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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  
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Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project  
Lebanon Valley College  
Lutz School of Music  
101 North College Avenue  
Annville, PA 17003  
Tuesday, August 5, 2014

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

JENNIFER KERRIGAN, Environmental Project Manager,  
FERC  
with:  
MEGHAN STAFFORD, Williams Partners, L.P.

|    | PUBLIC COMMENTERS                                 |    |
|----|---|----|
| 1  |   |    |
| 2  | DR. DOUGLAS LORENZEN, resident                    | 18 |
| 3  | SAM KOPLINKA-LOEHR, Shale Gas Community Organizer | 22 |
| 4  | WAYNE NORRIS, President, Dura-Bond Steel          | 26 |
| 5  | ANN PINCA, resident                               | 28 |
| 6  | GORDON TOMB, resident                             | 31 |
| 7  | JAMES HEPLER, farmer                              | 32 |
| 8  | SHERRI STOM, concerned citizen, Lebanon County    | 36 |
| 9  | KAREN GREEN, resident                             | 39 |
| 10 | JO ELLEN LITZ, Commissioner, Lebanon County       | 43 |
| 11 | DENNIS COLLEGE, resident                          | 49 |
| 12 | TOM GAHRAS, resident                              | 51 |
| 13 | ELLIE SALAHUB, resident                           | 54 |
| 14 | WILLIAM HUSTON, Binghamton, New York              | 57 |
| 15 | GARRY GROSS, resident                             | 62 |
| 16 | FAITH ZERBE, biologist                            | 67 |
| 17 | RICHARD BLOUCH, farmer                            | 74 |
| 18 | CHRISTINE POMGARDNER, resident                    | 75 |
| 19 | PAT STEVENS, resident                             | 79 |
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1 P R O C E E D I N G S

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

8 Let the record show that the public scoping  
9 meeting in Annville, Pennsylvania began at 7:02 p.m. on  
10 August 5th, 2014. The primary purpose of this meeting is to  
11 provide you with an opportunity to comment on the project or  
12 on the scope of the environmental analysis for the project.

13

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

21 My name is Jennifer Kerrigan, and I am the  
22 Environmental Project Manager for this project; I'm with the  
23 Commission's Office of Energy Projects. Also with me here  
24 today from the FERC are Elisa Lykens and Craig Cano. And  
25 Lindsey Grissom, Bart Jensen and Michael Buckless are also

1 here; they are our third party contractors from National  
2 Resources Group, or Numbering. And the NRG staff is  
3 assisting us with our environmental review of this project.

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

15           As a federal licensing agency, the FERC has the  
16 responsibility under the National Environmental Policy Act  
17 or NEPA, to consider the potential environmental impacts  
18 associated with the project which is under its  
19 consideration. The environmental review must comply with  
20 various federal environmental laws and regulations,  
21 including but not limited to, the Clean Air Act, Clean Water  
22 Act, Endangered Species Act, Magnuson Steven's Fisheries  
23 Conservation and Management Act, Migratory Bird Treaty Act,  
24 the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act and the National  
25 Historic Preservation Act.

1           The FERC is the lead agency for the NEPA review  
2           and the preparation of the environmental impact statement or  
3           EIS for this project. In addition, the U.S. Army Corps of  
4           Engineers has agreed to participate as a cooperating agency  
5           in the preparations of the EIS, and will use the EIS to meet  
6           its NEPA responsibilities.

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

17          At the speaker sign-in table, we also have  
18          comment forms you may use to provide written comments  
19          tonight; or you may have already prepared written comments  
20          that you'd like to present to us. We can take that and have  
21          them filed for you in the docket for this project when we  
22          get back to the office next week.

23          So tonight's agenda is a simple one; first, I'm  
24          going to describe the environmental review process and the  
25          Commission's role; and then we will hear from Meghan

1       Stafford from Williams, will talk about the project a little  
2       bit. Then we will hear from you, all of you that have  
3       signed up on the speakers list to speak tonight; and we will  
4       go in the order that you signed up, so if you want to give  
5       comments tonight, please be sure to sign up on the speaker's  
6       list.

7                   Now I'll describe our environmental review  
8       process. To illustrate how this process works, we've  
9       prepared this flow chart, and the flow chart is also the  
10      last page of the handout that was available at the sign-in  
11      sheet, because it's kind of a challenge to read it from the  
12      back of the room. But right now we're in the first pink  
13      area and we are holding our scoping meeting; that's the  
14      lowest yellow block there, and that first pink area.

15                   At this time we are beginning our environmental  
16      review process, are in the public input opportunities part.  
17      In May and June, Williams held open house meetings over  
18      three weeks, which gave Williams a chance to meet with  
19      affected landowners and other interested parties to explain  
20      more about the project. It also provided an opportunity for  
21      FERC staff to introduce our agency and explain our role in  
22      the process.

23                   The FERC approved Transco's request to begin the  
24      prefiling process for the Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project  
25      on April 4, 2014. This began our review of the project.

1 The purpose of the pre-filing project is to encourage the  
2 early involvement of interested stakeholders, and the early  
3 identification and resolution of environmental issues. As  
4 of today, no formal application has been filed with the  
5 FERC; however, the FERC, along with other federal, state and  
6 local agency staffs have begun the review of this project.

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

16 Once scoping is finished, our next step will be  
17 to analyze the proposal and the issues that have been  
18 identified during the scoping period. This will include an  
19 examination of the planned facility locations as well as  
20 alternative sites or routes.

21 We will assemble information from a variety of  
22 sources, including Transco, the public, other state, local  
23 and federal agencies, and our own independent analysis and  
24 field work. We will assess the project's effects on water  
25 resources and wetlands, vegetation and wildlife, threatened

1 and endangered species, cultural resources, soils, geology,  
2 land use, air quality, noise and safety. When complete, our  
3 analysis of the potential impacts will be issued in a draft  
4 EIS. It will be mailed to all interested parties and will  
5 have a 45-day comment period during which we typically  
6 schedule a public comment meetings on the Draft EIS.  
7 Comments on the Draft EIS received at the public comment  
8 meetings and filed either electronically or by mail will be  
9 addressed in the Final EIS for the project.

10           The mailed version of the EIS is usually on a CD.  
11 This means that unless you tell us otherwise, you will get  
12 the EIS on a CD. If you prefer to have a paper, a hard copy  
13 mailed to you, you must indicate that choice on the return  
14 mailer that was attached to the NOI. I have a copy of that  
15 here, and there are more copies of it out in the lobby if  
16 you haven't gotten the document.

17           As I mentioned earlier, the issuance of the NOI  
18 opened a the formal comment period that will close on August  
19 18, 2014; however, we will continue to take and address your  
20 comments throughout the review of the project beyond this  
21 date. But we ask that you file your comments as soon as  
22 possible, and by August 18th, in order to give us time to  
23 analyze and research your issues. Further, Transco is  
24 required to respond to comments within 14 days of the close  
25 of the comment period. So if you get it in by the 18th, by

1 August 18th, Transco is supposed to respond to that. So it's  
2 another incentive to file them by that time.

3 If you received the NOI in your mail, you are on  
4 our mailing list and will remain on our mailing list,  
5 receive the EIS and any other supplemental notices we may  
6 issue about the project. Unless you return the mailer  
7 attached to the back of the Notice and you indicate that you  
8 wish to be removed from the mail list. I've already gotten  
9 one of those.

10 If you did not receive the NOI -- and you should  
11 have; I apologize for that -- and as I said, we do have  
12 additional copies if you know of anybody that would like to  
13 have a copy of the NOI, we have additional copies available  
14 out in the lobby.

15 Also, if you file comments on the project, and  
16 you included your address on your comment letter, you've  
17 also been added to our mail list.

18 I'd like to add that FERC encourages electronic  
19 filing of all comments and other documents. The pre-filing  
20 handout that's available at the sign-in table and the NOI  
21 explain FERC's eFiling system and provide instructions for  
22 mailing comments as well. Instructions for using the  
23 eFiling system are also available on our website, which is:  
24 [www.FERC.gov](http://www.FERC.gov) And just go under the eFiling link. It's  
25 very important that any comments you send, either

1 electronically or by mail, include our internal docket  
2 number for the project. That will ensure that members of  
3 the staff evaluating the project will get your comments as  
4 soon as possible.

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

8 In addition, we offer a free service called  
9 eSubscription, which automatically notifies you by e-mail of  
10 all issuances and filings, and provides you with a link to  
11 access the documents. You can register for this service on  
12 our website under the eSubscription link, and the NOI again,  
13 the forms at the sign-in table will tell you how to go about  
14 doing that.

15 Now I'd like to explain the roles of the  
16 Commission and the FERC Environmental Staff. The five  
17 member Commission is responsible for making a determination  
18 on whether to issue a Certificate of Public Convenience and  
19 Necessity to an applicant. In this case, the applicant will  
20 be Transco.

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

1 staff's conclusions and recommendations.

2 The EIS is not a decision document; it is being  
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 before we start taking comments from you,  
14 Meghan Stafford from Williams will provide a brief overview  
15 of the planned project.

16 MS. STAFFORD: Good evening. My name is Meghan  
17 Stafford, and I support the public outreach efforts for our  
18 proposed Atlantic Sunrise Project.

19 This project is being designed to connect natural  
20 gas producing regions in northern Pennsylvania to markets in  
21 the MidAtlantic and Southeastern states by 2017. The  
22 proposed Atlantic Sunrise Project is being designed to  
23 transport 1.7 million decatherms per day of additional  
24 natural gas transportation capacity. The additional  
25 capacity added to this project is the equivalent to serving

1 the energy needs of approximately 7 million homes per day.

2 The Atlantic Sunrise Project will expand our  
3 existing Transco transmission pipeline by adding new  
4 pipeline infrastructure in Pennsylvania, as well as  
5 modifying some existing Transco facilities in Pennsylvania  
6 and other states including Maryland, Virginia, North  
7 Carolina and South Carolina, to allow natural gas to flow  
8 from north to south.

9 When the Transco pipeline was initially  
10 constructed in the early 1950s, it was designed to connect  
11 natural gas supplies from the Gulf Coast with markets along  
12 the East Coast. However, in recent years, the natural gas  
13 supply landscape has shifted, and today Transco's customers  
14 ship more natural gas from the Marcellus supply area than  
15 the Gulf Coast. In 2012, Transco transported about 225  
16 million cubic feet per day of gas supply from the Marcellus.  
17 In 2014, that number has climbed to 3.5 billion cubic feet  
18 per day.

19 In response to this shift, the Atlantic Sunrise  
20 Project is being designed to fundamentally change the flow  
21 of natural gas on the Transco pipeline system, allowing gas  
22 to flow bidirectionally so that customers like public  
23 utilities, power generators, and industrial natural gas  
24 users along the Eastern Seaboard can have access to  
25 economically-priced Marcellus Shale natural gas supply.

1                   The scope of the project includes the  
2                   installation of approximately 56.5 miles of 30-inch pipeline  
3                   from Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania to Columbia County,  
4                   Pennsylvania; and approximately 121 miles of 42-inch  
5                   pipeline from Columbia County, Pennsylvania to Lancaster  
6                   County, Pennsylvania. These facilities are referred to as  
7                   the Central Penn Line.

8                   The project also includes nine miles of a 42-inch  
9                   pipeline loop located in Lycoming County, Pennsylvania,  
10                  known as the Unity Loop, along with three miles of 36-inch  
11                  pipeline in Clinton County, Pennsylvania known as the  
12                  Chapman Loop. In addition to the new pipeline facilities,  
13                  the Atlantic Sunrise Project proposal also includes the  
14                  construction of two new compressor facilities as well as  
15                  modifications to existing compressor stations across the  
16                  project area.

17                  Two sites are currently being considered for  
18                  Transco's proposed new Station 605. Both sites are in  
19                  Wyoming County; one site in Clinton Township and the other  
20                  in Nicholson Township. Station 605 will include the  
21                  construction and installation of two 15,000 horsepower  
22                  compressors. Two sites are also being considered for  
23                  Transco's new proposed Station 610. Both sites are in  
24                  Columbia County; one site in Orange Township and the other  
25                  in Hemlock Township. Station 610 would include the

1 construction and installation of two 20,000-horsepower  
2 compressors.

3 The company also proposes to replace  
4 approximately 2.5 miles of non-contiguous 30-inch pipeline  
5 in Prince William County, Virginia.

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

11 Initial environmental, cultural and civil surveys  
12 for the Atlantic Sunrise Project began in June of 2014.

13 For the greenfield pipeline portion of the  
14 project, the company is currently examining a 600-foot wide  
15 study corridor and has asked for survey permission from  
16 landowners along our primary route as well as several  
17 alternatives currently being considered. The 600-foot wide  
18 study corridor allows the company flexibility to make  
19 informed decisions regarding the potential location of  
20 proposed facilities.

21 Ten open houses were held in May and June across  
22 the project area. Over the course of these open houses, we  
23 had the opportunity to speak with more than 2500 people in  
24 the project area. We were very pleased by the turnout at  
25 each location, and feel that we are continuing to make good

1 progress at educating the public about our proposed project.

2 As a result of feedback from landowners and  
3 stakeholders gathered at our open houses, and our ongoing  
4 meetings with local and county officials, more than 20  
5 percent of the Southern portion of our original proposed  
6 route has been modified. We plan to file additional drafts  
7 of all required resource reports, 1 through 12, in October  
8 of this year. It is important to note that the basis of the  
9 data that will be filed with our draft resource reports in  
10 October is data gathered to July 1, 2014. We continue to  
11 make modifications to our route based on field data as well  
12 as stakeholder and agency input. Changes made after July 1,  
13 2014, will be included in our formal 7C certificate  
14 application that we plan to file around March of 2015.

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

18 Transco meets or exceeds all federal regulations  
19 established by the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety  
20 Administration for constructing and operating its interstate  
21 natural gas pipeline system. Transco has maintained the  
22 integrity of its existing pipelines since their installation  
23 in accordance with federal regulations.

24 Our integrity maintenance plan focuses on  
25 prevention, first and foremost, followed by detection and

1 mitigation. The pipeline and compressor stations are being  
2 designed with established and proven safety and security  
3 measures. A local, full-time staff of highly trained  
4 individuals will operate, monitor and maintain the pipeline  
5 and its facilities. In addition, the pipeline will be  
6 remotely monitored, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week from  
7 Transco's central gas control in Houston.

8 Thank you for the opportunity to provide an  
9 overview of our proposed Atlantic Sunrise Project.

10 MS. KERRIGAN: Thank you, Meghan.

11 Now we begin the important part of the meeting,  
12 where we hear your comments and questions. I will first  
13 take comments from those who have signed up on the speaker's  
14 list. And as I mentioned earlier, this meeting is being  
15 recorded by a transcription service; this is being done so  
16 that all of your comments and questions will be transcribed  
17 and put into the public record.

18 To help the court reporter produce an accurate  
19 record of this meeting, please only speak when you are at  
20 the microphone, please face the FERC staff and court  
21 reporter so that we can accurately record your comments. I  
22 ask that when I call your name you come up to the microphone  
23 and state your name and spell it for the record. Identify  
24 any agency or group you're representing, and define any  
25 acronyms you might use. I also ask that everybody else in

1 the audience respect the speaker, and refrain from any  
2 audible show of agreement or disagreement. I know this is  
3 hard, hard to do, but I understand that.

4 In the interest of allowing as many speakers as  
5 possible, I'd like to keep your comments brief, but right  
6 now I only have 13 speakers who have signed up to speak. So  
7 I'm going to ask that you try to keep your comments to about  
8 five minute. We have a visual timer that I've set, and it  
9 will have four and a half minutes of green light, 30 seconds  
10 of yellow warning light to indicate to the speaker when it's  
11 time to conclude, and then ten seconds of red to indicate  
12 that the allotted time has ended.

13 So I please ask that you abide by this time so we  
14 can allow everybody to speak.

15 Whether you provide your comments tonight  
16 verbally or mail them in, they will be considered equally by  
17 the FERC.

18 We are now ready to call our first speakers, and  
19 to make it a little bit more efficient, what I'm going to do  
20 is to call four speakers -- so we don't have to wait for  
21 people to come down from the audience. I'm going to ask you  
22 to sit in these first few seats here; and then sort of be an  
23 on-deck kind of area; then after those speakers have spoken,  
24 then I'll call the next four, and so on.

25 Our first four speakers I have are: Doug

1 Lorenzen, Sam Koplinka-Loehr, Wayne Norris, and Ann Pinca.

2 So, Dr. Lorenzen.

3 MR. LORENZEN: Yes. My name is Douglas Lorenzen,  
4 and the last name is spelled L o r e n z e n. And I'm from  
5 Mount Gretna, Lebanon County. My comments are on the use of  
6 double-wall piping for monitoring and prevention of leaks.

7 In a Huffington Post article regarding petroleum  
8 pipelines, it's reported that an investigation of pipeline  
9 accident reports from the last ten years revealed that the  
10 much-touted leak detection systems employed by pipeline  
11 companies only catch one out of twenty spills. Further, it  
12 was reported by pipeline companies in the same article: Not  
13 only do pipeline detection systems miss 19 out of 20 spills,  
14 they miss 4 out of 5 spills larger than 42,00 gallons.

15 In a New York Times article, it was reported that  
16 2.8 million gallons of petroleum leaked from pipelines in  
17 2011, using the ratio of 1 to 20, 2.8 million gallons might  
18 represent only 5 percent of the actual amount leaked, which  
19 could be up to 56 million gallons, a very large number.

20 While these statistics relate to petroleum leaks  
21 from pipelines, gas pipelines are subject to the same  
22 problems, especially since natural gas is transmitted under  
23 high pressure, and more apt to leak. This is a huge  
24 problem, and it's a result of two factors: Poor pipeline  
25 monitoring techniques and the number of leaks, both detected

1 and undetected.

2 Monitoring of all gas-petroleum pipelines is  
3 carried out primarily by two methods: One is watching for  
4 pressure drops, and by the use of pigs, which are special  
5 devices sent through the pipe to measure the leaks and to  
6 look for corrosion. According to the New York Times  
7 article, the major cause of pipeline leaks are equipment  
8 failure, installation and construction, which is 49 percent,  
9 corrosion, 22 percent, human error 10 percent, excavation  
10 damage 6 percent, and others, 13 percent.

11 Pipeline leaks caused by equipment failure and  
12 corrosion total 71 percent are what the common monitoring  
13 techniques used today are supposed to detect. These two  
14 monitoring techniques are obviously not doing the job.  
15 There are several pages that explain the poor performance of  
16 these monitoring techniques; one looking for pressure drops  
17 is very imprecise and subject to much variation and  
18 therefore unreliable.

19 Two, according to the Williams Partners, a  
20 representative, the use of pigs is done only every seven to  
21 ten years for any portion of a pipeline. These two  
22 monitoring methods are really very poor in detecting leaks  
23 in real-time, caused by equipment failure and corrosion. A  
24 leak can go on for years before being detected using these  
25 two types of techniques.

1           Double wall piping is available but not currently  
2 required, for use by pipeline companies. Williams Partners  
3 have not proposed the uses of double wall-piping for this  
4 project. Because of its efficacy, double-wall piping has  
5 been adopted and used by almost all chemical-related  
6 distribution industries except for pipeline, the pipeline  
7 industry. It is almost exclusively used at service stations  
8 or gasoline stations for the piping from underground storage  
9 tanks to the pumps, in tank trucks that deliver gas  
10 products, and in ships that transport petroleum or gas  
11 products. Also, fuel suppliers who use rail transports are  
12 beginning to call for dual wall construction of rail tanker  
13 cars.

14           Double wall piping can be described as one pipe  
15 placed inside the other. The two pipes are normally  
16 separated by a small space between them known as annular  
17 space. The outside pipe primarily protects the inside pipe  
18 from damage by corrosion, excavation or other human  
19 activity. The annular space between the two pipes is also  
20 used to monitor for leaks inside the pipe. This is  
21 accomplished by placing gas detectors within the space; gas  
22 detectors then provide real-time detection, preventing large  
23 losses over -- over the time the product has to leak into  
24 the environment.

25           In a final report by C Corps, cost for dual wall

1 piping, pipeline construction, is quote, "design material  
2 and fabrication was found to be 1.27 times greater than the  
3 single wall pipe. Other costs such as civil works cost,  
4 compromising -- excavation and backfill and road  
5 construction and abandonment are estimated to be the same  
6 for both alternatives.

7           What this report did not and could not report on  
8 was the cost of environmental damage and cleanup. Based on  
9 my extensive experience with environmental cleanup and  
10 renovation of contaminated sites, I can say the cost of  
11 pipeline cleanup can be in the millions of dollars and can  
12 go on for decades.

13           Double wall piping will not stop the leaks from  
14 occurring, but will go a long way to detecting leaks before  
15 they occur and preventing leaks from reaching the  
16 environment. The relatively small extra cost of 27 percent  
17 of employing the use of double wall piping should not be a  
18 deterrent to its use. The protection it provides through  
19 detecting and preventing leaks far outweighs its cost.

20           Williams Partners want to install an extremely  
21 large, 42-inch high pressure gas pipeline that could have  
22 disastrous effects on human life and the environment should  
23 a leak and explosion occur. The small extra cost of  
24 employing the use of double wall piping and the protection  
25 it provides are more than enough reasons for double wall

1 piping to be required to be used by the Williams Partners.

2 I have a copy of this for you.

3 MS. KERRIGAN: You can give it to me. I can take  
4 care of it.

5 Thank you for your comments.

6 Sam Koplinka-Loehr.

7 MR. KOPLINKA-LOEHR: Thank you. Hello, my name  
8 is Sam Koplinka-Loehr, Shale Gas Community Organizer, Clean  
9 Air Council.

10 The Council is a member-supported organization  
11 that works to protect everyone's right to breathe clean air.  
12 We work with dozens of communities throughout the state that  
13 are facing shale gas infrastructure projects in their  
14 communities, doing public education, then organizing to  
15 ensure that residents are able to have access to regulatory  
16 processes, and achieve their goals.

17 Thank you, everyone who came out tonight. It's  
18 important to remember that we in the back of this room are  
19 actually the people who are impacted here. This is a  
20 community that has the power of going forward out of this  
21 meeting. If you haven't yet signed up to speak, you can do  
22 so outside; there's still a sign-up list available.

23 Currently in the Eastern part of Pennsylvania  
24 alone, there are over ten proposed gas pipeline projects and  
25 expansions. Many of these pipelines, including Atlantic

1 Sunrise, are bringing gas from Pennsylvania shale fields,  
2 but are destined for export facilities and international  
3 markets.

4 In Williams' own materials, they have stated that  
5 the gas from Atlantic Sunrise would be delivered to the Cove  
6 Point export facility in Maryland and be destined for  
7 overseas markets.

8 There are a number of primary air quality  
9 concerns that the Council has regarding the project.  
10 According to NEPA, the National Environmental Policy Act,  
11 FERC is required to evaluate the direct, indirect and  
12 cumulative impacts of the Atlantic Sunrise pipeline in its  
13 environmental impact statement.

14 Cumulative impacts are the incremental effects of  
15 the action when added to other past, present and reasonably  
16 foreseeable future actions. In a recent court case, Delaware  
17 River Keeper Network versus FERC, it was found that FERC  
18 failed in its ability to actually assess the cumulative  
19 impacts of the proposed projects as it relates to  
20 segmentation.

21 Going forward, we want to make sure that all  
22 cumulative impacts are taken into consideration with this  
23 particular environmental impact statement.

24 Some cumulative impacts that FERC is legally  
25 required to analyze but has yet to do so, are the increase

1 in hydraulic fracturing due to the additional demand for  
2 gas. Health impacts to residents living near compressor  
3 stations; the potential for new hydraulically fractured  
4 wells in the area surrounding the pipeline. The impacts to  
5 the regional air quality and the increase in compressor  
6 stations and wells, when combined with future actions, and  
7 the total contribution to greenhouse gas emissions from the  
8 extraction, transportation, and refining of the gas for  
9 export.

10 In order to transport the gas across 180 miles of  
11 the pipeline route, Williams has proposed the addition of  
12 127,000 additional horsepower for the pipeline. This means  
13 two new compressor stations, three expansions of existing  
14 sites. This will directly impact the air quality and the  
15 health of people living in the surrounding area.

16 To give a little bit of background for people in  
17 the audience and also for folks here at the table,  
18 compressor stations have three main sources of air  
19 emissions. The first is blow-downs, or release of gas from  
20 the pipeline into the atmosphere in order to relieve  
21 pressure, excess pressure in the pipeline.

22 The second is fugitive emissions; gases from  
23 around the seals and pumps at the compressor station.

24 And finally, in order to provide the compression  
25 in the line, there must be constantly-running engines, 24

1 hours a day, 7 days a week, every day of the year.

2 Taken together, these resources emit the  
3 following Clean Air Act regulated criteria pollutants:

4 Nitrogen oxide, hazardous air pollutant.  
5 Particulate matter. Carbon dioxide, volatile organic  
6 compounds, sulfur oxide and carbon monoxide. These  
7 pollutants impact all major body systems; in the brain, in  
8 the judicial system. The environmental impact statement  
9 needs to address the health impacts from the compressor  
10 stations as well as the impacts from reasonably foreseeable  
11 hydraulic fracturing that will result from this pipeline  
12 project.

13 Finally, the projected air and greenhouse gas  
14 emissions from this project are going to be substantial, and  
15 they should be compared against a renewable energy  
16 alternative in order to assess the difference between  
17 investing the \$3 billion that the Atlantic Sunrise Pipeline  
18 will currently require, or investing that \$3 billion in  
19 these communities for community-based solar and wind  
20 projects.

21 From our research and advocacy, it is clear the  
22 latter would have higher economic impact, more jobs, on  
23 average solar creates three times the jobs of the natural  
24 gas industry. It would also result in significantly lower  
25 air emissions. And furthermore, it would build energy

1 independence here in Central Pennsylvania rather than  
2 exporting gas overseas.

3 The Council remains committed to working with  
4 impacts to the communities and stopping the Atlantic Sunrise  
5 Pipeline Project. Please contact me if you have any  
6 questions. Thank you.

7 MS. KERRIGAN: Thank you.

8 (Applause)

9 Wayne Norris.

10 MR. NORRIS: Thank you very much for giving me  
11 the opportunity to speak to you tonight. My name is Wayne  
12 Norris. For the record, it's spelled N o r r i s.

13 I am the President of Dura-Bond Industries, and  
14 Dura-Bond Industries is a family-owned business that  
15 operates the Stilton Pipe Mill that was formerly Bethlehem  
16 Steel, in Stilton, Pennsylvania, under the name of Dura-Bond  
17 pipe.

18 Dura-Bond Pipe manufactures steel pipe used for  
19 the transportation of oil and natural gas inside those  
20 ranges from 24 to 42 inch. We manufacture the pipe to the  
21 highest standard, and it's used to transport gas at very  
22 high pressure. Not only do we manufacture the pipe, but we  
23 also internally coat it and we externally coat it for  
24 corrosion protection with the latest epoxies that are  
25 available.

1                   We have worked with the Williams pipeline for  
2                   many years; most specifically within the last 10, 50 years  
3                   manufacturing pipe for them here in Stilton. The last  
4                   project, we manufactured about 20 percent of the project  
5                   they had on the Constitution pipeline, that is proposed in  
6                   Susquehanna County to New York.

7                   At our plant, we employ about 250 employees.  
8                   These employees make a very good living wage with very good  
9                   benefits. Many of those employees are actually from Lebanon  
10                  County here in Lebanon, Pennsylvania as well.

11                  We manufacture pipe to the highest quality I  
12                  think right now in the United States, to be very honest with  
13                  you. Williams has some of the most stringent specifications  
14                  for the manufacturing process. And not only that, when we  
15                  manufacture pipe, they have people there that inspect every  
16                  aspect of the process that we do. They look at the  
17                  metallurgical aspects of the steel to be purchased, they  
18                  look at the forming, the welding, the nondestructive  
19                  testing, the destructive testing, all the ultrasonic  
20                  inspection we do to ensure that the pipe is one of the  
21                  highest quality that they can buy.

22                  Williams has a safety program that we have to  
23                  adhere to, and it's very well thought out and as I said,  
24                  they're a very professionally run organization. And when  
25                  have an order for Williams, we know we have to manufacture

1 that pipe to the highest standard.

2 So I'm here tonight to support Williams and  
3 support the program, and speaking on their behalf. And I  
4 thank you very much.

5 MS. KERRIGAN: Thank you.

6 Our next speaker is Ann Pinca.

7 MS. PINCA: Hello, my name is Ann Pinca, and I'm  
8 a resident of Lebanon County. Do you need me to spell my  
9 last name?

10 MS. KERRIGAN: Could you do that, please.

11 MS. PINCA: P i n c a. And Ann is just A n n.

12 In January 2011, I was told that I needed to  
13 sacrifice my property in the mountains of Pennsylvania to  
14 the natural gas industry for the greater good of my country.  
15 Now, three years later, the people of Lebanon County are  
16 being asked to sacrifice their properties, their  
17 investments, their safety under the same guise. "We need  
18 the energy, we need the jobs. This is good for our  
19 country." But the fact is that this is not good for us or  
20 for our country, but it is really good for Williams and the  
21 drillers, who want nothing more than to build a pathway  
22 through Lebanon County to export Pennsylvania's natural gas  
23 for their profit at your personal sacrifice.

24 And yet Williams still hasn't bothered, as far as  
25 I know, to answer our County's simple request for a public

1 question and answer meeting in Lebanon County.

2 Williams is just one player within an industry  
3 that stops at nothing to get what it wants. This industry  
4 uses the same publicity firm that Big Tobacco employed for  
5 decades. This industry recommended the use of the military  
6 PSYOPS and counterinsurgency manuals to deal with citizen  
7 opposition to drilling. This industry has so far  
8 contributed nearly \$8 million to Pennsylvania's political  
9 process.

10 The Atlantic Sunrise Project will support an  
11 industry that has exemptions or exclusions from key parts of  
12 at least seven of the fifteen major federal environmental  
13 laws designed to protect our air and water. One of those is  
14 the National Environmental Policy Act, which contains a 2005  
15 exemption that quote, "effectively shifts the burden of  
16 proof to the public to prove that such activities would be  
17 unsafe."

18 So tonight, we citizens gather here to prove that  
19 this pipeline is not safe or good for our County. We've  
20 heard and will hear many more eloquent, intelligent and  
21 heartfelt comments this evening, and many people will go  
22 home thinking that surely the FERC will address our  
23 concerns. Well, think again. Ask the people who objected  
24 to the Mark I pipeline, the Tennessee pipeline, and even the  
25 Team 2014 Expansion Project going on right now in Lebanon

1 County. And you'll find that our comments make little  
2 difference.

3 Why? Because the FERC doesn't work for us, the  
4 people. It works for the corporations who fund it.  
5 Williams Senior Vice President Roy Miller summed it up in  
6 the first quarter investors call. When asked about the  
7 Constitution pipeline, Miller said, quote, "We're very  
8 satisfied with what the FERC has been doing so far. They've  
9 been trying to, I think, do their part in terms of helping  
10 us get the projects built." And that's what the FERC's job  
11 is, to help get projects built.

12 So we have two choices. We can make a deliberate  
13 change and insist on a community Bill of Rights within our  
14 townships that empowers us to say 'No, thanks' to industries  
15 like Williams. Or we can continue to play along with the  
16 FERC process and attend meetings dictated to us on  
17 inconvenient nights, and eventually watch the Central Penn  
18 Pipeline cut, drill and dig its way across our County's  
19 farms and forests, streams and homes.

20 I know which choice I'm making; do you? Thank  
21 you.

22 (Applause)

23 MS. KERRIGAN: Thank you.

24 Our next four speakers are Gordon Tomb, James  
25 Hepler, Sherri Stom, and Karen Green.

1                   MR. TOMB: Good evening. Hi. My name is Gordon  
2 Tomb; last name is T o m b, like tomb. And no other  
3 explanation except that it's Scotch-Irish.

4                   I'm a resident of Annville, Lebanon County, and a  
5 Senior Fellow at the Commonwealth Foundation for Public  
6 Policy Alternatives. As an organization dedicated to free  
7 market approaches to state issues, the Commonwealth  
8 Foundation has been a longtime supporter of development of  
9 Marcellus Shale gas. We see it as an endeavor that has  
10 benefited millions of Pennsylvanians with lower energy costs  
11 and a more vibrant economy.

12                   Millions of dollars have been saved in utility  
13 bills, and hundreds of thousands of people have secured high  
14 quality jobs in Marcellus Shale-related industries.  
15 Drilling companies have paid landowners billions in  
16 royalties and many more millions have been transferred to  
17 state and local governments in fees and taxes.

18                   Having lived through the decline in the steel  
19 industry and manufacturing in general, I and many other  
20 Pennsylvanians welcome the investment of capital into our  
21 state. The Commonwealth Foundation supports the expansion  
22 of gas delivery systems such as the Atlantic Sunrise  
23 Expansion Pipeline Project being proposed by Williams.  
24 Projects like the pipeline and resultant access to new  
25 markets, will ensure that this gas resource is further

1 developed in the coming decades.

2 We see the Marcellus Shale not only as a long  
3 term boon for Pennsylvania's economy, but also a key  
4 contributor to the nation's numbering security and economic  
5 prosperity. The development of the Marcellus Shale has been  
6 done safely, under the rigorous -- under rigorous and  
7 sensible regulation. And we expect the builders and the  
8 operators of the pipeline will adhere to similar safety and  
9 environmental standards.

10 In fact, pipelines have been transporting gas  
11 from the Southwestern part of the country through  
12 Pennsylvania into the Northeast to the benefit of hundreds  
13 of millions of people for more than half a century. The  
14 Atlantic Sunrise Project makes every bit as much sense as  
15 did those earlier additions to our energy infrastructure.

16 Thank you for the opportunity to speak.

17 MS. KERRIGAN: Thank you.

18 Our next speaker is James Hepler.

19 MR. HEPLER: Hi. Staff Members of FERC and  
20 public, welcome tonight. I am an invited angalist, and I am  
21 an endangered species. And guess what? I am also known as  
22 a farmer. That is my profession.

23 I want to talk a little tonight, especially to  
24 the staff people, about the ramifications of this proposed  
25 Atlantic Sunrise Pipeline, the environmental havoc it's

1 going to produce on our farms in this area.

2 Had you noticed beautiful fields as you drove  
3 here tonight? Did you see them? Aren't they lovely with  
4 green crops growing?

5 I especially want to focus this talk on the  
6 Southern half of this proposed pipeline. Schuylkill,  
7 Lebanon and Lancaster Counties. These are areas of  
8 intensive agriculture. Diversify. There's dairy, beef,  
9 poultry, fruits and vegetables, grains. All kinds of food  
10 being grown.

11 Not only will this pipeline be problematic during  
12 the construction to the farms that it crosses, taking years  
13 and more likely decades to restore, but the restrictions put  
14 on this pipeline are not to limit future growth and  
15 expansion, necessary for farmers to compete in this ever-  
16 changing economy.

17 A few examples on my farm, where this corridor is  
18 going to dissect me in half. We have plans for possible  
19 subsoil irritation. That's no longer going to be an option.  
20 We cannot dig where this pipeline is going.

21 What about our plans? I happen to own a dairy  
22 farm. We may need to add cow numbers in the future. This  
23 pipeline is 150 feet from my current dairy farm. Where are  
24 we going to go to expand it?

25 No-till farming is used on over 90 percent of the

1 land of this pipeline corridor. It takes decades to instill  
2 a productive ecosystem in the soil. The disturbance will  
3 affect soil health, crop yields, and water absorption for a  
4 long time.

5 The NRCS, known as the Natural Resource  
6 Conservation Service, has declared all of this land in  
7 Schuylkill County as H.E.L. -- highly erodible land,  
8 according to a soil survey with the County. Any earth  
9 moving practices have the potential to cause large amounts  
10 of runoff, soil erosion, water runoff, nutrient leaching,  
11 other environmental problems.

12 The valley where I live, which is known as the  
13 Nockatunga Valley, which is an Indian term meaning  
14 'plentiful venison' there is a DEP study going on on  
15 sedimentation in the Nockatunga Watershed, and it's  
16 currently going from 2014 through 2016. This pipeline is  
17 proposed to come through this valley in 2016. Certainly  
18 this can't work with the soil and water runoff in the  
19 disturbed areas, and this study taking place. This will be  
20 terrible information.

21 Many of the farms this corridor is passing  
22 through, including my own, has been preserved with taxpayer  
23 money for perpetuity to keep it from being condemned. And I  
24 ask you, is this in the public good? Staffers: Is this  
25 what we need to do? Should pipeline rights-of-way be

1 allowed on preserved farms? That had in many cases been  
2 paid for with taxpayer money? Does this in fact create a  
3 taxpayer subsidy for the easy right-of-way of pipeline  
4 operators?

5 Even if a pipeline right-of-way is not prohibited  
6 within the conservation easement, there is the question of  
7 whether a pipeline impacts an ag benefit to a community.

8 How can we make this happen? We didn't  
9 temporarily preserve these farms until something better came  
10 along. One of the reasons we preserved our land was to keep  
11 it from being condemned by schools, roads, and utilities.

12 Another issue: As a farmer, as an  
13 environmentalist, representatives of Williams tell us  
14 there's going to be heat generated by the friction of this  
15 compressed gas against the wall of the steel pipe. There is  
16 no information I can find about the effects, short and long  
17 term, that this will have on crop production, water  
18 retention in the soil, and its long and short term effects.

19 How will this impact my livelihood? This soil  
20 is how I make my living. And it's going to be badly  
21 disrupted, and I'm very upset. We're also concerned about  
22 static electricity, sometimes known as transient voltage.  
23 And its effect on animals and on human health. It's a known  
24 fact that even fractions of a volt will have severe impacts  
25 on animal performance.

1           Like I told you, I have a dairy farm. I have 250  
2 animals. I'm concerned about what's going to happen. This  
3 is proposed to be within 150 feet of my barns. What  
4 assurance will I have that this is not going to happen?  
5 Will the Williams people simply tell you "Don't worry,  
6 everything's going to be fine"? That's what I've been told  
7 so far. "We've never had an issue with any of these  
8 things." That really reassures me; I feel really great.

9           Why not use a less invasive alternative?  
10 Consider updating the existing Horseshoe pipeline that  
11 already is in place, thereby not disturbing new areas of  
12 this beautiful Commonwealth. We cannot randomly run these  
13 pipelines wherever it is thought by some that we need them,  
14 honeycombing the state. We both know there's going to be  
15 more coming; this is not going to be the last one.

16           This is destroying the stewardship practices that  
17 have gone on for generations; eight in my family. And  
18 interfering with the core values of the citizens who make  
19 their living. Shouldn't food certainly trump energy? Thank  
20 you.

21           MS. KERRIGAN: Thank you.

22           (Applause)

23           MS. STOM: Good evening. I'm Sherri Stom, S t o  
24 m. I'm a concerned citizen from Lebanon County.

25           I'd like to address my comments this evening to

1 the subject of cumulative impacts. Those impacts that  
2 result from the past, present and reasonably foreseeable  
3 future actions associated with the existence of this  
4 pipeline.

5 In a recent decision, the D.C. Circuit Court  
6 ruled that FERC failed to properly address these impacts in  
7 its review of pipeline construction. This agency has been  
8 obstinate in its refusal to consider the impacts of fracking  
9 in pipeline projects. In its approval of the Mark I  
10 project, FERC stated that when shale development and its  
11 potential associated environmental impacts are not  
12 sufficiently causally related to the pipeline, that's just  
13 nonsense.

14 What is Atlantic Sunrise without the 1.7 million  
15 decatherms per day of gas it is designed to carry? It's  
16 nothing but miles and miles of totally useless pipe; and  
17 therefore completely unnecessary. No gas, no pipeline. The  
18 gas propelled down the length of this pipeline must have a  
19 destination. Where is it intended to be used? Alan  
20 Armstrong, Williams' CEO, knows the answer to that question.

21  
22 In his press release announcing first quarter  
23 2014 results, Armstrong states that: Atlantic Sunrise will  
24 serve as important infrastructure for future LNG export  
25 facilities at Cove Point. Apparently Mr. Armstrong

1 neglected to mention that to his spokesperson here tonight.  
2 Not once in her statement did she mention Cove Point, did  
3 she mention LNG processing, or did she say the word  
4 'export.'

5 In its recent ruling, the D.C. Circuit Court  
6 stated, that once FERC is aware of interrelatedness of  
7 proposed projects it must take care to review any cumulative  
8 environmental impacts that might arise. Based on Mr.  
9 Armstrong's statement, LNG processing at Cove Point  
10 certainly qualifies as a reasonably foreseeable result from  
11 the existence of this project, and Atlantic Sunrise and Cove  
12 Point are interrelated.

13 Finally, in spite of FERC's own guidance, the  
14 pipelines following existing rights-of-way, a large part of  
15 this pipeline is greenfield cited. These fresh,  
16 unobstructed, wide open spaces, once scarred by this project  
17 are likely to be used again and again to accommodate the gas  
18 industry. After all, isn't one of the reasons that Williams  
19 gives for using this plan is the fact that their existing  
20 corridor is at capacity?

21 Isn't it reasonably foreseeable that this new  
22 right-of-way will be used until it is out of capacity?  
23 FERC's recent loss in the courts should certainly be a  
24 reminder to them to give the issue of the siting of multiple  
25 pipelines serious consideration? These types of projects

1 are harmful to local communities. They damage the  
2 environment, and this process damages the community's trust  
3 in a government that was intended to be of the people, by  
4 the people and for the people, not for the corporation at  
5 the expense of the people.

6 I ask those residents here tonight, are you ready  
7 to fight this process in a different way? Are you ready to  
8 stand up and demand your local government work with you to  
9 protect the community from corporate farms? Are you ready  
10 to create a community bill of rights that gives you the  
11 power to say 'No'?

12 Thank you.

13 (Applause)

14 MS. KERRIGAN: Thank you.

15 MS. GREEN: Good evening. My name is Karen  
16 Green, spelled just like the color, and I would like to  
17 comment generally on agricultural impacts from the proposed  
18 pipeline. My comments are not highly technical as I am not  
19 currently a farmer myself, although that will likely change  
20 in the near future.

21 However, I have cofounded and support local farm  
22 markets, advocated to sustain small farmers to public and  
23 private sector entities at the federal, state and local  
24 levels through employment and volunteer activities, and my  
25 extended family farms over 100 acres about a mile west of

1 the proposed pipeline in South Londonderry Township, Lebanon  
2 County; which is also adjacent to the property where my  
3 husband and I currently reside.

4 Pennsylvania's 62,000 farm families are the  
5 stewards of more than 7.7 million acres of farmland, with  
6 \$6.8 billion in receipts annually from production  
7 agriculture. Pennsylvania farmers and agribusinesses are by  
8 far the leading economic driver in our State.

9 While our neighbor Lancaster County gets a little  
10 more PR, Lebanon County is dominated by their culture and  
11 forests. With agriculture composing just under 100,000  
12 acres, or 43 percent of the County's total land area. Those  
13 are statistics from the Pennsylvania Department of  
14 Agriculture.

15 The proposed 42-inch, 1480 psi Williams pipeline  
16 requires an 100 foot wide new right-of-way along just under  
17 30 miles, north-south through Lebanon County. This equates  
18 to about 15 million square feet or 350 acres of just right-  
19 of-way alone. And this despite federal requirements to  
20 quote, "make every effort to utilize existing rights-of-  
21 way."

22 While I don't have some of the exact data that I  
23 hoped to have, I believe ag uses likely encompass the entire  
24 area, the proposed right-of-way, including a number of farms  
25 preserved in perpetuity by its owners, many for many

1 decades.

2 A number of concerns have also been raised by the  
3 Lancaster Farmland Trust, a very large authority, many of  
4 which also apply here. First, should pipeline rights-of-way  
5 be allowed to preserve farms that have been paid for with  
6 taxpayer money?

7 Further, even if the pipelines are not prohibited  
8 in conservation fees, a pipeline certainly, quote "impacts  
9 the ag benefit to a community," unquote.

10 Next. No-till farming is being implemented  
11 widely, and it often takes decades to instill a productive  
12 ecosystem and crop yield, but this is not even considering  
13 recovery time from pipeline installation leaks or explosions  
14 that could occur.

15 Corn as a product which is abundant in Lebanon  
16 County seems to be particularly impacted negatively by this  
17 development.

18 Soil compacting has been studied extensively,  
19 particularly by the Penn State Extension and College of  
20 Agricultural Sciences, while compacted topsoil and upper  
21 subsoil may improve, it takes a period of years, but quote  
22 "Lower subsoil compaction is basically permanent and should  
23 be avoided by all means" unquote.

24 As many of these impacts have been dismissed  
25 today by the industry and state regulators, Penn State

1 University has taken it upon themselves to establish the  
2 Institute for Natural Gas Research to perform critical  
3 research and education. We hope that this will not be too  
4 late for this current effort.

5 In 2008, a Williams 30-inch gas pipeline near  
6 Appomattox, Virginia ruptured and ignited. Everything  
7 within a 560 foot radius was destroyed. Earlier that year  
8 an inspection tool detected pipe erosion. Despite this  
9 discovery and repair of two neighboring pipelines, Williams  
10 judged the pipe did not require repair. For a 42-inch  
11 pipeline, as is being proposed, the hazard distance is over  
12 1100 feet. In the case of a farm, buildings including  
13 dwellings, barns, equipment storage, et cetera, within about  
14 a quarter of a mile the rupture would be destroyed, and  
15 people within that zone would literally not be able to run  
16 to safety.

17 As was noted by some of the previous speakers, if  
18 this pipeline is approved, clearly there will be further  
19 expansion proposed in the future. Particularly as its use  
20 seems to be for international exports.

21 This would likely involve laying another pipeline  
22 alongside the current one, due in large part to previously  
23 noted federal requirements and encouragement that new  
24 pipelines be constructed along existing rights-of-way.  
25 Williams filings to date note installation, another 25 feet

1 from an existing pipeline, infringing yet again into the  
2 many acres of ag lands that would already have been  
3 impacted.

4 In summary, I would request, and I believe on  
5 behalf of my extended family, that you do not approve this  
6 pipeline. However, if you do approve it, at an absolutely  
7 minimum please require all affected ag soils be separated,  
8 stockpiled and replaced in its original condition, which has  
9 been done for other projects, and with minimal compaction  
10 and avoiding disruption of lower subsoil at all costs.

11 Thank you.

12 MS. KERRIGAN: Thank you.

13 (Applause)

14 The next group of four speakers are Jo Ellen  
15 Litz, Dennis College, Ellie Salahub, and Tom Gahres.

16 MS. LITZ: My name is Joe Ellen Litz, J o E l l  
17 e n Litz is L i t z. I'm a Lebanon County Commissioner,  
18 and I'm also President of the Swatara Watershed Association.

19 I'd like to point out that tonight is National  
20 Night Out and it's sad, in my opinion, that this meeting  
21 divides the community.

22 My goal as a public servant is to protect the  
23 rights of our citizens and to put their health and safety  
24 first. After Williams open house, I requested and was  
25 promised a complete set of maps which were on display for

1 citizens. Those maps have been delivered just this week,  
2 and placed on file with our Lebanon County Planning  
3 Department so that individuals can go in and not have to  
4 make a small window on a given night to be able to review  
5 those maps.

6 We also did request of the Board of  
7 Commissioners, a public meeting that the citizens would like  
8 to have in a conversation, questions and answers with  
9 Williams. I've been in a Commissioner's conference the last  
10 several days and I'm not aware if it came in the mail  
11 yesterday or today; but as of Friday I did not have an  
12 answer -- or to the best of my knowledge, my colleagues do  
13 not have an answer.

14 As a follow up to previously-submitted comments,  
15 Williams provided answers to my questions but -- the answers  
16 provided on the eminent domain seemed to circumvent the  
17 questions. The confiscation of private property for public  
18 use, even if a right-of-way is utilized and compensation  
19 paid, is still a taking nonetheless. To pretend that such  
20 taking doesn't impact the value of land or the production of  
21 soil is plain wrong.

22 In 2013, Lebanon County completed a reassessment  
23 where County Commissioners made allowances for proven  
24 rights-of-way. Why? Because landowners can't build no a  
25 right-of-way. Depending on how a right-of-way crosses the

1 property, land value can be cut in as much as half. If,  
2 however, the right-of-way is along a property line where  
3 municipal ordinances dictate setbacks to build, there may be  
4 little impact upon the assessed value. But most setbacks  
5 are not 90 or 100 feet in width, so there will be an impact.

6 And reviewing those maps that I requested,  
7 because I had time to sit down and go page by page, it seems  
8 to me around page 25 was a really good example of what I'm  
9 talking about. There was a linear, a very long property,  
10 and the area that they were looking at was 100 feet away  
11 from the property line. That first 100 feet there is  
12 setback. Why not put the pipeline, if it's going to go,  
13 within that right-of-way so it doesn't devalue the land? So  
14 it's not impacting our schools, it's not impacting our  
15 municipalities and it's not impacting the County's taxes.  
16 That would be a lot more fair.

17 Then there are these rights-of-way that would  
18 completely preclude a subdivision plan. We actually had a  
19 gentleman in one of our meetings who claimed that that would  
20 happen to his property.

21 When it comes to the land itself, and you've  
22 heard eloquently from a farmer -- I can't begin to speak to  
23 the issue as he did -- but I would like to point out that  
24 farmers can see reduced yield if the soil is not put back in  
25 the same order as the layers are removed. In other words,

1 soils such as clay or shale should not be put into the  
2 trench first -- last, excuse me. I wrote this wrong on my  
3 paperwork; I just realized that. The topsoil should be put  
4 no last so it's back on top; but if they put that topsoil in  
5 first, it's lost and the production value is very small.

6 Our farmers need this assurance and protection.  
7 Of course our, my preference is that Williams use their  
8 existing rights-of-way; there's little opposition to the  
9 rebuilding of existing lines. There's one going on right  
10 now through Lebanon County, the Sunoco Mariner East. And  
11 Texas Eastern as well -- I guess maybe they're related.

12 They're building and expanding their existing  
13 rights-of-way, and Williams should do the same on their  
14 existing rights-of-way. It's especially troubling that in  
15 Lebanon County the Williams north-to-south route would cross  
16 under four existing east-to-west lines and seven streams, as  
17 well as sinkholes. There has been no clear answer  
18 concerning the safety of these maneuvers, nor do we know if  
19 other pipelines and the railroad will shut down during  
20 installation of a Williams pipeline.

21 There's no room for an error, which would put  
22 people, first responders, places and other utilities into  
23 harm's way. Further, if there's an accident, Lebanon County  
24 dispatch could be overwhelmed and the County put into a  
25 state of emergency.

1                   At this time, I'd like to reemphasize that this  
2 Swatara Creek is a state and nationally recognized water  
3 trail which leads to the Susquehanna River and Chesapeake  
4 Bay, which are also part of the Captain John Smith Water  
5 Trail.

6                   In addition to preserving historical routes,  
7 there's a positive economic benefit to tourism that cannot  
8 be diminished or dismissed. Further, the Swatara Creek  
9 provides clean water for drinking, the American Water  
10 Authority Company, the Lebanon Water Authority and the  
11 Middletown Water Company. Should Williams drill into or  
12 otherwise open a sinkhole that drains the Swatara Creek,  
13 tens of thousands of people will be negatively impacted. We  
14 can't let this happen.

15                   Similar, homes and roads in Lebanon County have  
16 been engulfed by sink holes. It's my understanding that the  
17 Williams pipeline proposes to utilize plates, perhaps the  
18 size of tabletops, to span sinkholes. Well, right now if  
19 they came down 422, but that road is closed, because we're  
20 installing a bridge under the surface of the road to span a  
21 sinkhole. That's how big the sinkholes get in Lebanon  
22 County.

23                   A tabletop pales in comparison. We need proof  
24 that when sinkholes occur, causing a shift in the earth,  
25 people, first responders and places will not be put into

1 harm's way. If this cannot be guaranteed, Williams'  
2 expansion application should be denied. And like other  
3 companies, Williams should run alongside and tunnel under  
4 their existing rights-of-way.

5           According to John Durenbach, University Law  
6 School, an environmental law was adopted May of 1971, then  
7 buried for 40 years. Based on the Constitution, the people  
8 have a right to clean air, pure water, et cetera. Stanley,  
9 Article 1, Section 27. But that didn't just magically  
10 appear. This ruling results from a 2012 Commonwealth court  
11 challenge to that 13; in other words, the public trust is a  
12 right.

13           December 19, 2013, the Supreme Court found that  
14 the right to clean air and pure water originate in the Bill  
15 of Rights, which gives clean air and pure water the same  
16 level of rights as free speech, as religion -- and that's  
17 gun ownership.

18           The Supreme Court is the first court in 40 years  
19 to recognize this. As a result, environmental interests and  
20 developers must work together. The State can say how  
21 something is to be done; but local municipalities can say  
22 where an activity can take place.

23           So we're back to where we were before the ruling.  
24 The right to clean air and pure water won't go back into a  
25 pot hole. It is our duty to protected public natural

1 resources. Again, this is narrower than the constitution.  
2 The Bill of Rights are the people's rights.

3 Let me say that again: This is narrower than the  
4 Constitution. The Bill of Rights are the people's rights.  
5 Clean air and pure water we're talking about here.

6 I don't envy your position, but the message from  
7 the Supreme Court is clear; it is our duty to focus not he  
8 biggest risks and the biggest opportunities. There's no  
9 formal definition of clean water. It includes fishing and  
10 swimming and drinking, irrigation, supplies for homes and  
11 businesses, as well as the quantity of water.

12 Thank you for your time, your attention, and your  
13 favorable ruling for the people of Lebanon County and other  
14 impacted Central Pennsylvania counties.

15 MS. KERRIGAN: Thank you.

16 (Applause)

17 MS. KERRIGAN: Dennis College.

18 MR. COLLEGE: Good evening. My name is Dennis  
19 College, last name is spelled just like the University.

20 Thank you for your time tonight, and I'll keep my  
21 remarks as short as I can. I've already filed comments to  
22 you in writing. I have many concerns about this project,  
23 the proposed Atlantic Sunrise.

24 My biggest concern is what I'll share with you  
25 tonight, and that is the safety of the project. I grew up

1 in Bell Grove, North Annville, Lebanon County. Six or seven  
2 miles from the Fort Indiantown Gap -- where they routinely  
3 hold training exercises with live ammunition that shake the  
4 ground to where windows in everybody's houses rattle, much  
5 like, many people refer to as small earthquakes at times,  
6 depending what they're using as ammunition. With the close  
7 proximity of this pipeline to Fort Indiantown Gap. I have  
8 concerns about what that's going to do to a buried pipe.

9 As the speaker before me already pointed out,  
10 where the proposed pipeline is to cross Route 422 at Pennsy  
11 Supply Forey, it can't be more than two miles from a known  
12 sinkhole that's opened up if not every year every other year  
13 for the last twenty years. They've repaired it numerous  
14 times. Nobody knows where sinkholes are going to happen or  
15 occur, but that's an awful scary thought to think that we're  
16 putting a pipeline within two miles of an already known --.

17 There's many other things that affect a pipeline  
18 and the construction and the safety of it, and I would ask  
19 that if it's permitted to go forward, that you would hold  
20 Williams accountable. In the past three years, it's been  
21 reported that there's been numerous pipeline accidents.  
22 This is not a company with a good track record. There's  
23 many companies that have pipelines in our country, and  
24 Williams does not have a good track record.

25 So it would be imperative that you make sure, and

1 hold them accountable to building something, if it is  
2 approved, that can be built as safe as possible, not as  
3 cheap as possible or as quickly as possible, or as people  
4 have already mentioned, just for the ability to make money  
5 by exporting natural gas to other outlets. This should not  
6 be a money-making effort; this should be about safety and  
7 what's best for not only community but all the communities  
8 in the path of this proposed pipeline. Thank you.

9 MS. KERRIGAN: Thank you.

10 (Applause)

11 MR. GAHRAS: Good evening. My name is Tom  
12 Gahras,  
13 G a h r a s. I'm sitting here, and I'm No. 12 on the  
14 program, and I'm really impressed with all the comments that  
15 were made here this evening. And I have to say that I  
16 agree; I think that most of them are right. But right isn't  
17 necessarily -- a person being or a particular side being  
18 'right' this isn't the right thing to do in all cases. You  
19 know, depends on where you stand.

20 And I think that what I'm going to do is take the  
21 road least traveled here and talk about what's wrong; and I  
22 think some of the things have been mentioned this evening  
23 about what's wrong.

24 First of all, I have a property up in Tioga  
25 County where they're doing frack, and I know what

1       compression stations are, I know what the pipelines look  
2       like, I know what the well sites look like. I know what  
3       it's like when they're fracking the well. I know what the  
4       traffic is on the roads; I know the impact there.

5                I also know, and I'm upset that the present state  
6       government, our present governor who -- the only state in  
7       the Union that doesn't have a tax on the gas companies.  
8       Now, having said that, I guess the problem is, I see two big  
9       giants; the federal government here who has endless deep  
10      pockets, it seems of late, and then you have the gas and oil  
11      industry, who have very deep pockets also. In fact, they  
12      hire some of the very best people out of law school to write  
13      contracts that lawyers who have been practicing law for a  
14      certain amount of time in local counties or state government  
15      don't understand. Because I was a victim of that. They  
16      used tricky language or language which is not common to an  
17      average person. And I did manage to get a couple of degrees  
18      beyond my high school degree.

19               So I think that I should be able to understand a  
20      contract; but when I can't understand it and it's so  
21      complicated where in the first ten minutes of this meeting  
22      we were talking about all kinds of acronyms, and I couldn't  
23      tell you what those acronyms were. You see, the government  
24      has its own special language, medicine has its own special  
25      language, and the gas companies have their own special

1 language; and they take advantage of the people. When they  
2 put a gas line through, how much do you get for a gas line?  
3 Do you folks know?

4 AUDIENCE: Not enough.

5 MR. GAHRAS: It depends on who you get to help  
6 you with that contract. They might tell you five dollars a  
7 foot, okay. If you've got a thousand feet, what is that?  
8 \$5000?

9 So, you know, but that's not the way it is. You  
10 have to ask the industry standard. You don't know what they  
11 know, you see, because they don't make it public. Numerous  
12 people up here were asking for information. It's been  
13 withheld or late coming. That's part of the game they play.  
14 And you as the federal government, you're going to be  
15 winners. Doesn't matter how you folks decide, you walk  
16 away, you'll get paid, you won't be impacted, probably.

17 The people out here in the audience are the ones  
18 that are going to be impacted. And so they should have more  
19 of a say, you know, 'what's going on here?' And a company  
20 that's going to rape our natural resources, export them to  
21 another country, and the jobs that they say they create?  
22 Well, guess, what? They're going to start disappearing as  
23 soon as the pipelines are in, as soon as all tracking is  
24 done; and the fellow talked about the pipe -- well, guess  
25 what? Pipelines are now going to do -- the Keystone

1 Pipeline, do you think they're going to pay to have those  
2 exported out of there?

3 So like I said in the beginning of my opening  
4 speech, so to speak, everybody was right. The guy with the  
5 pipe company, he was right. We do have 240 jobs. And they  
6 probably do as much as they possibly can to ensure a good  
7 product. But if you have a double wall, would that be  
8 better than a single wall? Seems reasonable to me.

9 So I think it's incumbent upon the federal  
10 government to make sure and not turn a blind eye or have  
11 this laissez-faire kind of attitude with big business and  
12 start making them pay their way instead of shipping it  
13 overseas where they can get more money. You know, get jobs  
14 in Pennsylvania, get jobs in Maryland, keep jobs in the  
15 State so that people are working, so that they can pay their  
16 taxes. That's what should happen. That's the job of the  
17 federal government. The individual people out here cannot  
18 fight Big Business; the Federal Government should be doing  
19 that, and you have been remiss in what you've been doing or  
20 not doing.

21 Thank you very much.

22 MS. KERRIGAN: Thank you.

23 (Applause)

24 MS. SALAHUB: My name is Ellie Salahub; that's S  
25 a l a h u b. And I reside in Lebanon County.

1           I am adamantly opposed to the proposed Williams  
2 Atlantic Sunrise Expansion pipeline because of the potential  
3 and real threats of this project to our personal safety and  
4 our environment.

5           Lebanon County has the privilege and task of  
6 protecting critically sensitive environmental regions; the  
7 Kittatinny Ridge and its corridor, which occupies the  
8 northern half of the County, and the Furnace Hills area, in  
9 the southern portion of the County, which is part of a  
10 nationally-recognized multi-state greenway, the Highlands.

11           The Kittatinny Ridge provides us with clean,  
12 reliable drinking water, recreational opportunities,  
13 including the Appalachian Trail, and a flora of wildlife and  
14 habit areas.     The Kittatinny Ridge is recognized as a  
15 globally significant migration flyway for tens of thousands  
16 of raptors and millions of songbirds.   These migratory birds  
17 include significant populations of endangered and threatened  
18 species.

19           Eighty percent of the Kittatinny Ridge is covered  
20 by forest and shrub habitats, which serve to protect our  
21 water supplies and provide for a diversity of indigenous  
22 flora and fauna.   Energy production and transmission are  
23 recognized by Audubon Pennsylvania and the Appalachian Trail  
24 Conservancy as perhaps the largest threats to disturbing  
25 habitat; large tracts of this contiguous forest area that

1 will degrade wildlife habitats and decrease water quality.

2           It is important to know that the Pennsylvania  
3 Appalachian Trail Act of 2008 requires municipalities to  
4 protect the natural, scenic, historic and aesthetic  
5 resources along the trail and its related landscapes. The  
6 Highlands are the portion of the Appalachian Mountains in  
7 south-central PA through New Jersey and New York to  
8 northwestern Connecticut, forming a vital link between the  
9 Berkshires and the Blue Ridge Mountains.

10           The Highlands Conservation Act of 2004 recognizes  
11 the national significance of the water, forest,  
12 agricultural, wildlife, recreational and cultural resources  
13 of the Highlands region. The purpose of the Act is to  
14 assist the states of Connecticut, New Jersey, New York and  
15 Pennsylvania to conserve priority land and natural resources  
16 in the Highlands region.

17           The Highlands contains 31 critical treasures in  
18 Pennsylvania that include the Furnace Hills of Lebanon and  
19 Lancaster Counties. It provides critical habit areas for  
20 native plants, birds and animals. This region is also the  
21 source of high quality waters for both aquatic resources and  
22 water supplies in southern Lebanon County.

23           Lebanon County has already made commitments to  
24 the conservation of the Highlands and the County. In  
25 January 2007, the Lebanon County Board of Commissioners

1 signed a resolution in support of the implementation of the  
2 spirit and intent of the Highlands Conservation Act and the  
3 protection of the Highlands region in Pennsylvania as an  
4 area rich in natural resources which are important to the  
5 environmental quality and economic prosperity in the  
6 Commonwealth and our County. We cannot allow these areas to  
7 be impacted by a high pressure pic line.

8 So I would please ask Federal Energy Regulatory  
9 Commission to deny this application. Thank you.

10 (Applause)

11 MS. KERRIGAN: Thank you.

12 Our next speaker on my list is William Huston,  
13 and then Gary Gross, Faith Zerbe and Richard Blouch, are the  
14 next four speakers.

15 MR. HUSTON: Hello, my name is William Huston. I  
16 drove here today from Binghamton, New York, because this  
17 pipeline is of very great interest to me because of the  
18 impacts that it will have on my watershed.

19 While there is a moratorium on fracking and New  
20 York right now, water does not flow -- the flow of water  
21 does not follow geopolitical boundaries. And there are --  
22 about a year and a half ago, I counted 98 unconventional gas  
23 wells in Pennsylvania upstream of where I get my water from;  
24 98 frack wells, and there's been quite a few incidents of  
25 leaks and contaminated water supplies.

1                   This pipeline, the Atlantic Sunrise, will cause a  
2                   great increase of fracking in Northeast Pennsylvania;  
3                   Susquehanna County, Bradford County, and a few others. I  
4                   want to tell all the landowners here that the best thing you  
5                   can do is write this down: Letter to Rescind. Look up a  
6                   website called: StopThePipeline.org and find the Letter to  
7                   Rescind, and send it to Williams, if you've allowed them to  
8                   enter your land for surveys or if you've signed an agreement  
9                   with them, sign this letter to rescind, get it notarized and  
10                  send it to Williams. And make them take your property via  
11                  eminent domain. It will add cost to them and it will  
12                  increase the chances that they will withdraw this  
13                  application; and that is really one of the few hopes of  
14                  stopping this pipeline. Make them take your property.  
15                  Don't sign.

16                  The next thing is, I want to ask FERC: Why  
17                  haven't you had one of these scoping hearings in Susquehanna  
18                  County where this pipeline is going to begin? I really  
19                  think it's a good idea if you hold a scoping hearing in  
20                  Susquehanna County where grave impacts are going to be  
21                  suffered for this pipeline, which many other people have  
22                  pointed out is going right to Cove Point, Maryland where it  
23                  will be exported.

24                  The gentleman from the Clean Air Council, Sam  
25                  earlier mentioned a very wonderful decision that came out of

1 the D.C. Circuit Court. There was another decision from the  
2 D.C. Circuit Court that came right after that one that  
3 wasn't so wonderful. It was called No Gas Pipeline versus  
4 FERC. And what that decision said was, basically a group of  
5 people from New York City said, FERC in the EIS for the  
6 Spectra pipeline failed to examine the effects of radon  
7 that's in the gas on the people consuming the gas in New  
8 York City. It's a violation of NEPA, the National  
9 Environmental Policy Act.

10 And what the D.C. Circuit Court said was, 'You  
11 don't have standing to bring this lawsuit for us to review  
12 whether FERC violated the law or not, because you haven't  
13 proven you've been injured by radon.' So get this, people,  
14 this is really important. You have very limited legal  
15 rights of review if they decide to permit this process. So  
16 if I were you, I would organize everybody up and down this  
17 pipeline, knock on doors and get ready to lock down and put  
18 your bodies on the line, because from what I've learned in  
19 following the Constitution pipeline process and a few other  
20 FERC projects over the last four years, is that FERC is  
21 basically an unaccountable agency. The President appoints  
22 the commissioners and the Senate confirms the commissioners,  
23 but basically the president has very little oversight over  
24 the day-to-day operations of FERC; neither does Congress.  
25 FERC is basically a rogue agency.

1           I just recently found out that FERC is not funded  
2 by Congress, by congressional appropriations. FERC is  
3 funded by industry. So I want to read something; I just  
4 want to read part of the Natural Gas Act. I want to read  
5 two sections of the Natural Gas Act, and I appreciate you  
6 letting everybody go a little bit over, because we have so  
7 few speakers.

8           And this relates to Williams' safety record,  
9 which is atrocious. So I'm going to read from 15 USC  
10 Section 717F(c)(1)(a). So here it is.

11           Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity.  
12           No natural gas company or person, which will be a  
13 natural gas company, upon completion of any  
14 proposed construction or extension shall  
15 indicate, and the transportation or sale of  
16 natural gas subject to the jurisdiction of the  
17 Commission or undertake the construction or  
18 extension of any facilities therefore, ... unless  
19 there is in force ... a Certificate of Public  
20 Convenience and Necessity issued by the  
21 Commission.

22           At the beginning of the Constitution pipeline is a  
23 compressor station called the Williams Central Station.  
24 It's been built. They did not have a FERC permit. It was  
25 built without a Certificate of Public Convenience and

1       Necessity. This is a clear violation of the Natural Gas Act  
2       which I just read to you.

3               Now the next section I am going to read to you is  
4       717 -- sorry, let me give you the full citation: 15 USC 717  
5       F (e). This is the law.

6               The granting of a Certificate of Public  
7       Convenience and Necessity. Except in the cases  
8       governed by the provisions contained in  
9       subsection ... a certificate shall be issued to  
10      any qualified applicant, therefore authorizing  
11      the whole or any part of operation, sale,  
12      service, construction, extension ... if it is  
13      found that the applicant is able and willing to  
14      properly do the acts and perform the service  
15      proposed. ... Otherwise, such application shall  
16      be denied.

17      I assert to you that Williams has one of the most atrocious  
18      safety records in the industry today. They clearly do not  
19      have the capability to operate this pipeline according the  
20      rules of the Commission. Therefore, you should deny this  
21      permit.

22              I want to say one more thing. This has to do  
23      with the quality of the environmental impact statement,  
24      which I have seen on a different project, the Constitution  
25      pipeline. And other people here today, in the red shirts,

1 made a comment about this, that Cove Point really should be  
2 scoped in the environmental impact assessment.

3 The other thing, this is what I saw -- let me  
4 show the audience here. This is 313 cases of water  
5 contamination due to gas drilling and fracking, shale gas  
6 extraction in six counties in Northeast Pennsylvania, and  
7 the little black dots which they can see are gas wells; and  
8 some of those gas wells are in my watershed.

9 These impacts were not scoped in FERC's  
10 environmental impact assessment for the Constitution  
11 pipeline. This is in violation to the recent D.C. Circuit  
12 Court decision that the gentleman from Clean Air Council  
13 mentioned. FERC is on notice: You need to take into  
14 account the impacts of these people that don't have clean  
15 water to drink for this pipeline.

16 Thank you.

17 (Applause)

18 MS. KERRIGAN: Garry Gross.

19 MR. GROSS: Hello, my name is Gary Gross. I live  
20 in Pine Grove Township, Schuylkill County. That's G r o s  
21 s. My first name is G a r r y, two 'r's.

22 I wasn't going to come today because my brother  
23 has the same problem down in Conestoga, Pennsylvania; but  
24 the pipeline is going across his property also, proposed to.  
25 And it's proposed to go across mine. And he and I have

1 talked numerous times about it and the reason I wasn't going  
2 to come, because it almost seems like it's a done deal, and  
3 if it is, I'd say shame on you guys.

4 (Applause)

5 I don't know that for a fact; it just seems like  
6 Williams put a lot of money into some facilities already,  
7 that were already established, and I'm no computer guru, so  
8 I wasn't going to come but I thought "Well, I'm just going  
9 to pop on line after work and see what I can pull up." And  
10 this is actually the list of safety violations; this is  
11 since 1986, but it's now \$42,998,000 of violations,  
12 incidents, that's the money that was involved with it.

13 So I am a property owner, I have six acres in  
14 Pine Grove Township that -- it was all wooded when my wife  
15 and I bought it, and I like it that way; and we're actually  
16 in a rural preservation property which is, you're only  
17 allowed to remove 20 percent of the trees. Another reason  
18 we purchased that property is to build a house on it, and  
19 right now we probably have 15 percent of the trees already  
20 taken out around the house.

21 And I even brought this up to Williams at one of  
22 their open houses, and I spoke with a 'Gil' and somebody  
23 else, I told them about that; I said, "Well, you're  
24 proposing to take three-quarters of an acre of my trees out  
25 all for the sum of about \$4200," which I think is a joke. I

1 told him the minimum I would feel as though I should be  
2 compensated for would be the property value, three-quarters  
3 of an acre in our area, probably \$35,000 or so.

4 But in any case, they never did respond back,  
5 because if they'd come through, take another three-quarters  
6 of an acre, I'm over what my rural preservation lot is  
7 allowed to have. Maybe -- I did not give them permission to  
8 cross my property. So far they are not allowed on my  
9 property. They've called me numerous times. My wife and I  
10 are going to stand our ground, because we raised four  
11 children in that area, and for them to file eminent domain  
12 on the property that I've worked hard to purchase and  
13 maintain, and for them to just come in and take it I think  
14 is wrong. Especially when they're going to send the  
15 majority of the gas overseas.

16 And I looked that up on line, too, because I  
17 thought -and anybody who has a computer can look it up; it's  
18 right there. They already have, I think 50 percent going to  
19 Japan and another 50 percent to another country, and it's  
20 like -- what I was told, just like the presentation in the  
21 beginning, this is for the benefit of our country. I don't  
22 think it is. I don't see how that can be.

23 And the other thing up my way, I asked the  
24 representative from Williams when she came to my house to  
25 visit with me, I said "How do you keep" -- if you're

1 familiar with the Tower City area -- I'm not far from Tower  
2 City -- there are off-road vehicles that come from New  
3 Jersey, Ohio -- I don't know where else, and they travel the  
4 Rouse Creek area, which is an off road park.

5 I said "This is going to be a conduit from the  
6 north to the south in our state, how are you going to keep  
7 four wheelers and motorcycles and such vehicles off of my  
8 property, and everybody else's property? And she goes  
9 "Well, we do have a problem there." That was her answer.

10 (Laughter)

11 And she said "We could put a fence up on either  
12 side of your property so that they can't come through."  
13 Well, they're going to get around a fence. Right now they  
14 don't because it's all woods, it's all rocks, and the other  
15 problem would be if they do travel that route that they  
16 can't detect them, is erosion. And there's also a lot of  
17 deer hunting that goes on in our area, and if it does erode,  
18 I'm not saying -- I mean, I do see they'd have a safety  
19 issue, but I'm not saying they would do defective work. But  
20 if there's firearms in the area from erosion, the pipeline  
21 gets -- she told me they had three feet of cover. Down  
22 hills it's less than three feet and there's firearms in the  
23 area, what's going to keep that from piercing the line?

24 And I looked up the explosion, the one in  
25 Virginia in 2008, and I saw, what I read on the Internet

1 was, there was a gentleman 400 yards away, and he could feel  
2 the blast from that explosion, which is a quarter of a mile.  
3 So that means it's going to affect a quarter of a mile each  
4 side of the pipe, which is a half mile area, which would  
5 actually hit a -- where I live it would be devastating. And  
6 that to me is an environmental problem.

7 Another thing that I have, and people have  
8 refuted it, but it came from, my brother inquired. He  
9 actually called Wells Fargo mortgage company, and this is  
10 actually an e-mail from Wells Fargo Mortgage Company in --  
11 wherever they were -- Des Moines, Iowa. That the  
12 underwriter said, and I'll read it.

13 I just spoke to the underwriter, and  
14 unfortunately Wells Fargo would not be able to lend on a  
15 property that has a natural gas pipeline through it. I  
16 checked to see if this was something that was state-  
17 specific; but we cannot do it in all 50 states. I've heard  
18 since then that that was -- this was from my brother. My  
19 brother did not lie to me; he's the one that called the  
20 gentleman; and forwarded me the e-mail.

21 Now, I tried calling before I ever presented this  
22 to anybody. He had a phone number, he never returned my  
23 call, because I wanted to see if it was actually true. But  
24 in any case, they're offering me \$4200, give or take is what  
25 they said about what I would get, for a piece of my property

1       that -- just say it's worth \$280,000 right now.    After that  
2       pipeline goes through, if somebody tried to get a mortgage  
3       on my house, what do you think it's worth?

4                 To me, you'd have a whole stretch of properties  
5       that will be worth a lot less money.    So that to me is an  
6       environmental impact on a whole community.

7                 So that's about all I have to say.    I agree with  
8       -- if they already have a right-of-way somewhere, why  
9       disrupt thousands of other people, people's lives to put  
10      another line in when they can upgrade to one that already  
11      has a right-of-way?

12                Thank you.

13                (Applause)

14                MS. ZERBE:   Good evening.    My name is Faith  
15      Zerbe, Z e r b e.   I'm a biologist with the Delaware River  
16      Keeper Network.

17                And what I want to say first, I wanted to say to  
18      the folks behind me before I get started with the science,  
19      as the gentleman who spoke before me mentioned, the Williams  
20      pipeline will make you feel alone, make you feel like  
21      disempowered, right?

22                We have the power here.    We've had some legal  
23      decisions lately to really change the playing field.  
24      Delaware River Keeper Network sued FERC, right, to look at  
25      sedimentation, to say, you have to look at cumulative impact

1 throughout the build-out of gas drilling and these  
2 pipelines. So this is a victory and this is a win, and I  
3 wanted to say that we need to stand together. No pipeline  
4 path is a good path whether it's going through an  
5 agricultural field, a back yard, a forest, a wetland, a  
6 stream. It's all leading to fracked gas that's harming most  
7 of our neighbors in drilling areas.

8           Some people are getting rich, absolutely. And we  
9 understand that. We understand the implications that come  
10 with that, and the feeling that they feel there's no other  
11 thing that they can do, but we have to remember we need to  
12 shut these pipelines down. And if we stick together, we  
13 organize, we have tables out front, Clean Air Council is out  
14 there. We have the London folks; Lancaster had over 250  
15 people at their meeting last night. We've got people in  
16 Susquehanna organizing, we've got Shale Justice, we've got  
17 Delaware River Keeper Network, and if we stand together,  
18 this pipeline will not be built.

19           So I just wanted to address you and thank you all  
20 for coming out and taking time out of your day to try to  
21 ensure that FERC does their job at the government level. So  
22 thank you.

23           (Applause)

24           So now just a little bit about the pipelines. At  
25 the Delaware River Keeper Network, we had a pipeline that

1       went through the Upper Poconos, for exceptional value and  
2       high quality streams; it was called the Tennessee Gas Line.  
3       And what we learned from that, of course, is that  
4       destruction along the route is expansive and long.

5                 FERC needs to look at the entire effect of gas  
6       drilling. They need to look at the upstream impacts of the  
7       hydraulic fracturing that's happening; they need to look at  
8       all of the stream parts that are going through the areas of  
9       all the different pipelines. Folks mentioned Cove Point. A  
10      thousand people showed up in D.C. to protest Cove Point. 26  
11      people got arrested in front of the headquarters of FERC;  
12      many of them from Pennsylvania to say 'No' to exporting gas.

13                So we're going together and we are seeing  
14      results. FERC needs to look at the independent quantitative  
15      risk assessment of explosion hazards that could reach nearby  
16      homes, forests and ag lands.

17                FERC needs to look at the other pipelines that  
18      are connected. Not just Cove Point. When Cove Point  
19      exports that gas, we have to refrigerate the gas to make it  
20      a liquid and send it abroad. That all causes fossil fuel  
21      emissions. We know that the oil and gas industry is the  
22      single largest source of methane emissions in the United  
23      States. It accounts for nearly 40 percent of natural  
24      methane emissions. Methane is 17 times more heat trapping  
25      than carbon dioxide. So if we permit more pipelines, you're

1 digging a deeper hole in climate change. We cannot do that,  
2 we cannot have another pipeline go in.

3 FERC needs to consider all of those impacts. For  
4 example, the Lighting Line, which FERC is right now looking  
5 at and examining to determine if we shall have a line  
6 running east to west. That's one loop of the Lighting Line,  
7 and again, loop was a game that the G'ers played, the  
8 pipeliners played to segment projects; they're not allowed  
9 to do that anymore because of the recent court decision.  
10 They have to look at the full impact. Not moving the  
11 Lighting Line would impact 204 acres of land. It would  
12 cross over 33 streams and over 45 wetlands, many of which  
13 were exceptional value and high quality. And that's just  
14 one section of Loop, 59 lines.

15 FERC needs to consider that.

16 Sediment impacts are a big thing that I thought  
17 the marine biologists found along pipelines. These  
18 pipelines cut through the -- the company takes the cheapest  
19 method to go through our very famous streams in the  
20 Commonwealth, and folks have pointed out, we have the right  
21 to clean air and clean water. When you put sediment into  
22 streams and rivers, it destroys drinking water quality  
23 downstream; it destroys fish habitat. Pennsylvania is known  
24 for recreation, it's known for its trout streams, it's known  
25 for bog turtles and other endangered species. All of these

1 things need to be considered with this line.

2 If FERC considers all of these things, there is  
3 absolutely no way that FERC would issue a Certificate of  
4 Public Necessity. This is not for the public good, and  
5 there is absolutely no way that if they look at the science  
6 that they could allow this.

7 The Nature Conservancy has looked at forest  
8 fragmentation, because often people will say, "Well, let's  
9 go into the forest, let's go into the preserved land." The  
10 Nature Conservancy found that expanding pipeline network  
11 will eliminate habit conditions needed by interior forest  
12 species. Between 360,000 and 900,000 acres as new forest  
13 edges along pipelines.

14 So when the pipeline builds that 100 foot right-  
15 of-way or whatever ridiculous amount they're asking for to  
16 put a 42-inch pipe, on either side of that, 300 feet into  
17 the forest there are impacts. Thermal changes happen,  
18 invasive species move in, the hydrology changes. So these  
19 need to be considered.

20 The pipeline company also talked about temporary  
21 work stages. This again is a game that the pipeline company  
22 plays, and FERC needs to be aware and be on notice. They  
23 have to consider those temporary impacts. Farmers have  
24 talked about soil compaction; it's an issue. Pipeline  
25 companies will come in, they'll cut down the trees to park

1 cars near wetland crossings, especially, And then they will  
2 say it's a temporary impact. That's absolutely not the  
3 case; it changes. Delaware River Keeper Network has  
4 science, we'll be submitting that to FERC again as we have  
5 done for the Lighting Line to show that soil compaction is a  
6 real issue in the temporary work stages.

7 We also have to consider endangered species. For  
8 example, bats. People will say, 'Well, who cares about  
9 bats?' Well, we have to look at the impact that gas  
10 drilling has on bats. And we have an expert scientific  
11 report that shows what that impact would be for gas  
12 drilling. And again, that goes back to the farmers. If  
13 they have to have more pesticides because there aren't any  
14 bats to eat the insects, this is a problem and this needs to  
15 be considered in the FERC review.

16 And again, just talking a little bit about gas  
17 drilling, FERC needs to consider the cases that have  
18 happened in DEP. The gentleman up front had the map of the  
19 over 200 incidents where there's been water contamination  
20 already, and those are DEP's own numbers. What about the  
21 hazardous waste disposal of brine water? What about the  
22 radioactivity of that water that comes up? What about the  
23 diesel trucks that have to carry that very heavy water right  
24 down to our friends in Ohio so they can deep well inject it  
25 into deep well injection. What about the deep well

1 chemicals that are in it and the health effects from these  
2 chemicals? And the DOT, Clean Air Council talked about.  
3 Clean Air Council talked about.

4 Also, water consumption. We have to remember  
5 that fresh water is finite; we're using the same fresh water  
6 that we've been using for millions of years; it's a recycle  
7 process. When frackers are deep well drilling into these  
8 wells, about 60 percent of that water stays down in the  
9 underlayment and the geology. About 40 percent comes back  
10 up; it depends on the shale plane. But again, fresh water  
11 is a concern. We all need it to survive; we need it for our  
12 businesses, we need it for our liveries, for the fishing  
13 industry and all at the other industries that are going to  
14 suffer if we allow the companies to keep coming in and  
15 treating Pennsylvania like the sacrificial gas zone. We've  
16 had enough trifling, and it's time that we stand up and FERC  
17 now needs to do that.

18 So thank you for your time. One last comment: I  
19 am from Schuylkill County and I do request that there would  
20 be hearings in Schuylkill County. These meetings were  
21 public noticed, and here we are in the beginning of August;  
22 people are on vacations. So if you wanted to appear  
23 transparent, you need to have additional meetings with more  
24 time, so people can actually come out, take the time off  
25 work, get babysitters for the kids to come out to these

1 meetings to learn things.

2 You also need to be sure that Williams has a Q&A  
3 session where people can actually talk to the company and  
4 ask questions collectively. Because that's a tactic that's  
5 been used over and over again to disenfranchise the public.

6 (Applause)

7 So we can learn from each other, and you need to  
8 be on our side. You need to be on our side, FERC. You need  
9 to be on our side this time, not the industry. Thank you  
10 very much.

11 (Applause)

12 MR. BLOUCH: My name is Richard Blouch. B l o u c  
13 h. My wife and I have a small farm in Union Township, which  
14 borders on. We are not in the path of the pipeline,  
15 fortunate for us and unfortunate for others.

16 I drove here tonight, and I imagine most  
17 everybody who is here tonight came here in a car. We are  
18 all so dependent on hydrocarbons that we have become addicts  
19 of the hydrocarbon industry. Not only us, but our nation as  
20 well is addicted to hydrocarbons. The first gas was  
21 hydrocarbons.

22 Now that makes us very susceptible -- very  
23 susceptible to the changes that energy companies want to  
24 make. In other words, if they want to put in a pipeline, so  
25 be it. We need it; we have to have it. We don't think

1 about saving fuel, we don't think about sustainable sources  
2 of energy.

3 Two reasons why I am opposed to this pipeline.  
4 One is, pipeline, a transmission corridor already exists for  
5 the transportation of gas; and what Sunrise needs to do is  
6 put one big shortcut. Now is that shortcut for any reason  
7 other than the profits of the company?

8 And the second one is, that I have questions  
9 about how much of this gas is going to be domestically used  
10 and how much is going to be exported? I think the speakers  
11 tonight have very well answered that question; that this gas  
12 is not for you and I; this gas is for the company for the  
13 profits to be made in exporting the gas. I thank you.

14 (Applause)

15 MS. KERRIGAN: Thank you.

16 I just have three more speakers on my list; Pat  
17 Stevens, Christine Pomgardner, and Nate Lyons.

18 Pat Stevens?

19 Not here. Okay. Christine -- oh, wait.

20 She can go ahead.

21 MS. POMGARDNER: I'm a homeowner and a property  
22 owner in Lebanon County. I have a couple concerns that some  
23 people have already mentioned, but I just wanted my voice to  
24 be heard. I'm not a professional speaker; I just jotted  
25 some notes down.

1                   I also work back at Fort Indiantown Gap, and as  
2 many people know, there's a declining population of  
3 fritillary butterflies back there. and I think that should  
4 be noted. I have not heard anybody mention that.

5                   The other thing is that Union Township of course  
6 is where Fort Indiantown Gap is located, and as one man  
7 mentioned today, there is a bombing ground there, and  
8 they're currently expanding it. The bombs and bullets that  
9 they are using today aren't big enough, so they're going to  
10 make the bombing ground bigger.

11                   What kind of impact could that possibly have on a  
12 gas line? I think to me it sounds like danger. When I was  
13 at the Annville School at the Williams meeting, at the open  
14 house, and I asked that question: How will the bombing  
15 ground affect the pipeline? The Williams representative  
16 that I spoke to told me he wasn't aware there was a bombing  
17 ground in Lebanon County. What was I talking about? Where  
18 is this bombing ground in Union Township?

19                   To me, that's either incompetence or dishonest,  
20 one or the other.

21                   (Applause)

22                   I personally don't do business with people like  
23 that. If I can't trust somebody, I'm not going to do  
24 business with them.

25                   I think the noise and the vibration is serious

1       enough that we hear it on our local news announcing there  
2       will be bombing at the Gap this weekend. If you hear noise  
3       or you feel vibrations, don't be alarmed. I am very alarmed  
4       now that you're considering putting a pipeline through  
5       there.

6                 I asked Williams representatives what is their  
7       alternative to the Fort Indiantown Gap area, and they took  
8       me and showed me four different maps -- every one of them  
9       had the same path through Fort Indiantown Gap.

10                Not only does Fort Indiantown Gap have a bombing  
11       ground, but they have an airfield. A plane could crash.  
12       I'm not running away from every danger that there is  
13       possible in life, but it's reality; I'm more of a  
14       pragmatist. This is too dangerous to come through the Fort  
15       Indiantown Gap area. It's going to annihilate everything.  
16       If there would be an accident, there's an 81 north and south  
17       main corridor for the East Coast transportation that would  
18       probably be affected. I don't hear people talking about  
19       possible effects like that.

20                One day after I heard a report about how safe  
21       this pipeline is going to be, the next day I heard a report  
22       about a fire at a pumping station up in -- I think it was in  
23       Sullivan or Bradford County. So I have heard a lot of these  
24       accidents and incidents that have happened. No, they're not  
25       planned; no, we don't expect them to happen. But it's a

1 reality, they do happen.

2           Then the other thing that I have a big concern  
3 about is my own personal property. I bought a house in the  
4 woods. They're going to cut all my trees down; I'm not  
5 going to have a house in the woods anymore. I said, "Well,  
6 how are you going to replace these? Some of these trees are  
7 over a hundred years old?" 'There's no plans to replace  
8 that."

9           I've invested in real estate. I'm nearing my  
10 retirement age now, and I should be able to do with that  
11 real estate what I want to do. I should be able to decide  
12 if I want to sell it, if I want to develop it; how do I want  
13 to make money? But one of my properties will be useless.  
14 It'll be a pipeline and there will never be able to be  
15 anything else on it. So I'm going to get a token amount of  
16 money, a onetime payment for this right-of-way, and I'm  
17 never going to get any future profits from this land. I'm  
18 not going to get any future benefit, either. I can't use  
19 that gas. I'm not getting a royalty or a future payment. I  
20 can't even build a house on some of this property if I want  
21 to.

22           I just think what I worked for and what I dreamed  
23 I should be able to decide. Somebody else shouldn't be  
24 taking it away from me and deciding what's going on.

25           (Applause)

1           I'm just a concerned, taxpaying American citizen.  
2           This is just not right. The greed of the company should not  
3           trump American citizens.

4           Williams will continue to make profits with or  
5           without this north-south corridor. They won't make as high  
6           profits; they're not going to go out of business, they're  
7           not going to lose jobs, they're just going to have profit,  
8           but not as much. I think it's time to stop this greed.  
9           Thank you.

10           (Applause)

11           MS. KERRIGAN: Just for our court reporter, that  
12           was Christine Pomgardner, P o m g a r d n e r.

13           MS. STEVENS: My name is Pat Stevens. I'm a  
14           resident of South Annville Township. I am surprised at the  
15           small crowd here tonight; and of course you scheduled this  
16           on National Night Out a poor date to call a meeting.

17           I am not an expert on these matters. I do not  
18           have the facts and figures; only concerns. A few of those  
19           concerns are the taking of people's land, the probability of  
20           present and future leaks -- and they will happen -- the loss  
21           of the land for other uses. What and where will the next  
22           pipeline request be?

23           The impact on our air and water. There are too  
24           many pipelines in this country, crossing this country today.  
25           We do not need more. What are we raising for those

1 companies?

2 Thank you.

3 MS. KERRIGAN: Thank you.

4 (Applause)

5 Nate Lyons.

6 MR. LYONS: Good evening. My name is Nate Lyons,  
7 I'm a local educator.

8 As you well know, we live in a complex society.  
9 The issues and decisions you must contemplate are equally  
10 complex. Interestingly enough, children often have the  
11 sensibility to put complex issues into perspective.

12 I was driving to the local YMCA with my two young  
13 boys, and I was getting ready to pull into a parking space  
14 when my son yelled at me: "Stop." He startled me, and I  
15 was getting ready to put the brake on when he said "Dad,  
16 look. Leave no trace." He then pointed to a plastic water  
17 bottle that had been run over, and lying in the middle of  
18 the parking space. He asked if he could get out of the car  
19 and pick it up and dispose of it properly.

20 I checked to make sure that he was safe and  
21 proudly told him, "Of course you can get out and pick up the  
22 bottle." You see, my son is a Cub Scout, and he's learning  
23 about minimizing his impact on the environment.

24 Leave No Trace is a Scout philosophy that teaches  
25 outdoor ethics. Principles include proper planning to

1 minimize damage to natural and cultural resources. Others  
2 include fostering a respect for wildlife and private  
3 property. The principles of Leave No Trace teach Scouts to  
4 be stewards of the environment by leaving it as they have  
5 found it. They go so far as to replace sticks and rocks, or  
6 they remove them from their campsite before leaving. Scouts  
7 strive to reduce the amount of stress on wildlife by doing  
8 it from afar, and are also taught to respect the property  
9 rights of others by leaving gates open or closed as they are  
10 found.

11 If you ever find yourselves needing direction on  
12 how to best balance our country's energy needs while seeking  
13 to minimize the environmental impacts, look to the  
14 principles of scouting. Perhaps then you will be able to  
15 see the issue with the same clarity that my son does, who is  
16 well on his way to earning his Leave No Trace badge. Thank  
17 you.

18 (Applause)

19 MS. KERRIGAN: Thank you.

20 Okay, that was the end of my speakers list here,  
21 but if there is anybody else that would like to make some  
22 comments, we have some time to do that. You just need to  
23 come up to the microphone to make your comments; and please  
24 say your name and spell it for us so we can get it into the  
25 record correctly.

1                   Is anybody interested in doing that?

2                   I guess not. Well, then. I'd like to thank you  
3 all for coming out here tonight; and so the formal part of  
4 this meeting is concluding. On behalf of the Federal Energy  
5 Regulatory Commission, I would like to thank you all for  
6 coming tonight. Let the record show that the Transco  
7 Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project scoping meeting in  
8 Annville, Pennsylvania concluded at 9:15 p.m. Thank you  
9 all.

10                   [Whereupon, at 9:15 p.m., the public scoping  
11 meeting in Annville, Pennsylvania concluded.]

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