

1 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
2 FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

3

4 - - - - - x

5 CONSTITUTION PIPELINE : Docket No. PF12-9-000

6 PROJECT :

7 - - - - - x

8

9 September 24, 2012

10

11 Afton High School Auditorium

12 29 Academy Street

13 Afton, New York 13730

14

15 Monday, September 24, 2012

16

17

18 The scoping meeting convened, pursuant to notice,

19 at 7:00 p.m., before a Staff Panel:

20

21 KARA HARRIS, Environmental Scientist

22 KEVIN BOWMAN, Deputy Project Manager

23 with DOUGLAS MOONEYHAN, Cardno ENTRIX

24

25

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

2 6:00 p.m.

3 MS. HARRIS: We're going to go ahead and get
4 started. So if you would please, find your seats. Again,
5 real quick. If you wish to speak tonight and you haven't
6 signed the speaker's list, it's on the table in the hallway.
7 Please feel free to sign up.

8 On behalf of the Federal Energy Regulatory
9 Commission, I would like to welcome you here tonight to the
10 public scoping meeting for the Constitution Pipeline
11 Project. I am Kara Harris, and I'm an environmental
12 scientist in FERC's Office of Energy Projects.

13 Charlie Brown, the FERC's Environmental Project
14 Manager for the Constitution Pipeline Project, is recovering
15 from surgery and is unable to attend. Here with me tonight
16 from FERC is Kevin Bowman, to my left, the deputy project
17 manager for the project. Tamara Young-Allen with the FERC's
18 Office of External Affairs is also here in the back.

19 Shahid Anis with OEP, Pamela Romano with FERC's
20 Office of Division Pipeline Certificates is also in
21 attendance in the back. We have with us Doug Mooneyhan to
22 my right, and Lavinia DiSanto in the back from Cardno
23 Entrix, FERC's environmental third party consultants, who
24 will assist us with the development of the environmental
25 document.

1 Before we get started, please turn off or silence
2 your cell phones. Thank you. We are here tonight to
3 provide some information on the federal process in relation
4 to the proposed Constitution Pipeline Project, and to hear
5 your comments and concerns.

6 Fundamentally, the purpose of tonight's meeting
7 is to provide each of you with an opportunity to give us
8 your comments, and to tell us what additional environmental
9 issues you think we should address in our analysis of the
10 proposed project. We've already received numerous comments
11 concerning the project, including some suggestions for
12 alternative, for additional alternatives.

13 Based on comments already received, FERC has
14 requested that Constitution analyze at least two major
15 alternative routes. We included affects land owners for
16 each of these alternatives on our mailing list for the
17 Notice of Intent, which requested comments and announced
18 tonight's meeting.

19 Your input on these alternatives is one of the
20 things we are hoping to hear tonight. The FERC staff's
21 environmental analysis will result in the production of an
22 Environmental Impact Statement or EIS.

23 The FERC is the lead federal agency responsible
24 for the National Environmental Policy Act or NEPA review of
25 the Constitution Pipeline Project, and the lead agency for

1 the preparation of the EIS. NEPA requires FERC to analyze
2 the environmental impacts, consider alternatives, and
3 provide appropriate mitigation measures on proposed
4 projects.

5 The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, U.S.
6 Department of Transportation and New York State Department
7 of Agriculture and Markets are currently cooperating
8 agencies. Additional federal, state and local agencies with
9 special expertise are welcome to cooperate as well.

10 I'd like to take a few moments to further explain
11 the purpose of tonight's public meeting. I'd like to
12 clarify that the proposed project was not conceived by and
13 is not promoted by the FERC or the cooperating agencies.
14 FERC reviews applications for the authority to build and
15 operate interstate natural gas pipelines, and Constitution
16 Pipeline is in the process of preparing an application to
17 submit to FERC.

18 Once the application is submitted, our obligation
19 is to review that application and prepare an analysis of the
20 environmental impacts. I'd like to point out that FERC does
21 not regulate local natural gas distribution pipelines or
22 natural gas production facilities.

23 The New York State Department of Environmental
24 Conservation is responsible for the regulation and oversight
25 of local natural gas production facilities. The New York

1 State Public Service Commission is responsible for the
2 regulation and oversight of natural gas pipeline
3 distribution facilities.

4 In Pennsylvania, these facilities are overseen by
5 the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection.
6 Although we recognize that you may have concerns regarding
7 the production and local distribution of natural gas in
8 Pennsylvania and New York State, FERC has no regulatory
9 authority over these activities, and comments regarding the
10 siting and permitting are best directed to the agencies I
11 just mentioned.

12 Tonight's meeting is not a public hearing. We
13 are not here to debate the proposal, or to make any
14 determinations on its fate. We are here to listen to your
15 comments, so that we can consider them in our analysis.

16 Pipeline proposals sometimes encounter
17 objections. Some are general in nature and some objections
18 are based on potential environmental and safety impacts.
19 Both categories are important to FERC, but they are
20 addressed in different ways.

21 General objections to the project would be
22 considered during the Commission's Public Convenience and
23 Necessity Review, whereas environmental and safety impacts
24 are addressed by the FERC environmental staff in our EIS.

25 In our Notice of Intent or NOI, issued on

1 September 7th, we requested your comments and assigned a
2 deadline of October 9th. However, the end of scoping -- the
3 scoping period is not the end of the public involvement. We
4 will take comments throughout our review of the project.

5 But for us to adequately address your concerns
6 and analyze them and research the issues, we ask that you
7 try to get those to us as soon as possible. A speaker's
8 list is located at the table in the hallway, and we will use
9 that list to identify individuals wishing to provide verbal
10 comments tonight on the project.

11 The order for speakers is as follows: Elected
12 officials will speak first; impacted land owners second; and
13 anyone else who wishes to speak third. In addition to the
14 verbal comments provided tonight, we will also accept your
15 written comments. If you have comments but do not wish to
16 speak tonight, you may provide written comments on the
17 comment forms at the back table. You may drop those off
18 with us or mail them in at a later date. Be sure to include
19 the project docket number, PF 12-9.

20 The Constitution Pipeline Project is currently in
21 our pre-filing process. That is, an application has not
22 been filed at FERC. We consider the pre-filing process to
23 be, among other things, an extension of our scoping process.
24 The scoping process is a learning process. It is where we
25 educate ourselves about the project and the potential

1 issues.

2 During the scoping process, we are gathering
3 information. The four general sources that we are using
4 right now are information provided by the Applicant, input
5 from other federal, state and local agencies, our own field
6 work and research of different issues, and the information
7 provided by the public.

8 Once we gather the information developed during
9 the scoping process and the application is formally filed by
10 the Applicant, we will analyze it and we will prepare a
11 draft Environmental Impact Statement or draft EIS, that will
12 be distributed for comments.

13 There are two general ways that you can get a
14 copy of the draft EIS. First of all, if you received the
15 Notice of Intent that we sent out, you are already on our
16 mailing list, and will receive a copy of the draft EIS.
17 Secondly, you can fill out the mailing list form at the back
18 table. Please print your name and address, and we will add
19 you to the mailing list.

20 If you do not do one of these two things, we
21 won't be able to send you a copy of the draft EIS. The
22 mailed version of the draft will be a CD. If you prefer to
23 have a hard copy mailed to you, please indicate that choice
24 on the return mailer included in the NOI.

25 After the draft EIS is issued, there will be a 45

1 day public comment period. During that period, we will hold
2 another public meeting similar in format to this one. We
3 will probably come back here to the same facility, if it is
4 available, and ask you to comment on the information
5 provided in the draft EIS.

6 At the end of the 45 day public comment period,
7 we will begin organizing all the information gathered to
8 date and prepare the final EIS. Once we have issued the
9 final EIS, it is forwarded to our commissioners. The EIS is
10 not the decision-making document. Our five Commissioners at
11 the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission will use that
12 document, as well as other information, to make a
13 determination on whether or not to grant an authorization
14 for this project.

15 Next, we will have Cindy Ivey from Constitution
16 give a short presentation on the proposed project.

17 MS. IVEY: Good evening. Can you hear me? Can
18 you hear me now? Great. Good evening. As Kara said, my
19 name is Cindy Ivey. I'm the Manager of Public Outreach for
20 the Constitution Pipeline Company, which is a joint venture
21 between two natural gas companies, Williams and Cabot Oil
22 and Gas.

23 In addition to being the majority owner of the
24 pipeline, Williams will be responsible for permitting,
25 constructing and operating the Constitution Pipeline. The

1 proposed 121-mile, 30- inch pipeline is being designed with
2 a capacity to transport 650,000 decotherms of natural gas
3 per day from the production area in northeastern
4 Pennsylvania to well-developed, large domestic markets in
5 New England and New York City.

6 The capacity that will be transported in this
7 pipeline is the equivalent to serving the energy needs of
8 approximately three million homes per day. The proposed
9 primary route would start adjacent to an existing compressor
10 station in Susquehanna, Pennsylvania, and extend
11 approximately 121 miles across parts of the Broome,
12 Chenango, Delaware and Schoharie counties in New York, and
13 ending at an existing compressor station in Schoharie
14 County, New York.

15 The company is currently examining a 600-foot
16 wide study corridor, and has asked for survey permission
17 from land owners along this primary route. The 600-foot
18 wide survey corridor allows the company flexibility to make
19 informed decisions regarding the potential location of the
20 proposed facilities.

21 The company is also studying more than 15 route
22 alternatives, and based on input from stakeholders and
23 agencies, has adopted Alternatives A, B, L and Q into its
24 primary route. Five open houses for the primary route, one
25 for each county, were held in July.

1 Along with the primary route and several
2 variations, the company is also studying a 80 plus mile
3 major route alternative, referred to as "Alternative Route
4 M," which would route the pipeline closer to Interstate 88.
5 The alternative was developed in response to numerous
6 comments from stakeholders.

7 The first 45 miles of this alternate would be the
8 same as the primary route, and would potentially affect a
9 different set of land owners who are located closer to
10 Interstate 88 in Chenango, Oswego, Delaware and Schoharie
11 Counties. This alternate would be approximately 127 miles,
12 and would terminate at the same location in Schoharie County
13 as the primary route.

14 Two open houses for Alternate Route M were held
15 in the area on September 12th and 13th. In addition to the
16 121 miles of pipeline, the Constitution Project proposal
17 also includes a new 32,000 horsepower compressor facility
18 that would be located in Schoharie County, New York, to
19 receipt metering stations in Susquehanna County,
20 Pennsylvania, and two delivery metering stations in
21 Schoharie County, New York.

22 Williams proposes to meet or exceed all federal
23 regulations established by the pipeline and Hazardous
24 Materials Safety Administration, for construction and
25 operation of this project. We are developing an integrity

1 management plan that focuses on prevention first and
2 foremost, followed by detection and mitigation.

3 Since 2002, Williams has invested more than one
4 billion dollars in our existing pipelines on maintenance and
5 integrity-related enhancements since 2002. The pipeline
6 compressor station and meter stations are being designed for
7 safety and security measures. A local full-time staff of
8 highly trained individuals would operate, monitor and
9 maintain the pipeline and its facilities.

10 In addition, the pipeline would be remotely
11 monitored 24 hours a day, seven days a week from Williams
12 Gas Control Central in Houston. Constitution entered the
13 pre-filing process in April of 2012, and filed first drafts
14 of Resource Report 1, which covers the scope of the project,
15 and Resource Report 10, which gives an overview of the
16 company's alternatives analysis in May of 2012.

17 We plan to file additional drafts of all required
18 resource reports, that's 1 through 12, in November, followed
19 by the formal, filing of our formal 7(c) application in
20 early 2013. Should the project receive approval, the
21 company is targeting a March 31st, 2015 in-service date.
22 Thank you.

23 MS. HARRIS: Thanks, Cindy. If time allows,
24 after the formal meeting is adjourned, representatives from
25 Constitution will be available with project maps, to answer

1 questions about the project. Since we have so many people
2 in attendance tonight and signed up to speak, I'm going to
3 go ahead and set the ground rules early.

4 This meeting is being recorded by a transcription
5 service. So all your comments will be transcribed and
6 placed into the public record. For the benefit of all in
7 attendance and for accuracy of the transcript, when your
8 name is called, please step up to the podium and clearly
9 state your name and affiliation, if any.

10 You might spell your name for the court reporter
11 if misspelling is likely. Also, please speak directly into
12 the microphone, so that you can be clearly heard by the
13 reporter, the panel and the audience. And just to point
14 out, there are recording devices on the podium. So you
15 should speak towards us, so that you are clearly recorded
16 for the transcriber.

17 Tonight's meeting is scheduled to end at ten
18 o'clock. We have about 40 people signed up to speak. That
19 gives each person approximately four minutes to provide
20 comments. We do not want to limit anyone's comments, but to
21 get through all the speakers, we will have to set a time
22 frame. Please keep in mind that applause will also reduce
23 the time we have for speakers.

24 If you have detailed comments, we ask that you
25 would summarize the comments at the podium tonight, and then

1 give us the full written comments at the table where you
2 came in. Also, if you are a speaker and you feel that your
3 comments were previously expressed, you can simply state
4 your name and your endorsement of those previous comments.

5 I also want to make sure that we conduct this
6 meeting in a professional decorum. We're here to hear from
7 each of you, and hear your comments on the project, respect
8 each speaker as they provide their comments, whether you
9 agree with them or not. Thank you for your consideration.

10 MR. MOONEYHAN: Okay. We're going to start with
11 the public officials first. Could Randy Williams with the
12 Town of Windsor please come forward?

13 MR. WILLIAMS: Good evening. Randy Williams,
14 Town of Windsor Supervisor. I'm here to show support for
15 the Constitution Pipeline Project here tonight. The one
16 item, though, that I wish that you could find to incorporate
17 in your final documents is a road use agreement.

18 It was nice to hear Cindy talk about following
19 the federal regulations, but we just finished a 9.4 mile
20 project with Williams in the Town of Windsor, along with a
21 compressor station, and we do have a road use agreement in
22 place with Williams for that project.

23 So I would ask that we have a similar agreement
24 in place for the Constitution Pipeline. And again, I
25 believe that the natural gas is going to be the way of the

1 future. Certainly in this area, we already see the benefits
2 in Windsor with the assessments and the taxes that the
3 pipelines are paying, and we are working on running natural
4 gas throughout the Village of Windsor, which will certainly
5 be a positive for our community. So again, I am here to
6 support the project. Thank you much.

7 MS. HARRIS: Thank you.

8 MR. MOONEYHAN: Mr. Isiah Sutton with Chenango
9 County.

10 MR. SUTTON: Good evening. My name is Isaiah
11 Sutton. I'm the Director of Environmental Health for
12 Chenango County. I've been asked by the Village of Afton to
13 come tonight, to make the Commission aware that the pipeline
14 runs, by my calculation, about 1,000 feet a mile point 36
15 and 37, of the Village's primary water source.

16 The Village of Afton is serviced by a collection,
17 a series of spring basins, seven of them, that are located
18 about four and a half miles from here, south on Route 41.
19 They're called Valonia Springs, delineated on most maps.

20 That water source is a series of fairly shallow
21 cachmentments that are specifically sensitive to surface
22 activity, changes in drainage, any I know blasting that may
23 be involved. I'm not sure all that's involved in putting in
24 a pipeline, but definitely a growth concern.

25 Additionally, if the pipeline is re-routed along

1 Route 88, the Village has service pipeline that serves from
2 those springs, that is in excess of 107 years old. That
3 pipeline is hard to work on. So if changes need to be made,
4 that pipe needs to be removed. Extensive work could need to
5 be done in that area. Thank you for your time.

6 MS. HARRIS: Thank you.

7 MR. MOONEYHAN: Okay. Now we'll move to directly
8 impacted land owners. We'll start with Mr. Chris Erickson.
9 Sorry, Mrs. Chris Erickson.

10 MS. ECKERSON: Hi. My name is Christine
11 Eckerson, E-C-K-E-R-S-O-N. I live at 671 Prosser Hollow
12 Road in Davenport, New York. I understand that you want to
13 focus on environmental issues, so I guess I'll just go right
14 past the fact that if you go through the property, as the
15 alternate and as originally proposed, that it would
16 financially cripple us, cause us to abandon our ideas, which
17 we were beginning for a non-profit agency, and which we were
18 looking forward to doing full-time, because that renewable
19 micro enterprise, as we were going to use on our property,
20 would be wiped clean when they clear the property or the
21 portion of the property for the pipeline.

22 So once that's disturbed, all of that and
23 everything we've looked forward to for 50-some odd years is
24 going to go away. But in any case, another thing is that
25 one of our neighbors, who's lived in the area all the time,

1 says that he has found throughout the years Indian artifacts
2 on the mountain, and I'm not sure how important that's going
3 to be to you either.

4 I do want to let you know, though, that the
5 property that I live on is very wet, is very shallow, has
6 jutting large rocks and a number of springs on the property.
7 One spring needs to be accessible to the neighbors of the
8 property for drinking water. We also have all around our
9 property federal wetlands that are designed, and I'm not
10 sure if any are designated on my property.

11 All of this is hodge-podged together. A lot of
12 things I found this morning, because we didn't have a lot of
13 time to get this together, and you're only allowing us until
14 October 9th. More time would be better. I don't even
15 understand the process of how they're working with
16 compensating us one time, versus the way I was going to use
17 the land over the years, versus eminent domain, and we
18 haven't had a chance to even find any information. So
19 everything's being very rushed for us.

20 But our ground is very spongy. Some areas, when
21 you use a light vehicle, will cause water to spring up and
22 run. Then in those tire tracks, it tends to then run
23 straight all the top soil down to bedrock, and then we have
24 runoff from there. We have water that comes in from all
25 three sides, the top of the hill and two sides as we go down

1 the hill from our neighbors.

2 All come onto our property, and seem to form a
3 swamp at the bottom of the property. Every time we use,
4 like I said, our utility vehicle, it does create streams and
5 runoff, and even when we walk. So most of the time we do
6 walk. We're afraid if the pipeline starts construction
7 there, that it will disturb the springs, especially with the
8 blasting, and everything will change. The deforestation of
9 the property will change the land forever.

10 We believe that the springs, the outcroppings,
11 the bushes, the trees, everything keeps the top soil in
12 place and provides an area for all the wildlife that is
13 there. We are afraid that this property is so delicate an
14 ecosystem that if anything is disturbed, that we may lose
15 the species that have been on the property.

16 We have heard of large cat species on the
17 property. We have personally seen several different types
18 of woodpeckers, hawks. We can hear owls at night. We have
19 seen many species of reptiles, birds, insects, mammals and
20 some of these, we're not professionals, but may be
21 endangered species. We don't know.

22 This year was very dry, and we were very, very
23 packed with a lot of wild animals. We feel they come there
24 because there is still water, even though there's not water
25 elsewhere. The leaves have fallen off of some of the trees

1 in the area this summer due to the dry weather, yet our area
2 was still wet.

3 We're worried that this habitat is in danger. We
4 don't understand why the pipeline was routed. It kinds of
5 hooks up to our property, where it is steep, craggy, all of
6 these things, and it's very -- everything is very critically
7 placed and holds everything in place, and we are very afraid
8 that this environmentally critical piece of land is going to
9 be destroyed.

10 Keeping it intact allows the usage of the
11 springs. It allows the people to come onto our property to
12 use the springs also. It supports all the wildlife. I'm
13 sure there must be a more stable area that you can find,
14 that isn't as steep, wet or you know, supportive of these
15 animals, that would be easier to place the pipeline.

16 MS. HARRIS: Thank you.

17 MS. ECKERSON: You're welcome.

18 MR. MOONEYHAN: Arthur Langer.

19 MR. WAGNER: Good evening. Arthur Wagner, land
20 owner, on 63 Cliff Road, Windsor, New York. I want to
21 endorse prior comments that I have sent to FERC through the
22 Internet, and I will also be submitting additional comments,
23 and I won't get into specifics on the environmental impact.

24 But there are four land owners with approximately
25 1,000 contiguous acres that would be affected by Alternate

1 B, which was the initial plan. We've been asked to comment
2 on other alternates. Excuse me, it was Alternate A.

3 Alternate B is the first time I saw the maps for
4 this evening, so it is difficult to make comments and
5 suggestions on other alternates. But we will be working
6 together, four land owners with those acres from the
7 original plan, to ensure that the pipeline moves to another
8 area.

9 I'm also recommending that other land owners get
10 together to work as a group, to ensure that they have a
11 satisfactory resolution for the pipeline. We also work as a
12 Windsor Coalition in Warden (ph), and I would recommend that
13 FERC and Constitution work with the Windsor Coalition to
14 ensure that the issues with the pipeline are resolved
15 satisfactorily for as many land owners as possible.

16 The Windsor Coalition is working for land owners
17 that want the pipeline, and land owners that don't want the
18 pipeline. They know the area, and they're a wealth of
19 knowledge. So that would be my recommendation. Thank you.

20 MS. HARRIS: Thank you.

21 MR. MOONEYHAN: Randy Whitbeck.

22 MR. WHITBECK: My name is Rudy Whitbeck, R-U-D-Y,
23 W-H-I-T-B-E-C-K. I live in Delaware County, and I'm
24 referring to Alternate M. We've lived on our property for
25 40 years, and I'm a little ill-prepared for this, because we

1 haven't had a lot of time. That map shows the corridor
2 comes right up, including the road in front of our house,
3 and then it makes a 90 degree turn just past our house.

4 The corridor includes our driveway, our spring
5 and I suppose I'd like to know if a study can be done, as to
6 how you can legally violate -- this is a violation of my
7 14th Amendment right to life, liberty and property.

8 (Applause.)

9 MR. WHITBECK: Now when you look at where the
10 pipeline is proposed to go, it's straight up a hill. I
11 don't see any way they could do it without blasting, get
12 into the rock, because I've had bulldozers up -- I haven't
13 personally, but bulldozers up there trying to clear trees to
14 do timber, and they just can't move the boulders.

15 I'd like to have you look at the Title 18 on the
16 Code of CFR, 801.0, that's (a) and (b), and this deals with
17 the Susquehanna River Basin. Now I know that you're talking
18 about environmental impact. Now this has to come across the
19 Oley Outbreak (ph), even to get to where it is on my
20 property. There's got to be runoffs. I don't know what
21 respect this would have, as far as the Susquehanna River
22 Basin, and it definitely has an effect on the water table
23 and the runoff water dealing with that.

24 I'd like to see in the plan on this 801.5, I'd
25 like to see in the plan where the pipeline is installed,

1 because according to the information on this CFR, everything
2 has to be planned according to the River Basin Authority. I
3 do have more comments and things that I'm going to submit at
4 a later date, but this is all that I have time for at this
5 time. Thank you.

6 MS. HARRIS: Thank you.

7 (Applause.)

8 MR. MOONEYHAN: Anne Stack.

9 MS. STACK: My name is Anne Stack. It's A-N-N-E,
10 S-T-A-C-K. I am a citizen of the United States of America,
11 and I am also a land owner on Coal Hill Road, and I'm really
12 here speaking in both capacities. I feel that what's going
13 on is an absolute violation of all of our rights as
14 citizens, and more specifically --

15 (Applause.)

16 MS. STACK: --as a land owner. Eight years ago,
17 we bought a property on Coal Hill Road, with the dream and
18 the intention of building our retirement home there. In
19 April -- we had been living for the past 16 years in Reno,
20 Nevada. In April, we shipped our belongings east, so that
21 we could come here in August and begin the building process.

22 We've already scoped out where it's going. We
23 had a septic survey done last fall, and then in May, we got
24 the letter from the unconstitutional pipeline people. So
25 our belongings are in storage. We're living here in a

1 neighbor's home. It happens to be my brother. He took us
2 in, and we can no longer proceed with our plans, our dream.

3 The pipeline, the original one, not M, the first
4 one that we are aware of, goes bulls eye through where the
5 septic tank field survey was done. It's also where
6 basically our only access to the property, in terms of
7 development, because we have very limited road access.

8 So that's my personal dilemma, if you will. But
9 on such a much larger scale, I am so concerned with all of
10 the environmental impacts. If you look at the map and you
11 see where this Constitution Pipeline is proposed to go, dead
12 through an incredibly beautiful, pristine area of the
13 Catskills. It's an absolute violation not only of the human
14 rights, but the rights of all species that have lived here.

15 (Applause.)

16 MS. STARK: So there's many things that I will
17 address in writing, my concerns, and that I'd like the
18 scoping to take into place. But one that I would like to
19 address specifically is property values.

20 Now our property will be rendered worthless in
21 terms of monetary, you know, for us, if this goes through.
22 They said in their frequently-asked questions a little
23 summary, they addressed property values, and they quote "In
24 2001, a national case study revealed no significant impact
25 on property values or property sales."

1 What absolute and utter nonsense. Now maybe that
2 was true in 2011, but I believe horizontal fracking,
3 certainly not in Pennsylvania or this region, had been
4 underway back then. So I think that is of absolute vital
5 importance for the scoping investigation, what impact does
6 it have.

7 I've heard stories about, I think it's national
8 insurance company will insure lands. I've heard stories
9 about, and these are stories, as far as I'm concerned. I
10 don't know if they're validated yet, but how Wells Fargo
11 insures pipeline people but won't insure homeowners. I'm
12 not sure, give mortgages to homeowners who want to build
13 where there's a pipeline. I mean there's just so many
14 environmental disasters.

15 So I'll wrap it up with that, and just with a
16 plea, as human beings, that you think about the impact on
17 the humans who have lived in this area, and the animals, the
18 birds, and you know, we have such a glut natural gas right
19 now. Look at the destruction in Pennsylvania. Look at
20 those two pictures back there. Just go take a look at them.

21 It's absolutely heart-wrenching, and it's just
22 the tip of the iceberg of what they do, to the aquifers, to
23 the homes. So thank you for listening, and I pray that you
24 will really hear what the people are asking, to not allow
25 the Constitution pipeline anywhere.

1 (Applause.)

2 MS. HARRIS: Thank you.

3 MR. MOONEYHAN: Bob Goellner.

4 MR. GOELLNER: Good evening. Bob Goellner, 2028
5 Whitehill Road, Davenport. One thing I would say, it
6 touches on what that young lady said. As far as the
7 environmental impact, it's 121 miles through the forest, 150
8 wide swath. I mean what more needs to be said? The whole
9 thing is an environmental impact, the entire length of it.

10 Because it's moving fracking gas, and thanks to
11 natural gas and oil, major contributors to global warming,
12 they're probably, they're obsolete through global warming.
13 We won't need gas anymore. So we certainly don't need
14 another gas line, and we all know where it's going to wind
15 up. It's nonsense. We know it's going to China. We gave
16 them the jobs, and now we're going to give them the fuel to
17 keep the jobs.

18 (Applause.)

19 MR. GOELLNER: And again, this more fracking, but
20 that's -- if you're doing the pipeline, you're aiding and
21 abetting the fracking business. I believe it was President
22 Bush and Vice President Cheney, who happens to be one of the
23 big weights of Haliburton, still is, removed the gas and oil
24 companies from clean air and water. I can't imagine why.

25 They had to be removed from the coverage of the

1 Clean Air and Water Act, so they could do fracking and run
2 fracking gas, and destroy our properties out of pure greed.
3 That's it. Thank you.

4 (Applause.)

5 MS. HARRIS: Thank you.

6 MR. MOONEYHAN: Barbara Loeffler.

7 MS. LOEFFLER: Hi, Barbara Loeffler, 1704 Prosser
8 Hollow Road, Town of Davenport. I'm a major land owner in
9 that region. I have 140 acres that will be split asunder,
10 right down the middle. The most useable part of my land
11 will be destroyed from heavy equipment going in. They'll be
12 blasting, which will impact my neighbors.

13 They're very concerned about their water and they
14 asked me what will happen. I said I don't know what will
15 happen. I just know that trucks will have to go up there.
16 I also have an area very close to the line, where my
17 husband's ashes are interred. A gazebo sits on top of it
18 and he spent 40 years of his life in heavy construction, and
19 I can't envision heavy equipment driving over his final
20 resting place.

21 This is the place of his dreams, and he didn't
22 live to come here. He died just months before we were going
23 to retire up here. For 30 years of working in the cold and
24 everything else, and he told me we don't own the land. Our
25 job is to take care of the land for the next people that

1 come along.

2 If our land is destroyed by this -- this is a
3 desecration across the land that is not necessary for any of
4 us to live. There's nobody -- nobody in this room asked,
5 wrote a letter and said we're desperate for natural gas, and
6 the way it's presenting to us, it's passing through, just
7 coming from Pennsylvania.

8 I also have a property in Pennsylvania. I'm very
9 familiar with some of the issues that go on there. I don't
10 think there's a person in here that wants to go live in
11 Dimock, Pennsylvania. Is there somebody here wants to live
12 in Dimock, Pennsylvania?

13 VOICE: No, no.

14 MS. LOEFFLER: I have talked to people who used
15 to live in Dimock, and they said they lived in a trailer,
16 and they could no longer live there anymore, because the
17 price, because of the pipeline and all the workers that were
18 coming in from elsewhere, it's not employing any of their
19 people, they had to move, because they couldn't pay the new
20 rent.

21 So I just want to get back to the environmental.
22 Our 140 acres has always been having the hay cut by
23 neighbors and us too. It had an economic impact on me this
24 year because I was going to reintroduce beef cattle. I went
25 to a meeting at Otsego, and the demand in the city areas for

1 grass-fed beef, which we can supply easily, was very high
2 and would be very profitable, to bring farming back into
3 this area.

4 I had to cancel my order for the beef cattle,
5 because I'm not going to make an investment in fencing
6 that's going to be ripped out of my prime pasture area. So
7 when they say that it's only going to be a good impact, I
8 don't see a good impact. I see a bad impact.

9 I had a friend that wanted to come up and retire
10 up here. When she saw all the things that I had spread on
11 my table, she said "You know what? I don't think I want to
12 do this. I'm not going to invest in any land up here. This
13 is kind of scary."

14 So the economic impact is already, it's not
15 snowballing, but it's there. I know somebody that said no,
16 I'm not going to buy a new washing machine. Maybe I'm
17 selling my house and I'm leaving. So all these little
18 things are going on in people's lives. It has, from the day
19 that letter came, I never swooned, even when they told me I
20 had cancer. I didn't swoon.

21 But when I saw that map with my property split
22 down the middle, after all the work that my husband put into
23 it, I did. I had to sit down. I couldn't stand up anymore.
24 So I just hope you'll take that into consideration. I have
25 30 years of my life. I drove a school bus for 30 years, so

1 that I could keep this place.

2 I made a decision, after my husband passed, that
3 I would come up here and take care of this land, and I
4 intend to continue taking care of this land.

5 (Applause.)

6 MS. HARRIS: Thank you.

7 MR. MOONEYHAN: Giuseppe Rudali.

8 MR. FUDULI: Hi. My name is Giuseppe Fuduli, G-
9 I-U-S-E-P-P-E, F-U-D-U-L-I. I'm a land owner on Coal Hill
10 Road in Juniata, and I'm an immigrant that came to this
11 country 30 years ago. I'm a proud American citizen now, and
12 I worked for the dream.

13 The dream of working hard for me and my family
14 and my kids, and we had decided eight years ago to buy
15 property up here, to build our dream home in a place that
16 the kids can be in touch with nature and be able to go out
17 and spend time in the woods, and breathe some fresh air,
18 because we don't have that on Long Island, where I live now.

19 We were able to put a house in, and we spent all
20 our sacrifices and all our money for our future, we put into
21 that home and into this property. When I received that
22 letter, my heart just stopped. I don't know why this needs
23 to be done. To me, it seems like there is plenty of gas
24 around and plenty of supply. The markets show it, that
25 there is a lot more supply than there is demand.

1 This is totally unnecessary. The only thing it's
2 doing is opening up the area to fracking and to
3 environmental impacts to the nature that we all love, and
4 that we live up here for. Me and my wife's dream would be
5 one day to be able to retire here. That's why we did this,
6 and I don't know.

7 I don't know where it's going. I see my
8 sacrifices going down the drain. As a matter of fact, this
9 morning I had an appraisal done on my house, because I was
10 in the middle of refinancing, and I happened to have the
11 same appraiser that came seven years ago, when I got my
12 first mortgage on the house.

13 The value of my house went down, and I said how
14 can it be that this is so much? Well, there is the
15 potential of the pipeline coming around, so we have to take
16 that in consideration when we figure out who we're going to
17 give money to, and take that into consideration in the value
18 of the house.

19 VOICE: How much has it gone down so far?

20 MR. FUDULI: Well, from seven years ago, my house
21 has gone down like \$100,000 in value. Okay, and I don't
22 know where it's going to go. The pipeline is splitting my
23 property right in half. I own 130 acres up here with the
24 house on it, and it's going through wetlands, it's going
25 through a stream.

1 There is plenty of wildlife that we're concerned,
2 that we'd love to keep. And also I'm concerned about the
3 health of my family, which is what is my right to protect.
4 Thank you.

5 (Applause.)

6 MS. HARRIS: Thank you.

7 MR. MOONEYHAN: Bob Stack.

8 MR. STACK: My name is Bob Stack, S-T-A-C-K, and
9 I live on Coal Hill Road, 2536 Coal Hill temporarily, and
10 you already heard from my wife, Anne. She and I share the
11 same opinions and concerns about the destruction of our
12 land, and as she said, we had planned to build a home, a
13 retirement home, and over the last few months this has come
14 in the way.

15 There are a few other items I'd like to bring up
16 in addition to what she said. One is that in some of the
17 literature that I've read, it talks about this pipeline
18 going through quote-unquote "existing corridors as much as
19 possible." It occurred to me that when this pipeline or if
20 this pipeline goes in, that any new area, any new land that
21 that pipeline goes through suddenly becomes "an existing
22 corridor."

23 So that means then that any subsequent interstate
24 developments of power line, another gas line, it's going to
25 be all the more easy to bring that in, because again we have

1 an existing corridor. The bedrock has already been blasted
2 out; the land has been, already been tortured, and so
3 property owners affected by this pipeline are not off the
4 hook, if the one pipeline goes through. They're going to be
5 under the gun forever basically.

6 The second item I want to bring up is that when
7 FERC evaluates these projects, that they go beyond just a
8 simple dollars and cents engineering studies, how much the
9 land costs on the market, currently how much it's worth, and
10 how much the -- versus how much the pipeline company stands
11 to make, but also to look at something environmentally
12 different, or take a different view of the environment, and
13 look at what value is there to the people who live on this
14 land, who love it and appreciate its beauty and its
15 aesthetic qualities.

16 These are things that cannot be quantified by
17 engineering studies, in dollars and cents. These are
18 something that can only be held in the hearts of the people
19 who live there. And this is the calculus that these people,
20 the people who live here use. They're not interested in the
21 few thousands of dollars they might get from an easement
22 settlement; they're interested in the beauty of the land and
23 protecting that land, and protecting the beauty.

24 That's why we came up here to live, and that's
25 why we'll continue to stay and fight for this land. Thank

1 you.

2 (Applause.)

3 MS. HARRIS: Thank you.

4 MR. MOONEYHAN: Phil Hulbert.

5 MR. HULBERT: My name is Phil Hulbert, H-U-L-B-E-
6 R-T. Thank you for the opportunity to comment. My family
7 and I live in East Meredith, New York, and our property has
8 been identified as being included in the pipeline's primary
9 route. We oppose the construction of this pipeline as
10 proposed by the Constitution Pipeline Company.

11 If in fact it is in the national interest to
12 convey natural gas to New York City and elsewhere in the
13 Northeast, this should be done with minimal disruption to
14 the lives and property of New York citizens. Disturbing
15 737, 1,530 acres of land for pipeline operation and
16 construction, respectively, is simply not reasonable.

17 FERC's mailing of September 7th, 2012, specifies
18 topics that will be addressed in the draft Environmental
19 Impact Study, and currently identified environmental issues.
20 I would like to see the EIS address the following aspects of
21 impacts:

22 1. For all possible alternatives, it's important
23 to address impacts of blasting to homes and other structures
24 including, but not limited to private wells and septic
25 systems. Analysis should include details on the number and

1 intensity of blasting operations needed to construct the
2 pipeline, minimal setback distances to avoid damage to homes
3 and property structures, and a cumulative assessment of the
4 potential damages due to blasting incurred by the
5 alternative pipeline routes under consideration.

6 2. For all possible alternatives, analysis of
7 the impacts of pipeline construction and operation on the
8 property values of land parcels of different size, land use
9 and demographics should be conducted. This analysis would
10 speak to the general heading of socioeconomics, which is
11 identified on page five of the September 24 mailing as a
12 topic that will be discussed in the EIS.

13 A stratified analysis would be desirable, to
14 speak to the variation in property and landowner attributes
15 that would be encountered along the routes under
16 consideration.

17 3. An analysis of the possible impacts of
18 pipeline construction and operation on property owners'
19 ability to obtain and maintain insurance policies, such as
20 homeowner's insurance, should also be included in the EIS in
21 the area of socioeconomic impact.

22 Land owners who have never dealt with this
23 scenario before are unsure if they will be able to obtain
24 such insurance policies, and at what cost difference, if
25 any, compared to their current no pipeline situation.

1 Finally, as an avid fisherman, I would like to
2 point out that recreational fishing opportunities abound
3 within the portions of New York that may be affected by
4 pipeline construction and operation. The EIS should address
5 the individual and cumulative environmental impacts to the
6 bodies of fresh water that would be crossed by the various
7 alternative routes.

8 These impacts should be assessed based on the
9 construction techniques that are under consideration. For
10 example, would impacts differ if an open trench concept is
11 used to cross bodies of water, as compared to installation
12 underneath the water via drilling in a horizontal direction.
13 The removal of riparian vegetation due to clear-cutting the
14 construction corridor and associated sedimentation are key
15 elements of this assessment, that need to be thoroughly
16 studied and objectively reported. Thank you.

17 (Applause.)

18 MS. HARRIS: Thank you.

19 MR. MOONEYHAN: William Turick.

20 MR. TURICK: William Turick, T-U-R-I-C-K. I'm a
21 resident of East Meredith and most of my property is in
22 Davenport. I'd like to thank FERC for the opportunity to
23 have input into the EIS. I'm an affected land owner.

24 We oppose the construction of the Constitution
25 pipeline. The pipeline will run across 1,000 feet of our

1 property, and be about 300 feet from our house. Since there
2 is no federal setback, it could be 15 feet from the house.

3 We do have some issues we would like FERC to
4 address. Issue number one is impacts from blasting in solid
5 bedrock covered only -by a thin layer of soil can affect our
6 water supplies. General observations: There will be
7 disruptions to the underground water channels, since an open
8 trench construction method is to be used. The pipeline can
9 negatively impact the water supply and quality, rendering to
10 land owners water unfit to drink.

11 We would request from FERC to study effects of
12 blasting on disturbances to water channels and the bedrock
13 foundation, cretinous and seismic activity resulting from
14 the blasting operations.

15 Issue number two is effects on flooding from
16 trenching and clear-cutting of forests along steep terrains.
17 General observations: There is likely to be an increase in
18 flooding because of the proposed 125 feet-wide construction
19 corridor.

20 There are several areas along pipeline slopes
21 that are greater than 30 percent. On our property, the
22 pipeline will drop down one quarter of a mile at more than
23 30 percent. There will be extensive deforestation with the
24 removal of hundreds of thousands of trees, that will wind up
25 being cut down along this route.

1 There will be an increase in erosion. There is a
2 threat to the pipeline, since it will not be buried deep
3 enough in rock areas. We request the FERC study the effects
4 of surface disturbance on forest floor and steep terrain,
5 from the removal of top soil, trees, brush and rock walls,
6 and increased flooding.

7 How much of the soil cover on top of the pipeline
8 is likely to wash away in a heavy rain, leaving the pipeline
9 exposed and unprotected? The erosion problems and
10 landslides, impact on atmospheric levels of carbon dioxide
11 and oxygen before and after removal of trees and vegetation.

12 Issue number three. Assessment of safety and
13 spill management. General observations: There have been
14 serious explosions, property damage and loss of life in this
15 area. The Fed HUD program has a 400 feet minimum setback
16 from gas pipelines. There is an 800-foot blast radius,
17 posing a risk to homeowners.

18 The pipeline will be located less than 800 feet
19 from houses, including mine, given that there is no federal
20 setback. Sensing technology can remotely detect leaks
21 within minutes, but it can take hours, even days, to
22 manually shut down the rupture.

23 Pesticides could be used to maintain the
24 permanent right-of-way easement. There will be a
25 significant and permanent decrease in property value due to

1 safety risk and fear of safety risk. We request that the
2 FERC study why the federal HUD has a 400 foot setback of its
3 housing projects before pipelines, and there's no federal
4 setback at all for pipelines on private property.

5 Leak detection. Systems used when the pipeline
6 crosses aquifers and rivers are actually critically
7 important to drinking water. Pipeline corrosion rates and
8 its effect on long-term pipeline integrity. Emergency
9 planning, response and clean-up measures. Banning of
10 pesticides during maintenance of the permanent easement.
11 Property values, before and after pipeline development.

12 Issue 4. Assurance of proper inspection.
13 General observation: It is unclear how the pipeline will be
14 inspected during construction, and which agency is
15 responsible for the inspections. We request that FERC study
16 what regulations will ensure that inspections are constant
17 enough to ensure the safety of people.

18 Issue 5, assessment of insurance coverage.
19 General observations: Nationwide Insurance reported it will
20 not insure properties with pipelines and fracking. There
21 will be an increased trespassing by snowmobiles and ATVs on
22 the 125 foot wide clear-cut corridor, construction corridor.

23

24 I'd like the FERC to study the effects of the
25 ability of homeowners to maintain and renew their insurance

1 coverage at current rates, not prohibitive rates. The
2 possibility that homeowners must obtain pollution insurance
3 coverage. Easement agreements, which stipulate the
4 Constitution will compensate the land owner for loss of
5 insurance, and/or an increase in insurance premiums.

6 (Applause.)

7 MR. TURICK: Oh gosh. Assurance of -- we did
8 that already. In closing, Delaware County residents have
9 been negatively affected and have not benefit one iota from
10 the New York City watershed, which wiped out whole towns
11 controlled by outside DEP regulations.

12 The Mossy South power line, which gives us
13 actually not one kilowatt of electricity, and now we have
14 the Constitution pipeline, which I guarantee you will not
15 give us one drop of natural gas. Thank you very much.

16 (Applause.)

17 MS. HARRIS: Thank you.

18 MR. MOONEYHAN: William Roche.

19 MR. ROCHE: Thank you for allowing me to speak
20 with you this evening. My name is William J. Roche, R-O-C-
21 H-E. I am a stakeholder and land owner at 1353 White Hill
22 Road in Davenport, New York, which my wife and I have the
23 privilege of owning 127 acres.

24 Tonight, I want to speak to the original line
25 that was set down, to the issue and my concern that I'll

1 speak about tonight, and I've already written FERC on other
2 issues, and I will continue to do so. But tonight, I would
3 like to just speak for a second about the concept of safety,
4 environment and safety.

5 I've made my concerns available to and both
6 gentlemen were equally responsive and polite, and I' made my
7 response to Richard Bell, the Director of Emergency Services
8 of Delaware County; Mr. Kevin Ritten (ph), Coordinator of
9 Office of Emergency Services for Otsego County, and I have
10 copied it to a Mr. Tom Williams, representative of Williams
11 and Cabot.

12 Traversing our property and ending at a tower on
13 Tower Road, Davenport, New York, is a bundled cable. The
14 engineer, when we first bought the property some six years
15 ago, said to me I asked him, not what I do for a living,
16 could we move this, and he chuckled. He said do you know
17 what is in that cable?

18 He indicated that the tower and the Verizon fiber
19 optic cable served Delaware and Otsego County emergency
20 services, state police, ambulance, Verizon, AT&T, Motorola,
21 T-Mobile, NYSEC, local radio and similar significant
22 properties, that in the event of a natural gas rupture and
23 someone wins the lottery all the time, it would be
24 incinerated. These lines would be incinerated. That's a
25 very powerful word. That line would be incinerated.

1 Now we're just talking about a line, but we're
2 talking about the ability of -- Otsego County initially
3 didn't think they were going to be affected. The concept of
4 the word "affected land owner," my property neighbor may not
5 think that he or she is affected. But in fact, when I
6 finish with this short scenario here, he and his home and
7 his children are very much more affected, never mind nature.

8 If that natural gas line were to rupture, that
9 line would be incinerated. Given the present routing, it is
10 well within the blast burn radius. A major threat beyond
11 the actual blast area is the thermal radiation sustained
12 from a continued burn in a heavily forested area, of which
13 we're in.

14 That area is protected by a volunteer service.
15 It's sort of ironic and subtle, almost humorous that we're
16 giving out \$25,000 grants, when if a blast occurred, \$25,000
17 I don't think is going to do the job.

18 In the most credible and worse case scenario, we
19 would lose all our ability to communicate instantaneously.
20 I'm asking FERC to consider this. The proposed route should
21 fall into, I think, along certain segments of the route,
22 especially the V coming up off of Juniata into a high
23 consequence area. The data on the 30-inch pipe operating at
24 800 psi, with a future maximum psi of 1,440, has a burn area
25 of 525 feet academically.

1 In the hospital I work at, in my research lab, we
2 have a little sign that says "In God we trust. Everybody
3 else bring data." Well history --

4 (Applause.)

5 MR. ROCHE: History is a part of data. So when
6 we look at the 30-inch and let's do apples and apples. When
7 we look at the 30-inch line blast in Belton, Virginia, that
8 was in 1975, the burn radius was actually 725 feet, at less
9 than 800 psi, much less than the potential of this line.

10 In actuality, the blast burn area was 75 percent
11 greater than the data reported by the Gas Research Institute
12 data reported in Jackson, Louisiana. That was operating at
13 1,016 psi when it ruptured and was reported to burn an area
14 of 1,450 feet long and averaged 360 feet wide, with the
15 furthest burn in the rupture reported at 950 feet wide. The
16 blast burn radius was greater than 45 percent of the data
17 presented by the Gas Research Institute.

18 In Lancaster, Kentucky in 1986, the psi was 990
19 and it burned an area that reported to be 900 feet by 1,000
20 feet. Two houses, one house trailer and other structures
21 were incinerated. There's that word. It's a very powerful
22 word. We're not now just incinerating the communication
23 line; now we're going to incinerate houses, animals and I
24 think that's what you're asking for, is safety and
25 environment.

1 The explosion created an asymmetric crater of 167
2 feet long, 26 feet wide and 40 feet deep, and threw sections
3 of pipe that were recovered 100 feet away from the blast,
4 and measured at 28 feet. It took 60 to 90 minutes to turn
5 off the gas, eight deaths, 38 residences were incinerated.

6 The fire comprised of water main, it compromised
7 the water main, making it necessary for ordinary citizens to
8 drag hoses 4,000 feet. This can go on and on. There are
9 lists of 30-inch pipeline catastrophes, and I think that
10 when you look at where -- so let's get back to the line.

11 The line here goes up about 15 feet in the air,
12 and then goes underground. So when the landsman came, he
13 said well, we'll just move the line. Okay. That was my
14 initial proposal years ago, to move the line, and I got
15 chuckled at.

16 Now if it goes underground, now it goes
17 underground into a transmission, this lines comes up from
18 the road -- in Davenport comes up the road, and is
19 supposedly now going to go under that line. So from what I
20 am understanding is we're told that a propane blast blows
21 this way, and natural gas goes this way.

22 So one way or another, that line should be
23 considered, and we should consider where we're putting this
24 pipe. My bottom line is we should consider where we're
25 putting this pipe in relationship to people's lives, our

1 forest, our animals, and I hope that you sincerely take that
2 into consideration.

3 I also would like you to take into consideration
4 that in the proposal of M, that when it transverses behind
5 the Nature Conservancy, there is a huge Nature Conservancy
6 there. In the initial proposed line, if you come off that
7 bank and the erosion will go into that bog, there is no
8 question about it. They've stopped using fertilizers in
9 that area.

10 Then there are beautiful, beautiful waterfalls in
11 the back of our property, in the back of the Conservatory.
12 There are natural springs that feed from one element into
13 the other, and I would like for you to consider that water
14 empties down into Juniata. On a beautiful sunny day in the
15 fall and you sit there, my wife and I found it for the very
16 first time. It's a little dot on the map, and you could
17 hear it from a half a mile away.

18 When you get there, it's awe-inspiring to see
19 this water just gushing down the mountain, and to know that
20 in M, it's going to transverse that area. I thank you for
21 your time.

22 (Applause.)

23 MS. HARRIS: Thank you.

24 MR. MOONEYHAN: Timothy Camann.

25 MR. CAMANN: My name is Timothy Camann, C-A-M-A-

1 double N. I'm a land owner in the town of Sydney in
2 Delaware County, and I have about a half of mile of proposed
3 route on my land. I'm opposed to the pipeline. I request
4 that FERC order the pipeline, Constitution Pipeline, to add
5 to their response to the August 9th request, regarding
6 estimating the facilities and costs necessary to achieve the
7 project objectives of the route, or if the route were to be
8 co-locating along one of the above pipelines.

9 There were two problems that I had with that.
10 One is FERC's request to the pipeline only asked them to
11 consider any one, and there's a network of pipelines that
12 would allow the gas to get from Schoharie County to the New
13 England markets. And rather than just considering one, I
14 would like them to consider a network, and using as many of
15 them as possible.

16 Secondly, the pipeline's project objectives are
17 to get the gas to Schoharie County. There's no need for the
18 gas in Schoharie County. That's where a junction of other
19 pipelines is. The gas is not going to be stored in
20 Schoharie County. It's not going to be consumed in
21 Schoharie County. It's not going to be released, if things
22 go right. It's going to be moved elsewhere.

23 Rather than trying to get the gas from
24 Susquehanna up to Schoharie County and then spread out, why
25 not move it from Susquehanna, either down into the metro New

1 York area through the Millennium or the Tennessee lines, and
2 then tie into the Iroquois and bypass this land.

3 (Applause.)

4 MR. CAMANN: So I request that the FERC reorder
5 that with two changes, not necessarily the objectives of
6 getting it to Schoharie, but getting it to the ultimate
7 markets, whether that's in New England or overseas, and also
8 that they consider using the network, not just one at a
9 time. Thank you.

10 (Applause.)

11 MS. HARRIS: Thank you.

12 MR. MOONEYHAN: James Worden.

13 MR. WORDEN: James Worden. My name is James
14 Worden, W-O-R-D-E-N. I am the president of the Windsor
15 Colesville Gas Coalition. I also am representing and
16 working with a group of land owners in dealing with the
17 Constitution pipeline. We appreciate you having the FERC
18 meetings and all the FERC process. It is very intricate
19 process and it has many stages.

20 However, we are asking for an extension of the
21 October 9th deadline. We feel an extension would not hurt
22 the process. You could still move forward with the other
23 processes of this system. But we do need more time for us
24 to organize and submit our proposals to FERC.

25 We understand FERC is very appreciative of land

1 owner concerns, and we thank you for that. One of the main
2 reasons we are asking for is, the extension for is because a
3 lot of the things that were supposed to happen in early
4 July, we had meet with the Broome County office building
5 with the Constitution Pipeline, and they had promised all
6 the towns were going to have maps. All the people were
7 going to have maps, so that everybody knew where it was, and
8 also Line M was not in play at that time.

9 To this date, many of towns still have not
10 received the maps. So this is really a very short window
11 for us to comment, work on proposals and provide the
12 necessary documents and necessary information, so FERC can
13 make the final decision on allowing or not allowing where
14 this pipeline goes. Thank you.

15 (Applause.)

16 MS. HARRIS: Thank you.

17 MR. MOONEYHAN: Claire Burger. I'm not sure if
18 I'm saying that right. Claire Burger.

19 (No response.)

20 MR. MOONEYHAN: Chris Denton.

21 MR. DENTON: Good evening. Let me -- first of
22 all, my name is Christopher Denton. I represent a number of
23 land owners along the pipeline, in fact along several of the
24 different routes. Let me second remarks of Jim Worden. We
25 very much appreciate you holding a local meeting. It's very

1 important. None of us would be able to go to Washington,
2 and it does give us an opportunity to inform you of any
3 local circumstances that we may have in New York in this
4 area.

5 Also let me second the remarks of Mr. Worden
6 concerning the very narrow window before this period closes,
7 including the fact that the maps were not delivered to the
8 towns or to many of the land owners. So they were unable to
9 come prepared. Like an appellate division, people like to
10 be a hot bench. They want to be there and ready, and they
11 couldn't prepare for this meeting.

12 So we think that the October 9th, which is really
13 only seven or eight business days, really is too short a
14 period before this should close. We recommend at least
15 November and up to December 1st would be appropriate. And
16 as Mr. Worden said, the things which can run consecutively,
17 excuse me, with this same time concurrently, can continue to
18 go ahead.

19 My concern, although I do represent land owners
20 and I do do oil and gas work, I also represent clients in
21 bankruptcy. I've been a real estate attorney for over 35
22 years, and have been a title agent for over 30.

23 I am steeped in real property law and bankruptcy
24 law, and one of the continuing problems that has occurred is
25 bankruptcy, and the fact that the companies are not

1 condemning the fee interest, but an easement. Now an
2 easement can be returned at any time, can be surrendered, as
3 a matter of law.

4 Now whether you allow that is an interesting
5 note, but in bankruptcy, if the pipeline company should file
6 bankruptcy, the bankruptcy trustee who takes possession of
7 the assets of the pipeline company is not going to run a
8 defunct pipeline. They're either going to sell it. If
9 there's no market for it, they're going to abandon it in
10 place.

11 So it's a 30-inch pipeline. A 30-inch pipeline
12 abandoned in place will begin to rust immediately. Once you
13 take all the cathode tubes off it and all the things that
14 prevent rust, the maintenance stops. A 30-inch pipeline,
15 once it rusts, once there are holes in it, groundwater, of
16 which there is a lot in this area, will run into it, and it
17 will become an underground conduit.

18 It either will put water to an area that it
19 shouldn't go to, or it will fill up the pipeline and
20 accelerating the rusting corrosive process. Eventually, the
21 roof of that pipeline will collapse. When that happens,
22 we'll have a 30-inch subsidence in the soil.

23 That will have a gully. But it's in the middle
24 of a farm field, whether it's on, traversing a slope or
25 directing down. And a 30-inch gully will produce an

1 extraordinary amount of accumulated runoff very quickly.
2 The farmer, the land owner who has that will have an
3 extraordinary environmental erosion problem, as well as a
4 silting problem for any creeks that it might run into.

5 Now the current process does not address what
6 happens if a company goes bankrupt, or simply says we're
7 tired with this project, or sustainable energy actually
8 takes over the world, and they don't need the pipeline. If
9 something like that happens --

10 (Applause.)

11 MR. DENTON: --the land owner will be stuck with
12 this issue, and without compensation. The current
13 methodology for eminent domain on an easement is that the
14 land owner is paid eminent domain in New York state on
15 either across the fence methodology or paired sales, which
16 basically means what was the value of the land before the
17 easement went in, and what is the value after.

18 Well for farm land, which may run \$1,000 an acre,
19 and for which afterwards it's perfectly usable as farm land,
20 there may be almost no difference. So the company has taken
21 an economic benefit without effectively paying for it.

22 In fact, we have lost several cases where New
23 York state has held 40-foot wide easement, 1,000 feet long,
24 is less than an acre. If the property is worth \$1,000 an
25 acre, \$900 for this easement. Now just add that up, right

1 along 121 miles, and this is practically grand theft.

2 (Applause.)

3 MR. DENTON: Not only that, it's inconsistent
4 with the way the industry actually negotiates these. I've
5 negotiated pipeline easements for over 12 years. Every time
6 we've had a gathering line for which there is no right of
7 eminent domain, the company has been very reasonable.

8 We get very strong easement protecting the
9 individual land owner, usually about six or eight pages
10 long, including indemnity agreements, insurance,
11 restoration, attorney's fees if we have to sue without them
12 getting theirs, baseline testing of water, soil, air,
13 before, during and after.

14 A compensation package that in some cases one
15 nine-mile pipeline, with which Mr. Worden was involved, we
16 actually limited the easement to 40 years. A 20-year
17 easement with a 20-year renewal. Now this has environmental
18 impact, because if you make it perpetual, then there is no
19 idea or no contemplated return of this property to its
20 former state.

21 If you make it limited, as BLM, that's Bureau of
22 Land Management and the Indian tribes do out west, where
23 there is no sovereign immunity -- excuse me, there's
24 sovereign immunity and there is no eminent domain, they're
25 basically ten-year rental agreements with renewals with a

1 renegotiation based on appraisals for the next ten years.

2 So what I'm getting at is that the fact that the
3 pipeline can be abandoned in place as a matter of law, by a
4 bankruptcy court, is an extremely important environmental
5 issue, which needs to be addressed in the environmental
6 impact statement.

7 If it is not, then the land owner will be left,
8 at some time in the future, with either having basically a
9 pipe dump site, for which he or she is responsible, or if
10 they are compensated, they should be compensated for the
11 current value of removal of that pipeline and the
12 restoration of the land under current rates. Not future
13 rates, but current rates.

14 Now the land owner could then bank that, so it
15 would be there at the time when they have to use it to take
16 it out. Having a bond isn't going to last for 50 years, and
17 it's not going to last for 40 years, and bonds can be gotten
18 rid of in a Chapter 11 proceeding. That I'm aware of.

19 So putting in elements that "ensure against this
20 happening," doesn't help. This board or the Commissioners
21 have, in a recent storage facility, gas storage facility
22 certificate in Sweden County, required the company to
23 reimburse the land owners for the gas trapped in a marcellus
24 formation, which they could not drill because it was the cat
25 rock. It was in the order requiring them to pay them in

1 compensation for that loss of gas.

2 All we ask is that the land owners be paid for
3 the cost of removal of that pipe, up front, and the cost of
4 restoration. Thank you very much.

5 (Applause.)

6 MS. HARRIS: Thank you. Our goal is to get
7 through everyone on the speaker's list. So if you would,
8 please keep your comments to five minutes or less. It would
9 help the speakers behind you, to make sure we cover everyone
10 by the ten o'clock hour. And also, please keep in mind that
11 your written comments weigh just the same as your verbal
12 comments.

13 We will read all of them. So it doesn't matter
14 whether you say it at the microphone tonight, or put it in
15 writing. They will always be considered equally.

16 MR. MOONEYHAN: Anne Marie Gardi (ph).

17 (Applause.)

18 MS. GARDI: Good evening. I want to thank you
19 for your prior responsiveness to comments that have been
20 made to you in this process, and I want to encourage you to
21 continue that responsiveness. The first step you can take
22 has been mentioned this evening, but I want to emphasize it.

23 And it goes to an issue of basic human fairness.
24 Some people in this room, along with proposed pipeline, were
25 notified in May or June, and they received information at

1 open houses that were held in July.

2 Other people were notified less than two weeks
3 ago, and the open houses were held less than two weeks ago.
4 They're at a distinct disadvantage. Some of them have
5 spoken about that tonight. But FERC's response seems to be
6 that well, they have until October 9th, and we continue to
7 take comments.

8 But in fact you don't continue to take comments
9 about the scoping after October 9th, according to your own
10 literature, and your Notice of Intent. This is really very
11 unfair, when you consider what you're going to do, and I
12 believe it is also unconstitutional.

13 (Applause.)

14 MS. GARDI: You're proposing to take people's
15 land. You're proposing to take their future away from them.
16 You're proposing to take their very dreams from them, and
17 according to the Fifth Amendment, in order to do that, two
18 things have to happen: There has to be due process and
19 there has to be a public meeting. I don't think you have
20 either in this case.

21 (Applause.)

22 MS. GARDI: You don't have due process, because
23 some people have had months of notice, and other people have
24 had less than two weeks of notice. You also don't have due
25 process, because you chose to have three hearings. The

1 sites of those hearings or two of the sites were at the
2 extreme ends of the 121- mile pipeline.

3 (Applause.)

4 MS. GARDI: The third site is not in the middle
5 of 120-mile pipeline; it's within about a third of the
6 southern end of it, and anybody who can look at the map can
7 see that it's not in the middle, and a judge will see that
8 very clearly very quickly.

9 You know, from the comments that you have
10 received, that most of the people who are opposed to this
11 pipeline live in Delaware County.

12 (Applause.)

13 MS. GARDI: You know that 43 miles of this
14 pipeline go through Delaware County, and that the border of
15 Delaware County and Otsego County, which is now affected
16 directly by Alternative M, has no hearing. So you can hand
17 us a due process claim, or you can rectify something you've
18 done wrong.

19 You can give more time to the people who were
20 just notified, an equal amount of time as the other people
21 got, and you can hold hearings where you have clearly
22 avoided. So that's the first part of the Fifth Amendment,
23 due process.

24 The second part has to do with need. That part
25 is more difficult to do in a few minutes, and I have, I

1 trust, some of that in my comments before. But the basic
2 need of this project has to do with Williams' bottom line,
3 and the interest of Cabot to frack in New York state.

4 VOICES: Yes.

5 (Applause.)

6 MS. GARDI: Now Williams also has an interest in
7 fracking in New York State, because they do gathering lines.
8 So while FERC will try to say that it has nothing to do with
9 fracking, this pipeline has everything to do with fracking.
10 That's the only reason why it's coming through this area of
11 New York State, which has both marcellus shale and Utica
12 shale, and which is not within a convenient distance to a
13 gas transmission line, if and when they permit hydrofracking
14 in New York State.

15 Now I'm sure you're aware that in New York State,
16 there's a supplemental generic environmental impact
17 statement wending its way through the state's environmental
18 process, and that there's talk of a final this year. But
19 who knows? And that that EIS recommends a green completion,
20 and that the EPA has issued regulations that require green
21 completion starting in 2015.

22 Now a green completion means that in order to
23 drill a gas well, you have to connect to a pipeline first.
24 So this pipeline has, will enable hydrofracking, because
25 companies will drill close to the pipeline first, in order

1 to assess their holdings.

2 You'll have to address those things, and you'll
3 have to address the greenhouse gas emission results and the
4 industrialization results, that come from people either
5 putting gas into the pipeline or taking gas out of the
6 pipeline. You may not want to address all of those
7 concerns, but you will have to address all of those
8 concerns.

9 You'll also have to address whether there is an
10 actual public need for this project, if you were to take the
11 hydrofracking out of the equation, because --

12 (Applause.)

13 MS. GARDI: As other people have said, the
14 destination of this gas is not Schoharie County. Yet when
15 you asked Williams and Cabot to study the alternative
16 pipeline routes, which was very responsive of FERC, and I
17 was really pleased when you did that, their response was
18 really a joke.

19 Because what they did was started constructed \$3
20 billion pipelines to end up in Schoharie County, New York,
21 when where they want to send their gas is to New York City
22 or Boston. So they were going like hundreds of miles out of
23 the way to get to Schoharie County. They would go from
24 Pennsylvania East and then go up to Schoharie County, when
25 their destination is New York City.

1 VOICE: Why?

2 MS. GARDI: Why. Yes, why. Is anybody looking
3 at that? Did anybody ask them? Listen, this doesn't make
4 any sense. I mean I looked at it and started laughing.

5 VOICE: Right. The shortest distance between two
6 points is a straight line.

7 MS. GARDI: So what is the real purpose of this
8 project? The real purpose of this project is to increase
9 the profits of some companies. There is no need for gas in
10 New York City or Boston right now. There's no consumer
11 demand that is not being met. There is an over-supply of
12 gas --

13 (Applause.)

14 MS. GARDI: And these companies need to move that
15 gas, because they're losing money. The only way they're
16 going to start making money is if they start exporting it,
17 so that they can raise the price of gas.

18 (Applause.)

19 MS. GARDI: So if FERC certifies this project,
20 what they're doing is they're taking people's land, they're
21 taking people's future, they're taking people's dreams, in
22 order to enrich private interests.

23 (Applause.)

24 MS. GARDI: Something that has never happened
25 before is you would certify this for domestic use, and then

1 the DOE would come in and approve an export facility, and
2 then the gas line, which was approved for domestic use,
3 public need, would go to another country. There is a very
4 good question whether that is constitutional. Thank you.

5 MS. HARRIS: Thank you.

6 (Applause.)

7 MR. MOONEYHAN: Linda Bevilacqua.

8 VOICE: Sorry, we can't hear you.

9 MR. MOONEYHAN: Linda Bevilacqua.

10 MS. BEVILACQUA: My name is Linda Bevilacqua, B as
11 in Boy, E-V as in Victor, I-L-A-C-Q-U-A. I live in
12 Franklin, Delaware County. I am absolutely opposed to the
13 Constitution Pipeline and hydrofracking. My family moved
14 here to beautiful upstate from Long Island, New York in
15 1995, to escape pollution, crime, drugs and too much
16 urbanization, as well as to raise our children in a clean,
17 safe and healthy environment.

18 My husband and I bought a working dairy farm, in
19 hopes of running a family business. Needless to say, there
20 is no money in farming, so my husband was forced to go back
21 to New York City and commute for the next 17 years, to
22 provide income for our family.

23 I stayed behind here with our four children,
24 raising them alone. We then started a small beef farm,
25 which I ran with the help of my children, and weekend help

1 from my husband. We made many sacrifices to have a
2 healthier lifestyle for our children. We had a barn fire
3 eight years ago, losing our whole barn and the machinery and
4 equipment with it.

5 We did not have adequate insurance, and suffered
6 a huge financial loss. We decided to stay and rebuild our
7 barn, and we replaced all of our machinery. We did this
8 because we love our peaceful, serene rural environment.

9 Allowing the Constitution pipeline here will
10 immensely disrupt our tranquil lifestyle, with the constant
11 generation noise and air pollution. We know the pipeline
12 will ultimately lead to bringing in fracking. My husband
13 and I have done extensive research on this subject, and have
14 been to Montrose, Pennsylvania numerous times.

15 We have seen the destruction of the rural
16 landscape there. We have not see any economic gains, and
17 have noticed that most, if not all of the workers are from
18 out of state, thus not employing the local population. We
19 have been Brooklyn, Pennsylvania, where there is a 54-acre
20 site which we believe is the beginning of the future
21 Constitution pipeline.

22 This facility is presently being constructed,
23 even though the air quality permit and the FERC permit have
24 not yet been obtained. Why is this construction not being
25 halted immediately?

1 VOICE: It's unpermitted.

2 MS. BEVILACQUA: Please keep this monster
3 Constitution pipeline out of rural upstate New York. There
4 are plenty of existing pipelines which could be utilized to
5 carry the gas. We know Williams is being deceitful by
6 telling FERC it will be going to New York City and Boston,
7 while telling their stockholders the gas will be liquefied
8 and sent overseas, where they'll realize gains at least five
9 times more than in the U.S.

10 (Applause.)

11 MS. BEVILACQUA: We are very worried about
12 potential gas explosions, leaks, noise, air pollution and
13 ultimately water contamination. I hereby request that FERC
14 study the cumulative impacts of future hydrofracking in New
15 York State, prior to permitting any further pipeline
16 activities. Thank you.

17 (Applause.)

18 MS. HARRIS: Thank you.

19 MR. MOONEYHAN: Epifanio Bevilacqua.

20 MR. BEVILACQUA: I'm Epifanio, E-P-I-F-A-N-I-O,
21 Bevilacqua, B-E-V-I-L-A-C-Q-U-A, and the last name,
22 Bevilacqua, means drink water, drink the water. So we don't
23 need to destroy the water. All right. I'm going to get
24 started.

25 Dear Mr. and Mrs. FERC, I can't believe that FERC

1 in D.C. and oil and gas companies and politicians are
2 getting away with hydropiping, destroying people's lives,
3 killing people, and no regard to anything, by allowing
4 hydrofracking and pipelines be permitted into New York
5 State. This has to stop now.

6 (Applause.)

7 MR. BEVILACQUA: I feel that these activities
8 should be criminalized.

9 (Applause.)

10 MR. BEVILACQUA: And not permitted anywhere. We
11 instead need to find alternative recyclable energy, instead
12 of spending money foolishly for natural gas and permitting
13 pipelines that we don't need. People sacrifice to keep
14 their homes, and you destroy their homes and destroy their
15 lives.

16 How could you even do this? They should be
17 locking everybody up, FERC, the politicians. They should be
18 locking up D.C. They should lock up Dick Cheney and Tom
19 West, they should lock up for doing this. He's criminal.
20 But instead, we just keep on just putting everybody off and
21 just let them do whatever they want.

22 Where is democracy in this country? We need to
23 change things now. So FERC needs to study. There is no
24 need for the Constitution Pipeline Project. There's already
25 plenty of existing pipelines, places which could accommodate

1 gas. This is high risk flood areas, two major devastating
2 floods in 2006 and 2011.

3 We don't need further problems that would
4 increase and allow construction of the Constitution
5 pipeline. Please prioritize the well-being of all working
6 people and citizens of New York State.

7 (Applause.)

8 MS. HARRIS: Thank you.

9 MR. MOONEYHAN: Eileen Kline.

10 MS. KLINE: Okay. I'm Eileen Kline, and I'm here
11 to represent the Delaware Otsego chapter of the National
12 Audubon Society, and before I start, I just want to say that
13 our position, in terms of hydrofracking, is that we don't
14 support that technology.

15 We believe that it's an unnecessary polluting,
16 invasive technology that has been put in place for the sake
17 of corporate profit, and this pipeline is facilitating that.
18 We believe the construction maintenance and other activities
19 associated with the proposed pipeline of preferred, and/or
20 alternative routes, will have an irreversible negative
21 impact upon deciduous and mixed forest, wetlands, spas,
22 marshes, rivers, streams and woodland ponds, also known as
23 vernal pools, considered the coral reefs of the northeast
24 forests.

25 These habitats are the breeding and feeding

1 grounds for numerous species of birds, mammals, amphibians,
2 reptiles, insects and a number of other species, of which
3 some are endangered, threatened or in significant decline.

4 A number of these habitats are considered too
5 small for state and federal protection. Additionally, due
6 to outdated maps, sensitive areas of concern are not
7 addressed. Therefore, the Delaware Otsego Audubon Society
8 is requesting that comprehensive studies take place, and
9 data collected on the following habitats and species:

10 Streams, ponds and woodland vernal pools that
11 occur from seasonal changes; classification of wetlands,
12 spas and marshes, in particular the woodland vernal pools
13 that are considered to be vital, a vital part of healthy
14 forest food webs. Migratory and resident birds feeding,
15 breeding, nesting and fledgling cycles, particular attention
16 paid to the declining species of warblers, wood thrushes and
17 their habitats. Hootios, falcons, assiviters (ph), hawks
18 and eagles should be included in this survey.

19 Owls, feeding, breeding and their nesting cycles;
20 Indiana bats, highly endangered due to white nose syndrome,
21 identification of the few remaining habitats and their
22 breeding cycles. Amphibians and reptiles. Spring and fall
23 surveys of threatened, high concern and declining species.
24 Plants, indigenous species such as orchids, pitcher plants,
25 endangered, highly threatened and of special concern.

1 Insects, in particular diversity necessary for
2 health food webs. Mammals, identification of species and
3 habitat. Breeding cycles should be included, and all
4 inventoried keystone species should be identified, to ensure
5 healthy food webs.

6 We recommend using the following resources. Due
7 to the lack of current, accurate state and federal maps,
8 information and regulations that fail to cover small rural
9 areas such as ours, and the lack of adequate numbers of
10 qualified staff at the New York State Department of
11 Environmental Conservation.

12 (Applause.)

13 MS. KLINE: The local chapter of the National
14 Audubon Society and the New York State chapter, the Atlantic
15 chapter of the Sierra Club, Cornell Ornithology Lab, Harvard
16 College Biology Department, SUNY-Juniata Biology Department,
17 Paul Smith College of Forestry, SUNY-ESF and New York Flora
18 Association, we request they do a threatened, endangered and
19 declining species inventory of the proposed areas, as well
20 as a habitat needs assessment for these species.

21 These organizations have the expertise and are
22 committed to a sustainable Catskill environment. Thank you.

23 (Applause.)

24 MS. HARRIS: Thank you.

25 MR. MOONEYHAN: Katherine O'Donnell.

1 MS. O'DONNELL: Good evening. My name is
2 Katherine O'Donnell, 503 State Highway 28, Juniata, New
3 York. I live on Franklin Mountain Road, and I am Professor
4 of Sociology at Hartwick College. I have sent previous
5 comments to FERC, and I underscore their importance.

6 I oppose the industrialization of upstate New
7 York, hydrofracking and the pipeline. As a property owner
8 living by the proposed route end in Otsego County, I do not
9 relish the potential devaluation of my primary investment,
10 my home.

11 I would like FERC to statistically analyze the
12 impact of pipeline construction, installation, maintenance
13 and continuance on housing value, insurance and sales for
14 the entire 121 mile route.

15 (Applause.)

16 MS. O'DONNELL: Furthermore, I would like FERC to
17 statistically investigate the impact of future fracking on
18 housing value, insurance rates and sales along the 120 mile
19 proposed corridor.

20 I would like FERC to statistically analyze the
21 impact of fracking and pipeline construction, installation,
22 maintenance and continuance on tax base, revenue and
23 community budgets in areas where fracking and pipeline
24 development have occurred, and where they are projected to
25 be in this part of upstate New York.

1 With respect to environmental impact, I have
2 concerns regarding potential flooding. In spring 2011, I
3 experienced flooding at my house on Franklin Mountain. The
4 New York State Highway Department had just completed
5 construction along the route, and the construction had
6 involved tree removal.

7 The proposed M route is on the same mountain that
8 was destabilized during the flooding of May 2011. Finally,
9 Franklin Mountain is a major U.S. raptor flight corridor.
10 This includes the American eagle. Therefore, I have grave
11 concerns. Thank you.

12 (Applause.)

13 MS. HARRIS: Thank you.

14 MR. MOONEYHAN: Florence Rhodes. I'm not sure if
15 I'm saying that last name correctly.

16 (No response.)

17 MR. MOONEYHAN: Clark, looks like
18 Rhodes.

19 VOICE: I think he left.

20 MS. HARRIS: No. He's not here.

21 MR. MOONEYHAN: Mike German.

22 MR. GERMAN: Good evening. My name is Mike
23 German. I'm here representing Leatherstocking Oil and Gas,
24 a new gas utility that intends to provide gas distribution
25 service in the southern tier of New York and the northern

1 tier of Pennsylvania.

2 Leatherstocking has acquired six gas franchises
3 from local communities in New York State. These franchises
4 are in proximity to the proposed Constitution pipeline, and
5 Leatherstocking is the process of acquiring 13 additional
6 franchises in Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania.

7 Leatherstocking intends to interconnect to
8 Constitution pipeline, in both New York and Pennsylvania.
9 Leatherstocking has signed a memorandum of understanding
10 with Constitution, relative to working together to
11 facilitate attaching communities along the route.

12 Without Constitution pipeline, a number of these
13 current communities, currently without natural gas, would
14 have little prospect of getting gas service. In acquiring
15 our franchises, we have dealt with a number of municipal
16 officials and large customers. Leatherstocking has become
17 aware of the economic hardships the lack of gas service
18 imposes on local economies, citizens and businesses.

19 We have at least -- have had at least two dozen
20 meetings with local government officials and business
21 leaders. From these meetings, we have concluded there is a
22 real economic need for the Constitution pipeline.

23 Without natural gas, a number of these
24 communities remain economically in peril. The Constitution
25 Pipeline Group has indicated to us, including signing the

1 previously-mentioned memorandum of understanding, that they
2 want to work with Leatherstocking to facilitate local gas
3 service.

4 Now Leatherstocking's parent, Corning Natural
5 Gas, has been directly connected to interstate pipeline for
6 natural gas supply since 1904, and for you at the FERC, I
7 believe the Federal Power Commission came into being in the
8 mid-30's, so they were interstate pipelines but they weren't
9 regulated because you guys didn't exist.

10 During that period of over 100 years, serving a
11 700 square mile region, that's Corning Natural Gas, we have
12 never experienced an interstate pipeline failure that has
13 done harm to the environment, interruption of gas service,
14 personal injury to customers or residents, or damage to
15 property. That is since 1904.

16 In conclusion, we believe there is a demonstrated
17 need for natural gas service along the Constitution pipeline
18 route, that without Constitution these communities are
19 unlikely to get their service, and Constitution appears to
20 be ready to satisfy these communities' needs. Thank you for
21 the opportunity to present these comments.

22 (Applause.)

23 MS. HARRIS: Thank you.

24 MR. MOONEYHAN: Peter Hudiburg.

25 MR. HUDIBURG: If FERC is concerned with

1 environmental impacts, they should also be concerned with
2 health effects. My name is Peter H-U-D-I-B-U-R-G, and they
3 should also be looking at the pipeline full built-out,
4 running through a gas field, where gas will be taken off to
5 feed certain areas, and pumped in from wells developed in
6 other areas in the gas fields.

7 Therefore, they should be looking at extra
8 compressor stations that would be required. From what I
9 understand of Susquehanna County, they're installing
10 compressor stations or plan to install them every two to
11 four miles. So I think we're a little bit off the beam when
12 we assume that there's going to be only one compressor
13 station involved in the Constitution pipeline.

14 Now looking at compressor stations, we should be
15 aware of what the Pennsylvania Alliance for Clean Water and
16 Air has documented in their extensive research of people
17 impacted by pollution, air and water pollution from gas
18 wells, from waste pits, and from compressor stations.

19 Now here are just some of the impacts that the
20 Pennsylvania Alliance has documented. In Carmichael,
21 Pennsylvania, Pam Judy (ph) is suffering from headaches,
22 fatigue, dizziness, nausea, nosebleeds. Blood tests show
23 exposure to benzene and other chemicals. She's 780 feet
24 away from a compressor station.

25 In Dish, Texas, air pollution has been

1 documented. A major source of that air pollution are the
2 compressor stations. Megan Collins is suffering from sinus
3 issues, difficulty with balance and standing, headaches,
4 fainting, dystonia, atoxia and nausea.

5 Susan Hair in Mesa, Colorado, she's close to gas
6 well and compressor stations. She's suffering from
7 nosebleeds, itching of her eyes, face, coughing, leg nerve
8 inflammation that has hindered her ability to walk and other
9 symptoms.

10 In Blanco, New Mexico, Nancy Pittman is suffering
11 from soft tissue nose, throat and mouth irritation and
12 coughing. She lives close to a compressor station. Lloyd
13 Burgess in Texas. He lives close to a compressor station.
14 His animals are suffering. Horses have become sick, they
15 die, they suffer from neurological defects and blindness, in
16 some cases in both eyes.

17 Another compressor station impact from Dish,
18 Texas, Charles Morgan. He's suffering from constant low
19 frequency roar from the compressors, has twice experienced
20 ruptured right eardrum. A neighbor who lives on the other
21 side of the compressor station confirmed he and his infant
22 daughter also suffered ruptured eardrums. That's from low
23 frequency, constant low frequency noise.

24 Again, in Dish, Texas, compressor stations, 130
25 in the county, no less. So the air pollution is very

1 serious. Let's see. Sharon Bore (ph) is suffering from
2 headaches, dizziness, ringing of the ears, lack of sleep and
3 her symptoms are shared by many others in the county.

4 In Jefferson, Texas, Kenneth Bateman and his son
5 live close to a compressor station and high pressure
6 pipeline. The source is noise as well as air pollution, and
7 their symptoms are -- they're suffering from diabetes and
8 other health ailments.

9 In Branford County, Pennsylvania, Yvonne Schaffer
10 (ph) is suffering from headaches. She lives close to a
11 pumping station and stripping plant, and of course that goes
12 along with the pipelines, and with gas build-up. In Denton
13 County, Texas, John and Jamie Sizeloe (ph) are suffering
14 from headaches, respiratory problems and other symptoms.
15 They live close to Williams' drilling operation and
16 compressor station.

17 You know, I think that FERC should also look at
18 the performance record of these companies. You know, Cabot
19 does not have a sterling record of performance in
20 Susquehanna County.

21 (Applause.)

22 MR. HUDIBURG: In Dimock, Pennsylvania, of
23 course, Cabot gas wells, many people are suffering from
24 headaches, soreness, dizziness. In this specific instance
25 it's great, and Julie Saltner and daughter, they choose to

1 move out the state.

2 In Bartonville, Texas, Kelly Grant lives close to
3 a compressor station and a gas well near his house, and he
4 suffers from severe asthma attacks, dizzy spells and
5 headaches. In Hill County, Texas, Brian Beetle (ph) lives
6 close to Williams gas wells, and his goats and llamas are
7 suffering swelling and death.

8 So there's another instance of bad performance by
9 one of the companies involved in this proposal. In
10 Washington County, Pennsylvania, Stephanie Hollowich (ph)
11 and her family suffered burning eyes, sore throats and other
12 symptoms from range resources, natural gas wells, gas
13 processing plant, compressor station and buried pipelines.
14 All of this comes with pipeline development.

15 Louis Meeks in Pavilion, Wyoming, he lives close
16 to Icana Wells, Bay Ponds (ph) compressor station, and a
17 high pressure pipeline. His symptoms are diabetes, lesions,
18 sores and neuropathy and chronic obstructive pulmonary
19 disease, and his wife Donna has endured eight operations for
20 polyps in her lungs. Two of his horses have died.

21 In Dish, Texas again, Warren and Rebecca
22 Sheffield live close to a compressor station, and their
23 symptoms are multiple chemical sensitivities, vertigo,
24 children easily winded, vomiting, hives, itchy skin,
25 nosebleeds and seizures. So all of these are documented

1 instances of severe health impacts from gas pipeline and gas
2 field development.

3 I think that you should be looking at the whole
4 picture. When you're talking about looking at a pipeline
5 going through a particular area, you should assume that in
6 the future, there's going to be major buildup of gas fields.
7 Therefore, there are going to be many other impacts. Thank
8 you.

9 (Applause.)

10 MS. HARRIS: Thank you.

11 MR. MOONEYHAN: I'm not sure I'm saying this
12 correctly. Pat Lanch. Looks like Pat Lanch.

13 MS. LASCH: Can you hear me? Yes. My name is
14 Pat Lasch, L-A-S-C-H, and I'm a bit nervous. I don't like
15 speaking in public, although I do like --. Before I start
16 my speech, I want to say I spent two months out in LA,
17 traveling three miles a day, seeing my daughter in intensive
18 care for two months on 12-lane highways, six in each
19 direction.

20 And it took me three and a half hours to get
21 there. I came home here, looking for my refuge, and going
22 to my animals and my pond to recoup myself, and to collect
23 my well-being again, and discovered that the pipeline was
24 intended to go across the street from my sanctuary.

25 My heart sank after two months of combating

1 severe depression and a very seriously ill daughter, to come
2 home to find that my home was no longer a refuge. On top of
3 that, I have concerns, and I forgot my reading glasses. I
4 brought the wrong ones. My land has two wells, a spring-fed
5 pond and about an acre of swamp land.

6 I'm requesting a study of the effects of blasting
7 on my artesian well, the one that was dug at 37 feet. It
8 gives me water, water when there was no water in the dry
9 spell. What's going to happen to my pond, my catfish?
10 We're in an orange zone for earthquakes. What happens when
11 they really start blasting?

12 I'm requesting a study of the effects on the
13 environment regarding erosion of all of the trees above, on
14 the downside of where they're going to be putting the
15 pipeline. What will happen to beaver ponds, there's two of
16 them, beaver lakes at the bottom of that ridge? How will
17 the roads bear the weight and frequency of the trips?

18 And lastly, I'm a retired teacher. I live on a
19 small pension, and what I've done to supplement my income,
20 I'm 68, is to have baseball families rent my home in the
21 summer time. It's been a pleasure. They come, and I had a
22 family say to me "It was so wonderful being here. Our
23 children that weren't in the camp would have had a terrible
24 time being in town. The pond made everything for us."

25 Concerns regarding explosions, insuring our homes

1 and the devaluation of our homes need to be studied and
2 properly evaluated. Lastly, I implore all the people here
3 to ask why our representatives have allowed these companies
4 to have proprietary chemicals where they don't have to tell
5 us what they're putting in the ground, if they chose not to?

6 (Applause.)

7 MS. LASCH: I thank you on behalf of my parents,
8 my beavers, my deer, my pheasant, hawks, catfish, bass and
9 all of our animal friends and humans on Golph (ph) Road, and
10 even the racoons thank you. Thank you.

11 (Applause.)

12 MS. HARRIS: Thank you.

13 MR. MOONEYHAN: Craig Stevens. Craig Stevens.

14 MR. STEVENS: Evening folks. Thank you for
15 having this opportunity or providing it for us to speak. My
16 name is Craig, C-R-A-I-G, Stevens, S-T-E-V-E-N-S. I live in
17 Silver Lake Township, Pennsylvania. Why am I here? I feel
18 like a suicide prevention hotline intervener. I'm trying to
19 convince people here in New York State, after watching what
20 my father's ancestral home state. I'm a sixth generation
21 land owner in Pennsylvania.

22 I happen to be a fifth generation. My mother was
23 born in Oswego, New York. I can't watch what happened in my
24 father's state happen to my mother's home state. As a
25 matter of fact --

1 (Applause.)

2 MR. STEVENS: --when we get done shutting the
3 industry down here in New York, I'm going to have some
4 people here come and help me get some surgeons here, help me
5 cut that cancer out of the state of Pennsylvania. We need
6 it.

7 That's the information I was given by
8 Constitution on May 17th, 2002 (sic). It says right here in
9 it that this -- Constitution Pipeline starts at the Williams
10 Field Services Company, LLC's planned central station in
11 Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania.

12 Although to this date, we cannot get Williams to
13 admit that that is the start, and that compressor station
14 will be used. We're confused. I have one half mile, 2,400
15 feet of the -- what was the Laser gathering line put across
16 my property. My family allowed that to happen.

17 Do not, I repeat do not give any company, let
18 alone Williams, eminent domain capability. If you do,
19 there's 18 enumerated powers in this little document called
20 the Constitution. One of them is Amendment 5, that says
21 "Nor shall private property be taken for public use without
22 just compensation."

23 How do you compensate people, when the partners
24 they're in bed with, there's water from one of the victim's
25 in Dimock, that's Ray Kimball's water. It's not just the

1 color that concerns me; it's the three types of uranium that
2 Duke University found in the water, including weapons grade
3 238. It's the three types of thoranium. I don't even know
4 what thoranium is. I think it's what Thor drinks for
5 breakfast to be strong.

6 How about barium, radium, strontium, arsenic in
7 high levels; methane contamination. You know what you'll
8 hear the industry say? Cabot didn't do that. That's their
9 partner, 25 percent partner. I have a consent order
10 agreement right here, signed by Dan Dinges, the CEO of Cabot
11 Oil and Gas. The DEP in the state of Pennsylvania found
12 them guilty of contaminating the water in Dimock, and I'm
13 tired of the industry saying that that's all been taken care
14 of.

15 Here's my problem with it. They agreed and
16 signed this. "Cabot hereby certifies that it has entered in
17 this consent order and settlement agreement freely, under no
18 coercion of any kind, and after consulting with counsel. As
19 identified, Cabot hereby agrees to comply with all of its
20 obligations under this consent order and settlement
21 agreement.

22 "Cabot intends to be legally bound by this
23 consent order and settlement agreement." Why do they keep
24 going in public and saying they did nothing wrong in Dimock,
25 when their CEO twice signed these documents, to say that

1 they were guilty. Have they cleaned up their mess after
2 four years? No, they have not.

3 I'm here to demand that you do not let this
4 pipeline be built at all, until Cabot fix their messes in
5 the state of Pennsylvania, before they try to come and do
6 another mess in the state of New York.

7 (Applause.)

8 MR. STEVENS: Now as a partner now with Williams,
9 Williams has been somewhat attentive to our needs on our
10 property, cleaned up the mess left behind by the people they
11 bought from, which was Laser. Now it was very interesting
12 that they only offered us \$5 a foot in a lifetime easement
13 on the original agreement, and they thought they were going
14 to get public utility status, to get a certificate of public
15 convenience.

16 They actually had a lot of my neighbors sign at
17 that low dollar, \$5 a foot and lifetime easement, because
18 they told them they were going to get that. They did not
19 get it. You know why? People like me and other neighbors
20 stood up and told the PUC none of this gas is staying where
21 we live, and it's going to go elsewhere.

22 Look at what they're building right now. This is
23 from my extraction colony neighborhood in northeastern PA.
24 It's not staying there. It's not even staying in New York.
25 It's going straight through this 30-inch line. It's going

1 to hit Albany and go to two places: Long Island Harbor and
2 Boston Harbor. Oh, it's for New York and Boston.

3 Hey, New York and Boston, if you need gas, drill
4 in your own backyard and quit drilling in my backyard.

5 (Applause.)

6 MR. STEVENS: Now, let's talk about why we won't
7 give eminent domain and let these guys start driving,
8 because you'd never seen anything like installation of
9 pipelines before. It's all kinds of fun. Don't ask my
10 neighbor, John Jones. As a matter of fact, you can't. He
11 was crushed to death by a 40 ton mud truck, when that mud
12 truck driver ran a stop sign and rolled it over on his
13 Subaru on July 29th of last year, 2011.

14 John Jones was 57 years old. Sitting next to him
15 was his 17 year-old daughter, who was not crushed to death,
16 who got to watch her father die over the next five minutes
17 while he's crushed into the side of the car. That driver
18 was from Texas. That driver got out of his truck, was taken
19 to the hospital, and when he was done, he went back to
20 Texas, has never been heard from again, and is not even in
21 our area to stand trial for what he did to John Jones.

22 We're tired of this. This is putting lives on
23 the line. When they blew out the creek in my backyard
24 installing this pipeline, they were boring underneath my
25 neighbor's property, not even on my own.

1 Laurel Lake Creek, which should have been an exceptional
2 value watershed leading into Silver Creek, which by the way
3 goes into the Susquehanna River and goes straight up to
4 Binghamton, they blew the bottom of that creek out on July
5 29th, turned my beautiful creek on my property and my
6 backyard into the old Mississippi Muddy.

7 I'm tired of watching this happen to creek after
8 creek, stream after stream and river after river. You know
9 what? It sounds neat and it looks good on paper. They're
10 just going to dig a trench, drop a pipe in. They spent 2-
11 1/2 months on my private property, my 150 acre property.

12 The owner, Tom Kerran (ph), called it the
13 "nightmare of the entire 33 mile line." We caught them
14 dumping 100,000 gallons of liquid of unknown origin not
15 starting from my property, not emanating from it. They
16 brought these trucks up from elsewhere, thought they were
17 getting away with something by driving it up a dirt road,
18 and dumping these truckloads of liquid of unknown origin, it
19 was the drilling mud and gel, right onto my private
20 property.

21 Now I called the DEP like you probably would.
22 That's our Department of Environmental Protection. We call
23 it "don't expect protection," because we've never gotten any
24 from them, and we never will.

25 (Applause.)

1 MR. STEVENS: I demanded that they come up and
2 look at my property. They did four times and told me there
3 was absolutely nothing wrong, and nothing out of the
4 ordinary had been done. I called up the Pennsylvania Fish
5 and Boat Commission. They came up and said hey, we've just
6 had these floods and more than likely the mud in your creek
7 is from the flooding and the runoff from the flooding.

8 I said you know, the creeks stay muddy even for
9 days and weeks after the rain stops. So what did the Fish
10 and Boat do? They actually went up, unlike the DEP, and
11 found problems. They filed five criminal charges against
12 Blazer, and fined them \$20,000 and collected it.

13 When they notified me, they also told me that the
14 DEP was planning to do the same thing. I thought
15 hallelujah. Finally, somebody listened. I said why
16 criminal charges? Why criminal charges? We get paid a hell
17 of a lot faster when we file criminal charges against a
18 company, than when we file civil charges.

19 Now isn't that interesting? Now the DEP and the
20 Fish and Boat found out they did contaminate my creek in the
21 backyard, and they did contaminate my property. What did
22 they do? They cited them and fined them. So when I called
23 the DEP and Fish and Boast and said please come now and
24 clean up my property, since I pay the taxes for your
25 organization, guess what they told me?

1 We can't. We've settled with the company. We
2 have nothing for you, the deeded, private property owner.
3 Are you kidding me? Are you kidding me? Now here's why I'm
4 here today. I believe in the Constitution of the United
5 States of America. I have rights as a private property
6 owner, and so do every one of the people along this 120-mile
7 line.

8 (Applause.)

9 MR. STEVENS: We will not stand by and watch
10 eminent domain be used for the 22 miles, which is 22 percent
11 of the length of this in the state of Pennsylvania, and you
12 absolutely will not give them the right to use it in the
13 over 100 miles that is here in New York State.

14 Why? For the very reason that their job is to
15 get this property. There is -- this is a FERC line. There
16 is no setbacks, zero. They can run that 30-inch high
17 pressure gas line right underneath a home or the swing set
18 in a backyard where children play, and there's nothing the
19 land owner can do.

20 Once FERC gives eminent domain, they can put the
21 pipeline wherever they damn well please, without anybody
22 else's permission or the property owner. It will give them
23 a few bucks a foot, because that's what FERC said they could
24 do, and they're going to say "thanks for playing."

25 When they're done, wait 'til you see what happens

1 when the first rain happens. We had the floods. Never
2 before in our area, and my family's been there for over 180
3 years, did anybody in that area see the mud flow that it did
4 after the rains happened.

5 When you strip the trees -- my forester caught
6 them dumping this liquid of unknown origin on my property.
7 I asked him about what he saw. Where he lives in New
8 Albany, Pennsylvania area, this is a 62 year-old hardened
9 forester, who cried like a baby watching them along the
10 pipeline route, cut a tree he said was probably worth
11 \$5,000, if it was kept whole, and they put it through a wood
12 chipper.

13 We're not interested in our forests, our
14 beautiful wetlands being cut down and put through wood
15 chippers, to make room for a pipeline to do what? Take our
16 resources from our areas, and transport them not only to
17 major cities in the United States, but how about to places
18 like India, Russia, China, Japan and Norway, who right now
19 today are ready to pay top dollar for that liquefied natural
20 gas.

21 VOICE: It's not going to happen.

22 MR. STEVENS: Please, FERC. Don't fall for what
23 Eddie Murphy affectionately called, in the "Beverly Hills
24 Cop" movie, the banana in the tailpipe, or I'll say the
25 banana in the 30-inch pipeline, because we're not falling

1 for it, and we will not stand for it.

2 You have an obligation to protect us, the
3 citizens of the United States of America, and we are not
4 going to put up with another lie from the industry as to
5 what's happening with this. Thank you very much for your
6 time, and I pray to God you make the right decision.

7 (Applause.)

8 MS. HARRIS: Thank you.

9 MR. MOONEYHAN: Nick Albaugh. Nick Albaugh.

10 MR. ALBAUGH: Nick Albaugh, A-L-B-A-U-G-H, Hamden,
11 New York. I don't know what we're doing here tonight, since
12 you tell us the electronic filings have as much impact as
13 the personal filings do. So taking you on your word for
14 that, I'm going to talk to you face to face, not about
15 technical data. We'll file that electronically.

16 Everybody has to make a living. Unfortunately,
17 too many livings are dependent on mineral extraction, which
18 today means extreme practices, supported by powerful
19 lobbies, privileged access, legislative subsidies and
20 exemptions, and free-wheeling finance.

21 None of us can escape our roles in this. In
22 fact, some of our salaries are reimbursed by permitting
23 fees. We can tell ourselves we are only doing our job, but
24 anyone who knows how the industry operates knows better, and
25 as long as we are plugged into this operation, as producers,

1 regulators, workers in the stream or consumers, the best we
2 can do, as decent human beings, is draw a line somewhere,
3 when that operation runs afoul of basic human values.

4 That line is clearly drawn here in New York,
5 where a couple of LDCs aside, we reject fracking and its
6 entire infrastructure, including this pipeline.

7 VOICE: That's right.

8 (Applause.)

9 MR. ALBAUGH: We don't want it. We are pledged
10 to resist it, and instead of an industrial wasteland we
11 choose to protect the countryside and a way of life, a
12 transforming economy of alternate agriculture and forestry,
13 animal husbandry and local businesses responsible to their
14 community.

15 (Applause.)

16 MR. ALBAUGH: All the specific comments that are
17 filed regarding the ICE reduce to that proposition. This is
18 the opportunity for Williams Cabot to understand the breadth
19 and the intensity of our resistance, and to withdraw this
20 proposal for a speculative asset.

21 (Applause.)

22 MR. ALBAUGH: Before they waste millions more,
23 trying to force this folly on a people who will not accept
24 it.

25 VOICE: That's right.

1 MR. ALBAUGH: It is also an opportunity for FERC
2 to exercise wisely and in the real public interest, whatever
3 authority it retains, outside the political influence that
4 has corrupted regulation and oversight.

5 (Applause.)

6 MR. ALBAUGH: The Superfund started in New York
7 with Love Canal. In that tragedy, industry was
8 comparatively straightforward when it conveyed its toxic
9 property to the municipality. The real onus of the crime
10 lay on the heads of local officials, who as the story keeps
11 repeating itself, felt they were getting something for
12 nothing.

13 It's the same mentality that characterizes some
14 of our local officials today, in a scenario, however, that's
15 far more complex and corrupt than that in 1953. But we are
16 gaining in the realignment of that attitude, just as we have
17 contributed to the growing public recognition of the nature
18 of fracking, starting in these small towns and counties,
19 going to a state level, to a national level and a global
20 awareness.

21 Everyone has to make a living. The question is
22 where we draw the line, and to those of you sitting on the
23 stage today, we urge a question. Years from now, when your
24 children and grandchildren ask, as they will, what part you
25 played in the struggle for all creation, how will you

1 answer?

2 (Applause.)

3 MS. HARRIS: Thank you. We have 17 people left
4 that wish to speak, and we only have 35 more minutes. So if
5 you already have your comments written down, you should
6 summarize them and give them to us.

7 (Voices from audience.)

8 MS. HARRIS: Your interrupting does not help.
9 It's taking away time. So we're going to call the next
10 person. We're going to call the next person, but please
11 keep in mind, the longer you talk and interrupt, the less
12 time we will have. So at some point, we will have to end.
13 So just please keep your comments short, summarize them, and
14 provide them in a hard copy, and please don't interrupt, so
15 the person can finish the comments that they do have.

16 VOICE: Add another hearing.

17 MR. MOONEYHAN: Carol Marner.

18 (Voices from audience.)

19 VOICE: Let everyone here be heard tonight.

20 MS. MARNER: I am from Delaware County, and I'm
21 going to be 75 next month, and all this traveling around is
22 a bit hard for me, and that's what I've been doing, ever
23 since -- I'm not speaking into it -- ever since this whole
24 horror started in 2008.

25 Before any approval, any new additions to the

1 nation's pipeline system is decided, the pipeline we now
2 have, dysfunctional and aging and uncharted, must be made
3 functional, dependable and most importantly, traceable.
4 This should be the first mandate of any scoping decision.

5 It is known that the old cast iron pipes that
6 supplied us with the gas in the country are failing,
7 corroding and needing replacement. Why then allow the
8 pipeline system, which will be taking gas supposedly to
9 inner city pipeline networks, that are old and in danger of
10 falling apart? Why not instead begin a massive replacement
11 of the aging infrastructure before taking on a new one?

12 And why add to an existing system that is not
13 properly charted? There are thousands of miles of pipelines
14 that are not properly mapped, and many that are lost.
15 Should we not locate them, wherever they are, and before we
16 add on more?

17 And who is going to regulate and inspect this
18 pipeline, the Constitution pipeline? New York State
19 regulatory agencies are notoriously understaffed. As to
20 federal oversight, whenever one reads the acronym, PHMSA
21 from the U.S. Department of Transportation, Pipeline and
22 Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, it is usually
23 accompanied by the words "limited" or "lacking" as in the
24 following on the Pipeline Trust website.

25 "PHMSA's lack of regulatory guidance for pipeline

1 facility response planning," and "PHMSA's limited oversight
2 of pipeline emergency preparedness." Then there is the
3 exclusionary rule, which cannot improve matters. Federal
4 inspection rules exclude areas from federal regulation as
5 rural, where there are ten houses or less along a mile of
6 pipeline.

7 This would describe many of the properties in my
8 town of Franklin, New York, currently on the proposed
9 Constitution pipeline route. This is outrageous. We seem
10 to be caught between the devil and the deep blue sea.

11 An understaffed state inspection system for
12 infrastructure, that like a highway is truly federal because
13 it is attached across state borders, and a federal
14 regulatory agency known for its inadequacy.

15 And to make matters even worse, as was reported
16 in the Philadelphia Inquirer, as pipeline rules have become
17 stricter, they have required companies to focus their
18 greatest attention on what regulators officially term "high
19 consequence areas," places where the injury or death tolls
20 would be massive, and that is where they have stricter rules
21 in place.

22 This is madness, which is a nice way of putting
23 it; it is actually criminal. I expect FERC to deal with the
24 very prevailing and catastrophically lax oversight before
25 approving any plans for any new pipeline construction.

1 Also, I expect FERC to mandate that before any
2 construction is begun, a system of continual, regular, well-
3 trained inspection along the entire pipeline be instituted.
4 I also expect FERC to mandate a system which can provide
5 immediate on-site responders to complaints 24-7.

6 In PA, we have spoken to people who have waited
7 weeks and even months for a state inspector to respond to
8 complaints about noise, smells, headaches and so forth.
9 Then you will need to mandate that there will be a special
10 training given to all the local emergency services in
11 dealing with accidents.

12 We have volunteer EMS in towns and villages.
13 They will need to be trained to deal with all the possible
14 and hitherto unknown but now well-known problems; leaks,
15 explosions, fires, and the other day, lost radioactive
16 probes.

17 Then you will need to mandate that there will be
18 special training given to all the local road crews, to
19 recognize that the immediate remediation on sink holes,
20 sudden unknown discharges into creeks and reservoirs and
21 sediment, runoff on hillsides, all of which have occurred in
22 other places.

23 There is a world-recognized pipeline integrity
24 specialist, Professor Phil Hawkins, who says that three of
25 the most potentially haunting aspects of the industry is the

1 issue of an aging population of pipeline engineers, and not
2 being replaced, it seems. The lack of technical research; I
3 guess the companies really aren't spending money on that,
4 and the industry's current reliance on software as opposed
5 to pure engineering.

6 If this is true, what oversight has FERC provided
7 to ensure that these haunting aspects are removed from our
8 nightmares. It does not seem as if we as a nation are truly
9 prepared to proceed in any way with the Constitution
10 pipeline, much less the development of a huge, new gas
11 infrastructure such as the fracking of the marcellus shale.

12 (Applause.)

13 MS. HARRIS: Thank you.

14 MR. MOONEYHAN: Katherine Dawson.

15 MS. DAWSON: I'm Katherine Dawson. I live in the
16 Town of Gilford in Chenango County. I've lived in Chenango
17 County for 33 years. I've had deep roots here. As an Army
18 brat, I never lived anywhere longer than three years. I
19 lived in many of the states in the 1940's where fracking now
20 occurs, Texas, Colorado, New Mexico.

21 I lived in New Mexico in the 80's and the 90's,
22 the 70's and the 90's, and I've traveled through many of the
23 other states, Pennsylvania, Wyoming, Utah, Montana. I've
24 spent a lot of time in the Rockies. We used to drive across
25 the country two or three times, as my father was an Army

1 officer, and that's how we got from one assignment to
2 another.

3 I've been very close to these places. I lived in
4 dire poverty in Chenango County for 15 years. I could
5 always, I understood what Scarlett O'Hara; at the end of the
6 "Gone With the Wind," she began to plant, and I planted a
7 lot of tomatoes, and I planted a lot of food, and I never
8 had -- I didn't have money, but there was always good food,
9 good water and clean air, except when they burned and people
10 burned their garbage and their furnaces in town. Otherwise,
11 it was okay.

12 I left the city. I left the country in 1997 to
13 teach in New York City and build up some income and pay off
14 debt, and I did that, and I bought an investment property
15 where my daughter now lives with two children. She has a
16 shallow well; I have a shallow well. I wanted to buy a very
17 expensive property, about \$300,000 property, because of the
18 35 acres that we had walked on for 33 years.

19 But however, when I retired in 2009, that's when
20 I found out about fracking, and I have nightmares, I would
21 say, three times a week, about things exploding
22 unexpectedly, the very friendliest types of objects explode.
23 So I have a little rap here. Upstate, up here, upstate New
24 York, I'd be needing the High Plains Drifter, a Shane. You
25 know that gunslinger helped out the single mom on the

1 Plains.

2 I'd be needing, we all be needing High Plains
3 Drifters. We need dozens of High Plains Drifters and 29
4 Shanes to run off, run out those natural gas Mafia (Italian
5 phrase), coming to take us out with their legal chemicals
6 and put us on the terrorist list, as they make megabucks for
7 India, China, Japan, Norway and ye olde Americana investors.
8 SOW is our new SOS, and it don't spell female pig. It taps
9 out "save our water, save our water, save our water." Rap
10 this and rap on, and pass --.

11 (Applause.)

12 MS. DAWSON: Natural gas ain't the clean energy;
13 that's a corporate lie (singing).

14 (Applause.)

15 MS. DAWSON: I'll make this, cut to the chase
16 here. I was influenced by my time in the city. I really
17 didn't like rap, but it got in there, and I wrote that in
18 eight minutes. I mean it just came to me. I oppose the
19 pipeline on the basis I am a biregional person, New York
20 City. I go there once a month, and I live here, have family
21 here.

22 I oppose the pipeline for all the reasons that
23 people gave, that it relates to hydrofracking. It will help
24 hydrofracking come to New York State. But I oppose it also,
25 that it will bring radon-laced gas from the marcellus shale

1 and cause countless deaths in New York City from the
2 radioactivity.

3 I've seen this, reports documented by professors
4 at Hamilton College, etcetera, that the gas on the marcellus
5 shale is radioactive, and it only takes five to seven hours
6 for it to get to New York City, not enough time for the
7 radioactivity to dissipate.

8 I also oppose it because of the locally, for the
9 extreme environmental devastation, that will disrupt natural
10 habitat and threaten death to people who live within 2,000
11 feet. They are subject to the infrared radiation, and in
12 the case of an explosion. I mean you just, people I don't
13 need to address. Everyone has addressed in great detail.

14 But I will also speak on the compressor stations.
15 It will raise the incidence of asthma, fumes. It will cause
16 rashes, nosebleeds. Calvin Tillman, Mayor of Dish, Texas.
17 I don't know why it took him so long. He finally moved out
18 of there. His kids were having nosebleeds every night,
19 little children 7 and 9 years of age.

20 Just to add to the issue of hydrofracking, a
21 Cornell dissertation recently reported that in Pennsylvania,
22 birth rates are much lower, I think 25 percent lower. Well,
23 birth rate is very important in infants. So if anyone is
24 expecting to have children, this is not, you know, you don't
25 want to be living in Pennsylvania. Well, thank you very

1 much.

2 (Applause.)

3 MS. HARRIS: Thank you.

4 MR. MOONEYHAN: Loddie Marsh.

5 MS. MARSH: Hi. I'm Loddie Marsh, M-A-R-S-H. I
6 live in Delaware County and I love my 200-acre farm. Our
7 farm borders Carr's Creek, has three ponds, wetlands, NOFA
8 (ph) certification on 1,000 bush blueberry field. It is a
9 beautiful habitat to enjoy, a nature preserve for birds and
10 animals, a treasure which we saved 25 years for, a treasure
11 which is in the proposed pipeline corridor.

12 I am requesting a cumulative impact study be
13 completed on all the small, low-yielding, two to five gallon
14 per minute yet important springs used as drinking water
15 supplies for both dwellings and livestock uses.

16 The source and recharge areas for these water
17 supplies are typically fractured sandstone layers of the
18 local bedrock in uplands, which in many places would be
19 crossed by the proposed routes, and would likely require
20 blasting to achieve adequate burial depth.

21 According to Delaware County Soil and Water,
22 local experience with bedrock quarries has shown that
23 disturbance of bedrock, even at relatively shallow depths,
24 can change subtle ground water flow patterns. Springs
25 emanating from the bedrock can easily be contaminated or

1 permanently dried up, and these water supplies can be very
2 difficult to replace, if not impossible.

3 There are so many other negative impact issues
4 regarding this proposed pipeline. I find it unconscionable
5 that we have to deal with an industry capable of
6 generational genocide, destruction and contamination --

7 (Applause.)

8 MS. MARSH: --of our land and water, an industry
9 that is exempt from the Safe Drinking Water Act, the Clean
10 Air Act, the Clean Water Act, the National Environmental
11 Policy Act, the Superfund, Comprehensive Environmental
12 Response, Compensation and Liability Act, and the Resource
13 Conservation and Recovery Act.

14 VOICE: It's crazy.

15 MS. MARSH: Even their ability to obtain adequate
16 insurance is questionable, as is the motivation for this
17 pipeline. The benefit of this pipeline will serve big
18 business, the one percent, the gas companies. The people
19 who want this pipeline and gas drilling want that lease,
20 thinking they'll become shale-ionnaires.

21 They are so blinded by the possible income, they
22 can't rationalize what they will lose and what damage they
23 will cause themselves and their neighbors by allowing gas
24 companies on their property. Pipeline companies don't have
25 to provide any type of references, pass any courses, show

1 any safety record, report any past violations or be
2 competent.

3 How is that possible? Companies in Pennsylvania
4 have extracted so much gas they have started shipping it out
5 on its way overseas. The proposed pipeline will be for
6 exportation. It is not local gas for local people. The
7 profit is not ours. The damage left behind is ours.

8 Gas companies and the frackers give no thought
9 about our clean, delicious water, of our land, of fresh air,
10 of our peace and quiet, of our community, of our
11 livelihoods, of agriculture, of wildlife, of leisurely
12 drives, of the night skies, of our way of life, of our
13 dreams, of our health, of our future of all of us.

14 Don't allow our rural beauty to be turned into
15 industrial wastelands. Don't be collateral damage for
16 Williams. Say no to the pipeline.

17 (Applause.)

18 MS. HARRIS: Thank you.

19 MR. MOONEYHAN: Cathy McNulty. Cathy McNulty.

20 MS. McNULTY: Thank you for having this hearing.
21 I'd like to concur with a lot of what's already been said.
22 I'd like to underscore that there are 12 proposed pipelines
23 for natural gas transmission from Pennsylvania to the
24 eastern coast. All are pending approval and using the same
25 target markets.

1 One other line is also a Williams line, and
2 applying for interstate approval for domestic use. I
3 believe this is duplicitous and will lead to the exportation
4 of gas, as outlined in Williams' communications with their
5 own stockholders. I believe that Cabot-Williams is telling
6 land owners that the pipeline is not dependant on high
7 volume hydrofracking, while telling its stockholders that
8 it's opening up new areas for drilling.

9 All of this is being done with your complicity,
10 FERC. You are better able than individual citizens to
11 understand the half-truths and deceptions employed in this
12 process. Young FERC representatives basically were
13 apologists for the Cabot-Williams Company, agreeing that the
14 Williams central station was not part of the project, when
15 in fact it is.

16 Citizens opposed to having their land run over by
17 Cabot-Williams, suggested the I-88 corridor for the siting
18 of the land. When we saw the new route, we found that it
19 was running over 500 new properties, and we didn't want to
20 shift the burden to others. Instead of looking at Cabot-
21 Williams as the perpetrators of theft and manipulators of
22 the federal government for their own profit, they seek to
23 divide land owners and foment disharmony in our communities.

24 (Applause.)

25 MS. McNULTY: I believe, like others, if this

1 project is being sited through rural properties,
2 irregardless of the uses the owners have in mind,
3 irregardless of the wishes of most of the rural residents,
4 who don't wish to live in an industrial environment, and
5 should be the arbiters of land use in their towns.

6 If the project is intended to promote
7 hydrofracking, then FERC should be required to do a
8 cumulative environmental review of the entire effects of the
9 industrialization of our communities. I object to the
10 fragmentation --

11 (Applause.)

12 MS. McNULTY: I object to the fragmentation of
13 farmland. I object to the fragmentation of woodlands and
14 natural habitat. This route goes right through the lands
15 owned by the Nature Conservancy. It also traverses the
16 secondary water source in my village, in my town, in the
17 Village of Sydney. I've heard numerous times tonight about
18 them going through water sources in villages and other
19 sensitive areas.

20 What the heck kind of maps are these guys using?
21 They're not doing their job at all adequately. I object to
22 the deceit of planning to export gas, while using FERC to
23 take private land by eminent domain. I object to the
24 introduction --

25 (Applause.)

1 MS. McNULTY: I object to the introduction of new
2 routes without allowing extra time for citizens to
3 understand the gravity and extent of this land usurpation.
4 I object to FERC holding only three scoping sessions. Every
5 town should be able to come to one.

6 I object to valuing the land that, the same as
7 you would for a lease, when the pipeline precludes other
8 uses for an unlimited time. Sale or lease is done with the
9 understanding that the parcel of land could be used
10 repeatedly, in perpetuity, for unlimited uses, and could be
11 transferred to descendants. Cabot-Williams will just ruin
12 it, and keep it forever.

13 If this project is considered narrowly as
14 transporting gas to Boston, as originally proposed, why
15 should New Yorkers or their legislators let Pennsylvania and
16 Massachusetts run over New Yorkers, with no benefit to them
17 whatsoever? Cabot-Williams has stated that no community
18 along the route is large enough, is a large enough market to
19 warrant tapping the line for use in New York, no matter what
20 Mr. German says.

21 How could our state allow us to be taken
22 advantage of in this way? New York City was added as a
23 market later in the process, and I believe only for public
24 relations purposes, as there are multiple lines serving and
25 proposed for New York City now. Why go north to get south?

1

2 (Applause.)

3 MS. McNULTY: I believe this project should be
4 denied because New Yorkers do not want it, and because as
5 proposed, the affected communities cannot use it. I believe
6 this project should be denied because it is not needed,
7 because of the super-fluidity of existing and proposed new
8 lines going to the markets by more direct routes.

9 I believe this project should be denied because
10 Cabot-Williams is not a trustworthy partner, neither
11 presenting the project in its detail nor its scope in an
12 honest manner. I believe this project should be denied
13 because neither Cabot-Williams nor FERC has any right to
14 rezone huge swaths of New York industrial by decree.

15 (Applause.)

16 MS. HARRIS: Thank you.

17 MR. MOONEYHAN: Suzie Winkler. Suzie Winkler.

18 MS. WINKLER: Suzie Winkler, Burlington Flats,
19 New York. I hope FERC takes into consideration the quality
20 of the Applicant's record in the state of Pennsylvania, as
21 you review their permit application, because at the very
22 least, Cabot Oil and Gas' record is deplorable.

23 I ask that you do a study on the Applicant's
24 safety record. I want FERC to research all the Applicant's
25 violations, every one of them. I want to find out what they

1 were fined and what they actually pay. I also want you to
2 determine, from your findings of the records, what sort of
3 environmental damage and degradation we can expect along the
4 120 mile corridor.

5 I believe that you'll find that the Applicant has
6 no intention of being a good neighbor.

7 (Applause.)

8 MS. WINKLER: Our community deserves a good
9 neighbor. We don't want a picnic. We don't want a rec
10 center. We want our safety.

11 VOICES: Yeah, that's right.

12 MS. WINKLER: According to the articles that I'm
13 going to give to whoever I give them to when I leave, safety
14 is not something that Cabot Oil will do. Additionally, I
15 would like to address the following questions: How were the
16 boundaries for the study area, for the project identified?
17 How were the range of alternatives generated for the
18 project? Three, have you included existing utility line
19 right-of-ways in the alternatives, and if not, why?

20 Four, I'm concerned about the quality of the
21 baseline environmental data that will be collected in order
22 to weigh and balance the impacts of each of the
23 alternatives. I want to know how the collecting is done,
24 who is collecting. I want to know if the data will be spot-
25 checked and by who it will be spot-checked so that it will

1 be accurate.

2 I want to know what kind of resource mapping will
3 be provided to the general public, and I want you to know
4 that none of us want to be here. We've been at this for
5 years. I don't want this gas. I want solar power on my
6 house, but I'm waiting to build it, because I'm afraid to
7 build, of what you're about to bring here.

8 I ask you to take into consideration all of our
9 lives, and lastly, before I go, there are people here who
10 are property holders on the line that haven't spoken.
11 You've missed them. So please make sure they all speak.

12 MS. HARRIS: Thank you.

13 (Applause.)

14 MR. MOONEYHAN: Eugene Marner.

15 MR. MARNER: Thank you for holding this hearing.
16 Not enough, but thank you for this one. My name is Eugene
17 Marner. I'm from Franklin and Delaware County. We, the
18 citizens of New York State and Pennsylvania, are under
19 attack, and it's your job, as agents of the federal
20 government, paid by our tax dollars, to defend us.

21 VOICE: It's your job. It's your job.

22 MR. MARNER: We are under attack by a greedy
23 horde of terrorists, who want to tear up our soil, blow up
24 the bedrock on our mountain ridges, and bury amongst us a
25 pipeline, carrying a lethal, explosive gas. In my town of

1 Franklin, the pipeline will pass across a ridge which drains
2 on one side to the Susquehanna River and on the other to the
3 Oley Outbreak Creek, which is a tributary of the
4 Susquehanna.

5 Cabot-Williams asked us to believe that they're
6 going to do all this digging and blasting without damaging
7 our aquifers and contaminating our water, and the water of
8 the millions downstream of us along the Susquehanna River,
9 who depend upon that stream for drinking water, for life
10 itself.

11 FERC must examine the geology of the region, the
12 relation of the bedrock to the aquifers and the potential
13 for contamination of both aquifers and streams.
14 Furthermore, the proposed pipeline route crosses one of the
15 most important Eastern flyways for migrating raptors. FERC
16 must examine the impact of the pipeline not only on birds,
17 but on all wildlife for whom habitat will be fragmented.

18 Why has Cabot-Williams chosen to put a pipeline
19 right through the agricultural center of New York State,
20 where dairy farms, orchards, vineyards and tourism are vital
21 economic activities? They claim that they want to take the
22 gas to eastern markets. As others have noted, why then do
23 they not simply use the existing Millennium and Tennessee
24 pipeline rights-of-way, which are close to the starting
25 point and actually go from west to east, to where the say

1 the gas needs to go?

2 The pipeline under discussion here goes from
3 south to north, and not to the markets Cabot-Williams claim
4 they expect to serve. That means, so it seems obvious that
5 the pipeline is being constructed through this virgin
6 territory, so that the gas companies will be able to move
7 the gas they hope to extract from the leased properties
8 along the route of this pipeline.

9 That means that the pipeline will eventually be
10 accompanied by many compressor stations, gathering lines,
11 well pads, waste water ponds, massive truck traffic and road
12 damage, toxic chemicals, horrific health impacts and all the
13 rest of the well-documented destruction that comes with
14 hydraulic fracturing.

15 FERC must examine the impact of these activities
16 on our area, since the pipeline will bring them on. Of
17 course, Cabot-Williams denied that this pipeline is intended
18 to move shale gas from New York to market. We're full up,
19 they say, fully booked for five years. A FERC
20 representative at one of the open houses told me that all
21 you need to see is a contract for transporting gas, and then
22 you will believe that the pipeline is not intended to enable
23 the fracking of New York State.

24 Forgive me, but that is not putting on the public
25 service mantel of a regulator, but rather the dunce cap of

1 the village idiot.

2 (Applause.)

3 MR. MARNER: If you do your job and regulate this
4 pipeline, you must know what you're regulating, and FERC
5 must thoroughly explore the claims of Cabot-Williams, that
6 this pipeline is not intended to enable the fracking of New
7 York.

8 If I were to take a jug of chemicals using in
9 hydrofracking and pour them into the Susquehanna River, I
10 would quite rightly be arrested and probably charged with
11 terrorism. Yet this terrorism is precisely what these
12 invaders are threatening to do to us, and what they have
13 already done to the neighboring Pennsylvania and indeed to
14 the Susquehanna River.

15 This pipeline will scar 120 miles of countryside,
16 industrialize a rural area, and they did the water supplies
17 and health of the citizens and impoverish all the land
18 owners, whose property will become uninsurable and
19 unsaleable. FERC must examine the economic consequences to
20 the people who live in the areas to be despoiled by this
21 pipeline.

22 It seems obvious that an unbiased study of the
23 environment on economic impacts of this proposed pipeline
24 must result in denial of the permit, and I call upon you to
25 do so.

1 (Applause.)

2 MS. HARRIS: Thank you.

3 MR. MOONEYHAN: April Leggett. April Leggett.

4 MS. LEGGETT: Hello. My name is April Leggett.

5 I live in Afton. Leggett is L-E-G-G-E-T-T. I'll be very
6 brief. One of my biggest concerns as the chairman of the
7 Flood Mitigation Committee here in Afton, is that the
8 Susquehanna River and its basin is the largest, most flood-
9 prone river, not in the county of Chenango, not in the state
10 of New York, but in the entire country.

11 The Susquehanna River floods, creating on average
12 \$150 million of damage a year. We also have hurricanes
13 here. We also have earthquakes here. All of those can
14 create damage to pipelines, and that is a concern I wanted
15 to stress. There are many others; they've already been
16 addressed.

17 But I want to point out those very serious ones
18 that I have concern about, among others. Thank you.

19 (Applause.)

20 MS. HARRIS: Thank you.

21 MR. MOONEYHAN: Hazen Reed.

22 MR. REED: Can you hear me?

23 VOICE: Yes.

24 MR. REED: My name is Hazen Reed, and I live in
25 East Meredith, New York, with my family, my wife Susan

1 Muether --

2 MS. HARRIS: Would you please speak directly into
3 the microphone.

4 MR. REED: And my two six year-old boys, who have
5 been very patiently waiting and listening to this
6 commentary. I thought it important for them to hear the
7 kind of things that are being said in their land. I thought
8 it important for them to hear what these gentlemen, these
9 people want to do to their land.

10 I thought it important that their governing body
11 see them in person, so that they knew exactly who they were
12 voting against, or hopefully for. I am concerned for the
13 well-being of our community, and I am concerned for the
14 opportunities for my boys.

15 What I really want to know is will FERC allow
16 history to repeat itself? Inferior education, below average
17 graduation rates, non-local workers, increased crime rates,
18 exhausted public services, destroyed local infrastructure,
19 devastated natural environments, skyrocketing cost of
20 living, crushing housing costs, constricted economic
21 diversity.

22 Of the hundreds of studies of gas pipelines and
23 extraction, two examples stand out. Colorado suffered a
24 boom-bust development cycle in the 1970's and the early
25 80's, when industry abruptly stopped work on May 2nd, 1982,

1 what you I'm sure all know as Black Sunday. Five counties
2 experienced drastic repercussions, and have yet to recover,
3 nearly 30, over 30 years ago.

4 Similarly, the community of Sublet County,
5 Wyoming was told in an 1998 Environmental Impact Study to
6 expect one transmission line, and a total of 400 wells over
7 the next 20 years. Over 400 wells were drilled in the first
8 three years of that project. 3,100 more have since been
9 drilled. Dozens of additional collection lines have been
10 added. Who's lying to who?

11 A 2007 independent study of Sublet found the
12 population expanded 24 percent from 2000 to 2006, four times
13 the national rate. Enrollment in local schools dropped,
14 suggesting new residents were all transient. Rental fees
15 increased by 90 percent, making it impossible to find
16 housing.

17 Damaged local roads, increase in serious
18 felonies, emergencies, arrests, all taxed local services.
19 Residents now leave, citing regularly quality of life
20 issues. Lost economic diversity, reduced local tax
21 revenues, all contribute to a negative climate.

22 In June 2012, economists at the Ohio State
23 University studied boom-bust cycles such as these for gas,
24 transportation and development. They said, and I quote, "To
25 avoid the vicious cycle of the resource bust, you must apply

1 an appropriate level of severance taxes on companies that
2 extract and transport shale gas.

3 "Use these funds collected to pay for both the
4 immediate costs of industrial activity and development, as
5 well as long-term costs, particularly to help boost
6 education and economic diversification. They go on to
7 stress that a boom in one sector of the economy such as
8 shale, gas and oil extraction, and transportation, leads to
9 sudden growth and low skill, but proportionately high wages.

10 Young workers, often high school students, take
11 these gas jobs instead of completing school, instead of
12 taking advanced courses, and instead of advanced study.
13 Other industries typically avoid such regions like these
14 because the work force is both unskilled and yet demanding
15 high wages.

16 In the case of the Constitution pipeline, the
17 public must be assured that all cumulative costs are paid
18 for by the industries that are benefitting from this
19 resource. We ask FERC to study, and to avoid provide on an
20 annual basis, public reports covering the cumulative cost of
21 reduced economic diversity made by the quashing of other
22 industries, reduced graduation rates from local high
23 schools, and related educational underperformance issues, as
24 well as affected services and infrastructure that you've
25 heard about here tonight.

1 FERC, require Constitution Pipeline and all
2 companies involved in gas extraction and transmission, to
3 make this region one of educational excellence, a success
4 story, instead of one more in the history of devalued land
5 and wasted human potential. Thank you.

6 (Applause.)

7 MS. HARRIS: Thank you.

8 MR. MOONEYHAN: Will Peter Donnelly will come on
9 up? We need a moment while the court reporter changes his
10 paper. If you would, just wait just one moment, please.

11 MS. HARRIS: Just wait a second. Okay, go.

12 MR. DONNELLY: Well good evening, and I'm glad I
13 waited. My name is Peter Donnelly. I live at 445 Prosser
14 Hollow Road in Davenport. Six years ago, my wife and I
15 purchased 11 acres, with the intent of building our dream
16 house, with the plan of retiring here in Davenport.

17 I've been working almost every weekend for the
18 past six years and I'm almost finished. I've named the
19 property "Seven Ridges." When I sit on my deck, my view is
20 of seven different ridges. I will now change the sign to
21 "Seven Ridges and a Pipeline." I have learned more here
22 tonight than I can contribute. The question of why the
23 pipeline here has always bothered me, but thanks to a well-
24 versed group of people, I understand why now.

25 I wanted to bring a few items up that I've wanted

1 to address. Property values going down because of the
2 pipeline and the loss of total use of my property. Yet I
3 will always have to pay property taxes at full value. I am
4 concerned with the total lifetime of the pipeline.

5 What if the pipeline goes dormant? Ten, twenty,
6 thirty years from now, things will change. Gas will not be
7 in demand. What happens to the pipeline? A dormant
8 pipeline needs just as much maintenance. Who will do that
9 maintenance on a dormant pipeline? The answer is no one.

10 I have been told there will be no fracking, but
11 there appears to be no guarantees. In fact, it probably is
12 inevitable. Fracking will occur. Fracking will definitely
13 occur. I also wanted to make a statement on easement
14 negotiations. You are encouraged, you are urged to get on
15 board early to get the best deal.

16 In fact, I received mail from FERC stating once
17 eminent domain takes effect, your negotiation value is
18 worthless. Eminent domain means pennies on your dollar.
19 Eminent domain means robbery, robbery of your property
20 values, robbery of your rights. In my opinion, this is a
21 lose-lose proposition, and adds no value to the citizens of
22 Delaware County, but will cause discord between neighbors,
23 friends and family. Thank you.

24 (Applause.)

25 MS. HARRIS: Thank you.

1 MR. MOONEYHAN: Judy Robinson. Judy Robinson.

2 (No response.)

3 MR. MOONEYHAN: Kim Michels.

4 MS. MICHELS: Hi. My name is Kim Michels. K-I-
5 M, M-I-C-H-E-L-S. I'm a land owner. My family and I owned
6 97 acres. I'm pretty appalled by the threat our health and
7 homes and rural way of life that is being not only
8 tolerated, but endorsed by some government officials.

9 I've done quite a bit of research over the last
10 three years, and my concerns with the pipelines start with
11 the products that will be carried through them. Natural gas
12 sounds so innocent, and if left undisturbed, it probably is.
13 According to studies by Tracy Bank and Lauren Forson of the
14 University of Buffalo, the marcellus shale natural gas
15 reservoir is enriched in uranium and other sensitive
16 materials.

17 Fracking may alter pH and eH conditions, causing
18 many of these metals to become locally mobile within the
19 subsurface. In addition, when the millions of gallons of
20 water used in hydraulic fracturing come back to the surface,
21 it could contain uranium contaminants, potentially polluting
22 streams and other ecosystems, and generating hazardous
23 waste.

24 The uranium and the hydrocarbons are in the same
25 physical space, and are not just physically, but also

1 chemically, bound. That, I would think, is a very real
2 concern that the natural gas going through these pipelines
3 containing uranium, and in addition, their daughter
4 products.

5 That's pretty frightening, especially when you
6 consider the fact that these pipelines are notorious for
7 leaking. I noticed Mike German came up earlier, talking
8 about how, you know, their company is so great and no harm
9 has ever come to anyone. You know, I hear all the time like
10 oh, everything so safe, regulations are so great on the
11 pipelines.

12 I checked into them a little bit, because they
13 wanted to have their pipeline go through our town of Powder
14 Tree (ph), and in 2010, they had to repair 139 leaks,
15 replacing 358 service lines and 6-1/2 miles of gas main. In
16 2009, they had to repair 190 leaks, replacing 459 services
17 and 10.6 miles of gas main.

18 And you know, I mean this is one company. You
19 hear this over and over again. State after state, the story
20 is the same. Unless somebody calls them on it, they don't
21 bother to fix the leaks if they don't have to, and they're
22 often given all kinds of time to take care of it.

23 In addition to uranium and thorium, another major
24 concern that I'm surprised you never hear about is hydrogen
25 sulfide gas. Berkeley University had done studies on this,

1 and there are case after case involving oil and gas wells,
2 compressor stations, with releases of hydrogen sulfide gas,
3 and adapting from PG&E, who by the way is still operating,
4 despite that huge scandal, lawsuit with the Erin Brockovich
5 case. I read that they were actually in Pennsylvania now.

6 That's pretty horrifying. They pay a fine, and
7 what they did to those people is a crime. Why are they not
8 in jail? Why are they even allowed to still operate?

9 (Applause.)

10 MS. MICHELS: Well mainly, I just want to draw
11 your attention to the whole issue of hydrogen sulfide gas.
12 The health effects, for starters, it's highly flammable, and
13 when it comes in contact with air, it's explosive. I don't
14 know if that's what causes the explosions in the gas lines,
15 but it's a huge issue.

16 The health effects are numerous. In a single
17 breath, if the concentrations are high enough, you can die
18 in one breath. If somebody tries to give you mouth to mouth
19 resuscitation, they could end up suffering the health
20 effects too.

21 You know, they actually put -- according to PG&E,
22 this is actually just something that's actually contained
23 within the natural gas going through their pipelines on a
24 regular basis, they try -- the gas industry tries to control
25 this with the use of biocides. Apparently, it's like

1 bacterial and chemical reactions that make it, that bring
2 this, make the wells go sour, which can happen at any time
3 during the life of the well.

4 They've been using biocides, which is
5 environmentally unsafe, very expensive. It can cost up to
6 \$50,000 per gas well for the gas industry. Now, they've,
7 there's something new, the use of bacteria and
8 bacteriophages to try and control this. That's even more
9 frightening, I think, than the biocides. Now you're adding
10 all kinds of mass amounts of bacteria and bacterial viruses
11 into the equation.

12 Bacteria evolved very quickly, you know. God
13 only knows what in addition to all these chemicals and
14 radioactive materials and heavy metals. Now we have, we've
15 introduced massive amounts of bacteria and bacterial viruses
16 into the equation.

17 The whole thing is just absolutely frightening,
18 and on the issue of the exploding pipelines and the pipeline
19 industry, I just wanted to quote a man by the name of Frank
20 Cain (ph). He says "They lie, they're arrogant and they're
21 outrageous." This man is from Bellingham, Washington.
22 There were children playing in a park when one of these
23 natural gas pipelines exploded. Everybody had told them how
24 safe it was and everything.

25 These children, when this happened, the heat was

1 so intense their bodies turned orange. Their skin was
2 actually dripping off their fingers. Some of these kids
3 lived for 14 hours in horrible pain before they died. The
4 one thing this man had asked was that his son did not, had
5 not died in vain.

6 I hope that you'll pay attention to that story,
7 the horror that this man went through, and not let it happen
8 here, or to anyone else. There's so many things that in
9 your position you are aware of. I'm asking you, begging you
10 if I have to, be a whistleblower. You may end up losing
11 your job, but you'll be saving a whole lot of people.

12 (Applause.)

13 MS. HARRIS: Thank you.

14 MR. MOONEYHAN: Howard L. Hancur.

15 MR. HANNUM: Howard Hannum, H-A-N-N-U-M. I am a
16 small farm owner and taxpaying land owner from Trout Creek,
17 Delaware County, New York. First of all, I'd like to voice
18 my displeasure on behalf of all of the disenfranchised
19 residents of Delaware and Otsego County, New York.

20 (Applause.)

21 MR. HANNUM: We'd like the FERC to immediately
22 add a separate scoping hearing in Delaware County. We'd
23 also like to see a separate Otsego County scoping hearing
24 added immediately to the list as well. We'd like the FERC
25 to show sensitivity in this matter, and give ample time for

1 preparation for those two proposed hearings.

2 There is something in the government called
3 "reasonable accommodation," and reasonable accommodation
4 must be adhered to in respect to the disenfranchised
5 residents of Delaware and Otsego counties of New York.

6 My issue I speak to tonight has to deal with an
7 Environmental Impact Study in the area between Otsego County
8 and Delaware County, along the 121 mile proposed pipeline
9 route. This area is of particular concern, because it seems
10 to be in the affected areas of both of the published
11 proposed routes for the project.

12 I specifically refer to the area in and around
13 Monkey Run Road in the Davenport-East Meredith area. I
14 object to this project, because the Ammens Pond Bog (ph) is
15 on the National Register of Nature Preserves. Beavers have
16 begun returning to the region for the first time in nearly
17 15 years, and it is widely speculated that a pipeline
18 constructed through the region would certainly spell the end
19 of the beavers at that point.

20 Lilies, indigenous orchids and other vegetation
21 unique to that region, would also become extinct. What I
22 request from the FERC is a comprehensive study on that
23 region, with a special concern to the Monkey Run Road area,
24 and I would like to know exactly which species we are
25 eliminating.

1 Beavers, bats and birds unique to that area need
2 to be included in the study, and I would like the study to
3 be a cumulative impact study, including future construction
4 on this 30-inch open access, 121-mile line. Please give the
5 extent of the estimated endangerment with regard to the
6 following:

7 A, pipeline construction, including any blasting
8 and dynamite needed for the rock in that region, and the
9 effects on that region at the time of completion. B, future
10 speculation in the way of drilling, which includes gathering
11 lines and well pads, and as well as evaporating storage
12 ponds and their effects on the bog region when they are
13 complete.

14 C, compressor stations and construction of those
15 compressor stations, and the impact on the air quality in
16 the bog when the compressor stations are completed and
17 constructed. And D, any and all roadway and access way
18 construction, and the elimination of trees and shrubs and
19 all vegetation removed that is unique to this particular
20 nature preserve, and the effects on that region.

21 Beavers are returning to the Ammens Pond Bog and
22 the Cabot-Williams partners are coming through with a
23 useless pipeline to disrupt this beautiful nature preserve.
24 We, the concerned residents of Delaware County, offer as an
25 alternative the use of the existing lines already in place

1 along the northern parts of Pennsylvania, which will easily
2 and expeditiously carry the Susquehanna, Pennsylvania
3 product to New York City and the Boston markets.

4 There is already in existence a current New York
5 line, which also carries product to the same markets. Those
6 aforementioned lines in Pennsylvania and New York are not
7 fully subscribed, and we see no reason to add another one.

8 I offer the same study sources previously stated
9 and offered as study agents by the exquisite Irene Kline
10 just moments ago, and Suko (ph), Hartwick and Delaware-
11 Otsego Audubon Society, is source for this study. The
12 National Audubon Society has spelled doom for this region if
13 a pipeline is constructed through this area. We would like
14 to keep it as a nature preserve, and that is why we speak on
15 behalf of the beavers of Delaware County, New York tonight.

16 (Applause.)

17 MS. HARRIS: Thank you.

18 MR. MOONEYHAN: Robert Beards. Robert Beards.

19 MR. BEARDS: Hello, I'm Robert Beards from
20 Masonville. I'm a land owner, and I want to thank the panel
21 for coming in tonight, being as patient as you have. We've
22 got a real antagonistic audience here and I hope you'll be
23 patient with me. You've been very calm up there; that's
24 pretty good.

25 But I might be the most antagonistic of all

1 actually, because I usually find that with these kind of
2 panels, government panels, inspections, regulatory
3 commissions and stuff like that, that it's really just to
4 placate an annoyed public. And basically what usually
5 happens is that the regulatory agencies, in most cases FDA,
6 CDC, SEC as we all know, they're already captured by the
7 very entities that they're purported to regulate. I even
8 see our transcriber here nodding his head on agreement, so I
9 appreciate it. [Reporter disagrees, shaking
10 head.]

11 (Laughter.)

12 MR. BEARDS: The food czar of the country in
13 charge of our food supply is a former Monsanto executive, a
14 perfect example. Forget about the SEC. Okay. So I have no
15 reason to believe that whatever you write up is going to pay
16 head to anyway. I understand one of you is actually a
17 private contractor. I don't know how he's going to be even
18 employed over there, and that the other ones, basically your
19 panel is four levels below the Commissioners who are going
20 to make this decision, this political decision, okay.

21 If FERC has any intention to do anything other
22 than what the huge and very politically connected gas
23 industry desires, it's probably already decided what's going
24 to happen, no matter what the public says here tonight, and
25 they've had some pretty good arguments.

1 But that doesn't matter, because logic doesn't
2 prevail in these cases, okay. That's just the state of
3 things these days, but anyway, I've got a few quick notes,
4 if I might. Before we ran another giant fossil fuel project
5 over fellow citizens, consider the judgments awarded against
6 ExxonMobil for the Valdez have yet to be paid.

7 The coast of Alaska is still littered with oil.
8 Forget about the Gulf of New Mexico and the stories that
9 they tell. Oh, it's great now. Eat the shrimp, enjoy
10 those. Right off the batt, the lovely spokeswoman for
11 Williams-Cabot started right off today disingenuously
12 telling us that so many decahectares of gas or whatever it
13 is is going to supply three million New Yorkers with that
14 amount of gas.

15 However, pretty much they're not going to give me
16 a sworn affidavit that that gas is for New Yorkers, because
17 they're going to want to export it. Otherwise, let's see
18 that affidavit. Try to get Williams-Cabot to give you a
19 sworn affidavit that it's destined for New York.

20 The other thing, the right of way. They're
21 trying to best to go over existing right-of-ways. Well,
22 what about the 88 corridor. Have it go right down 88; that
23 way we can -- no private land owners are going to be
24 affected, and we can choose whether we want to traverse that
25 or not.

1 We can stay clear of it if we feel it's safe or
2 dangerous, or could ride right over it, if we think it's
3 safe. The existing corridor already has a right-of-way.
4 The reason they try to avoid it, it's a lot cheaper to pay a
5 land owner five or fifteen bucks a foot to own that land
6 forever. That's incredibly cheap, considering the value of
7 how many decahectares or whatever of gas, you know, and the
8 land owner still has to pay the taxes at full value.

9 Insurance, take a look at the stockholders
10 statements these gas companies put out. They're not
11 insured. There's no guarantee that this is going to be
12 insured, and who's going to cover this damage? They'll just
13 have Bernanke print some more, I guess.

14 Let's see. Everybody's pretty much said stuff
15 that I think, let's see. I might have a little bit left.
16 Okay. If you're going to be around, I don't know where you
17 guys are from, if it's daytime and sunny out there, you
18 might want to look outside your car as you're driving
19 around.

20 Pretty much, no matter where your car is up here,
21 when you look out the window it's beautiful. That's why
22 people stay here. That's why they live here.

23 (Applause.)

24 MR. BEARDS: Just about every comprehensive plan,
25 when they survey the township, people foremost want to

1 preserve the rural nature of upstate New York.

2 (Applause.)

3 MR. BEARDS: I guess that's about enough to say.
4 I hope you guys will write up a nice statement. I hope that
5 you'll try to use the right-of-way that's already existing,
6 if it's still safe and still great. Hey think about it.

7 If there is an accident, where do you want the
8 accident to be? In the middle of the woods somewhere, next
9 to a few private homes, or right on the highway, where the
10 emergency equipment can get right to it? You could just put
11 up a roadblock, nobody's bothered. Thank you.

12 (Applause.)

13 MS. HARRIS: Thank you.

14 MR. MOONEYHAN: Rema Loeb.

15 MS. LOEB: Hello. I'm Rema Loeb. I live in
16 Afton or my land is in Afton, and I'm a land owner, yes.
17 I've watched this kind of thing for four and a half years.
18 You cannot separate the pipeline from the material it's
19 carrying, and from all of the activities extracting that
20 material.

21 I hope you look closely when you are in
22 Pennsylvania, and see not just what the gas corporations
23 want you to see. Talk to some of the people who have
24 suffered already, the loss of interest, of money and their
25 homes and lands, even worse, the health effects.

1 There's a man from our BEC who was the well
2 inspector, who says it's not a matter of if the gas wells
3 would leak, but when and when our water will be impacted.
4 Perhaps our children and grandchildren will live with this
5 tension. Why? We paid for our land. We pay our taxes.
6 We're all good citizens. This is an outrage.

7 If eminent domain is used, it's a lie. It's not
8 for the benefit of the public. It's for the benefit of the
9 gas corporations and the politicians that sit with them.
10 Furthermore, I want to offer a couple of facts that I
11 haven't heard mentioned yet, Gastown.

12 A fairly well known corporation in Canada, has
13 admitted publicly all pipelines and compressors leak, and
14 what they leak is more than the methane. You cannot live,
15 and I'm quoting health authorities here, you cannot live
16 near a pipeline or a compressor and not suffer negative
17 health effects, sooner or later.

18 So what you're doing in effect is killing people.
19 It might take a year, it might take ten years, you know,
20 maybe 20 or 30 years. Endocrine disorders, cancer, children
21 with horrible, horrible asthma. That's been mentioned, you
22 know. And the gas here, as you've heard, much of it is
23 radioactive. Now this is wrong. This is just wrong.

24 We're counting on our government. We pay you for
25 -- we pay our public servants, yes. That's still what it's

1 supposed to be. We pay our public servants to protect us,
2 and by the way, I don't know if you know, the Millennium had
3 an interesting event about a month ago.

4 You can build the best pipeline and compressor
5 station in the world. Lightning hit that compressor
6 station, and it blew up. Fortunately, they were able to put
7 out the fire, and I think it was three or four hours. Our
8 volunteer firefighters can't do that. They can't even get
9 to those areas. They're not allowed, and I wouldn't want
10 them to be exposed in that way.

11 This is wrong. You're taking a group of people,
12 mainly rural, some smaller urban areas, taking a group of
13 people and saying we're worthless. We're nothing. We're
14 just one more sacrifice, and if you let this pipeline go
15 through, you're just as guilty as our governor or the
16 governor of Pennsylvania, or any of the others, who don't
17 have to live with it themselves. They don't have to watch
18 their families suffer.

19 Please do the right thing. Use the conscience
20 that God gave you. Thank you.

21 (Applause.)

22 MS. HARRIS: Thank you.

23 MR. MOONEYHAN: Earl W. Colley.

24 MR. HUSTON: I'm not Earl, but Earl has left.

25 MS. HARRIS: Well, we have someone else on the

1 things, but basically the shell of the thing.

2 Pipelines also require welds. That's part of the
3 physics of it. So I looked at the design, and I'm looking
4 for an initial compressor station, which is a required part
5 of the design. You cannot move gas in a 30-inch high
6 pressure pipeline 121 miles without an initial compressor.
7 FERC accepted a defective proposal and did not blink an eye.
8 What's up with that?

9 These people, if we have a system of law. That's
10 my basic question. Do we have a system of law? If we do, I
11 mean I'm a Buddhist and a Yogi, and I try to practice non-
12 attachment and I don't believe in jails, I don't believe in
13 punishment. I don't think that's really appropriate,
14 because that's adding violence to violence. I don't think
15 that really works.

16 But if we have a system of laws, do we -- these
17 people are criminals. This project is illegal 100 different
18 ways. They are building right now a massive site. They've
19 got a measly little DP 5 no impact permit in Brooklyn
20 Township, Pennsylvania, which just happens to line up
21 perfectly with the beginning of their map of the
22 Constitution pipeline.

23 Ahh, and by the way, what's the company that's
24 building the compressor, that's got nothing to do with the
25 Constitution? By the way, what's that missing component

1 that Constitution doesn't have an initial compressor? It's
2 Williams. Oh, but it's a different branch of Williams.

3 They're not, they're -- but it's a win-win deal.
4 It's really a deal made in heaven. his other branch of
5 Williams just happens to be building a compressor, and this
6 other branch just happens to be building a 30-inch high
7 pressure 121 mile pipeline. Why don't we just get these two
8 together?

9 It's fraud. It's fraud. It's fraud. Do you
10 understand that? Take this back in your report to your
11 managers that are making these decisions, how many levels
12 up? Take it back. This project, what's today's date?
13 September 24th. Here ye, here ye, on this date, this
14 project is dead. This project is done. Go back to Houston.
15 You're not building a pipeline here. Where are you? You're
16 not building a pipeline here. It's done. Go back home. Go
17 home. Go home. Go home.

18 I do have some technical comments about the
19 pipeline, about the -- so one of the interesting things
20 about the Williams Central Station that's being built in
21 Brooklyn, PA. Like I said, it's illegal 100 different ways.
22 One way is I was over at my friend's house. She lives in
23 the area, and you know what I witnessed? I witnessed a
24 truck with a big trailer. It's a triaxle. It's the biggest
25 semi made, one of the biggest. It's a Kenworth triaxle.

1 You don't see triaxles every day. It's a big
2 truck, and it had a big trailer, and it was a dirt road. On
3 that trailer was a crane. The total weight of this truck
4 and the trailer and the crane were 90 tons.

5 You know what we did? We stopped them and we
6 said "Where's your permit to go on a dirt road with a 90 ton
7 truck?" You know what the guy did? He ran. He got in his
8 truck and he drove off, and we have it all documented.
9 We've got it all documented on tape.

10 This project is illegal 100 different ways. Let
11 me tell you another -- these people have contempt for the
12 law. They're criminals. If we have a system of law, I
13 think we do, then they're criminals. They have contempt for
14 the law, and it is despicable that they call this thing the
15 Constitution. It is a desecration of the sacred documents
16 that define our democracy. They are subversive of
17 democracy.

18 We the people on this day demand that Williams-
19 Cabot cease and desist this illegal and unpermitted activity
20 now, and we demand from you, FERC, that you uphold the law.

21 And one more thing. This is more to do with that
22 Williams Central Station, which is part of -- it's an
23 essential component. Are you hearing that, you're getting
24 that, of a 121 mile, 30-inch high pressure pipeline. You
25 need a massive compressor, and they just happened to leave

1 it off.

2 Maybe it was a mistake. Maybe it was an honest
3 mistake. Just like the Constitution, I'm sorry the
4 Millennium pipeline, which is oh by the way, very similar.
5 High pressure. I think it's around 120 miles maybe, maybe a
6 little longer, and it was built when, 2005 when they did the
7 big expansion of the Constitution.

8 It just so happens they are proposing -- FERC,
9 you all probably know about this. The Millennium pipeline
10 is proposing two new compressor stations, one in Hancock on
11 Hungry Hill Road, and the other in Minisink. These are
12 massive compressors, 10 to 15,000 horsepower compressors.

13 So what, did they just -- is it a design flaw? I
14 want to talk to the Millennium engineers. Why, did they
15 just happen to forget that they needed these compressors all
16 along? Is it a design flaw, or is there something going on,
17 like fracking, that they want to start charging Millennium
18 with fracked gas from PA and from New York, yeah.

19 That's what this thing's going to do, and if you
20 ask these people, they're like oh, we're going to have one.
21 I guess that compressor all the way up in Schoharie County,
22 I guess it's going to suck the gas (sound) like a big straw
23 121 miles, because they've left out the initial compressor.
24 That's absurd.

25 The other thing is they are applying for a minor

1 use permit. They're doing an air quality permit for this
2 Williams Central Station. This is very relevant to this
3 project. They are using obsolete conversion factors for
4 greenhouse gas emissions for methane. They're using a
5 factor of 21 times, and I believe it's over 100 year time
6 horizon, and in reality it's 105 times over a 20 year time
7 horizon.

8 So what they've done is a major use permit, I
9 can't even figure this out, but this is what -- these are
10 the numbers. 100,000 tons of greenhouse gas emissions per
11 year, that defines the threshold for a major use permit.
12 100,000 tons of CO2 equivalent, and William-Cabot came in
13 with their air quality permit, and they said well, it's not
14 100,000 tons.

15 By the way, they're using the obsolete conversion
16 factors. It should from 21 to 105. It's like five times,
17 one-fifth of what it should be. They're saying it's not
18 100,000 tons per year; it's 98,801. Somebody else does it.
19 That's cool, right? It's a -- and the name, we had an
20 impolite expression, but it's a red hair short of a major
21 use.

22 When I think about minor use, a minor source of
23 greenhouse gases, I think of a lawn mower. 100,000 tons per
24 year? So what they're doing is, this is let's say 101 ways
25 that this project is illegal. This is what they're doing.

1 They're segmenting the project before they --

2 They've got the plan in their hands. They've got
3 brilliant engineers, very highly paid, best in -- the best
4 grads from the engineering schools, and they designed this
5 thing and they said their big head down there in Houston, he
6 said, he said you know what? Give me that pair of scissors
7 over there, and we're just going to cut this right off the
8 beginning of it.

9 We don't want this as part of the whole thing,
10 because these FERC people, they're pretty smart, and they're
11 going to see that this thing needs to be scoped as part of
12 the Constitution project. So let's just cut that off right
13 now, and maybe the people at FERC will be sleeping and they
14 won't even realize it.

15 Listen very carefully. We the people do declare
16 on the date, this project is dead. Cease and desist right
17 now. Cease and desist. Thank you.

18 (Applause.)

19 MS. HARRIS: Thank you.

20 MR. MOONEYHAN: Margaret Lettis. Margaret?

21 MS. LETTIS: Good evening, can you hear me? Hi.
22 My name is Margaret Lettis. I'm a resident of the Town of
23 Middlefield, Otsego County. I'm here tonight to say I'm
24 against the pipeline for various reasons that have been said
25 already this evening. I've been in the fight against

1 fracking for about three and half years now.

2 If this pipeline goes in, it will be the
3 infrastructure for the beginning of fracking in New York
4 State, which the majority of residents do not want, because
5 it is not safe, period. The pipes for getting the gas out
6 of Pennsylvania are already in place. They're already
7 there.

8 The Millennium is down there. Somebody else can
9 help me out with names, but we do not need this pipe up
10 here. It's a fraud, it's a scam. That's what's going on.
11 Williams-Cabot, I've been to Pennsylvania several times,
12 have seen the destruction of Dimock and surrounding area.
13 It's enough to make you puke.

14 They're lying, they're lying to all of us.
15 Upstate does not want fracking. We do not want it here. We
16 don't want it in Pennsylvania either. Having the pipeline
17 go through New York state is aiding and abetting in the
18 raping of Pennsylvania. I do not want any part of it. I
19 don't want my granddaughter, who is two years old, to be
20 part of this or anybody else in my family or my friends in
21 New York State to be part of this. Thank you very much.

22 I do have one more thing. We need another place
23 to have another meeting. It's almost eleven o'clock. I
24 have to be at work at 7:00 a.m. Thank you.

25 (Applause.)

1 MS. HARRIS: Thank you. As I mentioned before,
2 this meeting is being recorded and transcripts will be
3 placed in the public record. The public record is available
4 on our website, which is www.ferc.gov.

5 From that page, select the e-Library link and
6 input Docket No. PF 12-9. You can use e-Library to access
7 everything that the Commission does with this project, as
8 well as all of the filings and information submitted by the
9 Applicant.

10 On behalf of the Federal Energy Regulatory
11 Commission, I want to thank you for coming tonight. This
12 meeting is adjourned.

13 (Whereupon, the meeting was adjourned.)

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Document Content(s)

0924constitution.TXT.....1-136