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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

Lake Lehman High School
1128 Old route 115
Dallas, PA 18612
Thursday, August 7, 2014

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

JENNIFER KERRIGAN, Environmental Project Manager,
FERC

with:

MICHAEL ATCHIE, Williams Partners, L.P.

	PUBLIC COMMENTERS	
1		
2	SCOTT CANNON, resident	17
3	DEAN MARSHALL, resident	19
4	ADAM HASZ, resident	23
5	REBECCA ROTER, resident	27
6	BARBARA CLIFFORD, Breathe Easy, Susquehanna County	30
7	DUKE BARRETT, resident	32
8	ANDREW KUKLIS, resident	34
9	JULIO PALOMO, Laborers International	
10	Union of North America	39
11	DAVE HORN, Laborers Union of North America	41
12	DR. THOMAS BYRON, impacted landowner	42
13	MRS. JOAN BYRON	44
14	SPENCER JOHNSON, Energy Justice Summer	46
15	AUDREY GOZDISKOWSKI, Hands On Recovery	55
16	JOHN FRIEDBERG, impacted property owner	58
17	ALEX LOTORTO, Industrial Workers of the World	61
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1 P R O C E E D I N G S

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

8 Let the record show that the public scoping
9 meeting in Dallas, Pennsylvania began at 7:01 p.m. on August
10 7th, 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 We want to hear what you believe we should
14 include in our environmental analysis; and also please note
15 this is not a hearing, there will be no sworn testimony
16 taken; although we do have a court reporter who will
17 transcribe everyone's comments and questions so they may
18 become part of the record of this proceeding, and so that
19 they can be appropriately addressed.

20 My name is Jennifer Kerrigan, and I am the
21 Environmental Project Manager for this project; I'm with the
22 Commission's Office of Energy Projects. Also with me
23 tonight are Tony Rana, who is also a FERC employee, and Bart
24 Jensen, Lindsey Grissom, and Michael Buckless, who are from
25 our third party contractors, and they are with National

1 Resources Group, or NRG. And the NRG staff is assisting us
2 with the environmental review of this project.

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

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

24 The FERC is the lead agency for the NEPA review
25 and the preparation of the environmental impact statement or

1 EIS for this project. In addition, the U.S. Army Corps of
2 Engineers has agreed to participate as a cooperating agency
3 in the preparations of the EIS, and will use this EIS to
4 meet its NEPA responsibilities.

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

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

21 So tonight's agenda is a simple one; first, I'm
22 going to describe the environmental review process and the
23 Commission's role; then the project sponsor will provide a
24 brief description of the project. After that we will hear
25 from those of you who have signed up to speak. And we will

1 go in the order in which you signed up; so if you want to
2 give comments tonight, please sign up to be on the speakers
3 list.

4 Now I'll describe our environmental review
5 process. To illustrate how this process works, we've
6 prepared a flow chart, it's appended to the handout that we
7 have at the sign-in table.

8 At this time we are at the beginning of our
9 environmental review process, are at the public input
10 opportunities part. In May and June, Williams held open
11 house meetings over three weeks, which gave Williams a
12 chance to meet with the affected landowners and other
13 interested parties, and to explain more about the project.
14 It also provided an opportunity for FERC staff to introduce
15 our agency and explain our role in the process.

16 The FERC approved Transco's request to begin the
17 pre-filing process for the Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project
18 on April 4, 2014. This began our review of the project.
19 The purpose of the pre-filing process is to encourage the
20 early involvement of interested stakeholders, and the early
21 identification and resolution of environmental issues. As
22 of today, no formal application has been filed with the
23 FERC; however, the FERC, along with other federal, state and
24 local agency staffs have begun the review of the project.

25 On July 18, 2014, FERC issued a Notice of Intent

1 or NOI to prepare an environmental impact statement for this
2 project, and initiated a scoping period. The scoping
3 process is a learning process, and many issues about the
4 project have been provided in comments that have already
5 been filed with the Commission since the pre-filing process
6 began in April. The scoping or comment period announced in
7 the NOI will end on August 18, 2014.

8 Once scoping is finished, our next step will be
9 to analyze the company's proposal and the issues that have
10 been identified during the scoping period. This will
11 include an examination of the planned facility locations as
12 well as alternative sites or routes.

13 We will assemble information from a variety of
14 sources, including Transco, the public, other state, local
15 and federal agencies, and our own independent analysis and
16 field work. We will assess the project's effects on water
17 resources and wetlands, vegetation and wildlife, threatened
18 and endangered species, cultural resources, soils, geology,
19 land use, air quality, noise and safety. When complete, our
20 analysis of the potential impacts will be issued in a draft
21 EIS, and it will be mailed to all interested parties. It
22 will have a 45-day comment period, during which time we
23 typically schedule public comment meetings on the Draft EIS.
24 Comments on the Draft EIS received at the public comment
25 meetings and filed either electronically or by mail will be

1 addressed in the Final EIS for the project.

2 The mailed version of the EIS is usually on a CD.
3 This means that unless you tell us otherwise, you will get
4 the EIS on a CD. If you prefer to have a paper copy mailed
5 to you, you must indicate that choice on the return mailer
6 of the NOI. That's the last page, if you got this document.
7 (Holding up) It's the last page there, and there's just a
8 little box for you to check off if you want a paper copy,
9 and just mail it back to us. If you didn't get a copy of
10 this, we have a lot of them out there at the sign-in table;
11 you can pick one up later on.

12 As I mentioned earlier, the issuance of the NOI
13 opened a formal comment period that will close on August 18,
14 2014; however, we will continue to take and address your
15 comments throughout our review of the project beyond this
16 date. We ask that you file your comments as soon as
17 possible, and by August 18th, in order to give us time to
18 analyze and research your issues. In addition, Transco is
19 required to respond to comments received by the end of the
20 scoping period, within 15 days of the end of the scoping
21 period.

22 If you received the NOI in the mail, you are on
23 our mailing list and will remain on our mailing list to
24 receive the EIS and any other supplemental notices we may
25 issue about the project. Unless you return the mailer

1 attached to the back of the NOI and you indicate that you
2 wish to be removed from the mail list. There's a little box
3 to check for that, too.

4 If you did not receive the NOI you should have, I
5 apologize; and as I said, there are extra copies of it
6 outside on the table, outside of the room here. If you want
7 to be added to our mailing list, there's a sign-up sheet
8 also at the sign-in table; and if you filed comments that
9 included your name and address, you're also on our mailing
10 list. That's another way to get added to it.

11 I would like to add that the FERC encourages
12 electronic filing of all comments and other documents. The
13 pre-filing handout and the NOI have instructions for this,
14 and they explain the eFiling system, and as I said, provide
15 instructions. And instructions can also be found on our
16 website, www.FERC.gov; and if you just look under the
17 eFiling link.

18 It's very important that any comments that you
19 send, either electronically or by mail include our internal
20 docket number for the project. This will ensure that
21 members of the staff evaluating the project will get your
22 comments as soon as possible.

23 The Docket number for the Atlantic Sunrise
24 Project is P as in Paul, F as in Frank, 14-8-000. That's
25 PF14-8-000. It's really important that you do that, because

1 we noticed three or four people had put the wrong docket
2 number on it; it was caught by people that had that other
3 project; and so those comments have been redirected to the
4 proper filing. But just be sure you get that docket number
5 right when you send in comments to us.

6 In addition, we offer a free service called
7 eSubscription, which automatically notifies you by e-mail of
8 all issuances and filings, and provides you with a link to
9 access those documents. You can register for this service
10 at our website under the eSubscription link, and the NOI and
11 as I said, the forms on the sign-in table also provide these
12 instructions.

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

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

25 The EIS is not a decision document; it is being

1 prepared to disclose to the public and to the Commission the
2 environmental impact of constructing and operating the
3 proposed project. The Commission will consider the
4 environmental information from the Final EIS along with non-
5 environmental issues such as engineering, markets and rates,
6 in making its decision to approve or deny Transco's request
7 for a certificate.

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

11 Before we start taking comments tonight, Mike
12 Atchie from Transco will provide a brief overview of the
13 Atlantic Sunrise Project.

14 MR. ATCHIE: Good evening. My name is Mike
15 Atchie, and I support public outreach for our proposed
16 Atlantic Sunrise Project.

17 This project is being designed to connect natural
18 gas producing regions in northern Pennsylvania to markets in
19 the MidAtlantic and Southeastern states by 2017. The
20 proposed Atlantic Sunrise Project is being designed to
21 transport 1.7 million decatherms per day of additional
22 natural gas transportation capacity. The additional
23 capacity added to this project is the equivalent of serving
24 the energy needs of approximately 7 million homes per day.

25 The Atlantic Sunrise Project would expand our

1 existing Transco transmission pipeline by adding new
2 pipeline infrastructure in Pennsylvania, as well as
3 modifying existing Transco facilities in Pennsylvania and
4 other states including Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina
5 and South Carolina, to allow natural gas to flow from north
6 to south on our system.

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

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

24 The scope of the project includes the
25 installation of approximately 56.5 miles of 30-inch pipeline

1 from Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania to Columbia County,
2 Pennsylvania; and approximately 121 miles of 42-inch
3 pipeline from Columbia County, Pennsylvania to Lancaster
4 County, Pennsylvania. These facilities are referred to as
5 the Central Penn Line.

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

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

25 The company also proposes to replace

1 approximately 2.5 miles of non-contiguous 30-inch pipeline
2 in Prince William County, Virginia.

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

8 Initial environmental, cultural and civil surveys
9 for the Atlantic Sunrise Project began in June of 2014.
10 These surveys enable the company to gather important
11 information to make informed decisions when determining the
12 location of the proposed pipeline facilities.

13 For the greenfield pipeline portions 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 with the turnout at
25 each location, and feel that we are continuing to make good

1 progress in educating the public about our proposed project.

2 As a result of the feedback from landowners and
3 stakeholders gathered at our open houses, and in 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 through July 1, 2014. We continue
11 to make modifications to our route based on field data as
12 well as stakeholder and agency input. Changes made after
13 July 1, 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 Atlantic Sunrise Project.

10 MS. KERRIGAN: Thank you, Mike.

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

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

1 acronyms you may use. I also ask that everybody in the
2 audience respect the speaker, and refrain from any audible
3 show of agreement or disagreement. I know this is hard, but
4 I ask it anyway. I understand you probably will express
5 your opinion one way or the other. So that's fine.

6 In the interest of allowing as many speakers as
7 possible, I'd like to keep your statements to like five
8 minutes. We have a timer here that we're going to -- that
9 will be green for four and a half minutes, yellow for thirty
10 seconds, to indicate to the speaker when it's time to
11 conclude, and then ten seconds of red to indicate that the
12 five minutes are up.

13 However, we have a really short speaker list; so
14 I'm not going to really hold you to that; but this is just
15 to give you an idea when five minutes has passed; we'll just
16 use it that way.

17 Whether you provide your comments verbally
18 tonight or mail them in, they are be considered equally by
19 the FERC.

20 So I am now ready to call up our first speaker,
21 who is Scott Cannon.

22 MR. CANNON: Good evening. My name is Scott
23 Cannon, S c o t t C a n n o n. I'm a resident of
24 Plymouth, Pennsylvania. I'm a corporate and industrial
25 video producer and have been researching and interviewing

1 people about the effects of natural gas development for four
2 years.

3 I've been hearing that the Transco pipeline has
4 been here for sixty years and has been relatively problem-
5 free. Three new gas pipelines have been built through this
6 county in the last three years that connect to the Transco.
7 And there have been approximately 20 incidents related to
8 these pipelines, from mercaptan releases, evacuating schools
9 and businesses, to an accidental discharge of 5.4 million
10 cubic feet of methane from a faulty valve at the Chapin
11 station in Monroe Township while no promised safety plan was
12 in effect.

13 The amount of calls from these incidents has
14 certainly taxed the local emergency management responders
15 the drilling of those pipelines caused several drilling mud
16 blowouts to occur; which caused the release of thousands of
17 gallons of silica sand from the drilling mud onto our
18 valuable wetlands. Silica sand is a known carcinogen. It's
19 no secret that our DEP has been under fire for inadequately
20 protecting the people from Pennsylvania from natural gas
21 encroachment. And adequate studies have not been conducted
22 to determine its health effects.

23 Promise me that there will never be an accident.
24 Promise me that you can fix the water contamination problems
25 with fracking. Promise me that you can stop the earthquakes

1 from fracking and disposal, and promise me that none of the
2 gas flowing through this pipe will go overseas and make us
3 energy independent, and I will reconsider my position.

4 Please use your responsibility wisely and deny
5 Williams' application. I want my seven year old daughter
6 and other families to live in safe, residential areas; not a
7 blast zone. I'm submitting a Pennsylvania Game Commission
8 plan to protect our local environment and grasslands. The
9 other document is a list of unique habitats in the Lehman
10 area that needs to be protected. Please make sure the
11 pipeline company is planning to protect the special habitat
12 in Lehman and ensure they follow these expert-recommended
13 plans during construction along the entire route, if it is
14 permitted.

15 May I submit these documents?

16 MS. KERRIGAN: Sure.

17 Thank you.

18 (Appause)

19 MS. KERRIGAN: The next speaker is Dean Marshall.

20 MR. MARSHALL: Dean Marshall, D e a n M a r s h a
21 l l.

22 I don't have any letters after my name; I'm an
23 eighth grade dropout with a G.E.D., and I'm a lifetime
24 welder. Five years ago I leased a house along the fishing
25 creek, right upstream from the Joint Fish Commission and

1 Sportsmens Club hatchery, and found out that the land that I
2 was going to be living on was leased for gas drilling and a
3 well was being placed right across the road from me; and
4 that well was being built by Williams.

5 I got involved; I went right away to a water
6 withdrawal zoning variance hearings that Williams had all
7 their engineers and all their lawyers and everything show up
8 at our little overwhelmed Betton Township council. And that
9 was one of the water withdrawal permits that was being voted
10 on by the Susquehanna River Basin Commission.

11 So I went to their hearing, and while I was
12 sitting there reading the literature from the Susquehanna
13 River Basin Commission, it was telling residents, regular
14 people that you and I, that we should be careful brushing
15 our teeth and let the water run -- you know, not to let the
16 water run and be wasteful, and to conserve and not water our
17 lawns or wash our cars. And this was on a day that the
18 River Basin Commission was going to vote on something like
19 26 million gallons per day worth of permits for frackers.

20 I got up to the microphone; I didn't know what I
21 was going to say until I actually read this thing; then I
22 got up to the microphone. I didn't know what I was going to
23 say until I actually read this thing, then I got up to the
24 microphone and I said "Hello, I'm Dean Marshall, I'm a
25 cross-addicted alcoholic. -- Oh, wait a minute, wrong

1 meeting." And that sort of lightened the load. I told
2 everybody that this really was the right meeting. We're all
3 addicts. We're addicted to energy; we have to have it, and
4 Williams knows that and companies like Williams and the
5 drillers that they service make a huge profit in not
6 knowing.

7 Now they're not happy with the profit they're
8 making from us; they want to ship this gas overseas. They
9 have a bonanza in Pennsylvania, with our governor giving
10 them a free reign. So now they want to put in a 42-inch
11 pipeline to be a public convenience and service their
12 customers on the Atlantic Seaboard. Well, we don't live on
13 the Atlantic Seaboard, so I guess we're not going to get any
14 benefit of this cheap American energy independence, but it
15 is going to go right to the Dominion interchange in Fairfax
16 County, Virginia, where what we've been told by Williams is
17 only 20 percent of that gas is going to go to Cove Point.
18 Of course, they're also going to connect to the LNG facility
19 in Philadelphia, and another one in Sabine Pass, and another
20 one being constructed in Georgia or in process. So 20
21 percent here, 20 percent there -- how much of the gas from
22 the Marcellus, from this region, is going to go overseas?
23 And when it does, how much are they going to be able to
24 charge you for your gas here at home?

25 It's my belief that this is not a public

1 convenience at all; it's very convenient for Williams; it's
2 convenient for Cabot, it's convenient for Anadarko, who
3 wants to drill our state forests and state parks. It's
4 convenient for Range Resources.

5 To Governor Corbett, he gets a lot of campaign
6 money from these gas drillers, and it seems like the fact
7 that he doesn't tax them but he's taking money away from our
8 education department, you know, cut funding to the fish and
9 game commissions; he's cut money to DCNR. But yet the
10 industry is growing and we need more regulation and more
11 oversight, while the budgets have been cut to the bare
12 bones.

13 If FERC allows Williams to have a public
14 convenience status on this pipeline, all bets are off.
15 They're not going to care about any negotiated right-of-way
16 that they might make with you people. They're going to put
17 that pipeline through your yard if they want to, and they're
18 going to use eminent domain, just like they did with the
19 Mark I pipeline. They came down from Central New York Oil &
20 Gas down into Davidson Township in Sullivan County.

21 They promised these landowners that they would
22 not use eminent domain until it was the last resort; and yet
23 the day that they got their permit, okay, they had 75
24 percent of those landowners that they served them with
25 eminent domain. So I think FERC needs to think very hard

1 about what the term 'public convenience' means. I was at
2 the meeting last night and people were pretty hard on FERC
3 as an entity, and some of the people here that are just
4 doing their job. But when it comes right down to it, if you
5 have the power to permit this, you also have the power to
6 say "No, it's not a public convenience." Thank you.

7 (Applause)

8 MS. KERRIGAN: Thank you.

9 The next speaker is Adam Hasz.

10 MR. HASZ: Hi there. My name is Adam Hasz, A d a
11 m H a s z.

12 I'm a 24 year old resident of Silver Lake
13 Township in Susquehanna County. I'm frustrated that FERC
14 chose not to include a scoping hearing in Susquehanna or
15 Wyoming Counties and I urge the Commission to consider the
16 needs of those residents who cannot make the long trip here
17 for tonight's meeting.

18 I recently graduated from Washington University
19 in St. Louis with a degree in environmental studies. I have
20 serious concerns about the environmental and social impacts
21 of this proposed Atlantic Sunrise Project. I could speak
22 about the many potential problems with the proposed
23 pipeline, including impacts from increased gas extraction,
24 specifically the water contamination of residents, well
25 water, or the impasse of pipeline infrastructure, which will

1 decrease the property value for many property owners en
2 route.

3 I could also talk about the impacts of compressor
4 stations, including the noise and local air pollution that
5 they create from this project. Or I could talk about the
6 impacts of LNG facilities that this pipeline will connect
7 to, including driving up energy prices and having
8 significant safety concerns associated with that.

9 However, tonight my main objective is to urge
10 FERC to include the full climate impacts of the Atlantic
11 Sunrise Project in its environmental impact statement.
12 Particularly, I am concerned with the methane that will
13 occur from this project and its lifetime carbon dioxide
14 emissions.

15 According to the most recent fifth assessment
16 report by the International Panel on Climate Change, methane
17 is 34 times more potent of greenhouse gas than carbon
18 dioxide, over a hundred year time scale, and 86 times more
19 powerful on a 20 year time scale. If the total rate of
20 leakage for unconventional gas is greater than 3.2 percent,
21 gas becomes worse than coal in terms of warming.

22 On a twenty year time scale, which is critical to
23 consider because of the dangerous threat of climate tipping
24 points, leakage of greater than 1.9 percent or more makes
25 gas worse than coal.

1 The gas industry claims that there's a low rate
2 of leakage of 1.5 percent, but a recent independent
3 scientific analysis says otherwise. A comprehensive
4 Stanford analysis released this past February, of 200
5 earlier studies concluded that an excess percentage leakage
6 of 1.8 to 5.4 percent of end use gas, coupled with the
7 current estimate of 1.8 percent leakage of end use gas
8 consumed generates a high end estimate of 7.1 percent gas
9 leakage.

10 Similarly, three separate studies from the
11 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration found local
12 methane leakages, 4 percent, 17 percent, and 6 to 12
13 percent. These studies cast serious doubt on the supposed
14 climate benefits on conventional gas. FERC should include a
15 serious analysis of the total lifecycle methane leakage rate
16 created because of the Atlantic Sunrise Project and similar
17 projects.

18 Another issue I hope you will consider is the
19 cumulative greenhouse gas emissions, specifically of carbon
20 dioxide that will result from the gas that will be
21 transported via this pipeline during its entire lifetime.
22 In its world energy outlook reports, the International
23 Energy Agency contends cumulative emissions that will result
24 in fossil fuel infrastructure during its useful lifetime.
25 In particular, the IEA has warned that on a business-as-

1 usual scenario the world will build enough new fossil fuels
2 infrastructure to lock in emissions that trigger dangerous
3 excess of 2.0 degree Celsius warning by 2017.

4 Given the short time frame of the evaluation and
5 construction of this proposed Atlantic Sunrise Project, this
6 pipeline will contribute to these emissions.

7 How much additional gas will be extracted and
8 burned because of this new project and associated
9 infrastructure? Such at LNG export terminals? How long
10 will this pipeline and associated infrastructure operate?
11 The United States Government is formally committed to a
12 climate policy of eliminating total warming to less than 2
13 degrees Celsius. But to achieve this goal, the IEA
14 calculates that at least two-thirds of current fossil fuel
15 reserves must not be burned.

16 To fully evaluate the impact, the lock-in
17 emissions from this proposal, FERC should evaluate the
18 Atlantic Sunrise Project and all other similar new fossil
19 fuel infrastructure projects by how they will affect the
20 United States' climate goals.

21 In conclusion, I urge FERC to consider the full
22 climate impacts of the Atlantic Sunrise Pipeline Project.
23 These include associated methane leakage in the total carbon
24 dioxide emissions that will result from the duration of the
25 project. Without reviewing this information, your analysis

1 will no be adequate. Thank you.

2 (Applause)

3 MS. KERRIGAN: Thank you.

4 Rebecca Roter.

5 MS. ROTER: Good evening. My name is Rebecca

6 Roter R e b e c c a R o t e r, and I live in Brooklyn,

7 Susquehanna County in an upstream active gas field. I

8 understand that FERC's mission is to regulate commerce and

9 to bring cheap, reliable sustainable energy to market.

10 FERC's five commissioners are political

11 appointees who can approve burgeoning numbers of natural gas

12 transmission lines like the Atlantic Sunrise, and give away

13 private property rights to eminent domain for corporate

14 profit and arguably for LNG export.

15 I ask FERC to require that Williams/Transco do

16 cumulative environmental impact studies on all upstream

17 communities like mine. The induced build-out at the

18 Atlantic Sunrise will include more installation and

19 completion of well paths, more pipelines, more compressors,

20 more dehydrators, more natural gas power plants, more LNG

21 processing and storage facilities like the one proposed by

22 Gulf in my County; more cumulative air, water and noise

23 impacts and associated public health risks require

24 Williams/Transco to provide access and transparency for an

25 independent, scientific study of a cumulative environmental,

1 fugitive emissions, socioeconomic and political impact for
2 all their projects along this route.

3 In my county, that would be for now the
4 Constitution and the Atlantic Sunrise Project. Don't let
5 Williams/Transco off the hook for accountability to all
6 upstream communities for a loss of quality of life through
7 cumulative air, water, health impacts, real estate
8 devaluation, truck traffic, road damage, et cetera.

9 My county has no zoning and no setbacks for
10 infrastructure except for compressors; a mere 300 feet.
11 This is a dangerous industry happening in our back yards,
12 front yards and school yards, and no one is accountable to
13 us for safety or transparency. Operators don't even have to
14 tell landowners of spills or accidents that occur on their
15 land.

16 The Government Accountability Office recently
17 faulted EPA for not stepping up fracking enforcement. EPA
18 recently faulted FERC for ignoring upstream impacts,
19 localized impacts of gas production, cumulative impacts,
20 greenhouse gas emissions, and environmental justice
21 populations.

22 I live upstream, less than a mile from the
23 Williams Central Station without about 20-plus wells within
24 a mile from my home. The services of Wild Well out of
25 Houston, Texas were required twice that I know of in the

1 past year in my township alone, to deal with out of control
2 wells. It takes 24 hours for the emergency crew to get
3 there. No one tells us anything, whether it's a mercaptan
4 spill, an out of control well, a blow-down, a compressor
5 explosion or a fire.

6 I had a sinus infection when I testified April
7 13, 2014 at the FERC EIS Constitution scoping hearing, and I
8 had another sinus infection diagnosed just today. I have
9 lived in Susquehanna County since 1986 and have not had
10 chronic sinusitis until now. I went home from the April 3rd
11 Constitution EIS scoping hearing to discover the water
12 coming out of my kitchen faucet, well water, smelled like an
13 organic chemistry lab. I am now using a Water Buffalo and
14 bottled water.

15 I understand that FERC's mission is to regulate
16 commerce. The Pinsa, their mission, is to -- Pimsa, the
17 pipeline hazardous materials safety administration, their
18 mission is to protect people and the environment from the
19 risks of hazardous materials transportation. Unfortunately,
20 Pimsa staff has been cut, and their own head of safety,
21 Jeffrey Weis, told the newspaper reporter the regulatory
22 process he oversees is kind of dying. He said Pimsa has
23 very few tools to work with in enforcing safety rules, and
24 that a \$2 million civil penalty would not hurt a major
25 corporation.

1 I asked FERC to require Williams/Transco to
2 provide access and transparency for independent scientific
3 studies of the cumulative induced impacts of this project,
4 including greenhouse gases and climate change. Consider
5 aggregated regional impacts when reviewing applications for
6 PUC status. I ask FERC to deny a Certificate of
7 Convenience, eminent domain at least until these studies for
8 the Commonwealth are completed and analyzed with
9 transparency. I additionally asked FERC to deny eminent
10 domain if it is clear this project will provide LNG for
11 export via Cove Point, Maryland. thank you very much.

12 MS. KERRIGAN: Thank you.

13 (Applause)

14 Our next speaker is Barbara Clifford.

15 MS. CLIFFORD: My name is Barbara Clifford. B a
16 r b a r a Clifford, C l i f f o r d.

17 I am a member of the Executive Council of Breathe
18 Easy, Susquehanna County, BESC. And I am reading the
19 following comments on behalf of BESC.

20 Our mission and goal is to protect regional air
21 quality and health of communities like Susquehanna County,
22 Pennsylvania, from potentially harmful air emissions
23 released through the processes of shale gas extraction,
24 production and transport. We ask FERC to deny a Certificate
25 of Convenience, eminent domain, to Williams for the Atlantic

1 Sunrise Project because of induced build-out and cumulative
2 impacts. We already suspect air impacts without the
3 Atlantic Sunrise.

4 As the Atlantic Sunrise Project would absolutely
5 induce development in our county and absolutely worsen our
6 air quality, again we ask FERC to deny this project for this
7 and the following reasons: We are alarmed that FERC has
8 been ignoring upstream impacts on communities like ours,
9 which are very significant. We ask FERC to require Williams
10 to do a comprehensive air study from upstream to midstream,
11 to characterize the air pollution during drilling, fracking,
12 flaring, green completions, pipeline fugitive emissions and
13 dehydrators and compressors.

14 We ask that fugitive emissions be part of this
15 study and that the Picarro surveyor be employed. We also
16 ask for an independent team of researchers representing all
17 stakeholders to conduct this comprehensive air study and to
18 also evaluate cumulative public health impacts.

19 We ask that continuous emissions monitoring
20 systems be employed in this study at all natural gas sites,
21 and for the data to be totally transparent for public
22 review. We recommend that Dr. Michael McCauley, Department
23 Chair, West Virginia University School of Public Health, Dr.
24 Robert Jackson, Duke University, Dr. Theo Colborne,
25 endocrinologist, Dr. Marilyn Howarth, University of

1 Pennsylvania Center for Excellence in Environmental
2 Toxicology, and Dr. David Brown of the Southwest
3 Environmental Health Project be consulted on and participate
4 in designing and implementing this comprehensive air and
5 public health study. Thank you.

6 MS. KERRIGAN: Thank you.

7 (Applause)

8 Next speaker is Duke Barrett.

9 MR. BARRETT: Good evening. My name is Duke
10 Barrett, B a r r e t t, and I'm from Dallas, Pennsylvania.

11 I got involved with the issue when a young
12 surveyor let it slip that they were going to put a
13 compressor station next to the Dallas schools where the
14 Transco passes by.

15 Now when the Transco was originally built, it was
16 primarily an uninhabited agricultural area, over the
17 preceding years from the mid-fifties, it's now become
18 largely a residential area. But what struck me as
19 interesting was the disregard for the negative effects that
20 a compressor station would have in a populated area,
21 especially next to a school.

22 The interesting thing about this project is, that
23 it's new. They're not coming into an agricultural area;
24 they're coming into a densely populated area in places, and
25 it's not a 24-inch line, it's now a 30-inch line, and the

1 hazard radius now goes from about 300 feet to 500 feet where
2 if there was any problem or compromise of the system that
3 that would be a blast radius that would engulf the areas on
4 either side.

5 And at a township meeting I asked the Williams
6 people: In our area coming down through Luzerne, through
7 Lehman, in that hazard width, approximately how many
8 occupied dwellings did that include? No answer; "we don't
9 know." Previously, when they built the gathering line that
10 came through the area, I asked the same question and they
11 said "Well, we're going to use thicker metal in the
12 pipeline."

13 Those smart folks at NASA put a man on the moon
14 on time and under budget; used to have redundant failure
15 systems. These pipelines that are coming in do not have
16 that luxury; they put them in and hope that they work. And
17 as far as the public convenience, we see the first gathering
18 line come down, and now this is an interstate line. And the
19 interstate line doesn't need zoning; all it needs is a
20 Federal Energy Commission eminent domain right-of-way as the
21 court of last result. "We're all going to be nice until
22 push comes to shove, and then we're just going to put it --
23 what we have to do."

24 And for it to be a public convenience, it would
25 be if the gas was going to stay local, if the majority of

1 the gas would stay in Pennsylvania, and if none of the gas
2 would leave the country.

3 (Applause)

4 That is a public inconvenience. Thank you.

5 MS. KERRIGAN: Thank you.

6 Our next speaker is Andrew Kuklis.

7 MR. KUKLIS: My name is Andrew Kuklis, K u k l i
8 s.

9 First, I'd like to read a statement directly from
10 Williams' own literature regarding safety and environmental
11 policy. Williams says they're committed to operating its
12 facilities in a safe, reliable manner to protect the public,
13 the environment and employees.

14 An important part of Williams' comprehensive
15 safety plan is its integrity management plan, which
16 identifies supplemental safety procedures that take place in
17 areas that meet certain criteria of high population density;
18 areas that contain populations of impaired mobility such as
19 schools and hospitals, and areas where people congregate
20 such as church facilities, ball fields and parks.

21 That sounds nice. The following is a not-all-
22 inclusive list of safety and environmental issues as a
23 result of Williams/Transco operations and interests in this
24 country. In 1984, November 18th, a Williams Company's six
25 inch pipeline ruptured in New Brighton, Minnesota causing a

1 spill of 40,000 to 50,000 gallons of jet fuel in an
2 industrial area.

3 In 1986, July 8th, a Williams Companies Petroleum
4 Products pipeline ruptured in Mounds View, Minnesota,
5 gasoline at 1434 psi sprayed a residential area, then
6 ignited, killing two.

7 In 1996, December 11th, a natural gas line
8 operated by Williams ruptured just north of Tonganoxie,
9 Kansas.

10 2003 May 1st, a 26-inch Williams Companies
11 natural gas transmission pipeline failed near Lake Tabs,
12 Washington. A neighboring elementary school, supermarket,
13 and 30 to 40 homes in approximately a four mile area were
14 evacuated. There was no fire or injuries in that event; the
15 failure was later determined to be from stress corrosion
16 cracking. Four previous failures on this pipeline were, had
17 existed in the preceding eight years.

18 2003, December 13th, another section of the same
19 Williams Companies gas transmission pipeline that failed on
20 May 1st failed in Lewis County, Washington. Gas flowed for
21 three hours before being shut off. Gas pressure had already
22 been reduced to 20 percent on this pipeline after the May
23 1st explosion.

24 External corrosion and stress cracking were seen
25 in this failed area. In the fourth quarter, 2003 they were

1 fined \$20 million in a federal investigation for allegedly
2 reporting false data to manipulate the California natural
3 gas market.

4 In 2008, a natural gas explosion occurred in
5 Appamattox, Virginia. Two homes were destroyed, damage to
6 approximately 100 other houses and multiple injuries were a
7 result. The pipeline split just below the maximum allowable
8 operating pressure. That incident resulted in a 2009 fine
9 of \$925,000 for failure to monitor the corrosion which
10 caused the explosion.

11 In 2011, Williams was fined \$23,000 by the PHMSA
12 for failure to conduct its own annual inspections of
13 compressor stations; the PHMSA is Pipeline and Hazardous
14 Materials Safety Administration, which is part of the U.S.
15 Department of Transportation.

16 In 2011, a Williams/Transco pipeline ruptured
17 with an explosion in Southwestern Alabama. 2012, March, an
18 explosion at the Lathrop Compressor Station in Susquehanna
19 County, Pennsylvania; blows a hole in the roof.

20 2012, March, Transco/Williams is fined \$50,000 by
21 PHMSA for failure to follow its own internal policies to
22 control corrosion in natural gas pipeline in New York City.

23 2012, July, a compressor station operated by
24 Williams Companies in Windsor, New York was venting gas in a
25 routine procedure during a lightning storm when the vent was

1 ignited by lightning, causing an explosion and a huge
2 fireball.

3 In 2013, March, Williams natural gas leaks
4 benzene, which contaminated groundwater. In some places,
5 the benzene was found to be 36,000 times greater than the
6 levels considered safe for drinking.

7 2013, March, Williams' 24-inch gathering pipeline
8 ruptured in Marshall County, West Virginia.

9 In 2013, a fire in a Williams central compressor
10 station near Montrose, PA.

11 In 2013, May, another fire occurred in a Williams
12 compressor at Branchburg, New Jersey. 13 were injured. In
13 2013, June, explosion and fire killed two people, injured
14 114 people at a Williams Geismar natural gas plant in
15 Louisiana. 31,000 pounds of toxic chemicals released.
16 Further investigation revealed that three years of
17 noncompliance with Federal Clean Air Act.

18 In 2013, December, Williams Partners were fined
19 \$99,000 by OSHA for the Geismar Olefins disaster.

20 In 2014, January, there's a fire at the Windsor,
21 New York compressor station, the second in less than two
22 years.

23 In 2014, March, there is a fire and explosion at
24 a Williams LNG facility in Plymouth, Washington.

25 In 2014, April, there's an explosion and a fire

1 in a pipeline supplying a Williams-owned facility in
2 Moundsville, West Virginia

3 In 2014, April, in Opal, Wyoming, there's an
4 explosion and a fire at a natural gas processing facility,
5 and major national pipeline hub. The entire town was
6 evacuated.

7 I'd like to state that the preceding was not an
8 all-inclusive list of the safety and environmental issues as
9 a result of Williams/Transco operations and interests.
10 Despite the various serious violations of internal safety
11 standards and federal law, Williams/Transco continues to
12 cause environmental, safety, financial and socioeconomic
13 damage in areas where it currently operates. Using these
14 past specific examples, the probability of future violations
15 is inevitable.

16 Other industries are heavily regulated and just a
17 small fraction of the incidences that I previously described
18 could result in a loss of licenses and permission to
19 operate. If permission is granted for the Atlantic Sunrise
20 Project, FERC should consider preplanning for all potential
21 resulting issues, such as water damage, air damage, and
22 safety concerns.

23 Serious consideration needs to be given by FERC
24 to this laundry list of negative safety and environmental
25 impacts of Williams/Transco's current operations. When the

1 proposed Atlantic Sunrise Project applications are formally
2 filed, please strongly consider denying approval. Thank
3 you.

4 MS. KERRIGAN: Thank you.

5 (Applause)

6 MS. KERRIGAN: Our next speaker is Julio Palomo.

7 MR. PALOMO: My name is Julio Palomo, J u l i o
8 P a l o m o. I represent the Laborers International Union
9 of North America. I am here to express my support for the
10 Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project filed by Williams.

11 The proposed Atlantic Sunrise Project will serve
12 as the additional delivery line for the increased regional
13 production of natural gas. Assuming the project is
14 approved, Williams will be able to help meet the growing
15 demand for natural gas along the Midatlantic and Southeast
16 states.

17 The growth of natural gas production in the
18 United States is leading the country to become more and more
19 energy independent. Companies like Williams need to be able
20 to move gas through pipelines and facilities such as those
21 proposed in the Atlantic Sunrise Project.

22 These facilities have many systems in place to
23 make them safe, including monitoring 24 hours a day, 365
24 days a year, with backup, redundant monitoring. I believe
25 the pipeline can be constructed with little environmental

1 impacts and operated safely, once in service. I also
2 support the use of natural gas as a cleaner burning fuel
3 source. The United States needs to continue developing
4 natural gas resources in order to provide heat to residences
5 and businesses, and to provide natural gas for commercial
6 use and transportation use.

7 The Atlantic Sunrise Project will deliver enough
8 gas to heat approximately 7 million homes per day or serve
9 the needs of the large electric generating plants.

10 I urge FERC to rule in favor of the Atlantic
11 Sunrise Project. As a member of the Laborers International
12 Union of North America, I believe the project will help
13 sustain highly skilled jobs for our members in Northeast
14 Pennsylvania.

15 Thank you.

16 MS. KERRIGAN: Thank you.

17 (Applause) (Negative expressions)

18 AUDIENCE: Most of those 7 million homes are in
19 Japan and India.

20 AUDIENCE: Where do you live?

21 MS. KERRIGAN: Excuse me. Please, no shouting
22 from the audience, all right? Let's just be polite, okay?

23 If you want to make comments after the speakers,
24 all the speakers on my list have finished, you can come up
25 and make more comments at the end if we've got time. Just

1 please reserve your comments.

2 AUDIENCE; My bad.

3 MS. KERRIGAN: Okay, thank you.

4 AUDIENCE: I wasn't raised on a farm --

5 MS. KERRIGAN: Thank you.

6 Our next speaker is Dave Horn.

7 MR. HORN: Hello. My name is Dave Horn, D a v e

8 H o r n. And I'm also with the Laborers Union of North

9 America.

10 I speak in support of the Atlantic Sunrise
11 Project, which is an expansion of the Williams
12 Transcontinental Pipeline, which has been in service for
13 over 50 years. By increasing the capacity of the
14 Transcontinental Pipeline, Williams will increase the amount
15 of natural gas reliably available to the Midatlantic energy
16 markets. Increasing the amount of natural gas delivered to
17 these markets, along with the increased service reliability
18 will be a positive impact on the overall supply of clean
19 burning natural gas for heating homes and producing
20 electricity.

21 FERC and the State of Pennsylvania need to
22 continue to allow pipeline infrastructure and compressor
23 facilities to be built in order to keep natural gas prices
24 affordable. Furthermore, the economic benefits of the
25 Atlantic Sunrise Project will be significant, including

1 expanded opportunities for skilled labor and local unions,
2 and other contractors as well.

3 Williams consistently contracts with several
4 Pennsylvania-based employers and employs union workers.
5 Williams also realizes the quality of the work that we have
6 here in Pennsylvania.

7 So in closing, I support the Atlantic Sunrise
8 Project and request that the Federal Energy Regulatory
9 Commission allow Williams to proceed with the project,
10 including the construction of the Central Penn Line and the
11 two proposed compressor stations. Thank you for your time.

12 MS. KERRIGAN: Thank you.

13 (Applause)

14 MS. KERRIGAN: The next speaker is Tom Byron.

15 DR. BYRON: Good evening. My name is Thomas, T h
16 o m a s Byron, B y r o n, M.D. I'm a local physician,
17 orthopedic surgeon and impacted landowner, and former member
18 of a Laborers' Local 190, the Laborers International.

19 My family has had an extensive engineering
20 background. There have been licensed professional engineers
21 in my family from 1904 until the present time; they have
22 extensive pipeline experience, and I've gotten to now be a
23 tandem; my wife will be next as a landowner and a specific
24 impacted landowner.

25 I do laud all points of view that have been

1 previously expressed, and they were cogently presented and
2 accurately presented from all political viewpoints. Our
3 point is that we own a 247-acre tract in Dalls Township; we
4 purchased it in 1981, and we could have used it as a
5 personal and private preserve, and we chose a distinctly
6 different route. We have allowed public access to our
7 property for a variety of activities, including cross-
8 country running, soccer fields, Lacrosse fields. We provide
9 -- within four weeks there will be approximately two to
10 three thousand people on our property for a cross-country
11 race; we'll provide free parking. We maintain the cross-
12 country run course at our expense. The pipeline is going
13 through the area of the cross-country run course.

14 We bought our property to develop; we knew it had
15 old growth forest, we knew it had wetlands, we knew it had
16 seasonal streams, and we bought it for posterity. Three
17 months ago we were approached by Williams agents who
18 surprised us, the fact that they were going to pass through
19 our -- bisect our property somewhere between 3500 and 4000
20 feet; and "Oh, it won't be much of a problem."

21 It will be much of a problem. With my family's
22 extensive engineering experience, pipelines always have an
23 impact. And pipelines that leak have a big impact. The
24 construction of pipelines always have an impact.

25 Hazardous waste pipelines have larger and wider

1 rights-of-way than municipal water supplies and the sewage
2 treatment plant pipelines. Our concern, and we have spent a
3 significant amount of time in the last three months learning
4 about pipelines and learning about our personal impact of
5 this pipeline. We have contacted Williams on many
6 occasions, and we got a specific corporate agenda. There's
7 a corporate-speak to Williams. And they do not deviate from
8 it.

9 And the impacted landowners, of which there
10 appear to be very few in this area; they nicely positioned
11 it so they impacted the smallest number of landowners; are
12 deeply impacted. We feel there's a significant environmental
13 impact to our property, and there's a significant social
14 impact to this county.

15 We have been unique landowners in allowing our
16 property for public use, and extensive public use. I will
17 defer to my wife, Joan for further comments. Thank you very
18 much.

19 (Applause)

20 MS. BYRON: Hi. My name is Joan Byron; J o a n,
21 last name Byron, B y r o n. I'll keep it brief. I
22 appreciated everyone's comments this evening and agree with
23 them completely. I would like to know how FERC can, in the
24 infancy stages, grant a large company with billions of
25 dollars, approval for a pipeline in a matter of a few months

1 when I, Joan Byron, tried to get a 20 foot by 50 foot pond
2 drained legally so that my neighbors could ice skate. I did
3 this legally through the Army Corps of Engineers and the
4 DEP. It took me two and a half years to get approval for a
5 small pond, 20 feet by 50 feet; come and see it. I needed
6 to have the dam repaired so we could ice skate in the
7 neighborhood.

8 I did not get approval in the infancy stages; I
9 got approval two and a half years later. I was told that if
10 I did it without approval, I would be fined \$20,000 in 1986-
11 ish.

12 I don't understand how a couple, Joan and Tom
13 Byron, who bought a piece of property, a little piece of
14 paradise for Dallas, Pennsylvania, to camp on, hike on, do
15 yoga and meditate, play many sports; young people from the
16 entire Northeast have experienced this property. We had 26
17 colleges in our yard two years ago for the Middle Atlantic
18 College Championships; they all loved it. It will be
19 destroyed.

20 And I would like to know, FERC, how you can grant
21 -- because apparently, as stated by Williams, the document
22 will go in April of next year and the pipeline will be
23 completed in 2017 -- I think that's what the Williams Company
24 stated -- when it took me -- and I'm repeating this again on
25 purpose -- two and a half years to get permission for a

1 teeny, tiny pond to be drained?

2 That's it.

3 MS. KERRIGAN: Okay. Thank you.

4 (Applause)

5 MS. KERRIGAN: The next speaker is Spencer

6 Johnson.

7 MR. JOHNSON: Following that is going to be

8 difficult.

9 Spencer, S p e n c e r, J o h n s o n.

10 Ladies and gentlemen of the Back Mountain Region
11 and surrounding counties, greetings from the shale fields of
12 Northeastern Pennsylvania. I'm proud to be here to support
13 the concerns of Pennsylvanians who've seen nothing but
14 problems from a gas industry who said they wanted to be good
15 neighbors.

16 The Atlantic Sunrise Pipeline would pave the way
17 for further gas infrastructure that has caused documented
18 health problems, documented water problems, and irreparable
19 damage to the environment. I'm working with Energy Justice
20 Summer to expose the gas industry for the pollution and
21 manipulation they get away with on a regular basis, taking
22 advantage of the citizens of rural Pennsylvania and their
23 trusting instincts.

24 My current project is collecting testimonials of
25 those who have been affected by shale gas extraction and

1 related infrastructure, including pipelines. I've
2 interviewed 11 people in Susquehanna, Bradford and Wyoming
3 Counties, and not one of them had a redeeming quality to
4 share about the natural gas industry or their supposedly
5 quote, 'good neighbor' practices.

6 The following statements are from the testimonial
7 series, Stories of the Shale Pennsylvania, and are
8 copyrighted under Creative Commons International license.
9 So I kindly ask they not be used in any news publications;
10 but feel free to use anything before and after the quotes,
11 which will be marked by the word, quotes.

12 Carolyn Napp of Naptime Acres dairy farm in
13 Bradford County has had her organic operation threatened by
14 the gas industry. Of pipelines like the Atlantic Sunrise
15 she said, quote:

16 They leave us with nothing except the impacts.
17 We don't get any benefits; the opportunity cost
18 is substantially lower; and in the end it costs
19 more.

20 Unquote.

21 Referring to both the economic costs that
22 increased demand in foreign countries will have on U.S.
23 citizens when we export this gas at LNG export terminals
24 like Cove Point in Maryland, and the health costs that
25 accompany gas infrastructure, many of which are highlighted

1 in this testimonial series.

2 Craig Stevens, a sixth generation landowner and
3 Tea Party lobbyist against fracking -- yes, Tea Party
4 lobbyist against fracking -- watched laser energy attempt to
5 bore under Laurel Lake Creek, which led to blasting apart
6 the creek five times in five days.

7 Of pipelines and the gas industry he said, quote:

8 They'll tell you this is easy. It's simple. We
9 do it all the time. Then when you watch them do
10 it, they really don't know what they're doing.

11 Unquote.

12 Citizens' health and water are being severely
13 impacted by natural gas drilling, fracking, and related
14 fossil fuel infrastructure. Some of the people in this
15 testimonial series have been fighting this industry and it's
16 life-threatening practices since 2006, and before.

17 Approving the Atlantic Sunrise Pipeline would
18 welcome more gas drilling in Northeast Pennsylvania,
19 resulting in negative health and environmental impacts of
20 various scales, several of which we've heard about this
21 evening. It would allow further expansion of pipelines that
22 snake through countrysides and woodlands and tracks, leading
23 to compressor stations that leak and explode, shooting into
24 the air volatile organic compounds and carcinogenic
25 chemicals that damage our bodies and the environment, also

1 things we've heard about this evening.

2 We cannot afford to take the risks this pipeline
3 poses to our health, our land and our children's futures.
4 There are alternatives to pipelines and fracking; there are
5 alternatives to natural gas.

6 To quote Tammy Manning: "There's no place for
7 fossil fuels in today's world. We're in the 21st Century.
8 Let's start acting like it." Thank you. In peace.

9 (Applause)

10 MS. KERRIGAN: Thank you.

11 Our next speaker is David Baloga.

12 MR. BALOGA: Hi. My name is David Baloga, B a l
13 o g a. I'm a resident of Lake Township; I've been a
14 neighbor of the Williams pipeline since we bought our
15 property 30 years ago. It's been benign; it's something
16 that we never worried about; we know it's there, we sleep --
17 my wife and I have our bedroom that we constructed about 12
18 year ago as an addition to our house, is actually 40 feet
19 approximately from the existing 24-inch pipe.

20 About three years ago, Williams unearthed a
21 section of the pipe to resurface it because a smart pig
22 detected corrosion. They dug an Olympic-size swimming pool
23 excavation in our back yard, two huge excavators, one of
24 which had a pneumatic jackhammer attached to it. It was a
25 project that lasted, I would say at least a month if not two

1 months.

2 They dug up the pipe, they showed me a piece that
3 they'd dug out of the hole, and they called it a remnant
4 from the past; it was a ring cut off the original pipe.
5 They threw it up out of the hole, we looked at it; it was as
6 solid as the day that it was thrown in the hole. And that
7 kind of reassured me that the pipe was safe.

8 However, the pipe thaws the snow on our driveway;
9 it's only three feet deep with the markers that are in my
10 yard right now from the current survey that goes through
11 there, so I know the pipe is very close to the surface. The
12 pipe has not been a problem, but I'm not crazy about having
13 another 50-foot right-of-way installed next to this pipe.

14 Now over these 50 years, the wildlife and the
15 forest has overgrown and taken this pipeline and made it
16 part of itself. The impact on the wildlife and the forest
17 has been totally assimilated as if it was never there. I
18 cut the grass on the pipeline for about an 800-foot swath
19 through my property. It runs through my side yard, over my
20 driveway, out my back yard. This pipeline is like yard; I
21 cut it with a riding lawnmower.

22 Now if this pipeline is expanded along its
23 proposed right-of-way, they propose to run right alongside;
24 and Williams has said that they would work with me, try to
25 divert around it so I didn't have another 50-foot swath.

1 Already a 50 foot swath on my property is taken for
2 posterity and I can do nothing with it. I cut grass, I pay
3 taxes, I have liability insurance on it, I fight trespassers
4 with horseback, bicycles, ATVs, motorcycles and snowmobiles.
5 Other than that, I get nothing out of it.

6 I don't mind the existing pipeline; but I'm not
7 happy about hearing that this pipeline will run alongside
8 it, create a 60 foot to 75 foot possibly new construction
9 temporary easement, a 50-foot right-of-way added to the
10 existing 50-foot, we're talking about a four lane highway
11 with full shoulders running through my property, in the
12 center of my property for posterity.

13 My property is approximately 590 feet, 600 feet
14 wide at both ends where this pipeline will run through. If
15 you take out just the right-of-way, the finished right-of-
16 way of 100 feet from a 600-foot wide 10.19 acres I have, you
17 can see it's a giant impact on my life. My wife's life, my
18 children. We camp - we don't hunt; we haven't hunted since
19 we moved there because we love the wildlife; we try to
20 conserve the wildlife.

21 I'm not an environmentalist; I'm a
22 conservationalist. I believe in the gas industry, I support
23 the drilling, I support the pipelines done properly,
24 environmentally, sensitive to the landowners, the
25 environment; but this pipeline is going to have a huge

1 impact, and I'm just surprised that it's going to happen so
2 fast.

3 If this pipeline goes through, what's to say in
4 three years Williams doesn't say 'We need more capacity. We
5 want to do the same thing again. We want to run it right
6 next door. Take another 100 feet, another 50 feet.' When
7 this pipeline is constructed, the 30-inch pipe plus the 24-
8 inch pipe, a 54 inch pipe running next to my home? The
9 construction crew that worked on that pipeline repair
10 project told me they reduced the pressure in the line when
11 they work on it. They said 'It doesn't matter. you will be
12 gone, your house will be gone, we will be gone, the road
13 will be glass. You don't have to worry about it, everything
14 will be gone.'

15 I didn't worry about that. I'm not worried about
16 it blowing up, so to speak. But I'm not interested in
17 having this huge swatch of land lost forever. The
18 groundwater disturbance, surface water problems that I
19 already have from the 50 foot right-of-way has caused me 30
20 years of dealing with driveway washouts and yard repairs and
21 landscaping. Now I'm going to have another pipeline, if it
22 runs alongside I will not be able to mitigate that without
23 serious engineering controls. And the additional
24 engineering controls to minimize runoff problems are
25 creating even more destruction to my environment, my yard,

1 and the chracter of my property.

2 The wildlife will be fragmented even more because
3 of this huge swath cut through this forest. I have three
4 foot in diameter trees that will be affected. This section
5 was lumbered in the Fifties; it was clear-cut, practically.
6 Some of the original trees are still left because they are
7 on the border of the right-of-way. These are the trees that
8 will suffer if this pipeline goes nearby.

9 Now I've asked Williams to reroute the pipeline
10 around some of these areas that I'm most concerned with, but
11 they said they'd have to bring it back in to connect at the
12 end of my property. That's not going to help me, because
13 that's just going to bring the runoff right to my driveway
14 where I already have problems.

15 My wife and I bought this property for the
16 protection of our well, the privacy of our home and the
17 forest and wildlife habitat that it has. The trout stream
18 across the street is of the highest quality; it's Character
19 Creek, which is also an emergency water supply for the
20 Ceasetown Reservoir that services 50,000 plus residents of
21 Wyoming Valley. Any type of erosion surface runoff or
22 disruption to the environment that can cause soil or other
23 pollutants to run into that stream is a big problem, because
24 this source water is used when the dam can no longer take
25 its normal capacity from other sources. This is the

1 emergency supply for the dam. So if there's a drought, they
2 pump the water from this crick into that reservoir to supply
3 those residents.

4 That is when this would be the most vulnerable to
5 any type of problem; and that's what scares me about that.
6 Now the 100 foot swath of right-of-way runs right down this
7 hill, and it's an eight foot drop for every ten feet. It
8 runs down that embankment into Harvey's Creek, and I can't
9 see any kind of engineering controls that are going to be
10 able to going to be able to mitigate the huge amounts of
11 runoff that we already get from snow melts and hurricane-
12 force storms.

13 Again, I say, will Williams come through and run
14 another line in the future, and take more of my property?
15 And the impact to the landowners is forever. I get nothing
16 from this. I already have it; I know what it's like, I know
17 what at the construction is like. It's forever. I get
18 nothing else besides the initial payment, forever.

19 I would ask that the eminent domain not be
20 allowed so that impacted landowners have the maximum control
21 of the route on their property, or the rejection of that.
22 Thank you.

23 (Appause)

24 MS. KERRIGAN: Our next speaker is Audrey --

25 MS. GOZDISKOWSKI: That's me.

1 MS. KERRIGAN: Thank you.

2 MS. GOZDISKOWSKI: It's Audrey Gozdiskowski. A u
3 d r e y G o z d i s k o w s k i. And he's going to need a
4 rest now.

5 I'm from Wyoming County. I'm here representing
6 myself in part, but mostly for the folks that can't speak
7 for themselves. I own a social enterprise called Hands On
8 Recovery, an we advocate for people with intellectual,
9 mental health and physical disabilities. We empower them,
10 and try to help them live successfully in our community.

11 To get my own interest out of the way, I have
12 experience throat constrictions, we get very little sleep
13 where I live; we have 105 average trucks. Currently, the
14 last three years, 14 hours a day it's got as low as 60 and
15 as high as 160 when we have counted them. And all humans
16 need sleep, and with additional activity from the pipeline,
17 that's going to only increase; our air quality is going to
18 increase, and I've never had a throat constriction in my
19 life, and it's the most scary feeling not to be able to
20 breathe.

21 The folks that I work with that I'm here to speak
22 for that can't speak for themselves, the URS had a place for
23 people with developmental disabilities to go, but now it's
24 in our downtown area. They like to frequent stores, like
25 everyone else; they vote like everyone else; they breathe

1 air and need clean water like everyone else. Sorry to get
2 upset.

3 But a lot of these individuals can't even cross
4 the street because the traffic is so horrific, and have
5 asthma attacks, COPD attacks, one person was hit while
6 riding their bike and it was I guess an industry pickup
7 truck, didn't even stop; and the person luckily wasn't hurt.
8 So to bring more of this into our area is very scary. A lot
9 of the folks have been displaced because of high rents,
10 they've been what we call couch-hopping; a lot of people in
11 our community. So there's a lot of social impacts. They
12 can't afford the rent.

13 As far as cheap natural gas, we just got notices
14 that our utility bills are going to go up 16.6 percent,
15 which is going to be higher than the wind power I'm
16 receiving from the windmills in my back yard, without any of
17 these impacts.

18 And the strangest thing that I find about the
19 windmills in my back yard is they turn them off when the
20 grid is filled. So the windmills are already there, but
21 we're going to expand pipelines for more natural gas
22 electricity when there's electricity sitting there that's
23 going to potentially be cheaper than the 16.6 percent hikes
24 because we're paying for the infrastructure.

25 We have no zoning in our community, we have no

1 COPANS, which is the complete air monitoring; so we don't
2 know what we're breathing. And as other people have
3 previously said about it being exported, we are going to get
4 100 percent of the impacts, whether it's 1 percent going
5 overseas, 20 percent going overseas or whatever.

6 I understand people wanting jobs, but labor
7 statistics show that seven times the fatalities are in this
8 industry than in any other, and most of it is in
9 transportation. So I would be concerned about that as well.
10 I mean, workers safety, too.

11 I would ask FERC to request Williams, who has a
12 very poor track record, because according to DEP, which has
13 not been working to its 100 percent, as anyone who has read
14 the paper recently knows; they have been levied the most
15 fines this past, last past year.

16 So I would just -- also, a lot of our folks enjoy
17 fishing and other recreational activities. We have what's
18 called Riverside Park, but you can't even hear yourself
19 speak at this point, and again they have to cross where
20 there's a bypass with very heavy traffic. They do enjoy
21 fishing, and I've taken folks fishing and we ran into a
22 drilling mud blowout under a crick, so that concerns since
23 they're planning on going under streams.

24 The bentonite, I have called the Fish Commission
25 and they said bentonite is not benign to our wildlife; it

1 gets into the fish gills and suffocates them, and this was
2 about two weeks prior to the times they were going to stop
3 the crick.

4 So I do ask that FERC do not permit public
5 convenience or eminent domain, and to -- I request that they
6 will require Williams to do a complete cumulative health
7 environmental and social impact study. You know, everybody
8 -- these folks that I'm speaking for aren't getting a penny
9 from this; they don't own property but they're getting all
10 the impacts. Thank you.

11 (Applause)

12 MS. KERRIGAN: Thank you.

13 Next speaker is John Friedberg.

14 MR. FRIEDBERG: Good evening Thanks for coming
15 here. My name is John Friedberg. J o h n F r i e d b e r
16 g.

17 I own 70 acres of clean and green property in
18 Wyoming County; the pipeline will pass approximately 2000
19 feet from my perimeter, property. I turned down \$400,000
20 just to sign an agreement, even though I was surrounded by
21 other property owners who had signed on. That was for
22 exploration.

23 I'm not opposed to energy or the exploration for
24 energy or the use of energy. What I am opposed to is the
25 failure of Wyoming County, of Pennsylvania and of the United

1 States Government to condition, for instance, FERC's
2 approval process based on some demonstrable proof that the
3 people in this country are starting to conserve their
4 resources and this is not a green light to continue a
5 life-style that is wasteful and I think out of touch with
6 dwindling resources that we have and the rising number of
7 people say in China who are going to need more and more
8 resources just to maintain a basic level of life.

9 There's an issue that has not come up here,
10 strangely enough, which is noise pollution. Now where I
11 live there's a valley, and noise tends to bounce off the
12 walls of the valley. From my door, perhaps a mile or two or
13 three will be a compressor station with 15,000 horsepowers -
14 - picture 50 Cadillacs running full speed. The question is:
15 What does our community know about noise pollution, and what
16 rights do they have to actually deal with this? And I don't
17 believe we've seen any effort to bring this to the attention
18 of the public and to examine specifically the criteria that
19 the Williams Company uses -- I think they say 300 feet from
20 the nearest settled area is where the decibel level is going
21 to be measured.

22 I would like to know more about daytime and
23 nighttime noise pollution. I would like to know
24 specifically the costs of per decibel of sound reducing it,
25 and whether or not the federal government deems this worthy

1 of allowing the convenience issue to be put into law;
2 meaning that if it turns out that we have lost the quiet of
3 our community, of our county, what rights do we have?
4 Because if the government allowed them to do this, to put
5 this compressor station in with, I have to believe, totally
6 inadequate safeguards and a totally inadequate effort to
7 educate the public as to these issues and what rights if any
8 they have and what they can do about the issue of compressor
9 station noise pollution.

10 So that's my major concern. I have a second
11 concern over the issue of drilling underneath streams.
12 Within about maybe a thousand feet of the pipeline route is
13 an historic spring, one that has a very interesting part of
14 Pennsylvania history, of Wyoming County history, and it
15 happens to be on private land. This is water coming out of
16 the ground that has sulfur in it. The pipeline will
17 probably go underneath within 500 feet or probably, maybe
18 1000.

19 I asked the survey crew whether this was in their
20 domain and they said it's not, it's not close enough. I
21 would like to have more information about how the public can
22 bring to FERC's attention how we can actually address this
23 before it's turned into a public convenience. And that's my
24 primary concern, and I hope you will address that and amend
25 your processes before asking -- ruling on the issue of

1 convenience. Thank you.

2 (Applause)

3 MS. KERRIGAN: Thank you.

4 Our next and last speaker that I have on my list
5 is Alex Lotorto.

6 MR. LOTORTO: Hello, my name is Alex Lotorto, and
7 it's A l e x L o t o r t o. I come from a couple
8 organizations; my first is, I'm a union delegate for the
9 Industrial Workers of the World, the Northeast Pennsylvania
10 General Membership Branch. So I'll be partially speaking as
11 a labor representative for our union, from my own
12 perspective. And also as a consultant for Energy Justice
13 Network, which is my environmental nonprofit. I'm also a
14 grounds technician; I've installed acres and acres of
15 erosion control and silt fence and compost socks; and I'm
16 aware of, as a trout fisherman, the impacts of sediment,
17 sedimentation in our creeks.

18 First of all, I need to request, as a resident of
19 Susquehanna County, that there be a hearing in Susquehanna
20 or Wyoming Counties so that residents in the greenfield
21 portion of the north, Central North Penn Line of this
22 project actually can attend. From Mountain View School
23 District, which is the beginning of the line, this is almost
24 an hour drive to get here on back roads; and it's not an
25 easy convenience for people who are working to come here and

1 make it on a week night like this.

2 So during -- in the next EIS hearings portion of
3 the process, please hold a hearing there.

4 Second, I have two sensitive areas I'd like to
5 bring up; one is Tunkhannock Crick os crossed twice by this
6 project, and it's a treasure for a trout fisherman, and the
7 lower part of the crick, bass will enter the crick for
8 spawning, and for fishing there. I'm concerned, also with
9 the crossing of the Susquehanna River, that there is no
10 bedrock underneath to contain drilling muds, and bentonite
11 clay and the jelling agents that are added from entering the
12 crick from the bottom, where you find macroinvertebrates
13 that are thriving, caddisfly larvae, mayfly larvae that the
14 trout eat, you get brookies and trout that you can catch
15 there. It's also a great economic engine for the area for
16 sportsmens stores and for bed & breakfasts and hunting clubs
17 and fishing clubs that will come into the area throughout
18 the year to fish.

19 The second is, on Route 92 in Nicholson, just
20 west of the Nicholson Bridge, there is a cemetery that has
21 gravesites dating from 1776 that have flags on them, which
22 I'm sure the VFW, American Legion assigned to the graves.
23 Obviously where veterans of the American Revolutionary War -
24 - and there's a survey stake right in the middle of the
25 cemetery, the entrance to it from your company -- well,

1 FERC, your company and Williams company, because I believe
2 that -- you know, this needs to be minded, that there are
3 gravesites in the middle of the right-of-way that are heroes
4 of the American Revolution.

5 The third is the compressor stations. I notice
6 that some compressor stations on the route are electric,
7 some are combustion fired. And for the union brothers in
8 the room who testified, when a company, especially a
9 transmission line company like Williams or NiSource or
10 Kinder-Morgan choose to use combustion engines in their
11 facilities, they cut out the IBEW, which are your union
12 brothers and my union brothers, too, from putting the best
13 practices in.

14 If you look at the EPA Natural Gas Star program,
15 the companies sign on including Williams and NiSource and
16 Kinder Morgan that electric compressors are the best way to
17 control emissions from the facility, protect public health,
18 and they create the most jobs. So if you're Labor in the
19 room, you should be advocating for the electric compressors,
20 and you shouldn't be going along with, the company is going
21 to take advantage of you and your project labor agreements,
22 and it's going to put your guys to work for the smallest
23 amount of man hours it can possibly drive out of you.

24 So please do not bow down to these companies;
25 they're your bosses, unions need to organize to keep the

1 bosses in check, not lobby on their behalf. So for the
2 labor, that's my comment.

3 The second is blow-downs, the same for the
4 steamfitters and the boilermakers in the room. Blow-downs
5 are unnecessary now; also the EPA natural gas start, these
6 compressor stations where you've had venting, and the
7 dehydration stations as well are not necessary. If there's
8 an interconnect with pipeline systems, you can blow the gas
9 in the system during maintenance periods into another
10 pipeline interconnect. And so that's not necessary, either.
11 And that creates more jobs, to put in blow-down controls.

12 And the last is the condensate tanks on these
13 compressor stations; there's not going to be in the EIS any
14 definition of whether they're going to have volatile organic
15 compound controls, which is now an EPA rule starting on
16 January 1st next year. The condensate and production tanks
17 along pipelines and at well pads have to have capture
18 systems for VOCs, no more than four tons per year can be
19 emitted. And those are vented; they're just sitting on the
20 site, vented from these compressors.

21 the plumbing for the gas is already in place;
22 Williams has a gathering system, north to south, in
23 Susquehanna and Wyoming Counties; that is immediately west
24 of the right-of-way that they're proposing, so greenfield
25 right-of-way isn't necessary and for landowners who've

1 already negotiated with Williams, you know, I would like to
2 see Williams consider the rights-of-way that they already
3 have.

4 The other is that the molecules of gas can also
5 travel a little farther east, to the Columbia natural gas
6 system that goes along the Delaware River through Easton,
7 which interconnects with the Transco envelope Philadelphia
8 into your Cove Point LNG export terminal. And that gets the
9 gas north to south already; that's already plumbed, in the
10 ground, but it's not a Williams company; it's NiSource. So
11 by building this, you are effectively cutting your
12 competitor out of the LNG demand by building it north to
13 south, directly to the Cove Point export terminal, and it's
14 no wonder you named it 'Atlantic Sunrise.'

15 The last couple things I'd like to talk about are
16 the economic value of the land, the timber in the greenfield
17 right-of-way, generationally considered in terms of property
18 owners using foresters to log the lands, sustainably with
19 biologists and conservationists and soil scientists
20 advising, a sustainable logging program in Northeast
21 Pennsylvania coupled with drawing manufacturing jobs back to
22 manufacture wood and timber products; could sustain this
23 area for generations yet to come. The jobs that are
24 generated for this construction are just temporary; the gas
25 industry drills booms and bust, how many wells they drill

1 every year because of the methane price, and we have a raw
2 material that, for 250 years, Pennsylvania has been
3 harvesting is timber. And I advocate that the value of the
4 timber generationally be considered; not just per tree,
5 because the forested acreage can be used again and again for
6 economic value, pipeline rights-of-way cannot.

7 Real estate values. There's a website called
8 Realty Track. They track the median sales of homes in the
9 area. You can go down to zip code, and you can also buy the
10 data for the entire area. I demand that the EIS consider
11 the loss of real estate economics in areas where Williams
12 has built pipelines or other pipelines have been installed,
13 so that real estate values and losses to the real estate
14 industry can also be considered as externalities, as
15 economics defines it.

16 And the last is -- and I'll leave you with a
17 conservative talking point, which is from the Alliance for
18 American Manufacturing. They, and for unions who know, the
19 U.S. Steel is a member, the major, big corporations that are
20 manufacturers in the United States, are opposed to LNG
21 export, because it means that the methane that they use to
22 fire blast furnaces, to make sheetrock, to make anything
23 that you need natural gas to make, for an industrial use,
24 will be sent overseas to where our jobs went.

25 They also are questioning the use of natural gas

1 for electric generation, where there's a 900-megawatt
2 generating facility proposed in Berwick, which would likely
3 be fed by this pipeline if it's built; but Moxie Energy, it
4 was on NEP a few weeks ago -- that proposal is a waste of
5 the gas that people sacrificed so much for this to be
6 extracted; and this pipeline -- there should be no need for
7 this pipeline; it hurts externalities and economics from
8 real estate timber tours and recreation in our area.

9 I forgot farmers. There are some dairy and beef
10 cattle farmers in the area that are concerned about
11 pasturing their cows during the construction phase, or
12 whether their cows will be segregated from the construction
13 except, whether the company will put in temporary rail fence
14 -- so I've been talking to landowners.

15 Lastly, for landowners in the room, feel free to
16 talk to me afterward; we are forming a landowners coalition
17 for anyone who has concerns that their property -- or in the
18 area. Thank you.

19 (Applause)

20 MS. KERRIGAN: Thank you.

21 Well, that was the last of the speakers that I
22 had on my list. If anybody feels like providing some
23 additional comments, I just ask that you come down to the
24 microphone and identify yourself like the other speakers
25 did, and state and spell your name for the record.

1 Nobody?

2 Okay. Got one.

3 MS. ROTER: I just want to reiterate -- Alex
4 Lotorto's request for an EIS scoping hearing in Susquehanna
5 County, considering the Atlantic Sunrise starts there.

6 MS. KERRIGAN: State your name again, please.

7 MS. ROTER: Rebecca Roter.

8 MS. KERRIGAN: Thank you.

9 Anybody else like to provide some comments
10 tonight?

11 Well, if not then I am going to end the meeting.

12 Let the record show that the meeting ended at 8:45 p.m.

13 Thank you.

14 (Whereupon, the public scoping meeting in Dallas,
15 Pennsylvania, concluded at 8:45 p.m.)

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