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BEFORE THE
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

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:
FERC SCOPING MEETING : Docket No.
CROWN LANDING LNG : CP04-411-000
AND LOGAN LATERAL PROJECTS : CP04-416-000
:
- - - - -x

Crozier Community Hospital
2600 West 9th Street
Chester, PA

Wednesday, March 30. 2005

The above-entitled matter came on for scoping
meeting, pursuant to notice, at 7:17 p.m.

MEDIATOR:
BOB KOPKA

1 PARTICIPANTS:

2

3 Alex J. Dankanich, U.S. Department of Transportation

4 Tony Spadaccini, LNG Community Focus and resident of Logan

5 Roy Jones, South Jersey Environmental Justice Alliance

6 Barbara A. Tyler, On personal behalf

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1 P R O C E E D I N G

2 MR. KOPKA: I have to apologize everyone for
3 being late. I got a little lost. Good evening everyone. I
4 would like to welcome you here this evening. My name is Bob
5 Kopka. I work for the Federal Energy Regulation Commission,
6 also referred to as FERC, the F-E-R-C, or the Commission
7 located in Washington, DC.

8 I am the Environmental Project Manager of FERC
9 for the Crown Management LNG and Logan Lateral Projects.
10 This is a public meeting to take comments on the draft
11 environmental impact statement or DEIS issued by the FERC as
12 the lead federal agency for the projects.

13 Tonight's comments and written comments received
14 on the DEIS will be addressed in the final DEIS for this
15 project. We issue the DEIS on February 18, 2005, with
16 comments due on April 18, 2005. Let the record show that
17 this public meeting began at 7:17 p.m. on March 30, 2005 at
18 the Crozer Community Hospital in Chester, Pennsylvania.

19 The DEIS was written by FERC's staff with input
20 from other federal cooperating agencies, several of which
21 have representatives here tonight. Also representatives
22 from our third-party contractor, Natural Resources Group for
23 Energy, are also here helping with the meeting.

24 From Energy we have Randy Duncan and Naomi Jensen
25 who are both at the sign-in table out front. From our

1 cooperating agencies, we have to my far right, Lieutenant
2 Commander Timothy Myers from the U.S. Coast Guard. We have
3 Alex Dancanage from the U.S. Department of Transportation,
4 Office of Pipeline Safety; and we have William Jenkins from
5 the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers.

6 These representatives have asked to address you
7 this evening before we take your comments. Other federal
8 agencies who are cooperators include the U.S. Fish and
9 Wildlife Service, the Environmental Protection Agency, and
10 the Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric
11 Administration.

12 On September 16, 2004, Crown Landing LLC filed an
13 application under Section 3 of the Natural Gas Act, in
14 docket number CP-04-411-000 with the FERC to construct a
15 liquefy natural gas for LNG terminal in Logan Township, New
16 Jersey with a pier that extends into Delaware to store up to
17 450,000 cubic meters of LNG and send out natural gas at a
18 base load rate of 1.2 billion cubic feet per day.

19 On September 17, 2004, Texas Eastern
20 Transmission, L.P., filed an application under Section 7(c)
21 of the Natural Gas Act to construct about 11 miles of 30-
22 inch diameter pipeline to transport .9 billion cubic feet
23 per day of natural gas from the LNG terminal to its existing
24 pipeline system in Brookhaven PA.

25 It is also expected that Columbia Gas

1 Transmission and Trans Continental Gas Pipeline Corporation,
2 which have existing pipeline facilities on the Crown Landing
3 site, will also file in the future, seeking to transport gas
4 through the Crown Landing LNG Terminal. The project is
5 covered in more detail in the DEIS.

6 I know many of you are aware that Delaware issued
7 the coastal zone status decision which determine the propose
8 LNG offloading pier is prohibited under the Delaware State
9 Coastal Zone Act of 1971. Crown Landing appealed that
10 decision and a re-hearing was scheduled today. I'm not sure
11 what the outcome was. I was there earlier. Anyone here?
12 Jim?

13 JIM: It's still going.

14 MR. KOPKA: Oh, it's still going. Okay. But
15 just to let you know, the project is still active at the
16 federal level.

17 The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission which at
18 this time is proposing four Commissioners, appointed by the
19 President, will decide the authorization of the Crown
20 Landing LNG and Logan Lateral projects are in the public
21 convenience and necessity.

22 As part of the decision-making process, the
23 Commission must consider the environmental impacts of the
24 project and comply with the National Environmental Policy
25 Act of 1969, as amended, or NEPA.

1 In order to comply with NEPA, we produced the
2 draft DEIS so that the public has an opportunity to review
3 the proposed project.

4 A cooperating agency has jurisdiction by law or
5 special expertise relating to project specific environmental
6 impacts, and those agencies may adopt the DEIS to meet their
7 own obligations for compliance with NEPA.

8 At this time, I'd like to introduce the
9 representatives of the federal agencies here tonight and let
10 them address you for a few minutes. Our first speaker is
11 Bill Jenkins from the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers.

12 MR. JENKINS: My name is Bill Jenkins. I am an
13 Environmental Engineer with the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers
14 and the Corp of Engineers Permit Project Manager for the
15 Crown Landing LNG Logan Lateral Project and the Corp's
16 hearing office tonight.

17 U.S. Army Corp of Engineers, under the authority
18 of Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbor Act of 1899 regulates
19 work in navigable waters and under Section 404 of the Clean
20 Water Act, is the federal agency that regulates the
21 discharge of dredge refill material into all waters of the
22 United States, including wetlands.

23 The Corp of Engineers has received concurrent
24 permit applications from Crown Landing LLC and Texas Eastern
25 Transmission LP, requesting the Department of the Army

1 Permits to perform work in navigable waters, including
2 discharge of dredged or fill material into federally
3 regulated borders and wetlands to facilitate the
4 construction of one of the project alternatives identified
5 in the Crown Landing LNG and Logan Lateral Projects Draft
6 Environmental Impact Statement.

7 The Federal Regulatory Energy Commission is the
8 lead federal agency with respect to the preparation of the
9 environmental impact statement for this project. They are
10 the federal agency with particular expertise regarding the
11 planning, design, and construction of energy projects.

12 From the Corp's perspective, the purpose of this
13 hearing is to acquire information that will be considered in
14 determining whether a department of the Army Permit should
15 be issued to Crown Landing LLC and Texas Eastern
16 Transmission LP for the pending permit applications, as well
17 as for the Federal Regulatory Commission to receive comments
18 on the draft environmental impact statement.

19 The decision whether to issue a permit will be
20 based on an evaluation of the probably impact of the
21 proposed activities on the public interest. That decision
22 will reflect the national concern for both protection and
23 utilization of important resources.

24 The benefits which reasonably may be expected to
25 accrue from the proposed project must be balanced against

1 any reasonably foreseeable detriments.

2 All factors which may be relevant to the work,
3 including their cumulative effects will be considered.

4 Among those are conservation, economics, aesthetics, general
5 environmental concerns, wetlands, cultural values, fish and
6 wildlife values, flood hazards, flood plain values, land
7 use, navigation, shore erosion and accretion, recreation,
8 water supply and conservation, water quality, energy needs,
9 safety, food and fiber production, mineral needs,
10 consideration of property ownership, and in general the
11 needs and welfare of people.

12 The U.S. Army Corp of Engineer's permit will be
13 granted for the alternative identified in the final
14 environmental impact statement as the applicants preferred
15 alternative, unless we determine that it would be contrary
16 to the public's interest.

17 This hearing affords interested parties in an
18 opportunity to present their views, opinions and information
19 on the proposed work.

20 All oral and written testimony that you provide
21 today, as well as written statements received no later than
22 April 18, 2005, will be part of the public hearing record
23 and will be considered in rendering a decision on the
24 pending permit application.

25 You will have the opportunity to provide us with

1 your comments on the applicant's preferred alternative when
2 it is identified in the final environmental impact
3 statement.

4 The availability of that document for review and
5 comment will again be advertised by public notice. Thank
6 you.

7 MR. KOPKA: Our second cooperator is the U.S.
8 Coast Guard representative by Lieutenant Commander Timothy
9 Myers.

10 MR. MYERS: Good evening. I'm Lieutenant
11 Commander Tim Myers, the Coast Guard Project Officer for
12 BP's Crown Landing LNG Terminal and representative Captain
13 Jonathan Serubi, the Coast Guard Captain of the Port and
14 Federal Maritime Security Coordinator for the Delaware River
15 and Bay.

16 First I'd like to thank everyone for attending
17 this meeting and participating in our process for reviewing
18 the Crown Landing LNG proposal.

19 I recognize and understand the public's concern
20 over the safe and secure shipment of LNG and want to hear
21 your comments and concerns.

22 Port safety security is one of the Coast Guard's
23 highest priorities. As a federal government's lead agency
24 for federal maritime homeland security, the Coast Guard
25 plays the major role in ensuring all facets of marine

1 transportation of LNG, including LNG vessels and proposed
2 LNG shore side terminals are operated safely, and risk
3 associated with marine transport of LNG are managed
4 responsibly.

5 The Coast Guard is responsible for issues related
6 to vessel engineering and safety standards. Navigation
7 safety and matters pertaining to the safety of facilities or
8 equipment located in or adjacent to navigable waters.

9 The Coast Guard also has responsibility for LNG
10 facilities security plan review, approval and compliance for
11 application as mandated by the Maritime Transportation
12 Security Act of 2002.

13 As a cooperating agency, the Coast Guard provides
14 input and coordinates with the Federal Energy Regulatory
15 Commission or FERC, who is the lead agency for authorizing
16 and siting construction of onshore LNG facilities and
17 preparing an environmental impact statement, required by the
18 National Environmental Policy Act, or NEPA.

19 The Coast Guard has been and continues to work
20 closely with FERC to ensure that marine safety issues, as
21 well as both land and maritime security issues are addressed
22 and are coordinated in a comprehensive manner in the
23 environmental impact statement, which FERC is preparing for
24 the Crown Landing LNG proposal. Thank you.

25 MR. KOPKA: Our third panel representative is

1 Alex Dancanage of the U.S. DOT.

2 MR. DANCANAGE: Good evening. I'm Alex
3 Dancanage, I'm representing the Department of
4 Transportation, Office of Pipeline Safety. The Office of
5 Pipeline Safety has five regional offices throughout the
6 United States. Denver, Houston, Kansas City, and I work out
7 of the Washington, DC Office. The Washington, DC office
8 also has satellite offices. We have inspectors in Trenton,
9 New Jersey, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Boston.

10 The Office of Pipeline Safety has regulatory
11 authority for the safety of gas and liquid interstate
12 transmission pipelines such as the 30-inch pipeline that is
13 proposed for Chester.

14 The 30-inch pipeline that's proposed is an
15 interstate gas transmission pipeline under the regulatory
16 authority of the Office of Pipeline Safety. The smaller
17 lines that you may have coming into your houses are called
18 distribution lines. Distribution pipelines are under the
19 regulatory authority of the Pennsylvania Utility Commission.

20

21 The regulations apply to the construction,
22 operation, and maintenance of these pipelines. The
23 regulations are interstate gas transmission lines are the
24 same as for distribution pipelines. The OPS regulations are
25 codified in 49 CFR Part 192.

1 During construction, OPS regional staff will
2 inspect to ensure that the construction complies with the
3 construction requirements of Part 192.

4 Prior to commencing operations, the facility's
5 operator must establish detailed procedures that specify the
6 normal operating parameters for all equipment in the
7 pipeline.

8 When a piece of equipment is modified or replaced
9 or a piece of pipeline is replaced, all procedures must be
10 reviewed and modified if necessary to assure the integrity
11 of the system.

12 All operating personnel must complete operator
13 qualification training in the operations and maintenance
14 functions which they could be expected to perform. OPS
15 regional staff periodically inspects each interstate gas
16 transmission operator to ensure that all equipment has been
17 properly maintained and that the operator has and follows
18 operation, maintenance, security, and emergency procedures
19 that ensure the continued safe operation of the pipeline.

20 The Office of Pipeline Safety enforces the
21 violations that it finds, violations of the Federal Code,
22 Part 192. Enforcement can include civil penalties or orders
23 directing action.

24 Some of our newest pipeline regulations are
25 called Gas Integrity Management, which will require gas

1 transmission operators to perform a risk base analysis of
2 their system.

3 The portions of their systems which lie in highly
4 populated areas, such as Chester, are going to be under the
5 new regulations of the Gas Integrity Management.

6 Devices such as internal inspection devices are
7 often used to satisfy these new requirements. Thank you.

8 MR. KOPKA: Because the Commission has
9 responsibility to treat all parties to a proceeding equally,
10 we must make certain that our process is open and public.
11 For this reason, we at FERC are constrained with what are
12 known as ex parte rules. This means there can be no off-
13 the-record discussions or correspondence between FERC staff
14 and interested parties regarding the merits of this case.

15 Therefore, I either urge you to speak tonight on
16 the record, or put your comments in writing and file them
17 with the Secretary of the Commission.

18 Again, the direction to do so are in the first
19 few pages of the DEIS. Also, if you are writing in
20 comments, I do encourage you to get them in by April 18th.
21 You may also file comments electronically, and those
22 directions are also in the first few pages of the DEIS.

23 You may have notice that we have a court reporter
24 from Ace Federal Reporters Incorporated who is transcribing
25 this meeting. This is so we can have an accurate record of

1 tonight's comments. If you would like a copy of the
2 transcript, you may make arrangements with the court
3 reporter, or Ace.

4 The transcript will be available to the public at
5 FERC's public reference room and as part of the record on
6 the FERC website under the project docket numbers.

7 Let me emphasize that this meeting is not a
8 hearing on the merits of this project. It is, as I said
9 earlier, a meeting to give you, the public, an opportunity
10 to comment on our Draft EIS. We will address comments on
11 the Draft in the Final Environmental Impact Statement, which
12 we expect to issue in early summer.

13 I will call up individuals to speak in the order
14 listed on the sign-up sheet. We also have forms. If you
15 would rather put your comments in writing tonight, which you
16 can give us this evening for inclusion in the public record.
17

18 When you come up to speak, please spell your last
19 name for the record and identify any organization you may be
20 representing. Our first speaker tonight is Tony Spadaccini.
21 Tony.

22 MR. SPADACCINI: Hi, my name is Tony Spadaccini,
23 that is S-P-A-D-A-C-C-I-N-I. I am a resident of Logan
24 Township, NJ. I'm an administrator for Logan -- excuse me --
25 -- LNG Community Focus and I oppose the pipeline and also the

1 LNG terminal in Logan Township, NJ.

2 I'm here for a number of reasons. I have friends
3 that live in Chester, the pipeline will be passing
4 relatively closely to their houses. I was here last year
5 and spoke and there is a lot more people here this year but
6 I communicated with your Mayor and he hasn't returned my
7 calls. I also have the same response with my Mayor in Logan
8 Township. They just won't talk about it, for a number of
9 reasons.

10 So it's a battle, it's a battle. I have
11 literature over here which talks about the reprint of what
12 I'm going to say right now. Also, there is a form letter,
13 you can follow it, or the FERC has a form letter. I suggest
14 you write your comments on it and send it as part of the
15 public record. One thing you have to know, you may not want
16 to put your address, your phone number, or sign your name
17 with your normal signature because it is on the internet and
18 people have access to it.

19 So one thing I want to talk about is an article
20 reprint. There is a lot of information on there that's
21 disappeared, you know, in lieu of homeland security and also
22 preventing us from finding information that we need to
23 battle this thing. But this article is still available.
24 It's on the internet. The website is over there. It's
25 published by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers

1 and I extracted a few paragraphs from this article.

2 There is no date on the article but it concerns a
3 pipeline problem explosion in Carlsbad, New Mexico. And
4 these are quotes.

5 In the early morning of August 19th, the year
6 2000, a 30-inch diameter underground pipeline operated by El
7 Paso Natural Gas ruptured violently near a crossing of Pecos
8 River near Carlsbad, New Mexico. The flame that spread from
9 the break burned to death 12 campers, members of an extended
10 family as they slept nearly 200 yards away under a nearby
11 bridge.

12 When firefighters arrived on the scene on August
13 19, 2000, pipeline explosion near Carlsbad at 6:12 a.m.,
14 they estimated flames to be 500 feet high. At 6:21 a.m.,
15 that was 9 minutes later, El Paso employees manually closed
16 valves to shut off the flow of gas. The fire was said to be
17 visible 20 miles to the north in the town of Carlsbad.
18 Property damage mainly to the pipeline equipment was
19 estimated to be 998,000.

20 The pipeline was a high pressure transmission
21 pipeline carrying gas from Texas and New Mexico to Arizona
22 and California. Pipeline company record show that about
23 5:30 a.m., pressure within the pipeline dropped from 670
24 pounds per square inch to 377. The maximum allowed
25 operating pressure for this pipeline was 837 pounds per

1 square inch.

2 This terrible accident raise concerns in the
3 public and at all levels of government about the safety of
4 pipeline systems, design, and construction, the competence
5 of its operators, and the adequacy of its safety
6 regulations.

7 Now I have a few comments. These are my personal
8 comments on that. Number one, natural gas pipeline
9 explosions are rare. However, as Carlsbad, New Mexico
10 found, natural gas pipeline explosions and fire can occur.

11 The Carlsbad, New Mexico pipeline was 30-inch
12 diameter, which is exactly the same size as the proposed
13 Taxes Eastern pipeline which will be traveling through
14 Chester City, Chester Township, and Brookhaven,
15 Pennsylvania.

16 The Texas Eastern pipeline will operate at a
17 higher pressure than the Carlsbad, New Mexico pipeline.
18 This means that the Texas Eastern pipeline will contain more
19 compressed natural gas per mile than Carlsbad, New Mexico.

20 The pipeline will be buried at a minimum of 36
21 inches underground. As far as I'm concerned, that is not
22 deep enough and prone to construction accidents and
23 terrorist attack.

24 The Logan Township LNG import terminal will
25 generate between 1.2 to 1.4 billion cubic feet of natural

1 gas per day. This is an enormous amount of natural gas and
2 represents about 2% of the total natural gas consumed in the
3 entire United States. The majority of Logan Township
4 natural gas will travel through the 30-inch pipeline
5 underground through the communities of Chester City, Chester
6 Township, and Brookhaven.

7 It is important that everyone submit your written
8 comments to the FERC plus speak to your elected officials to
9 get the FERC and federal government to stop the LNG pipeline
10 from traveling through your community. Thank you.

11 MR. KOPKA: Our second speaker is Barbara Gyles.
12 Barbara. That's all we had sign up, is Barbara. It looks
13 like Gyles.

14 MS. TYLER: No, no, no, no.

15 MR. KOPKA: Is it "J"

16 MS TYLER "T."

17 MR. KOPKA: "T" okay, I'm sorry.

18 MS. TYLER: First I must say my name is Barbara
19 Tyler, T-Y-L-E-R, and the first thing I want to address is
20 lives. Evidently the lives in New Mexico weren't important.
21 Ours aren't important either because they want to send more
22 than they sent down there across our property. They don't
23 care. It's all about greed and money.

24 You better fight it now because it's going to be
25 worse later. It certainly will. Because you have to look

1 into the future, not look at today or tomorrow but look down
2 into the future.

3 The young man said that the pipeline is not deep
4 enough because they don't care. They don't care about you.
5 They care about money and greed. That's what the world is
6 down to, and everybody knows it here. They don't care about
7 your lives. You can't even sell your property. Property
8 values go up and they hear about a pipeline that many inches
9 underground, they're not going to buy your property. They
10 don't care about that either because they don't live there.
11 They don't live where you live. They don't care.

12 It's all about greed and money. Your family
13 don't live in those areas and you don't intend for them to
14 live in those areas, and you know it.

15 I will not have you endanger my life and the
16 lives of my neighbors. I will not. Because you don't care.
17 You show that already. Everybody had better fight you tooth
18 and nail, and we better stick together because they're going
19 to try to divide you. That always happen with greed and
20 money. They'll try to divide you. So we have to stick
21 together. We have to have meetings. We have to make sure
22 we have the right information because everything comes out
23 of Washington, anything and everything. And half of it is
24 not the truth. It's all about who is scratching whose back
25 and how much you can get out of it.

1 And that's true. You know it too. You know
2 that. you can see it everyday and I don't even look at TV
3 and I know about it. Or who can do who a favor. They're
4 not doing us a favor by endangering our lives. Maybe you
5 don't care about your lives, you don't care about your
6 families, you don't care about your neighbor next door, but
7 I do. And so should you. That's why you should stick
8 together.

9 Let them know that they can't just come in and do
10 what they want to do when they want to do it. Because this
11 is supposed to be a democracy and everybody has got to get
12 together and make sure it's a democracy, as long as your
13 property and your family and your neighbors are concerned,
14 because that's endangering their lives.

15 Because anything can happen. Look how far it's
16 going down, not very far. Your property is town up. It
17 will never be the same, I don't care what they say because
18 they don't live there. All they have to do is come and push
19 it, that's it, walk away.

20 The resale value of my property, if that goes
21 through, what am I going to do, lie to the client that comes
22 to the house, the customer? And I tell the -- I'll just
23 take, for example, Countrywide. When I tell Countrywide
24 what's under the ground, I'm not going to lie, but they're
25 not telling you what your property is going to be worth? No

1 they won't, because they know what it's worth now, because
2 they know everything about you. Everything. Don't let them
3 fool you.

4 Like they don't know what's going on. They've
5 got, I'll just say, pocket phone in their pocket. They
6 always know what's going on. Don't let them fool you. They
7 didn't come here with an empty head. They came with a made
8 up mind. I'll tell you so much and that's it. What you
9 find out for yourself, is your business.

10 At the last meeting, the man before me that spoke
11 up, they tried to cut him off. Ask him to speak and then
12 they want to cut him off. That's not even good manners and
13 then they ask you to speak and then they cut you off.

14 And what about the destruction of my property?
15 Do you think I want to build something on top of that
16 pipeline, and then you say, you went too far in the ground,
17 that's my fault. You wash your hands of it. Anything I
18 want to do in my backyard, if I hit your pipeline, which
19 isn't your pipeline because it's on my property, and I'm not
20 signing that over to you.

21 What do I get for that? Destroy my property?
22 What do I get? Anybody want to answer that? I guess not.
23 That's another one of the question they don't want to
24 answer. Not one of that, but they come up here with a
25 prepared paper. Everyone of them. A prepared paper that

1 they read from.

2 They come here with a plan already laid out.
3 What its going to be. But if you go ahead and let it be
4 what it's going to be that's your business. You can't talk
5 about it later on and say what they did. You had a part in
6 it too and you refuse to cooperate and fight against this
7 injustice.

8 How many years have you been paying the mortgage?
9 Mine is paid off, yet they think they can come through my
10 property and do what they want to do. They have other ways
11 to take that pipeline through, they don't want to go that
12 way. They want to go cross people's property. There are
13 other ways. They don't talk about that. Not one of them up
14 there talked about it. Are you going to answer that
15 question?

16 SPEAKER: -- alternatives.

17 MS. TYLER: How do I know you're going to answer
18 them when you are up here and you're sitting there and I ask
19 you again, what about that property value, destruction of
20 property, they endangering our lives? What about those
21 things?

22 SPEAKER: They're addressed in DEIS.

23 MS. TYLER: Not to me, not to my knowledge
24 really, because my knowledge is concerning -- because I live
25 there and anything can happen. You live someplace else, and

1 I'm stuck with the danger. I have to either like it or lump
2 it. And I'm not going to lump it because I don't have to.

3 There are other ways to take that pipeline.
4 Because this is the City of Chester you think you can do
5 what you want to do, no. That's why the Mayors don't want
6 to talk to you, and he is supposed to be the Mayor of the
7 people. What good is he? Why can't you get in touch with
8 him? Why doesn't he have a comment? He wanted your vote.
9 Well where is he now? The same man that campaign, wanted
10 your vote, where is he? That's a disgrace right there.

11 When I vote for somebody, I wanted them there and
12 I expect them to be there to represent the people, the ones
13 that put him in office. This is a disgrace.

14 If the pipeline breaks, what happen to my life
15 and my property? Are you going to write that off? If I'm
16 dead you're going to say, it's my fault? That's the way it
17 always goes. So what happens to my life and my property if
18 something happens to your pipeline that you put down, doing
19 the engineer that knows what's supposed to be done? That's
20 a disgrace right there and you know it because you wouldn't
21 have it on your property. Something should pick your
22 conscience, all of you.

23 What about 2nd Street and Front Street? Down
24 there where they're going to deepen the river. What's going
25 to happen to those people and their homes? Does anybody

1 care? They have lives too. They have children too.

2 Everybody should go home and really look at themselves.

3 And being Christians, we should start thinking
4 about others. They are our neighbors, they are our
5 brothers. We suppose to think about the whole City of
6 Chester, not just part of Chester, because they don't really
7 care, as long as they push their agenda and if you let them
8 push their agenda and you accept it, there is nothing you
9 can gossip about later on, or what I should have done. No,
10 it's what you didn't do and what you didn't stand up to do.

11

12 Now who would want to buy a house with a pipeline
13 so many inches under the ground? Who? Certainly not you if
14 you were buying a new home. Because you'd tell the person,
15 no I don't want to buy it because. So what's going to
16 happen to the property values? You can't get rid of it
17 because you have to tell the truth.

18 You allowed them to put a pipeline so many inches
19 under the ground across your property. But like the man
20 said, you don't have to have this. And if you want to let
21 them walk over you, hey don't gossip about it later because
22 it's already done.

23 Like I told that lady last time, it's already cut
24 and dry, but if you fight against it and not let them walk
25 over you, it's not going to be cut and dry. And that's all

1 I have to say.

2 (Applause.)

3 MR. KOPKA: We only had two speakers signed up
4 this evening, but if anybody else would like to speak. Sir.
5 Just remember to spell your last name for the reporter.

6 MR. REYNOLDS: My name is John Reynolds, R-E-Y-N-
7 O-L-D-S. My company is Rayson Reynolds and we supply
8 logistics services to LNG ships. I've read the
9 Environmental Impact Study and I found it to be factual,
10 balanced, and well written.

11 At each of these meetings, I've listened to
12 supporters and opponents to the project. I'd like to say to
13 both groups, you've done a very good job. I'd like to offer
14 the following facts, which may give the opponents of this
15 project, some comfort.

16 The four LNG facilities in the U.S. have been
17 operating for about three years, without incident. This
18 type of operation is not something new. Those four
19 facilities, they're located in Lake Charles, Louisiana,
20 Savanna, Baltimore, and Boston. Those four facilities have
21 received over 1,000 tankers carrying LNG without incident.

22 Crown Landing will be brand new with the latest
23 technology, while the other four facilities are 25 years
24 old. Crown Landing will also be the only facility that will
25 be owned and operated by a major oil company.

1 The new ships that BP is building will also have
2 the latest technology. The three tugboats that BP will use
3 will cost about \$30 million total. They've chosen not to
4 use existing tugs, which could have saved them the entire
5 amount of money.

6 All of the river pilots and tug crews will have
7 extensive training on an airline-type simulator. Only
8 senior personnel will be involved with these ships. BP has
9 done an extensive marine risk analysis covering every inch
10 of the river channel. These ships that BP will use are
11 small in comparison to the other ships we handle on the
12 Delaware.

13 The BP ships are less than 100,000 tons. While
14 we currently hand ships on the Delaware that are 325,000,
15 three times the size of the BP ships. Propane and Butane
16 gas ships come up the Delaware River every day and have done
17 so for over 50 years without incident. Fully loaded
18 tankers, carrying gasoline and diesel fuel and container
19 ships carrying a host of hazardous materials sail on the
20 Delaware every day without incident.

21 In closing, I'd like to refer to the comments of
22 the science teacher from Logan Township who spoke last
23 night. BP is bringing new safe technology to Logan
24 Township. Like the science teacher, I urge you to support
25 it.

1 At the end of tonight's meeting, I'd be happy to
2 discuss my comments with anybody in the room. Thank you
3 very much.

4 MR. KOPKA: Will anyone else like to speak
5 tonight? Sir.

6 MR. MORAN: Good evening. My name is Bill Moran.
7 I have spoken before at previous FERC meetings on the
8 navigation aspects regarding the LPG project. Tonight I'd
9 like to speak on the pipeline project.

10 I am a partner in a company known as Marine
11 Investors. We own property immediately adjacent to the old
12 BP refinery in Marcus Hook.

13 In 1975, the chemical tanker, Edger Ann Queen was
14 making a U-turn in the Delaware River, lost control and
15 struck a mord tanker, the Corinthos at the BP refinery. The
16 scraping of the strike cause sparks which ignited fuels
17 which were in the air from the oil discharge. The Corinthos
18 exploded with significant loss of life to the crew and sank
19 at the dock.

20 Sinking at the dock the way it was, the refinery
21 was essentially shut down and would continue to be shut down
22 for the immediate future. We were approached by BP in the
23 hopes that we would allow BP to construct a pipeline across
24 our property from their refinery to the Sun Willow Refinery.

25

1 The stakes were fairly high. If we refused to
2 allow the pipeline to be built, the refinery would have
3 closed and a few hundred people would have lost their jobs.
4 That was the wrong thing to do. We could not, in good
5 conscience, argue the point that BP should be prevented from
6 building a pipeline across our property, connecting the two
7 refineries, allowing ships docking at Sun Oil to discharge
8 crude oil into the BP Marcus Hook refinery and keep it
9 going.

10 Over the ensuing years, I guess some could say we
11 benefited by keeping the refinery open. We were paid, I
12 believe approximately \$10 a linear foot for that pipeline
13 per year for the next, I guess 10 years after that. It
14 pretty much ended, as far as payments go, back in the mid-
15 80s I believe.

16 That gave us a net revenue of about \$680. That's
17 not the kind of money which entices me to come out tonight
18 and suggest that I am in favor of a pipeline connecting the
19 LNG terminal to others. However, I am in fact here tonight
20 in support of the LNG terminal and the pipeline, simply
21 because, as it was in 1975 the right thing to do, it is the
22 right thing to do tonight.

23 There is some risk, of course, with anything that
24 we do in life, but the benefits far outweigh the risk. Not
25 only the benefits far outweigh the risk, but in reviewing

1 the safety precautions, they are going into this entire
2 project, a risk is to incredibly minimal that I would have
3 absolutely no problems sleeping at night.

4 When the Corinthos exploded, although I was not
5 on duty, we did have a man at the site. He was running a
6 boat. Yeah, he was not hurt, but our building was
7 substantially damaged. The result of the explosion of the
8 Corinthos was -- I guess you have to look at the company as
9 what they would do after there has been a problem. BP did
10 absolutely everything they possibly could to mitigate our
11 loss.

12 They came in very quickly with their own
13 contractors and rebuilt our property. It wasn't just a
14 matter of refunding us money, and we go out and did it, they
15 did the work and they put us back together again very
16 quickly. In other words, as quickly as humanly possible to
17 do so.

18 Because of that and because having read the FERC
19 Draft EIS, I am in concurrence with the findings and I
20 support the project. Thank you.

21 MR. KOPKA: We have one more speaker sign up, Roy
22 Jones.

23 MR. JONES: Good evening everybody. I am a
24 member of the Northeast Environmental Justice Alliance,
25 which covers states from literally Main to Washington, DC

1 and I'm the Executive Director of the South Jersey
2 Environmental Justice Alliance. I've been an activist. My
3 office is based in the City of Camden and I've been active
4 for 38 years. I have three plus degrees. I have an MBA
5 degree and that is not my point. I'm here basically to talk
6 about environmental justice and some of the issues that this
7 project raises.

8 The study, the Impact Study, which is 200 pages
9 says several things. Now when you talk about environment
10 you're talking about low income, poor communities, whether
11 they're white, black, or Hispanic, and environmental justice
12 relates to the fact that in poor communities and minority
13 communities, there are more contaminating and polluting
14 facilities than in other communities that are not poor or
15 minorities.

16 So environmental justice relates to how do you
17 deal with that when a plant is proposed like this, the
18 government is required to analyze the impact on Chester,
19 Wilmington, and other communities like Carlsboro,
20 Swedesboro, Salem, where there are a lot of Hispanic
21 minorities, blacks, African Americans and poor whites.

22 And so, this 200 page study -- first it concluded
23 that we don't believe the plant will result in
24 disproportionate adverse impacts on environmental justice
25 communities, which means Chester. That's their conclusion.

1

2

And so I said okay, what is the conclusion based on thought? You can just make statements and it doesn't matter if a person has a PhD or a science degree and says, you know, this won't hurt people. It has to be supported by something.

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So I had a chance since last night to look at all 200 pages and basically the study superficially looks at the environmental justice communities. In fact, there is no real analysis of Wilmington or Chester. They sort of make these general statements about Chester and Wilmington.

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And in turning the pages, and I looked in the reference section, where they say, you know, we cite it, these people and expert reports and people we looked at, there is not one reference to any environmental justice issues related to Chester or Wilmington.

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So how do they come to the conclusion that this plant will not affect these poor communities or communities adjacent to it? And by the way, yes it will affect Wilmington and Chester and any community adjacent to these minority communities. So whether you're in another township or not, you will be affected and I'm going to talk about that.

24

25

But, they said, based upon very superficial research, well, noting adverse is going to happen. So then,

1 I did my homework and there is something called the
2 Environmental Justice Fact Sheet. And I'm going to hand it
3 to this panel and this fact sheet can be found on the web.
4 Any competent researcher could have found this. Anybody who
5 is certainly paid \$300 per hour should have found this and
6 let me just talk about some of the conclusions in this
7 Environmental Justice Fact Sheet so that you would know.

8 As it relates to the environment in Chester, 90%
9 of all toxic chemicals and criteria air pollutants released in
10 Delaware county are from Chester area resources. 90%, not
11 10, not 5%, not 1.5%, 90%. Then it says, 100% of all
12 municipal solid waste in Delaware County is burned at the
13 Westinghouse incinerator in Chester. So we know what an
14 incinerator burns and what it emits, pollution.

15 And then it says, 90% of all sewage in Delaware
16 County is treated at the Delcora Sewage Plant in Chester as
17 well as waste water from industries. Real facts. And then
18 it goes on to say, the medical waste from several states is
19 treated at the Thermal Pure Autoclave facility in Chester.

20 These are facilities that are living pollution.
21 Then let's talk about public health. What has been the
22 impact of all of these polluting industries on Chester and
23 Wilmington and poor communities? In a startling way it
24 says, Chester has a mortality rate and a lung cancer
25 mortality rate about 60% higher than the rest of Delaware

1 County. Not 10%, 5%, 60% higher. In other words, there are
2 more people dying in Chester and Wilmington because of all
3 these facilities that surround Chester and that's in
4 Chester.

5 Then it says, as it relates to children. Chester
6 has the highest percentage of low rate birth in the State,
7 nearly double the percent of Delaware County. Then it says,
8 Chester has the highest infant mortality rate in the State,
9 more than double the rate for Delaware County.

10 So, these polluting facilities are impacting the
11 most vulnerable people in Chester, the most -- children.
12 Now we adults can justify it by saying, you know, I have a
13 job, I'm a consultant, and therefore I can live better. But
14 these poor children, whether they're white, black, or
15 Hispanics, their bodies are susceptible to all of these
16 contaminations at a different kind of rate than an adult
17 accept these contaminations.

18 These children are dying. They're born with low
19 weight. And then it says, well I just said it, it has the
20 highest infant mortality rate in the State. Now, in this
21 very professional report, it mentions none of these facts.
22 Not one of these facts are mentioned, which relates to the
23 impact of this new facility.

24 And of course, we know the population in Chester
25 is 65% African American, the highest percentage in this

1 State and 10 times higher than in Delaware County. Now
2 maybe your family income is 45% more than in Delaware
3 County. The poverty percentage is 25% more than three times
4 the rate in Delaware County, so people here are poor.
5 They're poor also in Wilmington as well. None of these
6 facts were inserted or incorporated into this report.

7 But they concluded, there will be mightier, if
8 not little impact on these poor minority communities. And
9 yes they're working class people and middle-income people in
10 Chester and Wilmington, but there is a lot of poverty here,
11 there is a lot of issues here.

12 And, so this is just one report. There is
13 another report where people analyze, doctors and medical
14 people analyze, if you lived here five years, what are some
15 of the medical conditions you would be exposed to. If you
16 live under five years, what would you be exposed to.

17 Now, the people who lived here over five years,
18 these were some of the exposures as it relates to
19 contamination: bronchitis, asthma, headache, fatigue,
20 rashes, allergies of all kinds, shortness of breath,
21 difficult breathing during exercise, abnormal cough spells,
22 colds, eye irritation, ear infections, sinus, blackout,
23 dizziness, nausea, pneumonia, memory loss. These chemicals
24 have a medical impact on people. This is something I'm
25 going to leave with you guys.

1 And then there was an EPA study, this is the
2 Thalbert Gummer Study and it says environmental risk study
3 for the City of Chester, right here. Now this report, by
4 the way was done and then it was pulled back. But you know
5 how the web is, you can get things that were pulled back.

6 So this report, and I'm going to give you the
7 summary and conclusion what the federal government, the EPA
8 said about Chester, which was not documented in this
9 professional report. It said, blood levels in children of
10 Chester is unacceptably high, with over 60% of the
11 children's blood samples above the Center for Disease
12 Control recommended maximum level of 10 micrograms per
13 deciliter.

14 Then it says, number two, both cancer and non-
15 cancer risk, kidney and liver disease and respiratory
16 problems from the pollution sources at locations in the City
17 of Chester exceed levels which EPA believes are acceptable.
18 This is the federal government talking. This is not me
19 talking, I'm just reading this to you.

20 Then it says, three, air emission from facilities
21 in and around Chester provide a large component of the
22 cancer and non-cancer risk to citizens of Chester. Seems
23 like a lawsuit to me. You follow me?

24 So this reports didn't even consider any of this.
25 But concluded that people in Chester or Wilmington will not

1 be adversely affected. I'm going to leave this and of
2 course, it talks about some other things. The health risk
3 of eating fish and all of that. Drinking water in Chester
4 is typical of supplies in other cities throughout the
5 County.

6 Then it says, while fugitive dust emission from
7 certain city sources are minimal, but this is when this
8 study was done. But the report that this new report talks
9 about, fugitive emissions of contaminations on a temporary
10 basis will affect Chester and Wilmington people.

11 So none of these things were incorporated in that
12 document. So how did they conclude that Chester would not
13 be affected? And then there is a list of facilities within
14 the five-mile radius of Chester that the EPA regulates and
15 they talk about whether there is discharges in the water,
16 which is toxic release if reported, which is hazardous
17 waste, whether they're hazardous waste handlers and so forth
18 and so on.

19 Now, within the boundaries of Chester and the
20 outlying areas of Chester within five miles, there is 207
21 facilities that the EPA has to regulate within this radius
22 of Chester. Now then I said let me count exactly how many
23 are in Chester. Well, there is 102 facilities that the EPA
24 has to regulate in Chester, within the borders of Chester.

25 So someone last night challenged me about my

1 environmental justice stuff, they told me that white people
2 were manipulating me, that I was using the race card. But
3 I'm citing facts and figures that came from the federal
4 government, came from independent sources. These are real,
5 these are studies that that study should have incorporated.
6 It did not incorporate it. You've got to go back to the
7 drawing board and deal with it. You must deal with it.

8 Now, HUD investments in this City, in Wilmington
9 will be affected if this plan is built. Because there has
10 to be an environmental impact study of any new home sections
11 or anything any federal money poured into this City.

12 So when we put this on the table to HUD that this
13 new facility is going to possibly affect and have an impact
14 on people in Chester, more so than the contaminated
15 facilities that are here, what do you think the federal
16 government is going to do? They can not invest in Chester
17 as a result of that. They can not. Because why would you
18 put \$8 million into Chester and there could be an explosion
19 and people's lives are destroyed?

20 So I just wanted to talk about the environmental
21 justice issues, and I can go on all night. But there is
22 another issue too, which relates to Native Americans, and I
23 talked about that last night. There are 20 tribes who have
24 archeological and legacies as it relates to the Delaware
25 side, the New Jersey side and the Pennsylvania side.

1 So the federal government in building new
2 facilities has to take into consideration the Native
3 American experience and legacy here because there are
4 artifacts buried there, there are bodies buried there and
5 you have to take that into consideration.

6 That alone can stop this project. So I do want
7 to make a recommendation and that this plant should not be
8 built within the radius of communities where people live,
9 whether you are a person of color or a person of non-
10 minority. You should not have to experience this. It
11 should be built offshore. So if something happens, only the
12 fishes will be affected, not bodies, not children will be
13 affected.

14 And as I said, last night there was people
15 talking about the worse case scenario. Scenario for Chester
16 and Logan Township and Wilmington. Now, what do you think
17 that could be?

18 Now the guy before me talked about in 1975 said
19 there was an explosion and blah, blah, blah. And the guy
20 before him said, well, there has never been any issues. So
21 the second guy contradicts the first guy.

22 But let's say we're not God and you can not, no
23 mater what we think, how intelligent we are with technology,
24 there is always a chance of a mistake. There was a
25 miscalculation with the towers in New York, and there have

1 been miscalculations all over the country. The United
2 States could not stop a plane from hitting the CIA
3 headquarters.

4 With all the technology, with all the military
5 might we have, all the intelligence we had, the American
6 government could not stop a freaking plane from hitting the
7 CIA headquarters. Not a corner store, right, not a church
8 building, a school building, the CIA headquarters. So
9 someone is going to tell me that, wow, there is not going to
10 be an accident out there, because what, your technology is
11 more sophisticated than what the federal government has been
12 paying trillions of dollars to establish? I don't think so.

13

14 Let's talk about the worse case scenario. Let's
15 say there is an explosion. Let's look at this and let's
16 look at the environmental justice issues and let's look at
17 Chester and Wilmington, and this is the way this thing is
18 going to happen.

19 See in other communities on the other side, less
20 dominated by all these facilities, there is going to be a
21 fire and an explosion and some things are going to happen.
22 Some things. But in Chester, with facilities that produce
23 all kinds of chemicals, you follow me, are you with me. All
24 kinds of chemicals, when that fire hits, oh, there will not
25 be a Chester at the end of the day because of all these

1 chemicals that are already here.

2 So a fire -- this plant, that plant, and by the
3 207th plant, there will be no Wilmington and it may hit as
4 far as Philadelphia, if you're with me. That's how much
5 fire and strength and the possibilities of a worse case
6 scenario. Armageddon for real within this radius of 20
7 miles.

8 And Dupont facilities. All those facilities,
9 they already got fire and gas running through it and oil
10 running through it. So when this other fire hits that fire,
11 what do you think is going to happen? What do you think is
12 going to happen?

13 So the people who are working there and saying
14 wow, they produce jobs. And I told people in Camden, during
15 slavery, we had jobs. We had jobs. We had jobs during
16 slavery, to the African Americans who want to promote that
17 kind of nonsense, we had jobs.

18 And to the people that want to talk about, there
19 is going to be a job, and the people that want to say, I
20 have my business. Oh, so you can wake up in the morning
21 with 50,000 people dead, 100,000 people dead, oh, you had a
22 business. You can live with yourself? Could you live with
23 yourself?

24 So, there is a possibility of a worse case
25 scenario. There is. And as much as people think they're

1 sophisticated, there are examples all over the country where
2 things happen. I could go into some of these plants, walk
3 into plants tomorrow in Wilmington and Chester and do stuff,
4 because of lax security.

5 I can take a boat up and down the Delaware and do
6 stuff, but I won't because I'm not into that, but I know
7 someone who is sophisticated, who is a terrorist could.
8 They could plot it out real good and all they had to do --
9 see, they don't sacrifice their life, other people here,
10 we'd like, do something and run away. They will like walk
11 in the building and set everything off. They think they're
12 going to Heaven, so they'll give up their life. That's some
13 strange folk.

14 So you've got to think about these things and so
15 I want to leave all this information with you and the young
16 lady who talks about, where are the government officials.
17 That's the question. Where are they? Because it affects
18 the people of this community. They should be loud and clear
19 on the issue of environmental injustice, environmental
20 racism.

21 It is not accident that all this stuff is located
22 in Chester and in Wilmington and in Camden, but not Cherry
23 Hill, not certain parts of Delaware. There is no accident
24 all this stuff is located here. It's no accident. And
25 there is a book called Dumping in Dixie.

1 In every southern poor community where black
2 folks are, guess what's there? Polluting, contaminating
3 facilities that can kill. And by the way, people there will
4 not live at the same rate you will have the capacity to
5 live. They don't live the same rate because chemicals have
6 a medical health affect on you. You follow.

7 So I hope I tried to get some thoughts out there
8 so that you can see how important this issue is and that you
9 should not minimize. And I'm tell you, there is tons of
10 data, federal data, independent research data that this
11 study should have incorporated, and it trivialized it. It
12 trivialized the lives of the people in Wilmington and
13 Chester and other communities adjacent to it because you are
14 poor or middle class or working class people. Oh, you are
15 expendable.

16 Oh, the question last night was, a young lady
17 asked at the end, what is the expendable rate of how many
18 people can die. What is acceptable to you? Laugh, what is
19 that? As a business person or a person working there, what
20 is acceptable to you? One life, your wife, your whole
21 families? What is acceptable for a job or your business?
22 What is acceptable on the human scale of life and death?

23 To me not one death is acceptable. Not one
24 death. And what we should be doing in Wilmington and
25 Chester and Camden, all these communities, is cleaning up

1 all these polluting, contaminating facilities, not building
2 more.

3 So, there is something called cumulative effects,
4 which, as I told you about is explosion. It will have a
5 cumulative, multiplying effect on everybody within 30 miles
6 of Chester, if you get my point. It won't be just a little
7 explosion that kill a couple little black folk. Oh, a lot
8 of people going to die.

9 Then they'll have a Commission study and then
10 they'll talk about, you know, recommendations, how we can
11 improve it. Science is not full proof and there was a
12 scientist that talked last night about the state-of-the-art
13 stuff. He said the state-of-the-art means the lowest
14 standards possible acceptable by the federal government.
15 Not the highest standards. The lowest.

16 That's what state-of-the-art means, the lowest
17 acceptable standard, not the highest. So this is awfully
18 important and I hope you got my point and this is -- I'm not
19 here just talking to you. I represent an organization
20 throughout the northeast. We're going to be on this issue.
21 We're going to file a complaint with the federal government
22 around the environmental injustice issue.

23 Because you know, when you come to hearing,
24 people say, oh, you finish yet? And they sit down and let
25 you go and then they go --. So we're going to file a

1 complaint and we may file a lawsuit and we're going to get
2 these issues, the environmental injustice addressed once and
3 for all. And it doesn't matter whether a black person stabs
4 me in the back or Hispanic person, or a brown person or a
5 yellow person. If they're victimizing me, I'm going to
6 fight back.

7 And I do it all the time in Camden, with black
8 officials, that will sell their community out for a job.
9 They don't even have enough sense to have a business, they
10 don't even have enough sense to become a millionaire at the
11 end of the day, oh a job or consulting contract. That's
12 what they would settle for to sell their communities out.
13 You follow me. And I fight it every day and I've been
14 fighting it for 38 years. And when I went to Rutgers
15 University in 1966, there was six students, no Hispanics,
16 and no Asians.

17 And after three days, the national guard had to
18 come in and get us out and that whole university was
19 transformed after the activism of six students who stood up
20 to racism. Had a University in the city that didn't bring
21 any kids from that community where they were located into
22 the University, ridiculous.

23 But today, medical doctors, lawyers are going
24 through there that are minority students. So, I'm saying,
25 I'm not just here talking to you. And I can't be put off

1 because I had a chance to do all that stuff and the God I
2 serve says "blessed is he that considers the poor." That's
3 what He says, "woe to those who are at ease about things
4 like this." "Woe," the word is w-o-e.

5 Not the okay, not all right, woe to you who are
6 at ease about things like this because of your job or your
7 business, WOE. Oh, terrifying to hear God says that in his
8 words and that's what he says, Woe to people who are at ease
9 and will kind of trivialize this stuff, brush it under the
10 rug, and let it go because of poor people. Whether they're
11 white, black, or Hispanics. Thank you very much.

12 (Applause.)

13 MR. KOPKA: Will anyone else like to speak
14 tonight? Sir?

15 MR. FRIEDMAN: My name is Allen Friedman, F R I E
16 D M A N. I'll be real short. I'm against the project and
17 basically I'm afraid of the potential that it carries with
18 it. The reading I've done about different communities
19 around the country that have these type of plants in them
20 right now, show me there is a cause for concern.

21 The one thing that stays in my mind is that the
22 statement that I read that when an LNG ship is floating up
23 the Delaware River, going near the Delaware Memorial Bridge
24 that they actually have to shut down traffic on the Memorial
25 Bridge to let this pass. You can look at that and say that

1 might be a safety precaution, yeah it could be, but to me
2 it's an indication of potential harm that can be done.

3 So for my purpose, I seem to feel that I'm
4 against it and that's what I want to go on record as saying.
5 Thank you.

6 (Appause.)

7 MR. KOPKA: Anyone else? Sir.

8 MR. MORAN: I apologize for coming back up again.
9 I did not intend to do so, however, I'm not speaking from
10 prepared notes, I'm speaking pretty much from my knowledge.

11

12 When I started speaking before I said I was not
13 here to speak about navigation issues, but as the safety of
14 the pipeline that's been installed across the property, I
15 never really did that. I spoke on a couple of other topics,
16 I remember I spoke to the BP aspect of it. And I'm not here
17 to speak about what could potentially happen in the future.
18 But I'm here to speak as to my actual experiences with the
19 BP company.

20 I mentioned the Corinthos was part of my
21 experience. In addition, what I guess possibly could happen
22 with the pipeline, since today, honestly, BP does not own
23 the section of pipeline which runs across the property, it
24 is potentially possible that they could pay upwards of \$10
25 million to acquire that 68 feet of pipeline that runs across

1 a property, but I don't think they're going to do that.

2 So I don't throw out stock in what might happen.
3 I'm here to speak only as to what I know has happened and I
4 know that that pipeline is monitored on a 24/7 for steel
5 integrity. There are no leaks in a pipeline. There has
6 never been a leak in the pipeline. The condition of the
7 pipeline today exist as they did thirty-some odd years ago.

8

9 As I said, the monitoring of the pipeline that BP
10 has inducted has been first rate and I have more reason to
11 believe that the pipeline or LNG gas facility will have any
12 less constructive outlook that BP might have. Thank you.

13 MR. KOPKA: Tony.

14 MR. SPADACCINI: I'll make this short and sweet.
15 Number one, there was a Belgian pipeline a year ago, it was
16 on the news, that was coming from a liquefying plant going
17 from Belgium inland where they were using natural gas. That
18 blew up and I didn't bring that up tonight because I didn't
19 have all the facts. I don't have the size and all that. It
20 killed people. As these pipelines to, the BP people would
21 say, oh, it's a foreign country, U.S. has the best codes,
22 but bullshit on that.

23 I just want to address the other gentleman that
24 just spoke, if you want, I have information on there
25 concerning BP safety record. I go down to the wire with

1 them, I take them on every time, you know. It's poor,
2 extremely poor.

3 Texas City just had an explosion of an oil
4 refinery. The Staten Island Article on there, and I'll
5 quote it from memory. The sad part is, BP was under a
6 lawsuit for a different reason and they were negligent in
7 filing false reports on tank inspections. They got three
8 tanks over in New Jersey. But BP settled out of court.
9 They didn't say they were guilty or not, they just paid \$81
10 million in fines. So this is the type of people that's
11 running a pipeline underneath Chester County.

12 And number two, I'm rather disappointed in the
13 FERC because I don't see any maps of this pipeline here. I
14 mean, I have my environmental impact statement book, but I
15 guess maybe it's considered homeland security and nobody
16 wants to know where this pipeline goes.

17 (Off mike.)

18 MR. SPADACCINI: Yeah, but I thought they might
19 be on the wall because the other meetings I went to, BP has
20 a chart showing the docks sticking out in the middle of the
21 Delaware River, and all that, but I thought it may be these
22 people don't have the time.

23 Well then, if you want to see where the maps go,
24 I have a book and it basically it's coming up the River and
25 it's coming up Ward Street, where I know people living on,

1 probably be parking on the side of a ditch, you know, if
2 this thing gets built. I'm sorry for my language.

3 MR. KOPKA: Anyone else?

4 MS. TYLER: Everything comes to Chester and
5 nobody does anything. They even announce a prison. Told
6 everybody, you'll get a job, just sign up. Then they said,
7 oh, you're not qualified. Training people is what you're
8 supposed to do. What are we supposed to do? Have a lawyer
9 look over everything? Because it looks that way here.

10 You didn't even think that gentleman was going to
11 be here, but the Lord have him be here, expose you for what
12 you are because you have no conscience. You have no
13 conscience. I watched you and found your head as your face.
14 You are just as angry as you wanted to be. You should look
15 at those people. He exposed each and every one of them,
16 even that guy on the end.

17 We have everything in Chester. Does anybody else
18 have it? Don't we care about our children? When was the
19 last time you had a checkup? You don't even know if the
20 water is clean anymore. But I want to know, if they're
21 going to -- I'll use the word rent, the pipelines out to
22 anybody and everybody, is that subcontracting? Who are we
23 going to place the blame on? It certainly not going to be
24 you because you're covering yourself.

25 Everything is being exposed tonight because

1 you're going to cover your but. Now that everybody knows
2 that you can go on the internet and get all the information
3 you need, there is no excuse for you not to do it. There is
4 no excuse for us not to gather these people together and
5 call a meeting.

6 That young man right there has told, he will
7 bring all the information. We can even Xerox it and make
8 sure everybody gets a copy. Chester is expendable. They
9 don't care. All they're worried about is getting that pat
10 on the back and, where is my favor. Greed and money, that's
11 all it is, and Washington is power. Scratch my back and
12 I'll scratch yours.

13 Do this for me and I'll do that for you. Whoever
14 heard of this company? It comes out of nowhere and they
15 think they can just push their way onto your property and
16 you're not supposed to say anything. You're not supposed to
17 have any plans for your property because they want to come
18 through with a pipeline.

19 You can't build a pool because it might interfere
20 with their pipeline. And it's your property. The
21 government will tell you, oh, we've got to come through
22 there so no pool for you. No picnic in the back for you
23 because it might be on the pipeline. They don't care about
24 you. Once they push this agenda and you sit there and do
25 nothing, they'll go somewhere else and do it too.

1 Somebody has to draw a line in the sand.
2 Somebody has to stand up and say no, we've been pushed too
3 far. Gather all the people, rich, poor, middle class and
4 stand together. The poor may not have any money, but they
5 have a lot of input because they got time to sit and think
6 while you're working. Because a lot of the poor are working
7 now. They have minds too. I mean we might say poor and all
8 of that, but they have a brain. A lot of them have brains
9 but they're just not using them.

10 And a lot of you young people have brains. Go
11 and ask them what they think. Gather them in too and get
12 all the input and then we'll see just how they handle that,
13 because young people will go and get things, get all the
14 information wherever they think they can get it. They know
15 a lot of places to go and get it, and they got a lot of time
16 to think about where to go get it.

17 Yeah, we can send -- we can afford to send people
18 to Washington. Those that know what they're doing and tell
19 our senators okay, we put you in there and we can get you
20 out. Election is coming up and a boy told me, he said, they
21 keep putting the same people in there and they just keep
22 doing the same dirt after dirt after dirt and selling us
23 down the river.

24 He said, that's what they do all the time, put
25 the same people in there, never look at what they done the

1 last time, all they come is for your vote and you don't hear
2 about them anymore. They don't do anything for you. But
3 this time we'll just send representatives, those that know
4 what they're doing. Those that can afford to take a day
5 off, or two days or three days. Because this is an
6 important issue.

7 It's not about a job. Your job is still going to
8 be there. Is your wife still going to be there? Is your
9 child still going to be there? Look at Medicaid, HMO. Can
10 you afford to have your child in the hospital? Can you?
11 Because the wind blows everywhere. I don't care how far
12 away you are, it blows.

13 Storms come and storms go, blowing in every
14 direction. Don't ever think you're safe because none of
15 this stuff that they're pushing on you is safe, none of it.
16 Because it's been exposed, making little of your life and
17 don't let them do it. Don't let them do it to your children
18 because mine is 20 something years old, but hey, somebody
19 else has a small child, I don't want to see that child sick
20 and in the hospital and out of the hospital and you're
21 crying, I don't have the money to pay. Well why don't you
22 do something? The ball is in your court, what are you going
23 to do about it?

24 MR. KOPKA: Would anyone else like to speak? I
25 don't see anybody else. I'm available to answer some

1 general procedural questions after tonight's meeting and
2 some of our other agency representatives will be here, as
3 well as Crown Landing and Texas Eastern personnel, so feel
4 free to track us down if you have some additional questions.

5

6 I want to thank all our speakers tonight and let
7 the record show that the meeting ended at 8:44 p.m.

8 WHEREUPON THE MEETING ENDED AT 8:44 P.M.

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