that either Williams or FERC  
24 will welcome.

25                   (Applause)

1           I sincerely hope, frankly, that it doesn't come  
2 to that, and that you consider an alternate route that does  
3 not run straight through the single densest, most important  
4 archaeological district anywhere in the entire State of  
5 Pennsylvania. Thank you.

6           (Applause)

7           MS. ROYE: My name is Mindy Roye. My last name  
8 is spelled R o y e. I have been a resident of West Penfield  
9 Township for 30 years. I also lived in Marticville, which  
10 is Martic Township. 1984 I married my husband, from  
11 Columbia; his family has ancestors of Native American  
12 Indians, possibly Susquehannock. According to her stories  
13 as she was a child, from her parents, a lot of the Indians  
14 that lived along the Susquehanna River come up to the area  
15 of Indianhead Road, Fairview, Kinderhook and Armdahl Pike,  
16 did the ore mines.

17           So as you can see through the generations of the  
18 Native American Indians, they created our underground  
19 natural springs that is in our area. I also would like to  
20 say that after the Native Americans lost their land, William  
21 Penn, one of our Founding Fathers, had seven sons, each son  
22 had 100-acre parcel lots in Lancaster County. Our property  
23 -- yes, it is a mobile home park and it only has eight  
24 residents. We are sitting on one of those 100-acre lots  
25 that William Penn's, one of his sons had.

1           I would like to say, ask if there is any cause of  
2 any illness, contaminations and/or explosions, who receives  
3 the monetary moneys if this happens, if this pipeline is put  
4 through. It does not benefit anybody because it is not used  
5 as a utility.

6           I say leave our land alone.

7           (Applause)

8           MR. LEHMAN: Good evening. My name is Craig  
9 Lehman [spelling].

10           Thank you for the opportunity to share my  
11 thoughts on the proposed Atlantic Sunrise Project. I  
12 respectfully request that you do not issue a Certificate of  
13 Public Convenience and Necessity; that includes the Central  
14 Penn South portion of the Atlantic Sunrise Project, and  
15 instead substitute the Transco Looping CPL South  
16 Alternative.

17           Since the Transco pipeline already has  
18 connectivity to the main line near Station 195 in  
19 Southeastern Pennsylvania, this approach would result in an  
20 expansion and upgrade of the existing Transco pipeline and  
21 eliminate the currently proposed greenfield pipeline segment  
22 through Columbia, Lancaster, Levin and Northumberland and  
23 Schuylkill Counties.

24           I recommend this expanded approach to the  
25 proposed pipeline primarily because there is existing

1 connectivity, but also because it is consistent with  
2 Lancaster County's targeted approaches toward development  
3 and growth, farmland preservation, and transportation. I  
4 offer three examples of how our community is working to  
5 maximize the use of existing infrastructure and resources.

6           First, Lancaster County and municipalities have  
7 established urban and village growth areas. These were  
8 established as places where the community wants to target  
9 development and growth. The idea is to keep our older  
10 communities healthy and desirable places to live, while  
11 reducing development and growth pressures on agricultural,  
12 natural and rural lands.

13           As a result, Lancaster County has continued to  
14 benefit from economic growth while maintaining its small  
15 county feel and reputation. Second, we have made a huge  
16 investment in farmland preservation as a targeted way to  
17 ensure the sustainability of our agriculture industry. As a  
18 result, Lancaster County is number one in the nation, with  
19 more than 100,000 acres preserved.

20           While more work needs to be done, we are on our  
21 way to ensuring that agriculture remains vital well into the  
22 future.

23           Third, limited transportation funding, even with  
24 the recent addition of new state dollars, has meant that the  
25 county has had to be strategic on how transportation

1 resources are utilized. Instead of funding large-scale  
2 capacity adding project, resources have been targeted  
3 towards projects that improve the efficiency and  
4 effectiveness of our existing transportation system.

5           One effort currently underway is the multi-  
6 municipal corridor signalization project to help improve  
7 traffic flow and reduce congestion in selected high volume  
8 corridors in Lancaster County.

9           As you can see, all of these efforts are targeted  
10 and all focus on maximizing the use of existing  
11 infrastructure and resources. I personally believe the same  
12 approach should be employed as it relates to the proposed  
13 Atlantic Sunrise Project.

14           Finally, I respectfully remind FERC that we are  
15 in the midst of a natural gas gold rush. As with past gold  
16 rushes, there are benefits like jobs; and in this case,  
17 potentially reduced natural gas prices for some consumers.  
18 With all gold rushes, there are also corporate profits, and  
19 in some cases motivated by greed and in some instances  
20 blinded by hubris.

21           However, with virtually every gold rush, there is  
22 a cost, there is a future cost. Many times those costs show  
23 up in unintended consequences; they may be environmental,  
24 they may be societal, they may even be economic, as the rush  
25 inevitably goes from boom to bust.

1           With these things in mind, I strongly encourage  
2 FERC to take a conservative approach to all new greenfield  
3 capacity adding projects, especially when connectivity  
4 already exists.

5           Thank you for the opportunity to share my  
6 thoughts on the proposed Atlantic Sunrise Project. I again  
7 respectfully request that you do not issue a Certificate of  
8 Public Convenience and Necessity that includes the Central  
9 Penn South portion of the proposed Atlantic Sunrise Project  
10 and instead substitute the Transco Looping CPL South  
11 Alternative, to eliminate the currently proposed greenfield  
12 pipeline segment through Columbia, Lancaster, Levin and  
13 Northumberland and Schuylkill Counties. Thank you.

14           (Applause)

15           MS. KERRIGAN: Our next group of four speakers  
16 is: Linda Pyle, James Worth, Bonnie Stoeckl and Daniel  
17 Forey.

18           MS. PYLE: Hi. Thank you for giving me this  
19 chance to talk tonight. My name is Linda Pyle and I'm not  
20 really a speaker, but I'm very concerned about this  
21 pipeline. It's crossing the road and going to include all  
22 the land on our farm; and I have some major issues.

23           One of them is safety. Like I was looking up  
24 Williams' record, and I know the gentleman there was saying  
25 that he checks into the safety; but they've had a lot of

1 accidents, and my question is like if -- heaven forbid --  
2 that if the pipeline were on the alternate route would go  
3 through and there would be an explosion, it would be close  
4 to our barn and our outbuildings, even our house, and we're  
5 at the edge of a residential area. Who is held responsible  
6 if things are damaged or you lose your home?

7           And my other question, too, about safety is: I  
8 heard like the pipeline can go from 1 to 5, and they have  
9 chosen, with this huge 42-inch pipe, to use number 2. Well,  
10 if you're going in a residential area, why wouldn't you go  
11 to the highest to protect it from leaks, corrosion and  
12 things like that. Why go with No. 2? because the lowest  
13 would be 1, so at least we're getting 2, but I think we  
14 should have 5.

15           And the other thing that concerns me, and I don't  
16 know -- maybe the federal people should come up with this:  
17 I've been keeping track of this thing ever since it started,  
18 and I've been writing letters to FERC. How come, if there's  
19 a leak, a municipality is notified, and they're told:  
20 "There's a leak in your water." But we, that have  
21 independent wells, they don't have to notify us or tell us  
22 there's a leak.

23           (Appause)

24           Once your water is contaminated, there's nothing  
25 you can do. You've lost that water, and water is a very

1 rare commodity. And that worries me. The safety part  
2 worries me, but the water worries me even more.

3           So your committee should look into or make  
4 Williams notify people that have independent wells, because  
5 we have a right to know, but it seem like they don't want to  
6 tell us anything. And that's all I have to say. Thank you  
7 for letting me speak.

8           (Applause)

9           MS. KERRIGAN: Thank you.

10           MR. WORTH: Thank you for giving me this  
11 opportunity to speak. I guess I'm kind of self-centered or  
12 whatever, I guess I'm talking to myself. It's pertaining to  
13 myself, but all these people in this room also.

14           I lived, I grew up in Washington Borough and  
15 lived most of my life in West Hempfield Township. My house  
16 was built before the Civil War. You'll hear from Mr. Forey,  
17 his house is -- his whole property is I think four  
18 generations of people.

19           Now the roadway, that's my biggest concern. I  
20 mean, the pipeline -- but the roadway to build the pipeline.  
21 My road is Prospect. It's the north and south corridor that  
22 they will use to build this pipeline. It is not designed  
23 for the traffic it has now. And my brother-in-laws, both  
24 are up in Lycoming and Tioga County where they already did  
25 fracking, and they destroy the roads. I mean, if you don't

1 have a four wheel drive up there, you're just shaking your  
2 car apart because they don't -- they patch the roads; they  
3 don't repair them. They don't make new ones, I should say.

4           But the people in Martic and all -- Manor  
5 Township, all these roads are country roads. They don't go  
6 straight as an arrow. There's turns, there's dangerous  
7 rights, left. There's blind intersections, all that stuff.  
8 It's going to have people in accidents, it's going to have  
9 vehicles into homes -- I, myself live 9 inches off the  
10 roadway, and I'm argument with the State trying to move my  
11 house. My house was built, like I said, before the Civil  
12 War, and if anybody goes off the road, they'll go straight  
13 through my house.

14           So I'm in agreement with all these people; this  
15 land is rural and is not made to handle the pipeline, the  
16 traffic, or anything that it's involved with. Thank you  
17 very much.

18           (Applause)

19           MS. KERRIGAN: Bonnie

20           MS. STOECKL: My name is Bonnie Stoeckl, that's  
21 S t o e c k l. I've been a lifelong resident of Martic  
22 Township, and I'd like to remind the folks at FERC that this  
23 permit request you're considering has been filed by Williams  
24 Partners, the company with the worst safety and violation  
25 record in the industry, for pipeline of unprecedented size

1 and capacity to cross the Martic Fault, which is a source of  
2 regular seismic activity on the magnitude of 4.5 to 5.5 on  
3 the Richter Scale.

4           And another personal concern is, I live in the  
5 community of Pequea, a town of 60 families. We all pull our  
6 water from the same surface spring, and your original  
7 proposed pipeline would pass a quarter of a mile upstream of  
8 our only sustainable water source; and I wonder what  
9 protection Williams can offer us as a community.

10           Also, I wonder, is it true that Williams will not  
11 be using double-wall piping? It's my understanding that the  
12 purpose of double-wall piping is to contain leaks, to  
13 monitor for leaks, and to prevent corrosion of joints; yet  
14 apparently they don't feel it's necessary to use that.

15           And lastly, I'd like to know if the steel they  
16 plan to use for this proposed pipeline is American-made or  
17 Korean or Chinese. Thank you.

18           (Applause)

19           MS. KERRIGAN: Thank you.

20           MR. FOREY: Thank you for the opportunity of  
21 being able to speak this evening. I, too, am a graduate of  
22 Millersville, and if we wouldn't have preserved it, you  
23 wouldn't have had a chance.

24           (Laughter)

25           I am the senior partner in Forey Farms

1 Partnership, a 348 acre agricultural, preserved farm. Part  
2 of which has been in my family for over 150 years. I am Mr.  
3 Worth's neighbor.

4 We have Indian arrowheads in West Hempfield  
5 Township, so the game must have been plentiful at that time  
6 -- for my friend who spoke earlier. We also have something  
7 called limonite cubes, which are cubic pieces of rock found  
8 primarily only on our farm, which is considered the best  
9 place to find them in the United States.

10 I only received my latest map on Friday from  
11 Williams. Seems they were going to stop in the middle of  
12 one of my fields. Being a preserved farm, we are not  
13 allowed any other business except farming. My insurance  
14 company and underwriter, contrary to Williams' comments,  
15 consider this pipeline a business; with over one mile of  
16 proposed pipe, we consider it a danger. No one would allow  
17 us to put 352 1,000 gallon propane tanks in line; they only  
18 have a 250-pound pressure.

19 We have no place to expand our farming operation  
20 because they are taking the only level land we have on the  
21 entire 348 acres. Also, one of your proposed routes goes  
22 through our springs. We have no wells there, we have three  
23 homes, and we have two houses -- housing swine. No wells.

24 What are we going to do? We certainly thank you  
25 for this opportunity to speak to you, and please remember

1 this is Lancaster County, the home of the best un-irrigated  
2 soil in the nation.

3 (Applause)

4 MS. KERRIGAN: Our next group of four speakers  
5 includes Michael Shearer, Steve Murray, Kevin Shelly, and  
6 Mike Jennings.

7 MR. SHEARER: Good evening. My name's Michael  
8 Shearer; that's S h e a r e r. Normally I would be here to  
9 speak on behalf of the environmental aspects, but everybody  
10 before me has done so wonderfully, and I thank you for that.

11 I'm here to speak on the economic aspect for our  
12 small company. Our complain, SKUpics, LLC, owns property  
13 along the proposed right-of-way in Lebanon County.  
14 Unfortunately, I couldn't be at the meeting tomorrow night.  
15 We purchased this lot with the intention of moving two  
16 existing facilities to this location and expanding our  
17 operation.

18 Between SKUpics and our sister company, we  
19 currently employ around 300 part-time employees, and expect  
20 to add several full-time positions in Lebanon County. Our  
21 bank has expressed concerns about the inevitable devaluation  
22 of our property and said that they may not be able to  
23 guarantee adequate financing of our proposed facility should  
24 this pipeline right-of-way be granted.

25 Likewise, this uncertainty has forced us to

1 suspend plans for our facility until the issue has been  
2 resolved. Because of the many and varied problems  
3 potentially caused by a pipeline right-of-way, our bank has  
4 advised us to seek legal counsel.

5           We are prepared to see this process through the  
6 full eminent domain proceedings in an effort to block it.  
7 If our attempts fail, we'll likely remain outside of Lebanon  
8 County, and may not expand our business as we had intended.  
9 This will have a direct and immediate impact on the local  
10 economy.

11           We expressed these concerns to Williams at the  
12 open house in Annville, and were summarily dismissed. We  
13 find this unwillingness to listen to the concerns of those  
14 impacted by the pipeline to be extremely concerning. Couple  
15 that with Williams' lackluster safety record, and the  
16 perception and misinformation and lacking information -- and  
17 frankly, we want nothing to do with this project.

18           Lastly, on a personal note, I'm a Williams  
19 shareholder. I had to buy one.

20           (Laughter)

21           It's blatantly obvious that Williams, like any  
22 for-profit company, has one goal: Provide value to their  
23 shareholders. And I admit they do this wonderfully. What  
24 they fail to do is provide the direct public benefit. Those  
25 of us in Lebanon and Lancaster and all the other counties

1 along the way, will see no long term economic benefit from  
2 this pipeline. We'll likely see only the degradation of our  
3 farmland, devaluation of our properties, the lowering of our  
4 tax base and rising energy costs as a result of the  
5 pipeline; making it painfully clear that this is not a  
6 project for the public benefit, and that Williams should not  
7 be granted the right of eminent domain under the guise of  
8 being a public utility. Thank you.

9 (Applause)

10 MS. KERRIGAN: Thank you.

11 MR. MURRAY: Good evening. I am Stephen Murray,  
12 and my last name is spelled M u r r a y. Stephen, S t e p h  
13 e n.

14 In your opening remarks, ma'am, you mentioned the  
15 areas that FERC addresses when they're thinking of granting  
16 approval to this project; one of which you mentioned was  
17 historic preservation.

18 Historic preservation is very important to this  
19 community. As one of the previous gentleman mentioned, this  
20 county produces more food than any other county in the  
21 United States that is not irrigated. The nation depends on  
22 us for that food, just as we as a nation consume gas, oil,  
23 coal and everything else, we have to eat.

24 This is what this community is all about; it's  
25 farmland preservation and producing food for our nation.

1 One of the amazing things about Lancaster is that you can go  
2 anywhere on this planet and say "Lancaster, Pennsylvania"  
3 and it will conjure up an image in people's mind. You can't  
4 say that with Duluth or Phoenix or Waukegan. Fill in the  
5 blank.

6           Lancaster County conjures up the image of  
7 pastoral splendor; the Amish and Mennonite communities here,  
8 and just how beautiful this place is. We are financially  
9 dependent on all of that. We employ thousands and thousands  
10 of people that generate billions and billions and billions  
11 of dollars in revenue for us.

12           And having preserved the farmland, we've also  
13 been very lucky in having a really big tourist industry  
14 here. We have seven to eight million people who spend in  
15 excess of \$2 billion to \$3 billion a year here. If anything  
16 would happen, both of those industries, agriculture and  
17 tourism would really be compromised pretty quickly.

18           One of the things that is a question in my mind  
19 is the big picture here. Why are we allowing this private  
20 company to export some of our finite, precious energy  
21 resources abroad? That doesn't make any sense to me.

22           (Appause)

23           I see the red light is on, but the point I want  
24 to make and the question that I want to ask FERC is: We  
25 spent tens of millions of dollars to preserve this farmland,

1 and the tax dollars have come from the county, the state,  
2 and the federal government. This must be important to the  
3 federal government to preserve this farmland; otherwise they  
4 wouldn't be funding it.

5           Why would one part of the federal government,  
6 FERC, allow a pipeline to be put through a preserved farm to  
7 compromise the integrity of that farmland? Why would one  
8 branch of the federal government trample on the policy of  
9 another part of the federal government? I don't understand  
10 that.

11           (Applause)

12           Thank you for the time.

13           MS. KERRIGAN: The next speaker is Kevin Shelly.

14           MR. SHELLY: Good evening. My name is Kevin  
15 Shelly, and I'm an affected landowner. My wife, Kelly and I  
16 own a five and a half acre parcel on Susquehanna Drive, and  
17 I wonder where they got that name at. And the gas pipeline  
18 is going to come right across the bottom of our property.  
19 We bought this property in 1995, thinking it was going to be  
20 our dream home. It's turned into a nightmare.

21           When we bought this property, there was a steep  
22 slope ordinance in our township, and we had a small -- our  
23 road is up at the top of a hill and the property slopes to  
24 the bottom. And the pipeline is going to be down in the  
25 bottom. And we had a small envelope to build our house on,

1 all our storm water had to run into a leach trench.

2           One of the questions I have is, how does that  
3 change, that we can go in and rape my landscape and put a  
4 pipeline in. There's a stream at the bottom of our hill  
5 that's on our neighbor's property. I have five neighbors  
6 that our property backs onto. The pipeline isn't on their  
7 property but it's closer to their houses than it is to ours;  
8 and that's concerning, too.

9           So I just wonder how they get away with coming in  
10 -- we're on a very steep hill. We sled on this hill in the  
11 wintertime, and you've got to bail out at the end because  
12 you're going so fast. So if you want to come down -- I'm  
13 talking, you know, I don't know what the elevation down, but  
14 it's like this, okay [gesturing]?

15           So if there is a problem, how are you going to  
16 get down in there? We have volunteer fire fighters.  
17 They're not going to have the equipment to take care of  
18 this. And I just wonder how an explosion would be dealt  
19 with. We asked Williams over here, if there was a blast,  
20 what would be the blast radius? How far is this going to go  
21 out? And he had no answer. He said he wanted to refer us  
22 to an engineer and I didn't have the time; I just wanted to  
23 get out of there.

24           So the other thing I'd like to address to the  
25 audience is, has anybody ever witnessed a gas explosion?

1 Just stand up. Everybody that's witnessed a gas explosion,  
2 please stand up.

3           Anybody? Not too many people.

4           In 2005 I was on a construction site when a  
5 concrete worker took a bobcat skid loader and knocked a 500  
6 gallon propane tank lid off. I was in the house about from  
7 here to that chair away. My initial reaction -- it sounded  
8 like a jet engine going off. And it was kind of weird; I  
9 was down on the floor, I'm a flooring contractor. And I got  
10 up and I saw the guy rolling on the ground, and apparently  
11 the propane had blinded him, and he was rolling on the  
12 ground.

13           My initial reaction was to go get him. If I  
14 would have went and got him, I would not be here speaking to  
15 you today because on the count of one, two, three, four,  
16 five that tank exploded. And what I did, I saw everybody  
17 outside working, running away from this. And you could  
18 smell the propane, because you can smell the propane, right?

19           So I got out into the driveway, and there was a  
20 little garage that protected me from the blast. And believe  
21 me, if you've ever seen a movie, this was everything you've  
22 seen in movies. There was a fireball five stories high, and  
23 I could feel the heat run up the back of my neck, and it was  
24 gone in a flash. And when we went back around the side of  
25 the house, it had melted the siding, the vinyl siding, and

1 this house looked like a marshmallow, and the house beside  
2 it.

3           So this was a local construction company -- I'm  
4 not going to mention their name, but there were no markings  
5 around this propane tank at all. They were just little  
6 green pots in the ground. This guy made the mistake, it was  
7 human error; he clipped that thing off and he paid for it  
8 with his life. He lived two weeks. It blew everything off  
9 of him but his gloves and his boots, and they airlifted him  
10 - but two weeks.

11           So that's a 500-gallon propane tank. And I don't  
12 want to live with a 42-inch however long pipe bomb on my  
13 property.

14           (Applause)

15           And I'd ask you to consider that. And I'm also a  
16 member of Martic Soul. We've been told by --

17           MS. KERRIGAN: Please wrap up your comments,  
18 you're over the time limit.

19           MR. SHELLY: Okay. I'd like to say, we've been  
20 told that everything we say here, you'll look at us and  
21 shake your head and go "that's nice"; and if they dot the  
22 'i's, cross the 't's this permit will issue. I say we're  
23 not going to let that happen, and I'm really hopeful, after  
24 being here tonight.

25           So thank you very much.

1 (Applause)

2 MR. JENNINGS: Hi, my name is Mike Jennings, J e  
3 n n i n g s. I'm a property owner, Rock Hill, on the  
4 Conestoga River in Manor Township.

5 You said that the purpose of the meeting was  
6 about scope, right? A scoping meeting. Here's what I'd  
7 like to ask you guys to do. From my conversations at the  
8 beginning of the meeting between the, couple of FERC  
9 representatives, it seems like we have a sub-optimized  
10 system where FERC looks at environmental impact and  
11 construction specifications and engineering diagrams, and  
12 they make sure that they look right.

13 DOT takes over after that and is supposed to  
14 ensure safety and compliance. I would ask you to widen the  
15 scope of the FERC process to include DOT now, and consider  
16 the operating performance of Transco-Williams. It's  
17 horrendous. I'd recommend the audience to check on the  
18 Kentuckians for the Commonwealth site, KTC.org, and the  
19 pipeline safety trust.

20 Since 2002, the KTC website lists 30 incidents.  
21 We heard -- there was a little bit of disingenuous corporate  
22 information given by Ms. Ivey earlier, when she said that  
23 they adhere to all the regulatory -- regulatory compliance,  
24 because they have letters of citation from the Department of  
25 Transportation to correct their processes. And I want to

1 just cover a few of these, because one of the things, in  
2 talking to the Williams employees and with some of the FERC  
3 employees, is that when I mention incidents, nobody knows  
4 about them.

5           So 2010 there was a pipeline leak in Texas. They  
6 didn't find it for four days. In 2011, Transco-Williams was  
7 fined \$275,000 for failing to implement and maintain storm  
8 water measures to prevent potential pollutants from entering  
9 the ecosystem, during construction at Parachute, Colorado.  
10 Interesting place, Parachute. Sad place.

11           2011, Transco, there was a natural gas pipeline  
12 rupture and explosion in Alabama. Eight acres were burnt.  
13 The corrosion was not taken care of, and it was not  
14 recognized by internal Williams systems.

15           2012, gas leak explosion at a natural gas  
16 compressor station right here in Pennsylvania. Williams  
17 restarts the station within 24 hours, and started pumping  
18 fracked gas, despite requests from the PA Department of  
19 Environmental Protection not to do so.

20           Let's keep going. 2012, this is December, the  
21 beginning of the pipeline, a leak in Parachute, Colorado.  
22 They didn't find it until the next month. They didn't tell  
23 the public until March. They've taken 124,000 tons of  
24 ground out of Parachute, Colorado, and the stream and the  
25 groundwater is also contaminated with benzene.

1           So just in closing, recent court findings are  
2 really proclaiming that corporations are people, right?  
3 Free speech rights and all this. What kind of person is  
4 Williams? Is this a person you want in your neighborhood?

5           (Laughter)

6           And I think one other irony that Steve touched  
7 on, that a greedy company is rushing to pump and export a  
8 commodity that's depressed in prices because of an  
9 oversupply, while destroying an irreplaceable commodity or  
10 resource, our beautiful Lancaster County farmland.

11          (Applause)

12          MS. KERRIGAN: I mentioned that I might take a  
13 break around this time; and so I would like to just take a  
14 ten minute break. Be back here -- I've got about five  
15 after, so let's call it about fifteen after.

16          (Break)

17          MS. KERRIGAN: Okay, it's a quarter after, we're  
18 going to start again.

19          The next four speakers that I have on my list, if  
20 they could come down to the on-deck area.

21          I've got Marcie Natale, Charles Bomar, Joanne  
22 Kilgour and Kate Gomick. And then before we get started, I  
23 just want to say that the meeting is supposed to end at 10  
24 o'clock. We've been told we can stay an additional 15 to 20  
25 minutes. So that means that we can probably get in about 20

1 more speakers; but we have a few more than that that have  
2 signed up to speak.

3 MS. NATALE: Thank you for the opportunity to  
4 speak this evening. My name is Marcie Natale, N a t a l e.  
5 Please document these comments against PF14-8-000. A  
6 Millersville University and Temple University graduate.

7 My property is not directly affected, but I am a  
8 concerned citizen. I heard Alex's glowing safety remarks,  
9 but if that is the case, then why are there so many  
10 documented accidents, leaks and explosions?

11 I would like to have cited those few accidents;  
12 but as I practiced this afternoon, and only read two to  
13 three sentences about each accident, it took me 54 minutes  
14 to read. As I only have three minutes this evening, instead  
15 I will mention the Williams accidents in 2014 alone.

16 There's a storage facility in Plymouth,  
17 Washington. It exploded. Shrapnel went flying everywhere  
18 and a thousand people were evacuated, five injured. In  
19 2014, April, a 12-inch pipeline, which is almost four times  
20 smaller than the ones to be installed in Lancaster County  
21 and through the Central Pennsylvania area. Moundsville,  
22 West Virginia, there was an explosion. April 23rd, 2014,  
23 there was an explosion and fire in Opal, Wyoming, 94  
24 residents were evacuated.

25 Please consider using existing pipeline instead

1 of laying greenfield pipeline. If there is 182,000 miles of  
2 pipeline, I think you can sacrifice the 36 and 54 miles  
3 through the Central pre-A area. Thank you.

4 (Applause)

5 MS. KERRIGAN: Thank you.

6 Charles

7 MR. BOMAR: I hear a lot of people saying, you  
8 know, let's move pipeline; but really, I don't want the  
9 thing at all. You say this is an environmental evaluation,  
10 but really the whole process of burning fossil fuels is  
11 detrimental to the environment. I mean, really? I mean,  
12 how did we even get to this point?

13 (Applause)

14 You know, I hear you saying there's thousands of  
15 miles of these pipelines, and once the gas runs out, what  
16 then? You know, do you really think these companies are  
17 going to be around to dig them up and get rid of them in an  
18 environmentally safe manner? I mean yes, sure, they comply  
19 with all the regulations while they're running, but I  
20 guarantee you they will not be around to clean up the mess  
21 after the gas runs out, and they walk away with all their  
22 money.

23 Did you hear the Williams spokesman talk about  
24 what will happen afterward? You know, yeah, great, you do  
25 all this stuff to make sure everything's great and all that,

1 but what happens when the gas runs out? And these things  
2 are just sitting in the ground. They're going to start  
3 deteriorating and they're going to cave in, and who is going  
4 to deal with that? It's going to be stuck with the people  
5 that had to have this stuff put on their land,

6 I don't want to economically-priced gas, I want  
7 new solutions to our energy crisis. I mean, we're going to  
8 pay the price sooner or later.

9 (Applause)

10 And the longer we stay on fossil fuels, the higher that  
11 price is going to be.

12 When we look back 100 years we often ask  
13 ourselves, you know: What were our ancestors thinking?  
14 Because some of the decisions they made seem so outlandish.  
15 Will your grandchildren and great grandchildren feel the  
16 same way about your decision? And really, I want you, the  
17 members of the Commission, to go home and ask your children,  
18 your grandchildren, the twenty-somethings, 'What's the  
19 future of energy?' You know, is it jobs fracking and  
20 building pipelines? Or is it in jobs in technology fields  
21 and finding better ways to produce energy?

22 Thank you.

23 (Applause)

24 MS. KERRIGAN: Joanne Kilgour.

25 MS. KILGOUR: Good evening. My name is Joanne

1 Kilgour, and I serve as the Director of the Sierra Club,  
2 Pennsylvania Chapter, and I'm also a resident of Lancaster,  
3 Pennsylvania.

4 I'm speaking today on behalf of the Pennsylvania  
5 chapter of the Sierra Club with concerns about the proposed  
6 expansion of the Atlantic Sunrise Project, Docket PF14-8.

7 In Pennsylvania alone, the Sierra Club has more  
8 than 24,500 members, with roughly 1200 in Lancaster County  
9 who will be affected by the proposed pipeline. In addition  
10 to those whose daily lives will be directly impacted by this  
11 project, our Pennsylvania members share the natural  
12 resources that will also be affected. We drink the water,  
13 breathe the air, and enjoy the recreational value and  
14 ecological integrity of these beautiful lands.

15 As I was listening to all the testimony earlier,  
16 I thought about ceding my time, because so many of the  
17 landowners we've spoken to here today have spoken  
18 eloquently, intelligently, and from the heart. And I think  
19 that that more than anything demonstrates that this is not  
20 in the public interest.

21 Transco is proposing to construct this 177 mile  
22 pipeline in Lancaster as part of the Atlantic Sunrise  
23 Project, and the construction will potentially disturb  
24 thousands of acres of land including permanent alteration of  
25 the County's already limited forest lands and several high

1 quality and exceptional value waterways.

2           This means that we stand to lose permanently a  
3 significant portion of the natural resources that help to  
4 maintain human and environmental health throughout the  
5 region, resulting in local and downstream impacts. We also  
6 stand to lose quality of life for those living upstream in  
7 the gas fields, all the way along the pipeline rights-of-  
8 way, and to those living nearby compressor stations and gas  
9 processing facilities.

10           The Pennsylvania chapter of the Sierra Club joins  
11 the chapter's local Lancaster group in its concern that this  
12 pipeline is not in the public interest of the County or the  
13 Commonwealth due to the severity of human and environmental  
14 impacts that would result.

15           The impacts caused by the construction and  
16 operation of the proposed project are collectively  
17 significant, and though we have not yet seen any proposed  
18 mitigation measures, past proposals have proven  
19 insufficient.

20           On July 18th, FERC staff notified the intent of  
21 the Commission to conduct an environmental impact statement  
22 to evaluate impacts to area residents, threatened and  
23 endangered species, wetlands, water bodies, groundwater,  
24 fish, vegetation, wildlife, cultural resources, geology of  
25 the soils, land use, air and noise quality.

1           We urge the Commissioners to conduct a  
2 comprehensive environmental review documenting the extent of  
3 the impact of each of these areas to adequately account for  
4 the cumulative impacts of the project, including those  
5 downstream.

6           In addition to all the other legally-required  
7 considerations, the consequences outlined in the testimony  
8 here today must be adequately addressed in any draft  
9 environmental impact statement in order to support a  
10 decision under NEPA or the conclusion that the project  
11 serves the public interest.

12           Thank you for the opportunity to comment, and we  
13 appreciate a thorough approach to environmental review.

14           (Applause)

15           MS. GOMICK: My name is Kathie, K a t h i e S h  
16 i r k G o m i c k. I'm in-house counsel and Director of  
17 Land Protection for the Lancaster County Conservancy. My  
18 comments are addressed to the proposed Southern route of the  
19 Atlantic Sunrise Project, Central Penn South in Lancaster  
20 County, referred to as the River Hills alternative.

21           I support the comments offered by Mike Burson,  
22 Lydia Martin, Dr. Tim Trussel, Dick Minnick, Dr. Jay Parish,  
23 Dr. Hanes, and many of the others who spoke this evening.

24           The River Hills alternative would impact the  
25 Susquehanna River lands, which is a Pennsylvania Department

1 of Conservation and Natural Resources Conservation  
2 Landscape. The Conservation Landscape partners work to  
3 improve public access to the river, preserve environmentally  
4 sensitive areas and the forested river landscape, improve  
5 water quality, provide additional recreational opportunities  
6 and revitalize the rivertown communities.

7           The Susquehanna River lands, Conservation  
8 Landscape evolved from a large scale utility land protection  
9 project which was initiated in the 1990s with national,  
10 state, local government partners as well as private and  
11 nonprofit groups. Included in these lands is the Shenk's  
12 Ferry Wildflower Preserve, which was transferred to the  
13 Lancaster County Conservancy on April 30th, 2014.

14           The Shenk's Ferry Wildflower Preserve, which is  
15 the subject of this application, PF14-8-00, was also the  
16 subject of PF1881-066, and resulted in a FERC decision at  
17 141 FERC 62226, issued on December 21st, 2012. In ruling to  
18 remove the Shenk's Ferry Wildflower Preserve from the FERC  
19 boundary for transfer to the Lancaster County Conservancy,  
20 the FERC stated that the ruling would quote, "Contribute to  
21 a state and regional programmatic effort that has been  
22 endorsed by several federal agencies in addition to numerous  
23 state and local entities."

24           In ruling on whether removal of the land was in  
25 the public interest, the FERC stated, quote: "In summary,

1 the conservation initiative and agreement with the Fish and  
2 Wildlife Service offers significant and binding land  
3 conservation and protection measures. These conservation  
4 measures should ensure that these lands are protected and  
5 made available to the public in the future."

6 The River Hills alternative, if adopted as the  
7 final route, would eviscerate the FERC decision made less  
8 than two years ago. that decision supported the Susquehanna  
9 River Lands Conservation Landscape and permitted the  
10 transfer of these lands for protection and public use.

11 I urge the FERC, and Williams, to consider the  
12 environmental impacts on forest land, the uniqueness of  
13 Lancaster County and all of its resources, the role of our  
14 less than 50 percent forest land, and protecting clean air  
15 and water for humans, other species, and for providing  
16 recreation, scenic vistas and public areas.

17 I respectfully request that Williams and the FERC  
18 permanently abandon the River Hills alternative and conduct  
19 a full and fair total inquiry into the environmental impacts  
20 on Lancaster County.

21 Thank you for your consideration.

22 (Applause)

23 MS. KERRIGAN: Our next four speakers are Karen  
24 Martynic, Linda Lykes, Carol Longacre Hurst, and Judy  
25 Misiuski.

1           MS. MARTYNICK: Good evening. I'm Karen  
2   Martynick, M a r t y n i c k, and I'm the Executive Director  
3   of Lancaster Farmland Trust.

4           You have the difficult job of determining the  
5   impact the pipeline will have on natural resources, and I'm  
6   here this evening to talk about one specific natural  
7   resource that is unique to Lancaster County. Lancaster  
8   County has the most productive non-irrigated soils, farmland  
9   soils, in the country. And Lancaster County, as a  
10  government and as a community, has dedicated almost  
11  \$200 million of taxpayer money to permanently preserve  
12  Lancaster County farmland.

13           In addition, individuals, businesses and  
14  foundations from around the country have contributed tens of  
15  millions of dollars to protect Lancaster County's unique  
16  landscape and productive agricultural soils. In fact, 25  
17  percent of all Lancaster County farmland is currently  
18  preserved.

19           That translates into about 1200 farms, or 1200  
20  farm families who have given up millions of dollars of  
21  potential development value in their land to ensure that  
22  that land will be forever protected, and that they will be  
23  forever protected, and that they will be able to continue to  
24  make their living, and future generations will be able to  
25  farm as they have.

1           Lancaster County leads the nation in farmland  
2 preservation. More farmland has been permanently protected  
3 here than in any county in the United States, over 110,000  
4 acres of preserved farmland.

5           By their own acknowledgment, Williams has never  
6 cited a pipeline in an area with as much permanently  
7 protected land as they are facing here in Lancaster County.  
8 And they do not know the consequences of doing so. Land  
9 owners who have placed a conservation easement on their  
10 farms did so to provide permanent protection from industrial  
11 and commercial development, and now find themselves with  
12 essentially commercial operations, industrial operations on  
13 their farms.

14           The conservation easements on their land legally  
15 ensures the protection of the conservation and agricultural  
16 values of their lands. Running a pipeline through Lancaster  
17 County has the potential to impact more than 50 farms. We  
18 don't know exactly how many farms it would impact because  
19 we've been unable to get an exact route from Williams.

20           But we know that between 50 and 60 farms are  
21 along the proposed routes that Williams has provided for us.  
22 It's anything to me that if a farm is preserved using  
23 federal dollars, in fact it cannot be condemned and you  
24 can't put a pipeline across it. It specifically states in  
25 easements that are used by the federal government that

1 pipelines are prohibited. It's interesting to me that you  
2 as a federal agency are now considering approving a project  
3 that will take a pipeline across preserved farms when in  
4 fact if those farms are preserved with federal dollars, that  
5 pipeline can't go across those farms.

6 (Applause)

7 How then is it different if this community has  
8 spent their hard earned dollars to preserve farmlands, how  
9 is that different than using federal dollars to preserve  
10 farmland? Why is it okay to put it across land that's been  
11 protected by the hard earned dollars of the people in this  
12 audience, but it's not okay if the federal government funded  
13 it?

14 Research shows that it can take decades to  
15 restore the ecological bounds of the soils that the farmers  
16 have worked so hard to produce, thereby diminishing the  
17 conservation and agricultural values of the preservation is  
18 intended to protect.

19 MS. KERRIGAN: Please wrap up your comments;  
20 you're over time.

21 MS. MARTYNICK: Your role is to determine the  
22 basic test of whether or not this pipeline is required as  
23 public convenience and necessity. This pipeline is not  
24 necessary, and this community does not want it, and these  
25 farmers, whose land you will run this pipeline over, have

1 permanently protected their land and they deserve to be  
2 heard by you and they deserve to have their land protected,  
3 from the pipeline and from everything else that they have  
4 worked so hard to protect. Thank you.

5 (Applause)

6 MS. KERRIGAN: Is Linda Lykes still here?

7 (No response.)

8 Okay. Then I had Carol Longacre Hurst.

9 MS. HURST: I am a fisherwoman, by the way; they  
10 do exist.

11 My name is Carol Longacre Hurst [spelling]. I  
12 agree with all those who have spoken against the proposed  
13 pipeline by Williams, and I have -- I was just going to  
14 mention two things.

15 The first is a frustration that I have regarding  
16 the exports. I have been trying to find information as to  
17 how much gas is proposed to be exported through this line,  
18 if it goes through Lancaster County; and it is very  
19 difficult to get information. I have asked Williams in the  
20 open house, and I have not gotten a direct answer to the  
21 percentage of gas that would be exported.

22 I think if this gas line is going through  
23 people's properties, if we are to sacrifice our land and our  
24 preserves and our farms, we deserve an answer to what  
25 percentage of the gas will be exported to Cove Point.

1 (Applause)

2 They have admitted, in a question and answer  
3 article on July 6th in the Lancaster paper that through the  
4 Transco line, this pipeline will be connected to Cove Point.  
5 When asked by the person that wrote the question, however,  
6 how much will be exported, they skirted the question and did  
7 not answer that question.

8 So that is my point on the exports. Williams  
9 needs to be transparent as to how much of this gas is going  
10 to be exported. Because the point is that they say that is  
11 for use of eastern markets. Well, how much? What is the  
12 percentage. We need to know.

13 The last point I want to make is regarding the  
14 Pennsylvania constitution. This pipeline proposed by  
15 Williams, as it appears, that we are to sacrifice our land,  
16 our nature preserves, our farmland, possible decline in  
17 property values, and our safety in addition to all of the  
18 concerns mentioned here.

19 Is this the intent of Article I, Section 27 of  
20 the PA constitution? It reads: The people have a right to  
21 clean air, pure water, and to the preservation of the  
22 natural, scenic, historic and aesthetic values of the  
23 environment. Pennsylvania's public natural resources are a  
24 common property of all people, including generations yet to  
25 come.

1                   As trustee of these resources, the Commonwealth  
2 shall conserve and maintain them for the benefit of all  
3 people.

4                   I trust that you will respect the PA  
5 constitution. Thank you.

6                   (Applause)

7                   MS. KERRIGAN: I had also called Judy Wizumski.  
8 Is she here?

9                   AUDIENCE: I know I'm out of order, but isn't it  
10 strange that Williams' people didn't stick around to listen  
11 to us?

12                  MS. KERRIGAN: Okay, our next speaker, the group  
13 of four--

14                  (Applause)

15 -- the speakers that I have are Charles Lane, Michele Hippy,  
16 Kevin Hurst, and Luke Bunting.

17                  Charles Lane.

18                  MR. LANE: Thank you very much. I admire your  
19 stamina in listening to everything here tonight. I have  
20 nothing that I can add to the very complete comments that  
21 have been made to you so far except to say that you should  
22 not approve this permit, you should not allow a pipeline to  
23 be built at all through Lancaster County. But when we are  
24 talking about shifting it from sensitive areas of the County  
25 in the West, all we're doing is to shift it to somebody else

1 in the County, and that is not right.

2 (Applause)

3 Now, Williams has a route, and it's already been  
4 mentioned, and they will say, I know, "We can't do that  
5 because it costs too much." Well, now, the fact is what  
6 happens when things, a corporation has an added expense?  
7 What do they do? They add it to the price they charge  
8 people, and that is what they should do in this case, too.  
9 They should add it to the all the other costs; they don't  
10 need to cut corners, because all this is corporate -- well,  
11 I wanted to say they're looking out for their shareholders,  
12 and that is the name of the game in today's world.

13 Now I have something else before I close. I  
14 looked up the five Commissioners of the Federal Energy  
15 Regulatory Commission on the computer. Every one of them  
16 has either been directly employed by the energy industry,  
17 has been a lobbyist for the energy industry, has worked for  
18 the energy industry associations; and it seems to me in a  
19 way that the cards are stacked against Lancaster County.

20 I'm sorry to say that, and I don't mean to offend  
21 you personally because I don't hold you responsible. But I  
22 hold our government responsible. It is not right for the  
23 federal government to take precedence over the local  
24 governments, and that's exactly what's happening in this  
25 case. If this pipeline is approved, there will be all kinds

1 of ramifications, and the people who live along it are going  
2 to have no voice in how this is put in.

3           Now there has been a very eloquent plea for  
4 protecting our earth, our Mother Earth. Friends, do you  
5 realize we depend entirely on the health of our earth? If  
6 our earth's health is in any way impinged, we and other  
7 species will be the sufferers. This whole business of  
8 taking gas out of the ground and transporting it around, and  
9 especially exporting it, is a case of injuring the earth;  
10 and it will be a long time, and if we are gone as human  
11 beings, nature will take itself back, but we won't be here.

12           Thank you.

13           (Applause)

14           MS. HIPPEY: Hi. I'm Michele Hippey, H i p p e  
15 y. I'm a resident of West Hempfield Township. I have lived  
16 there where I live now; I was born in a hospital, they  
17 brought me home, and I've been there pretty much all my life  
18 in the same house.

19           So first and foremost, the pipeline is not  
20 running directly through my property; at least I kind of  
21 thought it was until I went next door and was looking over  
22 the maps, and that green line is not running through there  
23 but there's a dotted line through my property, and I said to  
24 the gentleman, I said "What's this dotted line through my  
25 property?" And he said 'Oh, well, that's where we got

1 permission to go on your property, and that's another  
2 possibility that we could go through there.'

3           And I said "We didn't give you permission, no."  
4 'Yeah.' "No, we didn't." And we never got any papers or  
5 anything about that. So, that's kind of being, right there  
6 off the start that's not good, you know.

7           (Applause)

8           "We never got anything, you never asked -- and  
9 trespassing right there. That makes me feel uneasy." He  
10 said 'Well, maybe the next time we'll get permission.' I  
11 said "Hmmm, I don't think so. Okay?"

12           And you mentioned about environmental effects.  
13 Well, we live in a wooded area; I live close to Mr. Forey.  
14 There's been so much building around the area that they've  
15 torn down all the woods -- we probably have the last  
16 surrounding wildlife in that area. There would be loss of a  
17 lot of wildlife, beautiful deer; there's actually eagles in  
18 our back yard; I open my back door, the deer, eagles. I  
19 mean, they live there; they don't fly from the Susquehanna  
20 River and come and catch the rabbits and fly back; they live  
21 there.

22           There's, you name it, fox, beaver, birds, egrets,  
23 there's marsh land back there where they want to put the  
24 pipeline; just all kinds of tiny critters, you know,  
25 anything. My great nephew says there's a bear; I don't

1 think so, but --

2 (Laughter)

3 -- hey. His imagination.

4 Generations have grown up there, and it would be  
5 nice for the generations to grow up and not have to see  
6 these animals just in a book or in the zoos, you know. We  
7 all like to go through the woods and walk and see all these  
8 animals, you know; something we've always enjoyed and we  
9 still want to enjoy.

10 And Murphy's Law takes effect here, because I  
11 know the sewer has recently been put through there --  
12 believe me, I know. And believe me, what -- when they say  
13 it could never happen, happens, I personally had something  
14 happen with that, and Murphy's Law does take effect there.  
15 The water line there has been in there for years and years,  
16 probably at least 40, 45 years or longer, and there's a  
17 consideration there, too, that those will be below the  
18 pipeline. What happens then when those need replaced? What  
19 do you do there? And how long would the road be closed for  
20 construction? things like that.

21 All this needs to be taken into consideration;  
22 people need to get to work.

23 MS. KERRIGAN: Would you wrap up your comments,  
24 please? You're overtime.

25 MS. HIPPEY: You know, all these things need to

1 be answered. Mostly people in that township have lived  
2 there because they want to live there for years, they enjoy  
3 it, it's country, it's rural, and they've lived there four  
4 generations as few of us that live there have mentioned; and  
5 I thank you for the opportunity to speak, and I think we  
6 would just like to keep it that way.

7 Thank you.

8 MS. KERRIGAN: Thank you.

9 (Applause)

10 MR. HURST: Good evening. My name is Kevin  
11 Hurst. Last name spelled H u r s t. Thank you for this  
12 opportunity to again hear from me; we live in what was the  
13 initial sites of this pipeline; it has since been moved from  
14 our property but I do understand that it could come back.  
15 And I'm concerned about that.

16 I was told at the last open house meeting that  
17 Williams was here -- and this has to do with you all, and  
18 it's just my observations from an outsider looking at this  
19 process -- I was told that if you as an agency, FERC, were  
20 to grant approval of this project knowing that it was going  
21 through, for example, earthquake-prone areas, that your  
22 agency would not be held liable in any way or form for if  
23 there was an earthquake that happened.

24 It seems to me that a more judicious decision  
25 making process would be if FERC, too, could be held liable

1 and accountable for granting unprecedented size pipelines  
2 through a known earthquake-prone area. That somehow you  
3 also bear some of that responsibility, as a sanctioning  
4 agency.

5 Thank you for your time.

6 (Applause)

7 MR. BUNTING: My name is Luke Bunting, I live in  
8 Conestoga.

9 I have two requests of FERC to ask Williams to  
10 give us information on. One is well water. Both Martic and  
11 Conestoga townships rely heavily on well water. In fact, I  
12 don't think we have any public water.

13 And I'd like some kind of a guarantee that there  
14 would be documentation of the underground aquifers to all of  
15 our well waters and then some kind of guarantee that that  
16 well water will not be affected by the drilling, blasting or  
17 any other form of disturbance of the soils. I also  
18 requested -- there's some kind of guarantee given to  
19 homeowners. We've had multiple cases of homeowners finding  
20 out from their insurance agents that they will not be  
21 covered if the pipeline goes through their property.  
22 Williams has said that they've never heard such a thing; I  
23 think that's because they haven't done greenfield expansion  
24 before.

25 So what we're finding is, homeowners are now

1 faced with sitting on a time bomb, without insurance on  
2 their home, and that then makes it impossible for them to  
3 get a mortgage on the property to sell the home. So I'm not  
4 sure of the right legalize way to ask for it, but if you  
5 could please ask Williams to get some kind of assurance that  
6 the people that just want to get out of the way of the  
7 pipeline can do so without losing their shirt or having to  
8 downgrade the property that they used to live on. That  
9 would be fantastic.

10 I'll just wrap up with one kind of general thing,  
11 that Mr. Stockton had stated from Williams on NPR, that the  
12 expansion will not affect the amount of gas serving our  
13 area. I'm sure lots of people here have talked about yes,  
14 40 percent of the gas is going to be overseas, to Cove  
15 Point. And I understand that public necessity and  
16 convenience is defined in many different ways, but I really  
17 beg you guys, as FERC, to take that to heart and really look  
18 and see who is benefiting from this; whether it's just one  
19 company in Tulsa or if it's Japanese or Indian residents;  
20 because we're really assuming a lot of risk here for them,  
21 and I'd appreciate it if the risk we're assuming was for,  
22 was truly serving Americans and the people you're designated  
23 to protect. Thank you.

24 (Applause)

25 MS. KERRIGAN: Next four speakers that I have on

1 my list are Michael Helfrich, Beth Katz, Joanne Callahan and  
2 Sarah Holton.

3 MR. HELFRICH: Good evening. I'm Michael  
4 Helfrich, I'm the Lower Susquehanna River Keeper.  
5 [Spelling] I work for an organization called Stewards of  
6 the Lower Susquehanna.

7 I do want to address some of the scoping issues,  
8 but before I do, I want to say that categorically we oppose  
9 this pipeline on the principles that the pipeline  
10 construction will cause environmental damage during the  
11 construction and over its lifetime, and provides no benefits  
12 to the citizens whose right to enjoy and profit from their  
13 property will be taken away.

14 (Applause)

15 Ms. Kerrigan, you spoke at the beginning and  
16 asked us for the reasonable alternatives, and so that one is  
17 pretty easy: There is no people for Lancaster.

18 (Applause)

19 I will try and make the rest of my comments  
20 brief; we've already heard compelling and logical arguments  
21 of all the speakers tonight. I want to speak a little bit,  
22 a lot of my work has to do with water, and I have come  
23 before FERC before; and FERC, I'm sure, is familiar with the  
24 Chesapeake Bay TMDL lawsuit and requirements upon the  
25 Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. And through the Chesapeake

1 TMDL we are being required to reduce sediment and nutrients  
2 that are coming off the land from different uses; and in the  
3 Chesapeake TMDL there is no allocation for growth for the  
4 Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

5           That means that every activity that could  
6 increase sediment or nutrients into our waterways has to be  
7 offset somehow. Now I've been reviewing what's been  
8 happening up in the Marcellus Shale region, and some of the  
9 other pipelines. The Spectra pipeline was approved over in  
10 your county recently, within the last few years, so let me  
11 start with some of the impacts from that.

12           As soon as you're out there doing the  
13 construction, you are changing the land uses. The first  
14 thing is the construction; you're digging it up. The  
15 erosion and sediment controls are a joke. As soon as it  
16 rains, that stuff overtops the sediment fences and the  
17 sediment socks, and I've watched just as tons and tons of  
18 sediment went into the tributaries of your county and then  
19 down into the Susquehanna and the Chesapeake Bay. I think  
20 it must be a requirement for any construction that FERC  
21 include and dictate the offsets so that Pennsylvania, the  
22 Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, will not be responsible for  
23 that. This is a federally-approved project, if you approve  
24 it, and therefore the federal government and President  
25 Obama's order regarding the Chesapeake Bay TMDL should take

1 over, and FERC -- and/or the Department of Transportation --  
2 should be required then to fulfill these offset  
3 obligations.

4 I see that was a quick three minutes, so I will  
5 just conclude by saying, fragmentation of wild areas, this  
6 cannot be really helped; these invasive species come in. I  
7 will ask for one other type of mitigation, and that on  
8 Williams' pamphlet on river and stream crossings, it points  
9 out FERC's three different categories of streams; minor,  
10 intermediate and major.

11 In fact, in Lancaster County as the member of the  
12 Donegal fishing group said earlier, it's the small streams,  
13 it's the trout streams that need to be protected. So  
14 they're the ones that need horizontal directional drilling,  
15 and it has to include the wetlands and the buffers as well.  
16 If you destroy the buffers, you destroy the trout streams.  
17 Not to mention, a lot of those buffers were paid for by  
18 individuals and the State of Pennsylvania and the Federal  
19 Government.

20 Thank you for giving me this opportunity to  
21 speak.

22 (Applause)

23 MS. KATZ: Hello. My name is Beth Katz, K a t z.  
24 I'm a homeowner living a couple miles from the proposed  
25 pipeline path. I'm a recreational user of the woods and

1 trails in Lancaster County, and especially Manor Township.

2 I'm pleased that for now the pipeline has been  
3 diverted around our irreplaceable natural resources. But I  
4 don't want this pipeline built. It doesn't need to be  
5 built. But I realize that companies often convince  
6 governments to allow projects that the population doesn't  
7 want.

8 I consider myself a steward of this land. Dirt  
9 is not just dirt; our soil is not ordinary soil. Washington  
10 Borough, which is my mailing address, is known for its  
11 remarkably tasty tomatoes. Okay -- most of you know that.

12 (Applause)

13 I hope you've had an opportunity to try some. I  
14 didn't bring any to throw; I didn't think that would be a  
15 good idea.

16 (Laughter)

17 MS. KERRIGAN: Thank you.

18 MS. KATZ: No --.

19 Lancaster County soil is good, productive soil.  
20 Because of that we've preserved so many farms.

21 A few years ago my neighborhood was forced to  
22 connect to newly created sewer lines. They had to blast  
23 through rock a few feet down in my front yard to put in that  
24 line. I have video.

25 After those lines were installed, our yards were

1 supposed to be restored to the way they were. The dirt used  
2 to fill in was nowhere near as good as the soil that they  
3 took away. It has different composition, more rocks, more  
4 weeds; it isn't as hospitable to earthworms, it is not the  
5 same kind of dirt. It was dirt, and not the fertile soil  
6 that was removed.

7           If I were a farmer with fields of wonderfully  
8 productive Lancaster County soil that has supported my  
9 family for so many years, I'd want assurances that my soil  
10 would be restored. My soil. Not soil trucked in from  
11 somewhere else; my soil.

12           To do this, if you have to build this, FERC  
13 should require that the company set aside and preserve at  
14 least a foot of the topsoil from each location along the  
15 pipeline's length so that it can be replaced where it was  
16 removed. Our soil is a precious asset, it's not just dirt.

17           We have a responsibility to care for the precious  
18 natural assets we have. Don't destroy them, don't build  
19 this pipeline. Thank you.

20           (Applause)

21           MS. KERRIGAN: Callaghan.

22           MS. CALLAGHAN: Hello, my name is Joanne  
23 Callaghan [spelling]. I'd like to thank you all for sitting  
24 through our comments and considering the things that we'd  
25 like to share with you.

1           One of the things that I would like to discuss is  
2 relative to the easements that have been talked about here.  
3 In particular in Lancaster County, what's been important  
4 regarding this pipeline are conservation easements for  
5 protection of native areas and also conservation easements  
6 for protection of farmland.

7           Now if you haven't dealt with conservation  
8 easements before, I think it's important to understand that  
9 these are systems that are recognized by the Internal  
10 Revenue Service that have standards that apply in terms of  
11 when you have a conservation easement, what has to happen.

12           And one of the things that has to happen is that  
13 the property that's put under a conservation easement is  
14 protected in perpetuity; you have to make that guarantee,  
15 and you give rights to another organization to oversee that  
16 protection, and make sure that the property remains  
17 protected forever, basically. That promise is that you're  
18 not going to develop it, you're not going to use it in a way  
19 that's adverse to the special qualities that that property  
20 has.

21           It seems fairly clear that putting a pipeline on  
22 the preserved farmland as well as the preserved native areas  
23 is contrary to that type of approach; that you won't develop  
24 it and you're protecting it for the use of the public good.

25           As a result of taking your property and putting

1 it under protection, you get a charitable contribution  
2 deduction from the Internal Revenue Service. And that  
3 deduction with respect to agricultural property is something  
4 that can be deducted for up to 15 years depending on the  
5 time period that you made that contribution.

6           So one of the questions that I would have in  
7 terms of looking at running a pipeline some of our protected  
8 farmland is: How do you value that protection? How do you  
9 value the loss to the landowner of the charitable deduction  
10 as well as the fact that under the Internal Revenue Code,  
11 you are required to also compensate the overseeing  
12 organization as well as lenders who may have an interest in  
13 the property.

14           So I would direct you to Internal Revenue Code  
15 Section 170, to look at that in more detail. Additionally,  
16 I would say finally that your role under NEPA, I think, does  
17 coincide with the interests of the people of Lancaster  
18 County to make a decision in accordance with the will of the  
19 people.

20           I think there's been a tremendous amount of  
21 information to show that there is a detrimental impact to  
22 air, water. There's not been a discussion of children's  
23 health except by the doctor, but I think it's important to  
24 look at the cumulative impacts as well as environmental  
25 justice. We have minority communities, we have Mennonite

1 communities that are not on the Internet, who are not  
2 getting the local news all the time. We have 40 percent  
3 Hispanic population in town in addition to the Indian  
4 population that was there.

5           The other thing that I would like to mention is,  
6 I'd like to ask FERC to consider the cost to natural  
7 resource restoration, which is often considered in terms of  
8 the NEPA considerations and looking at what the cost will be  
9 in terms of the future.

10           So I thank you for your time.

11           MS. KERRIGAN: Thank you.

12           (Applause)

13           MS. HOLTON: Good evening. My name is Sarah  
14 Holton, Sarah with an 'h'. H o l t o n. Good late evening.  
15 I am a homeowner, wife, mother and educator in our community  
16 that's extremely invested in our community. I live in the  
17 Bridge Valley development in West Hempfield Township. That  
18 includes approximately 250 homes -- not people, homes --  
19 many that are impacted by the survey, hazard, blast or fire  
20 zone as calculated by FERC and the Williams Company. I am  
21 personally, our family home is five houses away from the  
22 proposed pipeline construction area.

23           I asked FERC to seriously consider the following  
24 concerns. The pipeline will directly impact the following  
25 in the Bridge Valley development aside from homes and

1 families with the construction of the pipeline.

2           First is our covered bridge. It is an historical  
3 landmark, it is registered on the National Register of  
4 Historic Places, Structure No. 80003512. The construction  
5 directly goes through our Farmdale Pumping Station that is  
6 run by LASA, Lancaster Area Sewer Authority. The  
7 construction goes directly through our flood plain. The  
8 construction and pipeline will go directly through the  
9 Chiques Creek. The surrounding watershed is a protected  
10 watershed program for the Chesapeake Bay by the PA DEP, as  
11 well as local watershed protection programs.

12           West Hempfield Township supervisors have proposed  
13 an alternative route to minimize the impact if this project  
14 gets approved, and are awaiting a response from the Williams  
15 Company. Long after the Williams is gone, we must deal with  
16 the repercussions of this project on our land, families,  
17 water and well-being. Is it worth it?

18           Furthermore, oftentimes in history, we witness  
19 catastrophic events involving people, land and economy, and  
20 we ask where was the foresight? To those at FERC, you have  
21 the ability now, the precious ability to have an act with  
22 that foresight for the people, for our homes and for our  
23 land. And I look forward to the action you will take.

24 Thank you.

25           (Appause)

1           MS. KERRIGAN: Okay. These last four speakers  
2 are really, have to be our concluding speakers, if they're  
3 all here still.

4           I have Frank Schaller, Kimberly Kann, Kenny  
5 Holton and Brenda Barnes.

6           MR. SCHALLER: Thank you. Thank you for this  
7 opportunity. My name is Frank Schaller, S c h a l l e r.  
8 And I'm from Philadelphia, the Founder and Director of Soil,  
9 Food, Health Forum.

10           And I have a lot of friends and family in  
11 Lancaster County, and farmers that I go to for food to take  
12 back to Philadelphia. Today in the 21st Century there is  
13 acid mine drainage pollution in Europe from mining done by  
14 the Romans over 2,000 years ago. Today, 30 percent of the  
15 oceans are acidic. Today, Pennsylvania has over 4,000 miles  
16 of streams with dead zones where nothing can grow or live.

17           The list of fossil fuels' health-environmental  
18 damage seems endless. All fossil fuels industry, including  
19 natural gas, causes damage and is killing people. My  
20 written statement will have references.

21           Given these facts, we must shift from all fossil  
22 fuels to renewable sources of energy. Not to do so would be  
23 like the diabetic, addicted to sugar, ending up blind, on  
24 dialysis, and eventually losing one or both legs, having  
25 them amputated.

1           Our policymakers must guide the fossil fuel  
2 industry including natural gas to make the transition from  
3 fossil fuels to renewable sources for energy, which there  
4 are many. These pipelines mean more drilling and its  
5 consequences. These pipelines mean more addiction to fossil  
6 fuels. These pipelines are not for the benefit of  
7 Pennsylvania or American citizens, but to sell Pennsylvania  
8 natural gas on the international market.

9           Infrastructure corporations such as pipeline  
10 manufacturers and companies that lay pipelines need now to  
11 look for ways to restructure their business from fossil fuel  
12 energy support to renewable energy manufacturing.

13           We the people do not need more pipelines. We the  
14 people do not need to drill more gas wells. We the people  
15 of Pennsylvania do not need to sacrifice the health and  
16 safety of our children to send Pennsylvania gas around the  
17 world.

18           I will end with two questions. What is the  
19 carbon footprint, including all infrastructure support and  
20 external costs of one gas well?

21           What is the carbon footprint, including all the  
22 infrastructure support and external costs for laying this  
23 pipeline project?

24           Please listen to we the people and stop the  
25 pipeline. Let us leave something for our children,

1 grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

2 (Applause)

3 MS. KERRIGAN: Kimberly Kann.

4 MS. KAHN: Hi. My name is Kimberly Kann, K a n  
5 n. I am a longtime resident and landowner in Conestoga. I  
6 own a small family farm and also have financial interest in  
7 a couple other properties that are directly along the  
8 pipeline path. I also happen to be a member of the  
9 education committee of the Lancaster County Conservancy and  
10 was initially appalled at the plan to compromise Conservancy  
11 properties with the initial pipeline route. And then was  
12 even more panicked to find out that my family farm was to be  
13 dissected by the pipeline route, the second proposed  
14 pipeline route; essentially cutting it in half and  
15 destroying the only tillable acreage left on a partially  
16 wooded site.

17 I had a long list of things that I wanted to  
18 address tonight that were far more eloquently expressed by  
19 other people. I wanted to address concerns about soil  
20 quality, seismic activity, biological diversity,  
21 archaeology, air quality from the inevitable release of  
22 methane gas which is, as far as I know, the most dangerous  
23 greenhouse gas. Insurance issues that are very real, and  
24 also the potential option of retrofitting existing routes.

25 What I'd like to talk to instead, hopefully to

1 save some time this evening, is a very personal perspective.  
2 The area of the second proposed pipeline route goes through  
3 the property that my family owns and crosses a spring fed  
4 stream that provides our domestic water supply. How can we  
5 be sure that the safety of our water will not be comprised?  
6 And how will we be compensated for it if it is, and for how  
7 long?

8           Our family is facing a catastrophic decrease in  
9 property value. This land proposed to be dissected by the  
10 pipeline, represents our largest financial asset. No person  
11 in their right mind would want to purchase a property that  
12 has the potential to explode violently, admittedly risking  
13 the life of any resident nearby. How will we be financially  
14 compensated for the loss?

15           Logically, the property dissected by a giant  
16 pipeline cannot be sold for anything near to the current  
17 property value. The only other alternative to selling it at  
18 a catastrophic loss is to live there, is for my children to  
19 live there, in a home that is at risk of violent explosion.  
20 It is in the hazard zone, the house and every outbuilding on  
21 the property.

22           Potential emergency scenarios include a published  
23 danger zone that encompasses everything; my entire family  
24 could be wiped out by an explosion. How would you guarantee  
25 the safety of and protect the lives of my children? And how

1 could Williams or you possibly provide compensation if  
2 you're wrong?

3           And by the way, the amount of free, nonpolluting  
4 solar energy that falls on U.S. land daily far exceeds the  
5 24 percent of our energy needs that are met by the natural  
6 gas --

7           (Applause)

8           MS. KERRIGAN: Kenny Holton.

9           MR. HOLTON: Good evening. My name is Kenny  
10 Holton; you've already talked to my wife, Sarah Holton, so  
11 the last name is H o l t o n.

12           As she expressed, we live in the Bridge Valley  
13 community, and it's one of the major things that brought us  
14 to that community when we moved there about four years ago,  
15 was being able to go out on our deck and see the beautiful  
16 covered bridge which sits about, adjacent to our house. And  
17 it's also the covered bridge that will be affected by this  
18 pipeline.

19           It is very close to where the pipeline is being  
20 dug, is where this pipeline will be. And as she stated,  
21 that is a registered bridge under the Historical Society,  
22 Structure No. 80003512.

23           And I also want to state, I am very appreciative  
24 that you have taken the time to speak to all of the  
25 residents in this area; and I know it's been a long night,

1 and I know there are a lot of other voices that wanted to be  
2 able to speak up during this meeting, but due to time  
3 constraints wouldn't be able to do so.

4 I know that there are many other voices within  
5 the Bridge Valley community that would love to be able to  
6 talk about their families, to be able to speak about the  
7 lives that they've created in that community, and how this  
8 will be affected by this pipeline. There are many that are  
9 concerned about their property value as well as their -- the  
10 livelihood that they have created in this neighborhood. And  
11 the safety of what this project will do to our neighborhood.

12 I've attended the informational meetings that  
13 were held by Williams; the one that was in the Acorn Farms,  
14 and was lucky to be one of the people that were able to go  
15 inside, as they turned many of the people that attended the  
16 meeting away at the door. I've seen the maps that directly  
17 affect my neighborhood, and I'm sure you can imagine my  
18 concern that my house on Heather Lane was on that list as  
19 being inside the burn zone.

20 It's a terrifying aspect to have something like  
21 that in my neighborhood, especially when I have a young, 21-  
22 month-old son that -- I've created this life for him, I want  
23 this to be his forever home, and I want this to be something  
24 that he can come back to; and this is something that would  
25 detriment our lives and is a great concern to me.

1           Thank you again for being able to speak with us,  
2 and I just hope that you take all this information to heart.

3           (Applause)

4           MS. BARNES: Hello, my name is Brenda Barnes, B a  
5 r n e s.

6           I'd just like to point out right now that  
7 everyone who has come up here to speak has been very  
8 strongly against this pipeline. I was expecting that maybe  
9 a few people would come up in favor of it, but please note  
10 that it has all been pleading with you to not have this  
11 pipeline come through Lancaster County.

12           I am a mother, I'm an environmentalist -- I don't  
13 have any degree in that, I'm just a tree hugger.

14           (Applause)

15           I believe that all people have the right to clean  
16 air, clean water, clean soil in the sanctuary of their own  
17 home. We need to leave to future generations an earth  
18 that's cleaner than what it was when we inherited it. I  
19 just have a few notes here:

20           One, we should be moving away from fossil fuels;  
21 why are we building more pipelines? Fossil fuels are  
22 finite, they are temporary, and they will run out.  
23 Lancaster County has the best soil in the country, it's a  
24 fact.

25           Reasonable alternatives were mentioned, moving

1 towards renewable energy in the future of Lancaster County.  
2 There is a west wind that blows I would say 95 percent of  
3 the time; there is plenty of turbine energy available to us.

4 Williams has a history of accidents. I have a  
5 newspaper here, the Lancaster Journal. Can't see the date.  
6 It was around the time of the last hearing here. To quote:  
7 "But accidents do happen, and a recent spate of quote,  
8 'unusual' close quote mishaps at facilities owned by  
9 Williams, whose proposed Central Penn South pipeline would  
10 pass through parts of Western Lancaster County, has  
11 triggered a federal investigation into safety practices at  
12 the company."

13 I'm wondering what the latest is with this  
14 investigation. Hardly a company we should be allowing to  
15 come through Lancaster County.

16 In response to the U.S. DOT's presentation  
17 earlier today, gas line systems may not cause explosions on  
18 highways, but they do blow up neighborhoods and lands; and  
19 to quote the newspaper again: 'Accidents do happen.'

20 Please, no pipeline in Lancaster County or any  
21 other County.

22 (Applause)

23 MS. KERRIGAN: Thanks. As I said, that was going  
24 to have to be our last group, because we only have the  
25 facility for a certain amount of time; and we'd encourage

1 everybody -- I think there were maybe 12 or 15 more people  
2 that wanted to speak, and we encourage you to file written  
3 comments with what you wanted to say tonight.

4                   But we're going to have to conclude our meeting  
5 here tonight; it is about 10:15, and I thank you all for  
6 coming, and I really appreciate all the comments that you've  
7 given tonight. Thanks a lot.

8                   (Applause)

9                   (Whereupon, at 10:15 p.m., the evening scoping  
10 meeting concluded.)

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