

1 FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION  
2 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING  
3 FOR THE 300 LINE PROJECT: Docket No. PF09-1-000

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7 Held on: February 26, 2009

8 Held at: Mansfield University, Room G3,

9 Allen Hall, Mansfield, Pennsylvania;

10 commencing at 7:05 p.m., concluding at

11 7:33 p.m.

12

13 APPEARANCES:

14 DAVID HANOBIC, FERC

15 BILL BRAUN, NRG

16 ELLEN SAINT ONGE, FERC

17 STEVE HOLDEN, NRG

18 MARK HAMARICH, TENNESSEE

19 CHRIS WILBER, TENNESSEE

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23 REPORTED BY: MYRA J. LUDDEN

24 Hearing Reporter

1           MR. HANOBIC: All right. We're going  
2 to get started now. Good evening, my name  
3 is David Hanobic and I am an environmental  
4 project manager with the Federal Energy  
5 Regulatory Commission. To my left is Bill  
6 Braun, he is with NRG which is an  
7 environmental consulting corporation. NRG  
8 is assisting us in our environmental  
9 analysis of this project. Also to my left  
10 sitting in the front row is Ellen Saint  
11 Onge, she is an archeologist at FERC. And  
12 out in the lobby when you came in was Steve  
13 Holden, he is also with NRG, our  
14 environmental consulting corporation.

15           On behalf of the FERC I want to  
16 welcome all of you here tonight. Let the  
17 record show that the 300 Line scoping  
18 meeting at Mansfield, Pennsylvania began at  
19 7:05 p.m. on February 26th, 2009. The  
20 purpose of this meeting is to give you the  
21 opportunity to provide environmental  
22 comments specifically on Tennessee's  
23 planned project. Tennessee entered into  
24 the FERC pre-filing process on November  
25 4th, 2008 which began our review of the

1 facilities that we've referred to as the  
2 300 Line project.

3 The 300 Line project will deliver gas  
4 to the northeast region of the United  
5 States. The main facilities that Tennessee  
6 is considering for the project are 128.4  
7 miles of new 30-inch diameter pipeline in  
8 seven looping segments in various counties  
9 in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, two new  
10 compressor stations in Pennsylvania and  
11 upgrades to existing compressor stations in  
12 both New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

13 In a little while I'll ask a  
14 representative from Tennessee to take the  
15 floor to present a more detailed  
16 description of the project. They will be  
17 able to answer some of your questions  
18 regarding the project and will also be  
19 available after the meeting in the back of  
20 the room to answer any additional questions  
21 you might have.

22 Right now I'm going to talk a little  
23 bit about the scoping process and public  
24 involvement in FERC projects. The main  
25 FERC docket number for the Tennessee

1 project is PF09-1-000. The PF indicates  
2 that we are in the pre-filing stage of the  
3 process, it's very early in the project at  
4 FERC in the application or pre-application  
5 process. Once Tennessee files a formal  
6 application, a new docket number will be  
7 assigned.

8 The National Environmental Policy Act  
9 requires that the commission take into  
10 consideration the environmental impacts  
11 associated with new natural gas facilities.  
12 Scoping is a general term for soliciting  
13 input from the public before the  
14 environmental analysis is conducted. The  
15 idea is to get information from the public  
16 as well as agencies and other interested  
17 groups so that we can incorporate issues of  
18 concern into our review. This scoping  
19 period started last month when we issued  
20 our notice of intent to prepare our  
21 environmental assessment or NOI.

22 In that NOI we described the  
23 environmental review process, some already  
24 identified environmental issues and steps  
25 the FERC and cooperating agencies will take

1 to prepare an environmental assessment or  
2 EA. We have extra copies of the NOI at the  
3 table in the lobby if you need one. And if  
4 you haven't already put your name on our  
5 mailing list, you can do so out there. We  
6 have set an ending date of March 6th, 2009  
7 for this scoping period. However, the end  
8 of this scoping period is not the end of  
9 public involvement. There will be a  
10 comment period once the EA is issued for  
11 public comments. An important step in the  
12 environmental review process in preparation  
13 of the EA is to determine which  
14 environmental resource issues are most  
15 important to you. Your comments and  
16 concerns along with those of other people  
17 and agencies participating in this process  
18 will be used to focus our environmental  
19 analysis. Your comments tonight together  
20 with any written comments you have already  
21 filed or intend to file will be added to  
22 the record as comments on the environmental  
23 proceeding. We then take your comments and  
24 other information and work on our  
25 independent analysis of the project's

1 potential impacts. We will publish those  
2 findings in an EA which will be mailed out  
3 to all the people that are on our mailing  
4 list.

5 Our mailing list so far for this  
6 project is well over 1,400 people, agencies  
7 and organizations. In order to contain  
8 costs and make sure the interested parties  
9 receive the EA, we are requiring a positive  
10 response to indicate you actually want the  
11 document. If you noticed on the NOI there  
12 was a return mailer attached to the back by  
13 which you could indicate you want to remain  
14 on the mailing list. If you want to remain  
15 on the mailing list from this point  
16 forward, you must either return this mailer  
17 or sign in at the front desk tonight and  
18 put your name on the environmental mailing  
19 list or comment to FERC and put your  
20 address on the comment. Whether you file  
21 it electronically or send a letter in, just  
22 make sure your address is on it, otherwise  
23 you will not receive anything further from  
24 FERC on this project. You may still  
25 receive and probably still will receive

1 information from Tennessee, however.

2 Also please note that because of the  
3 size of the mailing list, the mailed  
4 version of the EA might be on a CD ROM,  
5 that is, unless you tell us otherwise you  
6 will get a CD ROM in your mailbox when we  
7 publish the EA. If you prefer to have a  
8 hard copy mailed to you, you must indicate  
9 that choice on the return mailer or again,  
10 you can let us know. Out in the lobby  
11 there's a place where you check off if you  
12 would like to get a paper copy instead of a  
13 CD.

14 Now, I'd like to differentiate  
15 between the roles of the FERC commission  
16 and FERC environmental staff, which I am a  
17 part of. The commission is responsible for  
18 making a determination on whether to issue  
19 a certificate of public convenience and  
20 necessity to Tennessee. This would  
21 ultimately approve the project if they are  
22 issued a certificate. The EA prepared by  
23 the FERC environmental staff does not make  
24 that decision. In general an EA describes  
25 the project facilities and associated

1 environmental impact, alternatives to the  
2 project, mitigation to avoid or reduce  
3 impacts and our conclusions and  
4 recommendations. So the EA is used to  
5 advise the commission and to disclose to  
6 the public the environmental impact of  
7 constructing and operating the proposed  
8 project. The commission will consider the  
9 environmental information from the EA,  
10 public comments as well as a host of  
11 non-environmental issues such as markets,  
12 tariffs, finances, rates, engineering and  
13 design and cost in making an informed  
14 decision on whether or not to approve this  
15 project. Only after taking the  
16 environmental and non-environmental factors  
17 into consideration will the commission make  
18 its final decision on whether or not to  
19 approve this project.

20 Okay. That's my basic overview of  
21 the FERC role. Next on the agenda is a  
22 quick project overview by Tennessee. I'd  
23 like to introduce Mark Hamarich with  
24 Tennessee.

25 MR. HAMARICH: Okay. Thanks, Dave.

1 I think everybody can hear me without the  
2 microphone, so I'll do it without the  
3 microphone. Thank you very much, David,  
4 for letting us speak tonight. We're here  
5 -- my name is Mark Hamarich, I'm the  
6 project manager representing Tennessee Gas  
7 Pipeline for the 300 Line project that  
8 we're here to talk about this evening.

9 I want to start out and just explain  
10 a little about where Tennessee Gas Pipeline  
11 fits in. You may have heard El Paso,  
12 Tennessee Gas Pipeline, it used to be  
13 TENACO, but basically the operating company  
14 that the project, what we are here to  
15 represent, this is a Tennessee Gas Pipeline  
16 project. And we're part of this pipeline  
17 group of El Paso Corporation. We also have  
18 another group, that's the Expiration of  
19 Production group that is a separate group  
20 of pipelines. And we do have some other  
21 sister pipeline companies, Southern Natural  
22 Gas headquartered out of Birmingham,  
23 Colorado Interstate Gas and El Paso Natural  
24 Gas out in the west. We're Tennessee Gas  
25 Pipeline Company so that's the entity

1 that's here to, on this project, that we're  
2 here this evening to discuss.

3 A little bit about the project, David  
4 kind of ran through it, but the project  
5 itself is to provide additional 300,000  
6 dekatherms per day of gas transportation  
7 from an equitable, a customer that we've  
8 got an agreement with some big standing  
9 production in Western Kentucky, it's  
10 Appalachian Gas, a full energy system. And  
11 the delivery points are in New Jersey and  
12 New York area. And in order to make those  
13 deliveries with that additional 300,000 a  
14 day, we're looking at expanding facilities  
15 and upgrading facilities along our existing  
16 corridor on the 300 Line, and that's why we  
17 call it the 300 Line project. We are  
18 proposing to put a new compressor, two new  
19 compressor stations in Western  
20 Pennsylvania, one in Venango, one in McKean  
21 County. And then we're doing an expansion  
22 to our Coudersport station, our Wellsboro  
23 station, our Troy, Wyalusing, West  
24 Clifford, across Pennsylvania. And Station  
25 325 is actually in New Jersey. So we will

1 be doing some horsepower additions to some  
2 of those stations and other stations we'd  
3 be doing some other type of upgrades.

4           Additionally we are going to be  
5 putting in 128.5 miles of 30-inch pipeline  
6 looping and basically as it exists a narrow  
7 line that's next to the existing 24-inch  
8 line and it's a separate segment. And I'm  
9 going to talk a little bit more about those  
10 segments as we get further up the slide.  
11 So those looping sections are after each of  
12 these compressor stations and I've got a  
13 better map to show that next.

14           Here is the West Pennsylvania, Tioga,  
15 Potter, McKean, Venango. I would assume  
16 most of the people here are from there. Is  
17 there anybody here from Bradford County?  
18 Okay. That's the next map. But this is  
19 the west, it starts out with our compressor  
20 stations proposed here in Venango, here in  
21 McKean and then Potter County is our  
22 compressor station on 313 where there will  
23 be some work. In the first loop right  
24 here, you can see that there was already a  
25 loop in this area here and that actually

1 goes through I think the Tioga State  
2 Forest. And that was done several years  
3 ago. What we're going to do on this first  
4 loop is we're going extend this 30-inch  
5 loop back to this point, okay. And then at  
6 the station there is also a little loop in  
7 here and we're going to extend that loop.  
8 So that's our first two loops on the  
9 project as far as our 30-inch pipeline.

10 Here is our Eastern Pennsylvania map,  
11 you can see Bradford County, Troy and there  
12 is our proposed loop line next to our 24-  
13 inch line and this is not to scale, the  
14 pipeline is basically sited 25-feet offset  
15 of the existing 24-inch line. And there is  
16 our other loop, Station 319, a little bit  
17 of gap in there. And then here is  
18 downstream in Wayne County, going into Pike  
19 County and then going into New Jersey.

20 A little bit about the project  
21 itself, project description, as you saw  
22 from the maps we've got our -- our pipeline  
23 itself has access to both Gulf Coast  
24 Appalachian and Rockies Gas. There was a  
25 slide there that shows an interconnection

1 to the Rockies Gas. This project here, the  
2 proposed expansion and/or upgrades is to  
3 bring additional supplies to the  
4 Appalachian region. But we also have gas  
5 from the Gulf Coast, the Rockies and other  
6 areas on Tennessee's pipeline going across  
7 Pennsylvania.

8 The project was designed basically to  
9 meet -- it was scaled to match the 300,000  
10 dekatherms per day. That's why we were  
11 able to go into the existing pipeline  
12 system as two compressor stations, put  
13 additional horsepower in an existing  
14 station and put this pipeline looping in  
15 next to the 24-inch line and being able to  
16 expand our current system to move the  
17 additional volumes of gas. For the most  
18 part, in fact all of it, uses Tennessee's  
19 existing pipeline corridor. And that's --  
20 we stayed very close to our corridor so  
21 we're right in the same corridor as the 24-  
22 inch line. And deliveries will be as we  
23 said in the New Jersey and New York areas.

24 The Pennsylvania facilities that I  
25 showed you up there on the map are the 128

1 miles is 111 miles of 30-inch looping in  
2 Pennsylvania under six segments and then I  
3 showed you the two new compressor stations  
4 and then there are upgrades to seven other  
5 existing compressor stations along the  
6 system. Normally I don't do this long  
7 distance, but my clicker is working on  
8 that.

9 As David mentioned we're following  
10 the FERC pre-filing process. Part of that  
11 process was to get earlier involvement with  
12 the stakeholders. Early on we had land  
13 agent training back in September, we  
14 contacted all the landowners along the  
15 corridor, asked for permission so that we  
16 could enter the property to gain the  
17 information we needed to put together the  
18 environmental assessment for FERC to review  
19 the project. I think along the corridor we  
20 were able to get up to 98 percent of  
21 voluntary access to the corridor to let us  
22 survey and gather the information needed to  
23 prepare the maps and do the environmental  
24 work.

25 We've had nine open houses. We had

1 an open house -- we never had an open house  
2 in Mansfield -- I'm sorry, and our open  
3 house in Tioga was in Wellsboro where we  
4 had seven open houses in Pennsylvania, that  
5 was the first two weeks in December. And  
6 then we had two open houses in January of  
7 this year. So along the whole corridor we  
8 went to nine different open houses in the  
9 Tennessee Gas line. Anybody here at one of  
10 the open houses by any chance by a show of  
11 hands? Okay. In Wellsboro did you come  
12 or?

13 PUBLIC: (Nods head.)

14 MR. HAMARICH: Okay. And then we've  
15 had a lot of communications over the course  
16 of July and August when this project  
17 started to develop as far as phone calls,  
18 websites, we do have a website. We have  
19 that information to share. And -- but just  
20 really an outreach to both the local and  
21 governmental agencies and some of the  
22 public all along the project corridor.

23 As far as the progress we had, most  
24 of our preliminary environmental field  
25 surveys have been finished. We do have to

1       come back in the spring and do some  
2       threatened endangered species studies  
3       because we're out of sequence in the timing  
4       and we started our survey in September and  
5       finished in December. We are also going to  
6       come back this spring, there are a few  
7       areas that we need to get additional  
8       information to supplement our environmental  
9       assessment information that we have to  
10      provide to FERC.

11                In addition to providing the  
12      applications to FERC on the environmental  
13      assessment that they'll explain about or  
14      has explained about, we also are going to  
15      file some of our state and local -- our  
16      state permits at the same time and federal  
17      permits at the same time that we file the  
18      FERC permits. So we're going to be doing  
19      federal -- federal permitting, state  
20      permitting and local permitting also to do  
21      on the project.

22                As far as the timeline, I covered a  
23      lot of this already, the open season and  
24      outreach, basically open season is when we  
25      went out and solicited the customers for

1 the project and we did get one customer  
2 subscribed for all the capacity that we  
3 have available on this project, did our  
4 initial surveys, requested the pre-FERC  
5 filing process in November of 2008. And  
6 then we had the open houses. Our plan now  
7 is to, in order to keep our timeline for  
8 construction and have this in service by  
9 November of 2001 which we are trying to get  
10 our applications before FERC, our full  
11 application filed by June 2009 and then we  
12 are working with FERC to get approval as  
13 early as March of 2010. That will allow us  
14 to do some of our construction work in  
15 these certainty areas in mid 2010 and then  
16 finish all of the work in 2011 and place  
17 the facilities in service in 2011.

18 I mentioned looping before. I think  
19 everybody has got the handbook or has  
20 access to this handbook and this is just  
21 the definitions of -- the FERC, What I Need  
22 To Know, are they being passed out or are  
23 they available? This is a really good  
24 information in here. I suggest anybody who  
25 wants further information about, you know,

1 natural gas pipelines and the FERC process  
2 to please reference this, there's a lot of  
3 good information. But one of the things  
4 that we get questioned about a lot is what  
5 is the loop pipeline. And it's just -- the  
6 definition is it's a segment of pipe and  
7 it's installed adjacent to an existing pipe  
8 and it's connected to that pipe on both  
9 ends, so it's not just stand alone. It  
10 comes -- we have a 24-inch pipe and then  
11 gas will go through a valve into the 30-  
12 inch line and then during that area both  
13 the gas will go through both the 24-inch  
14 line and the 30-inch line and then  
15 eventually tie back into the 24-inch line  
16 and that becomes a loop segment. And the  
17 proposed loop, as I mentioned, as the  
18 survey our premise was to offset at 25 feet  
19 from the existing 30-inch -- 24-inch  
20 pipeline. So we were surveying the  
21 corridor and proposed to install the 30-  
22 inch pipeline 25-foot offset from the  
23 existing 24-inch pipeline.

24 And basically the loop allows more  
25 gas, like I said, we had 300 dekatherms per

1 day visual volume with the combination of  
2 loops and horsepower we were able to move  
3 that, much more gas through our 300 Line  
4 system.

5 As far as some best management  
6 practices, there is some residential  
7 construction where we might get close to a  
8 home or a couple of homes in an area and,  
9 you know, during these areas we would  
10 segregate our topsoil. We want to make  
11 sure that homeowners have complete access  
12 to their homes during our construction  
13 period so we minimize any type of activity  
14 to allow access to the homes. Use orange  
15 fencing -- use safety fencing to make sure  
16 we protect people and livestock or whatever  
17 from the trench areas and isolate the  
18 construction areas on the safety fences.  
19 As far as agricultural construction, we  
20 have a certain point of agricultural  
21 construction in the areas and we are going  
22 to work with the -- as far as locating  
23 drain tiles, irrigation systems, we want  
24 our topsoil segregation -- and be  
25 compassionate after construction and work

1 with the landowner and the conservation  
2 regions to make sure we come back with the  
3 proper restoration and seeding and what the  
4 landowner prefers on that.

5 The other thing is there is wetlands  
6 and one of the permits that we have to get  
7 is across through wetlands or water bodies.  
8 The difference is a water body would be  
9 like a stream or a river with flowing  
10 water, a wetland would be what is defined  
11 as a wetland or a marsh or a bog or has  
12 some certain species. And that's  
13 identified as a wetland. So we use special  
14 construction techniques through those areas  
15 to make sure that we protect those  
16 resources also.

17 That's just a couple of pictures of  
18 restoration. This is a streambank with  
19 kind of like acute backing, a burlap type  
20 of material that stabilizes the soil before  
21 the vegetation comes, filter fences and  
22 whatever to keep the sediments from going  
23 into the streambank. Here you can see  
24 during construction, you know, this has to  
25 be leveled so that that construction

1 equipment can come in. There is a good  
2 preview in the middle of the brochure here  
3 that describes pipeline construction and  
4 the wagon train effect of how it's going  
5 that you basically need a pathway for your  
6 equipment. And then afterwards though it's  
7 all restored back to its natural contours.  
8 And then here is just a little example of  
9 some restoration through a residential area  
10 where a rock wall was put back.

11 So that's pretty much the slides we  
12 had at this point. David, I don't know  
13 what you want to do now or --

14 MR. HANOBIC: See if anybody wants to  
15 ask any questions.

16 MR. HAMARICH: Yeah, if anybody has  
17 any questions about the presentation or any  
18 questions we may be able to answer at this  
19 point?

20 PUBLIC: On your maps the loops that  
21 are proposed all show on the south side of  
22 existing line. Is that where they are  
23 actually going to be?

24 MR. HAMARICH: No, that's a good  
25 question. The question was that on the

1 maps it shows that on the south side that  
2 the loops would be there. That's just a  
3 graphic rhetorical of it. We've got  
4 certain areas where it's on the north side,  
5 some on the south side, some we have cross  
6 over. And on your detailed maps back here,  
7 I think that you can see a better  
8 representation on which side of the  
9 pipeline is it. Anything else? As David  
10 said, we will be here after the meeting, we  
11 have a team here for any discussion you may  
12 have. Thank you.

13 MR. HANOBIC: Thank you. Okay. Now  
14 we move into the part of the meeting where  
15 we will hear comments from the audience  
16 members. If you would rather not speak  
17 tonight, you may hand in written comments  
18 or send them in to the commission, the  
19 secretary of the commission by following  
20 the procedures outlined in the notice.  
21 Either way, your comments will be  
22 considered. There is also a blue form on  
23 the table when you came in tonight, if you  
24 want to write comments and hand them to  
25 myself or one of FERC staff or NRG, that's

1 another way you can submit comments here  
2 tonight.

3 The meeting is being recorded by a  
4 transcription service so all of your  
5 comments will be transcribed and put into  
6 the public record. Now I guess we'll call  
7 our first speaker. And would anyone like  
8 to speak? We don't have anybody signed up.  
9 If anybody would like to provide any  
10 comments tonight on the record, anybody?  
11 Okay.

12 PUBLIC: Well, I'll make a comment  
13 since nobody else will.

14 MR. HANOBIC: Okay. Go ahead and  
15 please --

16 PUBLIC: Here?

17 MR. HANOBIC: Well, please stand up  
18 to the microphone and say your name and  
19 spell your last name.

20 PUBLIC: My name is Chris Chalmers,  
21 C-H-A-L-M-E-R-S. And I was at the meeting  
22 in Vernon, New Jersey last night, so I  
23 know, I recognize a couple of you from last  
24 night. My question is, I found a piece of  
25 information out today after speaking to a

1 gentleman from Tennessee Pipeline. And  
2 when they initially approached me and asked  
3 for the rights to go onto my property to do  
4 a survey, initially they told me that the  
5 right-of-way was probably around 50 feet,  
6 the existing right-of-way where the  
7 existing pipeline is. Today I found out on  
8 my property and possibly a couple of my  
9 adjoining properties of my neighbors that  
10 that right-of-way is 150 feet. So what I  
11 was told today is that's a big difference  
12 in information. According to what I was  
13 told, that existing pipeline was put in  
14 around 1955. So they did the easement  
15 then.

16 Now, the fact that that new piece of  
17 information was told to me, that -- this  
18 150-foot right-of-way impacts my property  
19 in a big way. They also told me that it  
20 was 150-foot right-of-way with -- that  
21 Tennessee has a right to put multiple  
22 pipelines in. So all of that negotiation  
23 that they told me was possible is now gone  
24 away. All of my woods and all of that, all  
25 of my trees that they said if they did

1       remove they would compensate me for, they  
2       now told me it's pretty much, in so many  
3       words, it's pretty much -- it's a wash for  
4       me. You know what I mean? So I -- you  
5       know, my opinion is, my thoughts are they  
6       should have done a little bit more research  
7       from the beginning and told me, you know, a  
8       50 foot -- you know, they should have told  
9       me it's a 150-foot right-of-way from the  
10      beginning. That changes it for me in a,  
11      you know -- they have the right to widen my  
12      property and take the trees down and all of  
13      that with no compensation for the  
14      landowner. Is that -- is that true?

15               MR. WILBER: David, do you want me to  
16      respond?

17               MR. HANOBIC: Yeah, Chris, if you'd  
18      like to respond.

19               MR. WILBER: Okay. My name is Chris  
20      Wilber, I'm the land manager for this  
21      project. And I kind of feel bad talking  
22      with my back to the audience. Can  
23      everybody hear me okay like this?

24               PUBLIC: Yeah.

25               MR. WILBER: When we stared out

1 getting survey permission from everybody,  
2 we hadn't done any title work at that  
3 point, we were just trying to get the  
4 surveys completed before snow fly. During  
5 the wintertime we've gone back and started  
6 doing title work. We don't have it all  
7 completed, we're about 40 percent completed  
8 at this time. And this gentleman asked at  
9 the New Jersey meeting if we happen to know  
10 what the right-of-way width was on his  
11 particular property. New Jersey we're  
12 fairly well complete on the title work now.  
13 So you did actually -- no, you're not in  
14 New Jersey, you're in --

15 PUBLIC: No, I'm in Potter.

16 MR. WILBER: Anyway, there is spots  
17 where we've got done. We do have it done  
18 in his property and that location we have  
19 it defined with -- of 150 feet. When we  
20 started out we didn't know this information  
21 exactly. We knew we had a whole variety of  
22 different rights out there. If we have 150  
23 foot right-of-way, then we don't need any  
24 additional permit right-of-way, we need to  
25 still compensate you for trees, for any

1 surface damages, stuff like that. But as  
2 far as actual, you know, easement, we don't  
3 need them.

4 PUBLIC: Okay.

5 MR. WILBER: If there is temporary  
6 work space then, yes, we do need to  
7 compensate you for that, as well.

8 PUBLIC: Okay. I mean, it's a little  
9 -- I must have misunderstood you for that.

10 MR. WILBER: Right.

11 PUBLIC: You'd be surprised that, you  
12 know, all of the sudden there's 150  
13 easement.

14 MR. WILBER: Right.

15 PUBLIC: I know it is what it is from  
16 back in 1950 something, but --

17 MR. WILBER: There is a whole bunch  
18 of different rights-of-way that we have out  
19 there. Some of it's 50, some of it's 75,  
20 there is 100 foot, there's 150. There's  
21 some areas where it's not even defined how  
22 wide it is. So that's, you know, kind of  
23 what we've got out there.

24 PUBLIC: Okay.

25 MR. WILBER: Does that answer it

1 clearly?

2 PUBLIC: Yeah.

3 MR. WILBER: Thank you, David.

4 MR. HANOBIC: Is there anyone else  
5 who would like to speak? If not, the  
6 formal part of this meeting will close.  
7 Anyone who wishes to purchase a copy of the  
8 transcripts should make those arrangements  
9 with the transcriber. On behalf of the  
10 Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, I  
11 want to thank you for coming tonight. Let  
12 the record show that the 300 Line project  
13 scoping meeting at Mansfield, Pennsylvania  
14 concluded at 7:33 p.m. Thank you.

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## 1           C E R T I F I C A T I O N

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3           I hereby certify that the proceedings and  
4           evidence are contained fully and accurately in the  
5           notes taken by me on the above cause and that this  
6           is a correct transcript of the same to the best of  
7           my ability.

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MYRA J. LUDDEN

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