1	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
2	FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
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5	AES Sparrows Point LNG, LLC and Docket No. PF06-22-000
6	Mid-Atlantic Express, LLC
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9	Sparrows Point Project
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11	East Brandywine Fire Hall
12	2096 Bondsville Road
13	Downingtown, Pennsylvania
14	
15	Tuesday, June 6, 2006
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17	The scoping meeting, pursuant to notice, convened at
18	7:10 p.m., before a Staff Panel:
19	JOANNE WACHHOLDER, Environmental Project Manager,
20	Federal Energy Regulatory
21	Commission
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23	RICHARD YUILL, Ph.D., AMEC Paragon
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1 INTRODUCTION 2 MS. WACHHOLDER: Good evening. I'd like to get 3 started now. First off, I'd like to thank you all for 4 coming. My name is Joanne Wachholder, I'm the Environmental Project Manager for the Federal Energy Regulatory 5 Commission, or FERC for short. Seated with me here tonight 6 7 is Richard Yuill, representing the FERC environmental contractor AMEC. In addition at the back table we have 8 Laura Turner, also with FERC; and Bob Honig and Randy 9 Mathura from AMEC. 10 11 The purpose of tonight's meeting is to provide

12 each of you with an opportunity to give us your 13 environmental comments on the proposed Sparrows Point LNG 14 project and to tell us what environmental, safety, and 15 security issues you think we should address in our analysis 16 of the project.

Before we describe our review process, I will 17 18 provide an overview of the project. AES Sparrows Point 19 proposes to construct an onshore LNG import and storage terminal on the West shore of Sparrows Point south of 20 Dundalk, Maryland. The facility would consist of a 500 foot 21 22 marine finger pier access trestle and unloading platform, supporting two unloading berths. In addition, it would 23 24 include a turning basin, an entrance channel, and three 160,000 cubic meter net capacity full containment LNG 25

1 storage tanks.

Also as a part of the project, as you are well aware, Mid-Atlantic Express proposes to construct an 87mile, 28-inch natural gas send-out pipeline extending north from the terminal in Baltimore to local interconnects with the BG&E pipeline system, and to interconnects with existing pipelines of Transco, Tetco, and Columbia Gas Transmission near Eagle, Pennsylvania.

9 I will briefly describe the FERC process. I'd like to clarify that the Sparrows Point project was not 10 11 conceived by and is not promoted by FERC. FERC reviews applications for the import of natural gas, and Sparrows 12 13 Point is in the process of preparing an application to submit to FERC. The Sparrows Point project is currently in 14 15 our prefiling process; a formal application has not yet been filed at FERC. 16

One thing I would like to stress about the prefiling process is that, as a permit processing agency, FERC has no ability to stop an applicant from deciding to file an application. We do however, by regulation, review all applications for minimum filing requirements that must be addressed in order for FERC to accept and begin processing an application.

Once the application is submitted, our obligation is to review that application and prepare an analysis of the

environmental impacts. Other federal and state agencies
have permit and review responsibilities associated with the
project, and we are coordinating our review with them. Some
of these agencies include the U.S. Coast Guard, the U.S.
Army Corps of Engineers, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service,
National Marine Fisheries Service, the U.S. Environmental
Protection Agency and the U.S. Department of Transportation.

8 The FERC staff's environmental and engineering 9 analysis will result in the generation of an Environmental 10 Impact Statement or EIS. FERC is the lead federal agency 11 tasked with preparing the EIS. An EIS contains an analysis 12 of impacts to resources.

13 With that said, we request that your comments tonight focus on the potential effects of the project. 14 15 Specifically, we are here to ask for your help in identifying potential impacts to both the human and natural 16 17 environment. We have already received several comment 18 letters addressing such issues as: potential impacts of LNG 19 ship traffic on other Chesapeake Bay and Patapsco River 20 users; safety and security concerns at nearby communities; potential impacts of dredging contaminated sediments on 21 water quality and fisheries, and impacts from the 22 construction of pipelines through congested easements, to 23 24 name a few.

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Even though we are still in the preliminary

1 review stages, we already know that we will be working 2 closely with the Coast Guard in regard to the safety and 3 security of vessel traffic. Also, the U.S. Army Corps of 4 Engineers will provide their expertise in review of any 5 proposed dredging activities as well as wetlands and water 6 bodies.

7 In our Notice of Intent, issued on May 16, we 8 requested your comments and assigned a deadline of June 16. 9 We will, however, take comments throughout the review 10 process beyond that date. However, we ask that you provide 11 comments earlier in the process in order to give us time to 12 analyze and research the issues.

13 A speakers list is located at the back table, and we will use that list to identify individuals wishing to 14 15 provide verbal comments on the Sparrows Point Project. In addition to verbal comments provided tonight, we will also 16 17 accept your written comments. If you have comments but 18 don't wish to speak tonight, you may provide written 19 comments on the comment forms at the back table, and you can drop those off with us tonight or you can mail them at a 20 21 later date.

It is very important that any comments you send include our internal docket number for the project, which is Docket No. PF06-22. It's on the form as it is in the mailings that we sent you.

I would like to mention that the Commission strongly encourages electronic filing of written comments, as well. The instructions are in the notice or can be located at our website, which is www.FERC.gov, under the eFiling link.

In addition, we offer a free service called Subscription, which allows you to keep track of all formal issuances and submittals for specific projects, which we organize, as I said, into dockets.

If you register with eSubscription, you will automatically be notified by e-mail of these filings, and you will be provided links to access the documents. You can register for this service at our website under the eSubscription link. There are some forms at the sign-in desk that provide the web address and instructions as well.

We consider the prefiling process to be, among other things, an extension of our scoping process. The scoping process is a learning process, is where we educate ourselves about the project and the potential issues. During the scoping process, we are gathering information and we are using a number of different sources for that information.

The four general sources that we are using right now are: Information provided by the applicant; input from other agencies, our own field work and research of different 1 issues, and information from the public.

2 Once we gather the information during the scoping 3 process, and an application is filed, we will analyze it and 4 prepare a draft Environmental Impact Statement or draft EIS 5 that will be distributed for comments.

6 There are two general ways that you can get a copy of the draft EIS. First of all, the Notice of Intent 7 that we sent out has an attachment on the back of it that 8 9 you can fill out and mail back to FERC. Secondly, you can add your name to the mailing list form at the table where 10 11 you came in. If you don't do one of these things, we won't be able to send you a copy of the draft EIS. 12 In either 13 event, please indicate whether you would like a CD-ROM copy or a paper copy of the draft EIS. 14

After the draft EIS is issued, there's a 45-day comment period. During that period we will normally have another public meeting similar in format to this one. We'll probably come back here to the same facility, if it's available, and ask you to comment on the information provided in the draft EIS.

At the end of the 45-day comment period, we begin organizing all the information gathered to date and preparing the final EIS. The EIS does not make a final decision the project; it's very important to understand. It's prepared to advise the Commission and to disclose to the public the environmental impact of constructing and
 operating the proposed project.

When it's finished, the Commissioners at FERC will consider the environmental information from the EIS, along with non-environmental issues such as engineering, markets and rates, in making its decision to approve or deny the project.

8 If the Commission does vote to approve the 9 project, FERC environmental staff will monitor the project 10 through construction and restoration, performing onsite 11 inspections, to ensure environmental compliance with the 12 conditions of the FERC certificate.

At this time we will begin taking comments. As your name is read, I would like you to come up to the podium and state your name for the record. All of your comments will be transcribed and put into the public record for the project. Because your comments are being transcribed, please only speak when you're at the microphone in order for us to accurately record your comments.

In your comments, I ask that you try to be as specific as possible with your environmental or safety and security concerns. The meeting is scheduled to conclude around 10 p.m., and we have more than two and a half hours and about 25 speakers. So in the interest of allowing as many speakers as possible, I'd like you to keep your

1 sometimes brief, preferably in the five minute range. Ιf 2 your comments have been previously stated by another 3 speaker, you may also allow additional time for other 4 speakers by simply stating that you endorse the comments provided by a previous speaker. 5 Thank you for your consideration. Now we'll 6 7 start with the names. PUBLIC SPEAKERS 8 9 DR. YUILL: Good evening. My name is Richard I'll read two names at a time so that the second 10 Yuill. 11 person can get ready. John Roughan, from the Township. And Becky 12 Corbin will be second. 13 14 MR. ROUGHAN: Thank you. My last name is spelled 15 Roughan; John J. Roughan, Jr. And I'm the Township Manager of Upper Uwchlan Township. And I'm sure many of the 16 speakers this evening will express their concerns relative 17 18 to safety matters, as well as the environmental issues 19 confronting this major project, especially in Upper Uwchlan, 20 which is located in a high quality water district, where many of our feeder streams enter into Marsh Creek Lake Park, 21 which is a major water source for many, many communities in 22 this area. 23 24 But what I'd like to do formally this evening is to alert this body that the Township will be submitting some

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alternate routes that we believe this pipeline could take, especially within our municipality to avoid, as we noted, congested easements as well as existing developments. So I'd like the record to show that the Township will be forwarding and submitting, pursuant to the FERC's rules and regulations, exhibits plotting out other alternate routes that the pipeline could carry. Thank you.

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DR. YUILL: Thanks very much.

9 Becky Corbin? And Hal Harper will be next.
10 MS. CORBIN: Thank you. My name is Becky Corbin,
11 C o r b i n, and that's Becky as in Rebecca.

12 I'm here representing State Representative Curt 13 Schroder, who was unable to be in attendance this evening. 14 He did want me to listen to the concerns, safety and 15 otherwise, that will be addressed by the residents that are 16 in this audience, as a part of this pipeline will be going 17 through his district.

Thank you.

19DR. YUILL: Could you also give us, for the20record, the spelling of the Representative's name?21MS. CORBIN: Yes. It's Curt, C u r t and22Schroder, S c h r o d e r. And that's the 155th Legislative

23 District.

24 DR. YUILL: Thank you.

25 Hal Harper, and Richard Worthington will be next.

1 MR. HARPER: I'd like to begin by thanking FERC 2 for the opportunity. My name is Hal Harper. My wife and I 3 live one and a half miles from the northern end of the 4 proposed 87 mile pipeline.

5 My remarks are really going to address the 6 emotional issues associated with the pipeline; it will cross 7 our property, not as close as it will be to some of our 8 neighbors, however; but close enough to destroy our sense of 9 security, diminish our well-being, and lower the value of 10 our property.

11 My question tonight is: When is enough enough? Between Georgia and Maine there are already three LNG 12 13 terminals, a fourth LNG terminal has already been approved for construction. According to your web site, there are six 14 15 more proposed on land, including the Sparrows Point terminal plus expansion of an existing terminal and two proposed 16 offshore terminals. That gets back to when is enough 17 18 enough?

Columbia Gas, three years ago, with your blessing and approval, expanded one of their two pipelines to transport LNG southward through our neighborhood. Now an extremely large energy company wants to build a new pipeline to transport LNG northward through our neighborhood. I don't believe this proposed pipeline is to

alleviate a problem of not enough gas in the Northeast.

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believe its construction and operation is to generate more profits for an already rich company. I, we, do not condemn any company for making money, but does the increased revenue have to be at the expense of the security, well-being and property value of hundreds of homeowners along its path?

If this pipeline were to explode close to or 6 7 under PA Route 100, it would not leave Upper Uwchlan with 8 many ways to evacuate or move emergency equipment around, 9 possibly also true for other areas that it goes through. We do not understand a federal regulatory body even considering 10 11 allowing a pipeline with that potential to harm to be built through neighbors where people live and children play on the 12 streets and lawns. Is there not a conscious in the FERC 13 bureaucracy? 14

You have already received dozens of letters identifying myriads of reasons why the pipeline and terminal should not be allowed. I'm not going to go over those opportunity. I get all the copies of your letters, so I'm well aware of what you've already seen.

20 We're here tonight collectively to request that 21 you deny the application.

22 (Applause)

23 DR. YUILL: Thank you very much.

24 Richard Worthington and then Dwayne May.

25 MR. WORTHINGTON: Richard Worthington, 28 Blakely

Road, Downingtown, Pennsylvania. My main concern deals with a 45-foot easement, which is a Columbia Gas line, and they intend to put this 28 inch line in the same easement. That easement now has a 36-inch line, an 8-inch line, and a fiber optic cable in it; they were all Columbia.

I do not feel that putting a third gas line in there is going to do anything but create havoc; I don't think they can get it in without taking the corner of my house, and I'm really very upset about the lies that we've been told by all the others -- Columbia, they never follow through on anything, and I don't feel these people will be any different. So I feel this should be denied.

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(Applause)

14 DR. YUILL: Thank you.

15 Dwayne May and Bill Vache.

16 MR. MAY: My name is Dwayne May, M a y.

17 I had a lengthy talk with a guy when I first got 18 here and kind of poured out my heart. I just feel like the 19 government has failed us in so many ways that everybody knows about, and this is just another way that they have 20 21 failed to maintain the right-of-way. I sympathize with 22 people who have the gas line right-of-way on their property already, but now they're asking for more because they have 23 24 failed to maintain the ones there now, can no longer use them in certain instances, as in my case. I don't have a 25

1 gas line on my property, I don't wish to have one on my 2 property, I don't wish to pay taxes on a gas line or 3 property that has someone else's prosperity or profit for 4 their business on my property. I just think it's wrong, it's un-American, should be illegal. 5 6 And I had a good long talk, so I had a lot more

7 to say, but I kind of poured my heart out to one of your representatives already. So thank you. 8

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(Applause)

DR. YUILL: Go ahead. 10

11 MR. VACHE: My name is Bill Vache, V a c h e. I live in Windsor Ridge, which is in Upper Uwchlan Township; 12 I'm one of Hal Harper's neighbors. I agree with what Hal 13 said in terms of all the concerns and considerations that 14 15 have been addressed in terms of the pipeline coming through.

The one area I'd like to address specifically is, 16 17 AES has requested an additional right-of-way adjacent to 18 Columbia's existing right-of-way. Right now I have a 19 cleared swath through my property of about 60 feet from when Columbia came through four years ago. Now AES wants to go 20 21 adjacent to that, plus another 25 feet. I don't care how 22 they put the pipeline in. They said "Well, maybe we'll burrow under the trees." You know they're going to make me 23 24 take the trees down if they get the right-of-way anyhow. 25

So now I have a house I can't give away, because

1 I now have an 85 foot cut through my property; the pipeline will be probably 15 feet from my house. There are other 2 3 houses in our neighborhood where the pipeline will go 4 directly up to the house or almost take away the garage. So I support John Roughan's suggestion that you 5 6 consider alternate possibilities rather than it through our 7 neighborhoods and in essence making our property worthless. 8 DR. YUILL: What again is the name of your 9 subdivision? MR. VACHE: Windsor Ridge. Windsor --10 AUDIENCE: Place. 11 MR. VACHE: Sorry, Windsor Place. 12 There is a 13 Windsor Ridge, which you will see tomorrow in your tour. So Windsor Place. 14 15 MS. WACHHOLDER: That's the other thing I wanted to mention. We are having our drive-through of the route 16 tomorrow morning. We're meeting here at 8, and then we're 17 18 starting at the end of the line at the compressor station 19 stuff and moving down towards Bel Air. And if there's a site that you want us to try and hit, please before you 20 leave, just meet with us and we'll try and figure out on the 21 22 maps of we can get there tomorrow. DR. YUILL: Earl Macomber and then Mary 23 24 Rutherford.

25 MR. MACOMBER: Hi, I'm Earl Macomber from 3

Buckingham Drive, a neighbor of Bill Vache and Hal Harper.
 I agree with both of their comments.

3 In addition, the pipeline doesn't run through my 4 property so I'm not considered directly affected, but it is within 100 feet of my front porch. I'm certainly within the 5 6 blast zone of any potential problems there. In addition, I 7 think it should be completely denied for a lot of reasons 8 which you know, environmentally and economically, et cetera. 9 In addition, I also think that any impact should be looked at not the current population of specifically our township 10 which is growing dramatically, but the projected population, 11 which is going to be significantly different than where we 12 13 are right now.

I am very concerned about the safety in our development; and any and all alternatives should be looked into, short of a denial, regardless of cost. Thank you.

17 (Applause)

18DR. YUILL: Mary Rutherford and Michael Banis.19MS. RUTHERFORD: Hi, I'm Mary Rutherford. I live20at 2 Buckingham Drive in Windsor Place. And I agree with21Bill, Hal, and Earl.

My concerns are more around the safety record of AES. And I would like to be able to take a look at the record that FERC is reviewing, and have that document be available to the public.

1 I have two small children that play in the front yard, and these pipelines, already I have two currently 2 going through my front yard. This will come closer to my 3 4 home. My children play in this yard, and I really would like to not have to live through the anxiety of having 5 another pipeline put through my yard, and I'm sure my 6 7 neighbors, who have been through the Columbia, would 8 appreciate that, too. 9 This pipeline will also run by our bus stops, under our parks, close to our schools, so I'm very concerned 10

11 about the safety issues. I would request the FERC deny or 12 alter the route.

13 (Applause)

14 DR. YUILL: Michael Banis and Bob Supplee.

15 MR. BANIS: Good evening. My name is Michael 16 Banis. I'm in Windsor Place with this crew over here. Tudor 17 Lane.

I respectively ask that this project be denied,
for the following reasons. We're looking at a large
pipeline coming into close proximity.

This pipeline would come into close proximity to many residential homes, through quiet neighbors, through mature, wooded developments; they're clearing large swaths, creating large line-of-site areas in an otherwise treed area. It's an eyesore; neighbors now come through and ask

"What happened to your neighborhood? Why is this long
 straight line?" It's not getting any better.

There are the obvious construction concerns. We're also concerned about the long-lasting exposure to the risk imposed by this line. And I further agree with the rest of the comments that have been made so far. Thank you for your time.

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(Applause)

DR. YUILL: Bob Supplee and George Supplee.

MR. BOB SUPPLEE: Yes, I'm part of the Supplee 10 11 contingent, the Supplee farm. I quess I share all of the safety and environmental concerns that other speakers have 12 13 talked about. Specifically with respect to our site, however, there is an existing pipeline going through the 14 15 farm, in one location. The new proposed pipeline takes a totally different route; and probably if you tried to pick a 16 spot in the farm that would most interfere with the use of 17 18 the farm, it's the proposed right-of-way.

So we feel that the existing right-of-way should
be used rather than the alternate route that's now being
proposed across the farm.

MS. WACHHOLDER: Also, if you want to identify with us later where you are on the route, we can take a look at it tomorrow, too.

MR. BOB SUPPLEE: Yes. My brother is going to be

1 there, so.

2	MS. WACHHOLDER: Great. Thank you.
3	DR. YUILL: George Supplee?
4	MR. GEORGE SUPPLEE: Yes, George Supplee.
5	I have a personal experience on a pipeline being
6	hit by a driller. I was working for an employer in
7	Wilmington, Delaware at the time, and I was the engineer at
8	the facility in the early 1990s, and they were, a contractor
9	was hired by DelDot, Delaware Department of Transportation
10	to do test borings, to put in an alternate route for a road;
11	and they hit our 6-inch plastic line.
12	The rig caught on fire, the fuel tanks exploded,
13	the guys attending the rig were lucky they got away without
14	serious injury. It was a 20 psi line, and it was a 6 inch
15	line. A 20 psi line is less than one percent of the size
16	of the line that you're proposing. The flames shot 50 to
17	100 feet in the air, the pipeline that was hit was a 6 inch
18	line which, if you go by the volume, it's a square, and
19	therefore, it's less than one-half of one percent of the
20	size of the pipeline you're proposing; a 28-inch line is
21	that much larger.
22	So what we're talking about is not a small
23	shooting flame in the air, if somebody hits the line or
24	anything like that. And we're not talking about a little 20
25	psi line, we're talking about 2200 psi, which is a lot of

1 pressure and it's going to push a lot of stuff around.

The tires of the rig were burned completely down. The only thing that was left were the steel bands in the tires, left on the rig. They said it was completely burned pup.

6 My second point is that Columbia already has a 7 right-of-way through our property; and now they're proposing 8 to put another line through on an obtuse angle with that, 9 and so they're going to put two lines through both sides of 10 our property now.

In addition to that, we have an AT&T line -- I think it's an AT&T; it's a telephone line, anyway, running through the property also. So now we've already got two utility lines going through our property, this will be a third line going through it, and this is by far the largest, I think; I'm not sure.

The second thing is, I'd like to speak to the people who we vote for and talk to them about open space. We've kept our farm open space, it's being farmed, and everyone around us likes having a farm there rather than having a big housing development or something else.

22 So the reward we get for having open space is we 23 get another pipeline through our property, because that's 24 more ideal to put a pipeline through than through any 25 existing right-of-way. 1

Thank you.

2 (Applause)

3DR. YUILL: Jack Pon and then David Sweeney.4MR. PON: Jack Pon, I live in Uwchlan Hunt.

5 The concerns I have are specifically regarding 6 the placement. I think as citizens we all understand sometimes the greater good does overcome the individual 7 8 needs, but in this particular case there are two questions I 9 want to raise. One is the need for such a pipeline, both from the socioeconomic point of view; I mean, we all know 10 11 how much we need energy every time we go to the gas station. But if we already have existing, unused pipelines which are 12 13 running through these existing easements, I'm wondering what is the compelling need that we have to put in an additional 14 15 pipeline? I would hope that our government can find a way to induce sharing between corporate bodies and a way that is 16 17 maybe less economically beneficial to them but more 18 sociologically beneficial to the rest of us.

The second part of this is, there is an existing easement that runs all the way up Strubel Trail and through our neighborhood. The original easement was expanded recently, it's a Columbia pipeline. This expansion, we didn't realize what the impact was going to be. Tomorrow as we go through the site, I urge you to take a look at what it has done to Strubel Trail. You're probably aware, this area 1 was stricken almost 100 years ago with the Dutch elm and the 2 combination of the elms and the chestnut blights, and we're 3 just now starting to get some overgrowth forest back. A 4 huge chunk of that was taken out for the Columbia pipeline.

If there's a compelling need for us to have this 5 6 pipeline here, again I would like to urge that it goes into 7 the existing easement, and it's done in such a way that it's both safe and it doesn't further do that. 25 feet 8 9 additional, which is what I'm hearing; but I think we're going to find that's going to be 50 feet additional easement 10 11 into these properties will destroy the open space that's left in Uwchlan Hunt, which is my neighborhood. And it's 12 also going to run, for those of you who go up Strubel Trail, 13 it will cross the Strubel Trail if it's put on the east 14 15 side, as what they're showing. And that's a fairly significant impact to the visual part of our neighborhood. 16 Not to mention, I still can't believe it's 17 18 necessary to have an additional easement into this area. 19 (Applause) 20 DR. YUILL: David Sweeney and Jim Tupitza. MR. SWEENEY: David Sweeney, 315 Rock Raven Road 21

in Downingtown.

I agree with every speaker tonight so far.
We're extremely concerned for our own safety
about this pipeline. There are two pipelines currently on

our property. The 24-inch pipeline is approximately 18 feet from our home, and the 14-inch pipeline is approximately 25 feet away. The existing pipelines, which we estimate to be about 7 feet apart, already have degraded the topography of our property, causing water damage issues to our home in the basement, and our septic grade system.

We also object to the proposed route because coming through our property, and it's something, the reasons we are including are, not enough room in the existing easement on our property to squeeze in another 28-inch line; depreciation of the property value; disruption of use of our own property during this construction, and the renewal of our yard, which takes years to mature.

We're very concerned about existing pipelines 14 15 rupturing during the construction of the new pipeline. The loss of the use of our property if the easement is expanded, 16 which additional loss of trees, shrubs and plantings. Also, 17 18 the additional loss of the habitat for the wildlife we have; turtles, toads, fox, raccoon, possums, skunks, owls, red 19 tail hawks, chipmunks, wild birds native to this area, and 20 21 our domestic pets, cat and dog.

There's also possible injury to ourselves, and members of our family. I have 13 grandkids; they run all around the place.

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The stress factor of having yet another pipeline

1 coming through our property, disrupting our lives and 2 invading our privacy is very diminishing of my thought. The 3 added labor of keeping the home clean inside and out, the 4 dust and dirt will contribute more negatively to our existing asthmatic health conditions. 5 We are hoping FERC will concur with our concerns 6 7 and advise AES to use the alternative route which was 8 presented to us during the last meeting. 9 Now I have a few other items here. I would like to know, what is the safe distance between the existing 10 11 pipelines? I'm not sure you can give me an answer now. MS. WACHHOLDER: Not really. 12 MR. SWEENEY: I couldn't get an answer the last 13

14 time I asked the FERC panel.

MS. WACHHOLDER: The best answer I can give you is that it's regulated by the Department of Transportation. They have regulations as far as distance between pipelines and residences and stuff like that. If you want, I can try and find that out for you, maybe.

20 MR. SWEENEY: Well, that's what I said the last 21 time I was here, but I never got any response.

I'm also concerned about this being another case of a foreign source of energy that America is becoming dependent on. This is foreign gas, is it not?

25 Yes or no.

1 MS. WACHHOLDER: Probably so. If it's LNG, it usually comes from other countries; it's shipped here. 2 3 MR. SWEENEY: The last thing I want to say is, we 4 bought our home 18 years ago. It was a beautiful, rural wooded area. Now since then, we have had development, but 5 besides that, we've had the pipeline come through numerous 6 7 times. The first time they lied to us. The guy told me 'we were going to bring a fiber optic cable line through, he was 8 9 going to run a Ditch Witch through my property, and that would be it. 10 11 Well, that was the first lie. They brought a backhoe through, and it wasn't easy. They were out there 12 six additional times since they finished, to have myself 13 satisfied with their work, because they just tore the place 14 15 up. Like I said, we moved out there because it was 16 nice quiet, rural, and we like the wildlife, even though the 17 18 deer kill my tulips and my corn. But I live there. They 19 live there, too; they've been there longer than I have. So 20 I'm very concerned. Thank you very much for your time. 21 22 (Applause) DR. YUILL: Would you tell us the location of 23 24 your land? 25 MR. SWEENEY: I live on 315 Rock Raymond Road.

It's right up here by the high school. And there's a middle
 school and a high school right down the road, which could
 be, it's a concern if there's a problem.

4 MR. TUPITZA: My name is Jim Tupitza, T u p i t z 5 My wife and I live at 300 Youngs Road, Coatesville, and a. 6 we have a portion of our property that is in West Bradford 7 Township, which is tax parcel 50-7-1; and the segment of the pipeline that I'm going to be discussing with you is the 8 area between Strasburg Road near the Village of Romansville, 9 down to Laurel Road, where it will go under the Brandywine 10 11 River.

My wife and I like to please our neighbors, maintain open space in the old fashioned way: In Chester County, everybody talks about open space, and we do it, as I said, in the old fashioned way, we farm it. And we keep it open. The property that is immediately to the north of us is owned by a company by the name of Gentera. They're a real estate developer.

They bought their property, knowing that they had the pipeline easement going through it, and presumably paid a price based on what the value was with the pipeline going through it; but it's my understanding from speaking with one of the pipeline representatives that the pipeline wants to be relocated so that it won't interfere with the developer's plans to sell the new homes, and diminish the profits that

1 he'll make in the sale of those homes.

2 The concern I have is that the place that they 3 want to relocate it is directly in the woods between where 4 those homes will be and our farm fields; and we spend a lot 5 of effort keeping the ATVs and 4 wheel drive trucks out of 6 our farm fields after it rains, because boys like mud. And 7 in addition, and of even greater concern is the proposal to extend it out beyond our farm field and through a forest 8 9 that we have. And that forest is rather unique. It is as close to a first growth forest as anything that I've ever 10 11 seen in this part of Pennsylvania.

This farm that we farm has been in the family 12 13 since 1969 when it was acquired to be attached to the adjoining farm that had been in the family since the 1740s, 14 15 and there are no records in any of the family records of the 16 woods ever being cut. So when you're in these woods, you 17 find something that is extremely unique environmentally; you 18 find beech trees that have a diameter of six to eight feet, you find oak trees of a similar size, and you find no 19 significant growth of invasive species. Principally because 20 21 we spend significant time in the woods killing off the 22 multiflora, killing of the other things, and we know that where the pipeline easement is, where the fiber optic line 23 24 went in, we know that anywhere near there that you walk, you have multiflora everywhere, and it's taking over the woods. 25

1 I echo what Mr. Supplee and some of the other 2 people said, which is, there's an existing pipeline. The 3 easement has already cut its scar across this county, and I 4 can't see a reason -- I can't see as one reason, anyway, for relocating it, helping a developer get more profits from the 5 6 sale of homes that he wants to build. Perhaps the existence of a new pipeline might slow down the sale of some of those 7 8 homes and keep some of that space open a little bit longer.

9 But I would like to not have that segment of the 10 pipeline relocated from an area that is currently open and 11 graded for the construction of all the roads, and the trees 12 have been cleared and relocated into a prime forest area 13 that's never been cut.

14

(Applause)

15 DR. YUILL: Charlie Lobb and Lisa Van Houten.

16 MR. LOBB: I'm Charles Lobb, one of the 17 supervisors from Upper Uwchlan Township, and I just want to 18 echo what our Township Manager John Roughan reported to you.

First, we are host to nine large lines going through our township. And that was okay when we were urban or a rural scene. We are now an urban scene, and the pipeline that would be brought into our township would be very intrusive to three developments in our township. We're opposed to an additional pipeline; we think

25 we've been plenty generous in hosting the other pipelines.

So therefore our engineers will propose, if you'll accept it, one to three additional routes that would be less intrusive to neighborhoods, that would be easily accessible and less threatening in case there's an emergency. (Applause)

MS. WACHHOLDER: One point with alternatives, if you want to file alternatives that you're requesting, be as specific as you can. If you have maps and you want to draw on them, those are great; it gives us something to start with for when we come back to look at that sort of stuff.

DR. YUILL: Lisa Van Houten and then Dawn Cassel. MS. VAN HOUTEN: Lisa Van Houten, Victoria Crossing Homeowners Association. I'm here on behalf of the homeowners. I probably have more questions than comments at this point in time, because I think we need more information. Some of it's been addressed already, but I'll probably touch on it briefly.

The distance from the existing gas line to where the proposed gas line is, I've heard varying distances, from 10 feet to 25 feet. I'd like to get a clarification on that; and somebody said it was up to the DoT to make that decision?

MS. WACHHOLDER: There are regulations. I think the minimum -- actually, I don't know, I shouldn't say. But I know for other projects we've recommended that they try to put the other pipeline 25 feet from the existing one to keep the easement tighter; and in some areas they've been as far as 10 feet away in other projects. I don't know what is proposed yet for this one; they haven't provided that level of information yet.

6 MS. VAN HOUTEN: Okay. The DoT should be here. 7 MS. WACHHOLDER: The DoT reviews our stuff, too, 8 so they'll be involved. He was supposed to come tonight, 9 but I think his boss wanted him to go to another meeting. 10 MS. VAN HOUTEN: Okay. Another issue that I have 11 is when -- and actually, our subdivision is Figure 36. I

Marshallton-Thorndale Road and Poorhouse, near the pumpingstation, Columbia pumping station.

don't know if that helps you on your tour tomorrow.

12

15 The distance from a living dwelling has not really been clarified, because as this pipeline goes through 16 17 our subdivision, it appears to be literally right next to a 18 lot of the houses, and almost on their personal property. So I would like to get some clarification on that. 19 I know the neighbors have all been notified, but they're still 20 coming to the association wanting clarification, and I'd 21 22 like to be able to tell them something.

23 Storm and stream runoffs are going to be affected 24 as it parallels those streams, this gas line. And this is a 25 very congested area, to boot. So the proposed line goes

around through an environmentally-sensitive area; the alternate is coming right through the subdivision. Also, just environmental congested area. I'd like some clarifications on when you do your tour tomorrow, if you would definitely take a look at that area.

Now I've been told there is potential for
horizontal drilling rather than trenching. How deep is this
pipeline? I've heard 3 feet, I've heard 15 feet. If you're
drilling 3 feet, you're still going to --

DR. YUILL: Typical minimum is 3 feet; under some farms it's 5 feet; under other roads and drainage ditches, it's deeper. If they're talking about horizontal

directional drilling, it can be anywhere from 15 to 30 or 35 feet, and it can even be deeper than that.

But if they trench it, it's typically three feetof cover.

17 MS. VAN HOUTEN: Okay. Now with the easement 18 being 25 feet from an existing -- we'll say, that's what 19 most consistently I've heard, 25 feet, and then there's another 25 feet on the other side for the easement right-of-20 21 way, that takes out an awful lot of trees; the property 22 values are going to drop like a rock. I have more questions than I have comments at this point because I need to be able 23 24 to talk to these people and let them know; and I can't find anything through FERC with regard to these regulations. 25

1 So if we can do that, and relocation to underdeveloped albeit potentially future subdivisions I 2 3 think can be a great alternative, because there is an awful 4 lot of open land around us that will be eventually built on. But if we can get the pipeline through there first, which 5 has already got no trees, I think we would have a better 6 7 chance of getting it installed. 8 That is all I have. I'm on your mailing list, 9 so. One other point my neighbor here just mentioned 10 11 to me, there is a high tension line that runs, that will be running right over the gas line. What effect that will 12 13 have, you know, should there be lightning strikes or something along those. 14 15 (Applause) DR. YUILL: Dawn Cassel and Lyla Kaplan. 16 17 MS. CASSEL: My name is Dawn Cassel. I live in 18 Victoria Crossing where I'm on 1609 Barbara Drive, and where 19 the current proposed pipeline is supposed to qo, it's basically right through my back yard. 20 21 We have so many concerns about this. We have 22 very small properties. I have less than a quarter acre. My back yard is partly open space, only about a third of it is 23 24 even mine. And then we have a little bit of open space, and then right behind that is Broadmont Park, this beautiful 25

park that was built just a few years ago; and the trees are the only thing separating the walking path for the park from our back yard.

4 So we have that concern. Also, if trees have to 5 be taken down for the easement, there aren't that many trees 6 there; and not only does it support a barrier for children coming through the park to our yards, and also is -- there's 7 birds and animals living in the little forest there. 8 We're concerned, too, that the sun sets in that direction; so if 9 the trees are cut down, our utility bills are going to be 10 11 very high because we already get baked from the sun. If the 12 trees aren't there to supply the shade that we need, after 13 the sun starts to set we're never going to get a break from the heat. 14

15 We are also concerned about the safety for our There are a ton of children, especially on our 16 children. street, there are probably at least 30 little children on 17 18 the street, most of them under the age of 10. And if they can't play out in the back yards, like I said they're small, 19 so they play outside, we're always in each other's yards. 20 21 How are we going to tell them 'you can't play back there'? Or, God forbid, they get out and they go back there and 22 during the construction something could happen to them. 23 24 There's the danger of explosions. I mean, this thing is so close to the houses on our street, and our 25

street gets narrower as it has up toward the cul-de-sac,
 that my property has a worse case than some others, and as
 it goes up there's people that hardly have any back yards
 before the trees for the common area.

5 So where would they put this pipeline? I don't 6 even know if it would fit back there. They would have to 7 wipe out the entire barrier of the trees.

We're concerned our property values are going to 8 9 diminish. We live in a great area where there's a lot of buildup, there's a lot of people moving into Chester County, 10 11 and our development is very popular. And we've seen houses sell very quickly on our street. Unfortunately, we have 12 13 neighbors who move away, but the houses sell literally within a week or so of going on the market. And if this 14 15 pipeline goes through, that's not going to happen. There's actually one house that just sold, two doors up from me, and 16 17 the new neighbors are not pleased, because they bought this 18 house probably around April, as we got the first notice about this pipeline going in, and they are very upset. Of 19 course they're not here because they're not living there 20 21 yet; but these are concerns we've had on our street.

Also there's an existing pipeline in our development. It's only two streets down from ours, and we can't even use the pipeline. I mean, it's going through our back yard yet we can't use the gas from it for our utilities

1 or anything like that. So we're basically just supporting 2 somebody else's electric or utility convenience. 3 So basically those are my concerns, an I would 4 just ask you to please either consider alternate routes to protect our children, our park, and our community, or just 5 to deny it totally. Thank you. 6 7 (Applause) DR. YUILL: Lyla Kaplan and Lee Zola next. 8 9 MS. KAPLAN: I live on Poorhouse Road, and I'm 10 catecorner to the Downingtown compressor station for 11 Columbia Gas, and I have an easement through my property. And I have concerns about compressor station engines, and I 12 13 think you called them interconnector sites; where those will be, and if this will require new engines. I'm assuming it 14 15 will, at 2200 psi. We have a criterion of a 45 decibel range, being 16 17 the compressor stations aren't allowed to go over that. 18 However, there's other issues that are not addressed by 19 FERC, which is low frequency Hertz decibel ranges that compressor stations produce; and we had that problem with 20 21 Columbia when they put in the new line just two years ago. 22 We did work with them and they did address our needs and they did put some kinds of buffers on them, and 23 24 the low frequency was appointed for, and it helped

25 immensely. We were ready to move, it was making us insane.

But I think all people that live close to compressor
 stations need to be aware of the sound issues, and I think
 it has an impact on wildlife as well.

4 And I also have questions about proximity to the pipelines that are existing; I think a lot of people have 5 6 the same concerns. They had to dig I think like 30 feet at my house, because we're across from a road and -- in between 7 a stream and a road. So if they have to go 30 feet, and 25 8 feet next to the existing pipeline, I'm very concerned about 9 safety issues. I can't imagine digging that deep wouldn't 10 11 affect the existing pipeline at all, for long term leaks or 12 long term explosions or whatever.

13DR. YUILL: Are you saying the existing line went14that deep, the Columbia line went that deep?15MS. KAPLAN: The one that they just redid.16DR. YUILL: Went 30 feet deep?17MS. KAPLAN: Yes. Yes, they were digging out

18 massive amounts of earth.

And my final comment is just a comment; and that is the need to pursue alternative fuels, more domesticallyproduced fuels; biodiesel, ethanol, things of that nature; solar power, wind power. We have the means and the technology and the know-how to do these things, and I don't understand -- I need more information about all of these things. Thank you. 1

(Applause)

2 DR. YUILL: Thank you. Lee Zola? 3 MR. ZOLA: I am Lee Zola, 4 Sussex Place, 4 Downingtown, Tunbridge. Woods of Tunbridge I believe is the 5 official name. East Brandywine Township. First of all, I want to thank everybody for being 6 7 here, including yourselves. This is a form which we can 8 speak what's on our minds, and we're taking full advantage 9 of that. I appreciate everybody's candor as well as holding 10 the emotion down, because this is a very, very emotional 11 issue. That being said, I heard some terminology tonight 12 13 from that side of the table: congested easements. Well, this is a roomful of congested easements. I happen to live, 14 15 and unfortunately you guys can't see this - (holding up paper) - I happen to live in a development that has congested 16 17 easement. The large square is obviously my lot; the small 18 square is my home. 19 That diagonal line is Columbia Gas line's 1896. 20 That came through two, three years ago, and they upgraded 21 it. It was a disaster. I fought to save that one tree that 22 you see there, that plume is a tree. That tree is history. Because they're talking about going anywhere from 25 to 45 23 24 feet west of 1896. Doesn't that come real close to that small square which is my home? 25

Another condition. You talked about human

1

impacts, your terms. Well, that's a human impact. I don't 2 want a pipeline taking out my coffee table. That's exactly 3 4 what's going to happen. My foundation is at risk. This equipment that was used on 1896's upgrade is 5 large equipment. The vibrations sustained in the home are 6 The levels of dust in the home is unbearable. 7 tremendous. I'm very concerned that my foundation will crack. Not when 8 9 they're there, but when they're gone. And then it becomes a political battle: Come and fix my cracked foundation. 10 11 Because I know it's going to crack. This equipment is like the size of railroad cars. Well, maybe 12 13 not that large; however, large equipment. Another thing that this map really doesn't show 14 15 is, I have a field in the back of my house; it's a septic draining field. Now, it goes along the back of the house 16 and trails toward 1896. Well, if the new line goes in, it's 17 18 going to go anywhere from 25 to 45 feet west of 1896, which 19 is actually going to get closer to my fields. If you reach my fields, you reach the fields. 20 But it's the soil conditions around the fields that I'm 21 concerned about. Because you've disturbed that natural 22 sedimentary quality of the soil. 23 24 Well, there's another thing on this map that you really can't appreciate, and that's in the upper section up 25

here. That's a tree line. I love that tree line. So do
 the squirrels, so do the rabbits, so do the birds. That
 tree line is history if this is approved, and if that goes
 through.

You talked about natural impacts -- your words. 5 6 Mature trees, taking out mature trees, there is no money 7 that you can put in front of me that I will accept to take out a mature tree. You can't take out a mature tree for 8 9 \$100 or \$200 or \$800. You can't do that, because it's 10 irreplaceable. That tree adds value to my property; it adds 11 shade, it adds color in the fall, it adds color in the It adds character in the winter. I love that tree. 12 summer. 13 I fought hard to keep that tree.

I can't stop them if that line comes through.
The tree line, same thing. It adds a degree of character to
my property, as well as to the people who live up 1896.
It's a shame. It's a shame.

18 Somebody made a recommendation today, and that is through -- I hope I get this right -- through a little 19 creative corporate thinking where existing lines can be 20 shared. Let me cite a very simple example. 21 I'm a 22 consultant at Fly. If an airline cannot accommodate me for one reason or another, they put me on another airline, and I 23 24 can get home, safely, securely, and reasonably within an acceptable tolerance. 25

1 Why can't these gas line companies, with Transco and Columbia and all the others share their resources in a 2 3 way that makes this pipeline obsolete or unnecessary? We 4 can't do that as homeowners; it takes large organizations that think outside the box and outside the envelope to come 5 to these tables and say "What's the capacity of your line, 6 7 and how full is it?" "What's the capacity of your line and how full is it?" "Well, if you're only 60 and 40, why can't 8 9 we utilize that unused capacity?" So with that, thank you once again for being 10 11 here, and please come up with other alternatives. Thank 12 you. 13 (Applause) DR. YUILL: Maureen Zola. 14 15 MR. ZOLA: I just spoke for her. Thank you. DR. YUILL: George Supplee, Jr. 16 MR. GEORGE SUPPLEE, JR.: George Supplee, 1125 17 18 Romansville Road, West Bradford. I've got concerns about 19 the Supplee Farm once again. It's a whole family farm; I guess my uncles moved there in the early Fifties. 20 My concerns are, eight years ago Columbia Gas 21 22 came through and brought another line through there, and in the last meeting I talked to somebody from FERC, and they 23 24 told me they no longer oversaw Columbia Gas's work that had come through there. 25

1 My concern is, if this pipeline does go through 2 and they do miraculously somehow get the topsoil back on top 3 of the ground so we can grow crops that we've been waiting 4 eight years now for the Columbia Gas fiasco that destroyed it up there, what's to say eight years from now they don't 5 6 come back and they decide to bring another pipeline through, and they destroy the ground? Now that we can no longer farm 7 Now it'll be triple the size, if not four times the 8 aqain. size of the area that they destroyed eight years ago, is 9 10 what they want to come through our farm. So I've got big 11 concerns over that.

The other thing is, my family pays the taxes on that property. Now we can't even produce income on that, the area where Columbia Gas came through before. It's approximately 800 feet by 75 feet wide that we can't; we tried growing corn on it, alfalfa and everything else, and nothing seems to grow on it. And that's what I'm worried about them doing this to us later.

19I do have a question for you, though. I think I20heard someone say that you have to listen to DoT? Is that21true? What other agencies do you have to listen to?

MS. WACHHOLDER: Any agency that has a federal permit such as the Corps of Engineers. They have a 404 permit for wetlands and water bodies, for stream crossings. We have coastal zone consistency with the States. We have Fish and Wildlife Service for threatened and endangered
 species under the Endangered Species Act.

EPA -- NTSB? Not so much. There's regs for that, I think. I haven't worked with anyone in that agency. I work with mostly the environmental agencies, like I said, EPA and the Corps, a lot. That's also another good aspect. If there's a problem -- NRCS, too, for talking about crops. They can help with soil and stuff like that.

9 Richard was just saying, one of the mitigation 10 measures that we've seen on other projects was topsoil 11 segregation, like you mentioned, and sometimes like soil 12 enrichments.

MR. GEORGE SUPPLEE, JR.: Yeah, that's what theytold us before, too.

15MS. WACHHOLDER: That's what they told you last16time?

MR. GEORGE SUPPLEE, JR.: Yes, my uncle went up there, and they had one great big pile of dirt. You know, where's the topsoil at? "It's there." Where's the fill dirt at? "It's there."

21 So when they mixed it all back together, so all 22 we have is shale on top of our ground now. We tried 23 multiple different types of fertilizer and everything else 24 to grow it, it just doesn't grow. So now we have a dead 25 piece of property on our farm.

1 My other big concern is, I guess -- I mean, all we're doing is, we're still buying foreign oil or foreign 2 3 products. Our money is going out of the country. There's 4 got to be a way that we can do something; in the United States as big as we are, there ought to be something that we 5 can do to make a better fuel or something. All the 6 scientists and everything else out there, there's got to be 7 a better way. And I just hope that you guys vote to 8 dissolve this whole problem for all of us. And I appreciate 9 10 your time. Thank you. 11 (Applause) 12 DR. YUILL: Margaret Rakus. 13 MS. RAKUS: Hi, I'm Margaret Rakus, 103 Heather Hill Drive in Upper Uwchlan. I have several issues, a lot 14 15 of which you already heard about. So the two I'm going to start with, I don't think 16 I've heard anyone address directly. The first one is that 17 18 where we live, we are part of the Limerick Nuclear Plant

19 evacuation plan, because we're within a certain radius of 20 that plant. So I haven't heard anyone addressing any issues 21 of putting in another LNG line within that proximity. It 22 seems to me there should be some conversation.

I'm really, really concerned with the AES
corporation. I have already, immediately upon receiving my
letter, asked them not to come on my property; I've told

them immediately that I did not want a survey. And yet a woman knocked on my door, asking for a survey, and presenting herself as a lawyer. She is a lawyer, but she's not hired as a lawyer. So there's the first misrepresentation.

6 She also told me that the line was already 7 definitely coming. There's the second misrepresentation.

I did call the project manager, Diane Schneider, who apparently spoke to the woman and told me she thought it was a personality conflict. I don't find truth to be in the area of personality conflicts.

12 That given, I really don't trust anything they 13 say about safety, or their record, or any representation 14 they're making right now.

In addition to that, although no one has specifically mentioned these safety issues, I know on line people have talked about the actual construction of the line is a safety issue. Leaks, explosions and sparking, that's possible, and have happened on LNG lines. The possibility of terrorist threats.

21 And in addition to where we are with all the new 22 home construction, we also have a lot of local 23 infrastructure projects planned right now, and I'm really 24 concerned about the pipeline coming through and the 25 infrastructure happening all at the same time.

1 I don't want to lose any more of my land. I already have Columbia Gas coming through. Not only do I not 2 3 want to lose it because I like using it, and planting on it; 4 I bought a home in a certain area to be able to retire and take the money I've earned by keeping that home in good 5 condition and use that to live on when I'm done working. 6 And I'm really concerned about my property value 7 8 diminishing, and there's no way, no matter how much somebody 9 says we're going to give me now, that they can know what 10 that is going to mean at the time that I'm ready to sell my 11 house.

I also have not seen personally any public statement from Columbia Gas, and I would request that as a regulatory committee, that their position on another gas line be made public. Also, Pickering Valley School is the elementary school my children go to. It is within the Limerick Nuclear Plant evacuation plan.

18 Our superintendent has just retired, so I don't 19 know that anyone has contacted our school district to ask 20 them to come forward and make a statement of position or 21 opposition or any impact it will have on our school system.

22 So I would like to first request that some 23 communication to AES about appropriate representation to 24 homeowners be made. Second, I'd ask that somebody contact 25 our school district and invite them to please make a public statement. And finally, I'd like you to please deny any
 application for this gas line.

3 (Applause) 4 DR. YUILL: One small distinction; it may just be nomenclature, but again, the line that's coming through here 5 is not an LNG line, it's a gas pipeline. 6 The only thing associated with LNG is the terminal down in Baltimore. It's 7 8 been turned into gas, and it does come up as gas. So small 9 distinction, but important. Matthew Jones? 10 11 MR. JONES: Hello. My name is Matthew Jones, and I live in the Dundalk area in Baltimore, Maryland. 12 I was 13 going to attend the meeting last night but I couldn't because I had a class. 14 15 So I am here tonight because I wanted to express

my concern with the LNG plant that will be built about two miles south of where I live. Most people here have had some rumors of what LNG is, and I realize that the pipe coming up is just the gas that comes from that plant; so I realize that there isn't as much harm up there as there is there.

However, I can't help but disagree with everyone who is saying that they simply want the pipeline to just be moved from point A to point B. For that to happen, that would mean that the plant would still have to exist in my area. Now I'm not sure if people realize this, but LNG isn't so much a concern of whether we are too dependent on foreign product, or whether this line should be in point B as compared to point A. This is a project that is a lifeor-death situation.

Now where I come from, there are thousands of 6 people that if anything happens to this plant have the 7 potential to be immediately eliminated from this planet. 8 That is very concerning to me. My aunt is Sharon Beasley, 9 10 she's the one who pretty much head started this entire 11 project; I'm seeing that she noticed. So I probably know a 12 lot about this product, I'm not an expert on it; however, I 13 just want to say that this is very concerning to me, because I go to school right across the harbor from there, and then 14 15 I live right in that area, and basically all my activities come from that area. 16

I'm also a 4-H'r so I have to live by the 4-H
motto. And I feel like if I weren't here today trying to
speak against the LNG plant, I wouldn't be trying to make a
better world for all of us to live in in future generations.

21 We have done so much in Maryland to make sure 22 that it's a beautiful state, and I just have a feeling that 23 if the LNG comes in, it's basically going to eliminate 24 everything that we have done to try and keep the State as 25 productive as it is.

1 So I'm asking everybody here to instead of asking for a different proposition of the pipeline being from point 2 3 A to point B, to just ask for the application to be denied 4 in general so that people in my area don't even have to put up with this. Because I heard a woman back here saying that 5 she's worried about her kids playing in their back yard 6 7 because this pipeline will be going through their yard. Well, I don't want to sound rude, but where I'm from, that's 8 not our deepest concern at the moment. 9 10 So I'm just asking that everyone please go 11 against the LNG plant in general, because in my opinion that's the only way that we're actually going to save this 12 country. Because if you thought September 11th was bad, if 13 something happens to the LNG plant, you haven't seen 14 15 anything yet. So thank you. 16 (Applause) DR. YUILL: Morton Weiser. 17 18 MR. WEISER: As accustomed as I am to public 19 speaking -- which I haven't done in over 60 years -- what I 20 have to say may not appear to be entirely germane to the issue, but I'd like to put it up even though I feel that 21 22 what is going on indicates that the pipeline is really a fait accompli. 23 24 I think though, as I said at the last meeting, that there are alternatives, and someone did bring up an 25

alternative; the gentleman who mentioned airplanes, for
 instance. He used that as an analogy.

My point is that at the last meeting, I asked why do we really need a pipeline? I said, why not send the gas up to Philadelphia the way many other materials are sent up? By ship. I was given an answer that it's too dangerous. It's too dangerous.

8 Now what do they get at the Port of Philadelphia? 9 They get all kinds of dangerous materials and substances, don't they? They get gasoline, they get explosives, and so 10 11 forth. They get certainly many things. Why do we really need a gas line? Perhaps as I said this of course already 12 13 is a fait accompli; there's no question that the gas line is probably coming. But like I was saying, maybe it isn't too 14 15 late to consider using ships in Baltimore; put the gas on the ships and send it up to Philadelphia, and then it can be 16 17 sent to Eagle, which may be much shorter to put a pipeline 18 there, or transport it some other way.

19 That's all I'm asking for. Think of that 20 alternative just to this other gentleman who thought of the 21 analogy of using other airlines to have people in seats, and 22 so forth. That's all, just think of another option. Thank 23 you.

24 (Applause)

25 DR. YUILL: Russell Donnelly.

1 MR. DONNELLY: Good evening, honored 2 commissioners, ladies and gentlemen. My name is Russell 3 Donnelly, and I'm from the LNG Opposition Team in Baltimore, 4 environmental coordinator. We presented last night down in 5 Edgemere, where they want to build the plant. However, we 6 have taken part of the tour up here today, from Harford County up to the Pennsylvania line, and it's too dangerous, 7 8 I don't like that. That's an emotional statement, yes; but more specifically, you have many endangered species, you 9 10 have parks, you have historic land sites, sensitive areas 11 with high concentrations of people, and several riverbeds of which there is really no clear-cut plan of what's going to 12 13 actually be done there.

You have alternatives, you're given alternate ideas, but you haven't seen the clear blueprint for what is being proposed from the mouth of the Bay up to Eagle, Pennsylvania. We don't need alternatives; in fact, we don't need this project at all.

19

MS. WACHHOLDER: That was the last person on our list, so at this point if there's anyone who didn't sign up to speak who would like to speak. I see one in the back. MS. MAY: My name is Pamela May, and my husband, Dwane May and I live in Southern Lancaster County, and we are part of the proposed pipeline route. And I just would

(Applause)

like to say that, first of all, the young gentleman here who
 spoke from Dundalk, Maryland, he was wonderful.

3 And I don't want to suggest an alternative 4 pipeline route, because that's going to put it in someone else's front yard, their back yard. It's going to be their 5 trees, their stream. I really think that FERC needs to look 6 7 at totally, absolutely denying the whole entire project. They need to look at AES's safety record, which totally, 8 absolutely sucks -- excuse my French -- and they also need 9 to look at the pipeline itself. I mean, this pipeline is 10 11 the first pipeline that AES has ever, ever laid in the United States of America; and they want to put it in your 12 13 yard or my yard or my neighbor's yard? It shouldn't be. The pipeline itself is under extreme amount of pressure. 14 15 It's dangerous, it's not environmentally -- there's nothing qood about it. 16

And as far as, my husband and I have tried to 17 speak with the DoT and the DER. They have no idea of what 18 19 we're talking about. They never heard of this. And also I wanted to address the, I can't seem to lay down an exact 20 21 right-of-way from AES. I get different numbers; they want a 22 50 foot right-of-way but they want to use 75 feet of my property, but they also want a 200 foot variance. I need to 23 24 know what is a 200 foot variance, what does that entitle them to? These are questions that are still unanswered to 25

1 all of us as homeowners, as property owners. I think you 2 totally need to look at AES themselves; go through all their 3 paperwork, all their safety issues. And if it is allowed, 4 this is an 87-mile pipeline which forever, ever will change all of our -- all the way from Dundalk, Maryland all the way 5 to Eagle, Pennsylvania. I mean, it's through the 6 7 Susquehanna River, it's everywhere. And nobody wants it. I think we're all here for the same thing, and 8 that's all I wanted to say. Thank you. 9 10 (Applause) 11 MS. WACHHOLDER: Are there any other people? Would you like to come up. 12 MS. PRESTON: I'm Dodie Preston, I live at 1617 13 Barbara Drive in West Bradford Township. 14 15 In listening to this, I've posed a few things that have been crossing my mind since I first heard about 16 17 this. We live on probably the most beautiful and friendly 18 street in Victoria Crossing. I appreciate hearing all the 19 deeper concerns and the bigger picture that affects those of 20 us outside of this area. Our neighbor behind us, I found out the other day 21 22 that Mary has actually been there for more than 50 years. She's been in that home, on that property for more than 50 23 24 years. Between my property and the edge of her property,

there's roughly 40 feet. I see only one way for this to

actually go through our back yards, her side yard and my
 back yard, all of Barbara Drive, down to Julie, out to
 Poorhouse Road.

She's elderly, she's kind, she's sweet, she's a wonderful neighbor; they both are. To move them would be a hardship and a travesty. Between our properties there are beautiful woods, allowing for nature, privacy; and the only way to get that through is to completely destroy the woods.

9 I counted, sitting back there, included the kids that are in college, 39 children on our street, on Barbara 10 11 Drive. I could be off by a few, but there are a lot. So thinking about the consequences of a gas line accident 12 13 happening, our street, another street doesn't matter; it's a huge impact. I've also heard about an easement needs to be 14 15 90 feet -- I don't know, we're all asking about easements, we're all asking about specifics, which we don't have. 16 17 There's definitely not 90 feet between me and Mary's home.

I also heard the other day that West Bradford Township told AES that they turned it down, they wanted to preserve the park. Whether that's true or not, I don't know.

Obviously I'm concerned about loss in property values, I'm also concerned about the damage to our homes caused by the construction to place the line, just in talking to people about the only to get through the rock 1 that's down there is to blast it with dynamite; how would 2 that damage our homes? Could we ever be compensated for 3 that kind of damage.

Removing the woods will also increase our energy bills, as someone else has brought up. I now have shade in the summertime which keeps my house cool. To destroy the woods would increase my energy bills by probably more than double -- I'm guessing. Compressor stations, where are they? We all want to know. High tension line, never heard of that before tonight; that's a big concern.

I moved to the area due to health concerns, specifically lung issues; I've recently beat those issues, and I have a lot of concern about dust, which I've heard a lot about tonight. Maintenance on the line is an issue, you know. Do we have any rights whenever you come back to maintain it or increase it or change it?

Obviously the danger from the high psi of the line, danger for the children, loss of the woods, lost wildlife, loss of privacy, loss of natural beauty, loss of property value. Increasing utility cost, loss of trees of approximately 100 years old, loss of my shade garden, which is only my personal interest. Loss of park space, lack of adequate compensation.

I honestly don't think there's a way for AES to possibly adequately compensate those of us along this line

that are here tonight, and who are not here tonight, for the losses and the inconveniences caused by the pipeline. Thank you very much.

4

(Applause)

5 MS. WACHHOLDER: I see a couple other hands. 6 We'll start with this gentleman right in front of me.

7 MR. WEISS: Thank you for the opportunity to 8 speak this evening. I'm Trevor Weiss, W e i s s, 126 Elm 9 Way, in Downingtown, which is Brandywine Township, in the 10 Woods at Tunbridge.

11 Recently a woman representative of AES came to my door, asking for permission to survey for the right-of-way. 12 13 And she told me it was important that the survey be done so that they could accurately place the new pipeline in the 14 15 existing easement, and she reassured me that that was going to be an eminently safe process; that they had technology 16 that will allow them to precisely place this new pipeline in 17 18 close proximity to the existing pipeline; but that also that 19 AES requested another 25 feet of easement space.

20 My question is, which is it? Can you safely put 21 a new pipeline in close proximity to an existing pipeline, 22 or do you need another 25 feet of my property? If you can 23 do it safely, in close proximity, and you don't need another 24 25 feet. Another 25 feet would destroy 100 year oaks that 25 I have on both sides of the present easement. 1 Another concern that I have is the location of 2 the pipeline as it crosses Rock Raymond Road near U.S. Route 3 322; it passes Downingtown West High School and the junior 4 high school, and comes within several hundred feet of both of those schools. If there was a need to evacuate those 5 schools, the junior high is evacuable only in the direction 6 7 that the pipeline would be placed. So school buses will 8 have to go toward the pipeline if there's a need to do an 9 emergency evacuation.

I also question how many pipelines we would have to tolerate within our easement. We had Columbia Gas come through a few years ago, it was certainly implied if not expressed that that would be the last pipeline we would see. Now we're looking at a new pipeline of a scope and of a pressure far beyond what Columbia did.

So my question for FERC is, when is enough enough? Is this going to be the last one we're going to see, or are we going to see another one in another four years? What is the policy on how densely you can pack an easement with pipelines? And I think we all deserve an answer to that question.

And thank you for listening to my comments.
(Applause)
MS. WACHHOLDER: Okay, I see a woman right there.

24 MS. WACHHOLDER: Okay, I see a woman right there. 25 Also, if there are a lot of you and you want to

1 back and sign up so that it's not just me pointing at you, 2 because I can't see this side as well, Laura can start 3 another list, too. 4 MS. ZOLA: My name is Maureen Zola, Z o l a. My husband spoke earlier for both of us, but I had an 5 additional comment. 6 7 We are voicing our opinions tonight, which is really very good, but my suggestion is that maybe we should 8 9 all write or e-mail our representatives in our area and ask them to speak for us also, and I think that might be a very 10 11 beneficial thing. 12 Thank you. 13 (Applause) MS. WACHHOLDER: Thank you. You have a list 14 15 started back there? 16 Okay. My name is Amanda Marchese. 17 MS. MARCHESE: I'm 18 from Victoria Crossing. I think one of my biggest concerns 19 is the people that this directly affects have many, many 20 questions that should have been answered before this was even considered. 21 22 I think one of my biggest concerns is that we have that for the safety of our children, for the 23 24 environment, for the property that we have, our property 25 values. And my big answer to those questions would be to

1 deny the application.

2	(Applause)
3	MS. WACHHOLDER: Thank you.
4	Do we have a list? No.
5	This gentleman here.
6	MR. MARISTCH: My name is Mike Maristch.
7	MS. WACHHOLDER: Could you spell that?
8	MR. MARISTCH: Maristch. I'm not here
9	with the Fire Company; I want to give some information about
10	Several years ago we got called out to a call near
11	Columbia Gas, the odor of gas, and we detected a leak in the
12	neighbor's driveway. I don't know all the details what came
13	out of it, but I understand the had a high pressure line at
14	Columbia Gas that was leaking, and the pressure was pushing
15	it out underneath the driveway of a neighbor's house.
16	The house was only probably 25 feet form the
17	driveway. What if it went through cinder block walls and it
18	was ignited, what would have happened to the plant or the
19	pipe? Safety issues of the people there would be my
20	concern. That's it.
21	(Applause)
22	MS. WACHHOLDER: Yes. This woman here.
23	MS. WHEELER: Hi. My name is Elizabeth Wheeler.
24	I live on Sunset Drive in Romansville, Coatesville. I'm
25	across from the Supplee farm; and this my house, where the

pipeline wants to run right down my driveway, which is longer than this room, and it will run right alongside of my house. (Diagram)

And if you come in, you'll be under my house. I have the Verizon lines. Our development used to be a farm, now it's a development with children. You'll go through several other properties where the houses are, right by my neighbors, who have four kids, who have three kids, which I'm just reiterating what everyone else said.

I'd like it if you guys could come drive by our
 development and see where we are, out in Romansville.

MS. WACHHOLDER: If you could give the exact location to the folks in the back, we'll get you on the map, and figure out where you fit in on the tour.

15 MS. WHEELER: Because we have the Columbia 16 easement all down there, and that also goes by West Bradford 17 Elementary School, which should be also checked out.

18 MS. WACHHOLDER: Okay. Thank you.

19MR. CHURCHMAN: My name is Alex Churchman, and I20live at 1035 Welshares Way in the Uwchlan Hunt development.

There are a lot of concerns here, and I'm just going to brush over a couple more. I was notified fairly recently that this is going on, and here I am, I'm supposed to show up tonight to oppose a position that I'm not even sure almost what I'm opposing, except because I've dealt 1 with Columbia, I'm familiar with the problem.

2 A 25-foot temporary easement on top of their new 3 easement space will put their construction in my house, or 4 darn close to it, within feet, and I mean little feet. The heavy machinery, the ground packing devices, will be so much 5 in the way of vibration, they could damage the house. Now 6 7 that's not really my main concern, but I have to say that if they feel there's no environmental impact or anything, then 8 9 they should have no problem buying my house for me for a 10 fair price. I don't think they're going to do that. 11 Columbia wouldn't even consider it, and they came pretty 12 close.

How does one fight a massive international corporation? 30,000 employees, 26 countries, 5 continents, it's a protected utility company under the Federal Gas Act, with the right to use eminent domain if they feel it's necessary.

Pretty much, if you wanted to refuse them permission right there in the front, big letters: Refuse Permission next to grant permission, so you feel stupid doing it. You know that eventually they're going to come around with another way and survey anyway.

It's just massive; it's very hard to even feel that you have a right on your own property to maintain your property. Every time they come through they degrade my property's value. It's now an old pipeline, which I hear they're going to leave; they're not even abandoning it, but it may be left behind. A fiber optic cable which was snuck in under Columbia's name but not really Columbia's project.

5 There's a huge new pipeline -- how much metal are 6 they planning in putting in my front yard? Without removing 7 any metal that will not be used. What about recycling this 8 old pipeline? You know, does it need to be left behind in 9 the ground for no reason?

In addition, they always use -- they take bids from everybody, they use the cheapest route, the cheapest contractors, the cheapest subcontractors, cheapest material; anything for a profit. Obviously they have our concerns in mind, but that's to keep their own image better. So our concerns really aren't in their mind; it's just to keep them out of the spotlight.

17 So they'll take maybe the second lowest bid, 18 whatever it takes. But they never really consider us when 19 it's time to pay us for our loss.

Again, I don't really know the full picture, but I'm here opposing a project that I know will be bad but I'm not sure of the details of it; and I feel like I have to kind of speak up now or not speak up. It's a national homeland security risk from top to bottom. That guy's right; 9/11 is nothing compared to what somebody could do with this pipeline, the right information and the right
 material.

Chesapeake Bay Watershed? Is that running through it? That's not good. What about the fisherman on the Bay, the crabbers, all the other industries already hurt by some of this byproduct dumped into areas like this that trickles into the Bay.

8 Property value. Well, we all know we're going to 9 lose. But basically, with all these different things, I 10 think that AEC needs to tell us homeowners exactly what they 11 need from us before we can oppose or approve. You know, 12 how many feet, how many temporary? Will they replant trees? 13 Will they do anything at all to try to return our property 14 to the state it was before they came through?

And the answer is, they're not. Columbia didn't. Columbia showed very little respect for our property. They did what they said they were going to do, but I mean to the minimal extent granted by law. They really didn't try very hard. And I've got to say again, every time I looked, it was the cheapest something.

21 So I just ask you now, there has to be a better 22 alternative. We can't keep bowing to natural gas and oil 23 from other areas because we're so dependent that we'll just 24 drill through anybody's back yard to put it in.

25 Thank you very much. I appreciate it.

1

(Applause)

2 MS. WACHHOLDER: 3 MR. PLAIT: My name is Shanes Plait. {ph} I'm 4 probably, hopefully the last to speak here. The Romansville 5 area plus Bradford Township.

Yes.

I want to bring up just a little point, tidbit 6 you might be interested in. We've discussed how it's going 7 8 through our property. My uncle, whose property it is, this 9 stretch that's going to go through our property is about a half a mile long, and I appreciate everybody's talk about 10 11 how much it affects our property.

But my uncle whose property this is, who is the 12 one that is impacted the most, it goes right through the 13 property and yet he didn't receive a letter from AES. And I 14 15 quote my uncle, who had stated at the last meeting -- I guess it was the AES meeting -- the government sure doesn't 16 17 have trouble finding him when he has to pay taxes on that 18 land, but for some reason AES wasn't able to contact him and 19 notify him. The only reason he found out was from our neighboring family members who received this message whose 20 21 property it doesn't even go through, but yet his property -he didn't get any kind of letter of notification. 22 So it's just kind of interesting. 23

Second thing I want to say is, and obviously I'm 24 speaking more from the farmer point of view and our open 25

space, and I appreciate the development -- people live in developments and I respect their ability to prosper and everything, but I've heard a lot of statements saying, you know, I would urge you to look into the alternate routes. I kind of want to say this to everybody: I think it's the most important thing is we should really stand together and just say don't even explore alternative routes --

8

(Applause)

9 -- get rid of it altogether, and that's the only 10 way we'll really, if we stick together and we say "Hey, we 11 oppose it completely, don't look at alternative routes where 12 you can go through and affect this person, affect that 13 person. You know, get rid of it completely." So that's my 14 statement. Thank you.

15 (Applause)

16 MS. WACHHOLDER: Thank you.

17 Another person?

18 SPEAKER: I know you said you're going on a tour 19 tomorrow, and I suppose most of the people here don't want 20 to stand on their sidewalk waiting for you or I. How does 21 one know where you're going to be when in case we want to 22 intercept you and show you something?

MS. WACHHOLDER: Well, we're starting from here at 8, and then we're trying to -- right now we're trying to figure out exactly where we're going to go. We have a list of ideas of places that we want to stop. I think we're probably going to have to revise it based on when some of you all talk to us after this, so we can put you all on the list.

5 We don't have a set schedule. Like today we were 6 supposed to end our tour at 1; we were done at like 2:30. 7 So I don't know exactly when we'll be anywhere. Do you 8 have any suggestions?

9SPEAKER: I say you should tour the whole line.10SPEAKER: I agree.

11 AUDIENCE: The whole line.

MS. WACHHOLDER: Well, we're touring as much of the line as we can access publicly. We can't just go walking down the pipeline, the proposed right-of-way, because we don't have access to the property. We're going from public roads; we're not trespassing on anyone's property, we don't want to be disrespectful, we want to stay where we can see everything.

19 If we happen to be at somebody's house and you're 20 there and you say "Well, you can look in my backyard, but 21 this isn't like survey permission." We did that today. A 22 couple people said 'I want you to look in my back yard and 23 see what would happen to my trees.' So we spent some time 24 at her site.

25

SPEAKER: My question is, if we want you to

trespass -- but we want to trespass with you when you are trespassing -- how do we connect with you when, short of standing there from 8 o'clock in the morning, waiting for you? And how will we know what kind of car you're in?

5 MS. WACHHOLDER: Well, what people did today is 6 they drove -- we had a big caravan of, everybody who was 7 interested met us at 8 a.m. at the Sparrows Point site, and 8 they followed us the whole time. That's how we got to some 9 people's houses. And that's really the only thing I can 10 suggest as far as that is concerned.

MR. SHANOR: David Shanor, 27 Kingpin Road, I
live in Little Britain Township. Shanor.

This is a question for you: Who's responsible to tell us the truth? To let us know that the information we're getting from everybody is the truth. We hear this story, we hear that story. We hear a lady here that somebody came and represented herself as a lawyer who was a lawyer, but wasn't a lawyer at that time.

How do we know that these people from AES are telling us the truth? Are you responsible for that or are they responsible for that?

MS. WACHHOLDER: Our responsibility is, we're preparing the Environmental Impact Statement. We're going to confirm information like wetlands surveys; we have that confirmed with the Corps.

1 MR. SHANOR: That's not important.

MS. WACHHOLDER: I think wetlands are important. 2 3 MR. SHANOR: I'm not speaking in that sense. 4 MS. WACHHOLDER: Okay. MR. SHANOR: I'm speaking in the general sense. 5 The truth is more important than a little microcosm of 6 what's going on. How do we know that we're being told the 7 truth? 8 9 AES isn't going to come and say "Well, look, we've got a small toehill here we're going to have to 10 11 protect." MS. WACHHOLDER: We have other agencies we work 12 13 with; all the state agencies -- information like that we would get from the state agencies and Fish & Wildlife 14 15 Service, because they're required by law and by regulation -16 MR. SHANOR: What you're telling me --17 18 MS. WACHHOLDER: -- we consult with these 19 agencies. 20 MR. SHANOR: What you're telling me is that we have to rely on a copious number of people telling us the 21 22 truth and decipher from that our opinion if it is true or 23 not. MS. WACHHOLDER: Well, luckily you get an 24 opportunity to comment on the draft Environmental Impact 25

1 Statement. There will be a 45-day comment period. If you 2 find something that we may have missed -- you know, we don't 3 live here; like I said, you know your area best. You may 4 know something that we didn't know. You can send in a comment letter and we'll try to remedy that in the final 5 6 EIS. MR. SHANOR: 7 Thank you. MS. WACHHOLDER: All right, there's too many 8 people raising their hands. 9 I saw your hand first. Come up to the mic and 10 11 state your name again, too. I'm Lyla Kaplan, and I just wanted 12 MS. KAPLAN: to note, you said that the Commission, I think related to 13 what you were talking about, that FERC has to have a 14 15 Commission, board that approves it or denies it, is that 16 correct? 17 MS. WACHHOLDER: Yes. The way it works is, FERC 18 is a large agency, but we are headed by Commissioners. 19 These are the people that make the final determination. The environmental part of it is one part of it; there's rates, 20 there's all sorts of things that -- engineering, things that 21 22 I'm not involved with. I'm just this little part. They look at our environmental document, they 23 look at information they get from all these other 24 departments, and then they vote on whether to approve or 25

deny a project. If they do approve a project, they approve
 the environmental conditions that the FERC staff, me and my
 team, develop.

Say, one of the conditions we might say is that they have to drill a particular river so they avoid disturbing it. We would put that condition in our environmental document, and they would include that in their order to approve.

9 So that's how we help them, but they make the 10 final decision.

MS. KAPLAN: I guess what I'm wondering is, do we find out who these people are and how they can be accountable? How we know they are evaluating everything fairly and in an unbiased manner, they don't have a vest interested, they're not making a profit in some way. Can we find out who these Commissioners are?

MS. WACHHOLDER: Yes. Our website www.FERC.gov, you can click on the information on the seated Commissioners. You can look into their background. They have kind of like their resume stuff in there.

And then the final decision, if it's an order approving, that will be made public on the docket for the projects.

You can read that; it's a legal document, but most of it's kind of -- you can understand it, I understand

1 most of it. And then there's chances for a rehearing if 2 there's an issue that's wrong. 3 All right, there were two. 4 MR. HARPER: Hal Harper, One Buckingham Drive, Windsor Place, in Upper Uwchlan. 5 I wanted to make the people here aware that with 6 Columbia Gas, we used a West Chester law firm to ensure that 7 Columbia Gas met our requirements. That is really the only 8 9 way you get assurance; you use a law firm. AUDIENCE: As a group? 10 MR. HARPER: As a group it would be a class 11 action suit. 12 This gentleman might be able to shed some light 13 14 on this. 15 AUDIENCE: Being a West Chester lawyer, but --16 (Laughter) AUDIENCE: What's your number? 17 AUDIENCE: 696-6200. 18 19 (Laughter) 20 MS. WACHHOLDER: If you're not at the mic, please don't speak out, because we're not going to get it on the 21 22 transcript. Number two, when AES was taking a 23 MR. HARPER: 24 survey, some people said Yes with the understanding that they could change their mind. Has anybody been given the 25

1

opportunity to change their mind, for a survey?

AUDIENCE: 2 Yes. 3 AUDIENCE: No. 4 MR. HARPER: We've had a few in our development that had not been given that opportunity. 5 I believe, if I'm getting this 6 MS. WACHHOLDER: right, you can contact the applicant at any point and 7 8 rescind your approval. Do you know about that, Richard? 9 DR. YUILL: That's usually correct, yes. 10 MS. WACHHOLDER: So you would contact them. Ιt 11 might be good like by certified mail, send something that says, you know: I'm not allowing you survey permission from 12 this point forward. Because then you'd have it in the 13 record or something. 14 Thank you. 15 MR. HARPER: MS. WACHHOLDER: Do we have other people's 16 17 comments? Yes, sir. 18 19 MR. BRASSO: Russ Brasso. Windsor Place. 20 You spent the day touring, so far one day. Did you have any results, reactions to what you've seen so far? 21 And I'll sit down. 22 MS. WACHHOLDER: At this point we're just trying 23 24 to get a feel for the project so we know what sorts of questions we need to ask to develop our information. We got 25

a good feel for what some of the water body crossings look like, where some of the residences were. It's still a work in progress, and we just want to get a better understanding so we know what questions to ask in the future. And that's probably what we will be doing tomorrow as well, just get a feel for alternatives, or issues that we think might be problems.

8

I see a hand in the back.

9 MS. MAY: My name is Pamela May, and just one 10 final question to FERC: When can you give us a date or a 11 month, or when you will let us know if they're going to do 12 what they want to do?

MS. WACHHOLDER: The way the project is set up is that everything that we get from the applicant, everything that we get from anybody and anything that we issue is in the public docket. So if we issue a letter, you would know as soon as anybody else if you subscribe to the website or check the website.

At this point we're in the prefiling process, so it's a process that leads potentially to an application from the applicants by regulations, a minimum of six months in this process. They started that in April, so they can't file a formal application at the earliest until November. And that's if we feel it's progressing well and we're getting information we need.

1 But everything will be available; it's an open 2 door policy sort of thing; so you can check there. If you 3 have any concerns, you can always --4 MS. MAY: So sometime in 2007, possibly? That's when you would --5 6 MS. WACHHOLDER: That would be the soonest, yes. 7 2007. 8 Do we have any other comments? Here. 9 MR. SOLWAY: Pete Solway, S o l w a y. 247 Kirks Mill Road, that's Little Britain Township, Lancaster County. 10 11 I'm just not quite sure -- they can't actually file their application until 2007, you said? 12 13 MS. WACHHOLDER: Until November is when they could file a formal application. 14 15 MR. SOLWAY: Now your ability, you can either accept or deny the application? Or do you only recommend 16 17 changes that they would have to do to make it acceptable? 18 MS. WACHHOLDER: We have minimum filing 19 requirements by law that they have to meet. That's our 20 standard that we have to go by. We may want additional information, but that would be developed during, after the 21 application is submitted. If they didn't have the minimum 22 filing requirements, they'd be rejected. I tend to think 23 that most of these projects, they know what the minimum ones 24 are and they try to get that. 25

1 MR. SOLWAY: So what would be, what kind of criteria would be after they got the minimal requirements to 2 3 deny them to do the project? 4 MS. WACHHOLDER: Well, we can't kick out the application --5 6 MR. SOLWAY: Right. 7 MS. WACHHOLDER: -- is per se. Do you have anything, Laura? I don't want to 8 9 misspeak and say anything in the wrong direction. MR. SOLWAY: I understand. 10 MS. TURNER: Basically we, the Environmental 11 Group, don't accept, deny anything. It's the Commissioners 12 And so we will do this document. 13 that do. 14 If they file an application, we will write an 15 environmental assessment on it. We will give that to the Commissioners. We will say these are what the impacts are 16 if you build the project. 17 18 MR. SOLWAY: Right. So it doesn't come with a 19 "we recommend this in order to let it go, or we don't 20 recommend this happening"? MS. TURNER: What we can say -- what we will say 21 22 is: 'In order to reduce the impacts of the project, we recommend that you use this alternative, use this 23 24 construction method, do this mitigation.' Then it's up to the Commissioners to decide whether or not to accept or 25

1 reject the project.

MR. SOLWAY: In other words, it can't be a, "Due 2 3 to the safety, dub-dub-dub requirements, we do not recommend 4 this"? MS. TURNER: No. We don't do that. 5 We have at times said we think that this system 6 alternative would have fewer environmental impacts. 7 MR. SOLWAY: Okay. 8 9 MS. TURNER: And then the Commissioners have to decide whether they want to go with that alternative or go 10 11 with the proposal. Thank you. 12 MR. SOLWAY: 13 MS. WACHHOLDER: Thank you. AUDIENCE: We've got a question here, who 14 15 appoints the Commission? MS. WACHHOLDER: Commissioners are appointed by 16 the President. The President of the United States appoints 17 18 them, yes. 19 MR. SUPPLEE: And then I quess my original 20 question was -- Shay Supplee, again, from Romansville. The question I have is, I don't know if you can 21 22 answer this or not, but historically has there ever been a similar situation where a public outcry has blocked such a 23 24 pipeline? And if so, can you give us that as a reference, that we can use as a basis to, to how we want to defend this 25

1 case.

2 MS. WACHHOLDER: I can't think off the top of my 3 head of one case that was denied solely because of that 4 reason. The reasons of --AUDIENCE: What reason? 5 6 MS. WACHHOLDER: T'm not --7 AUDIENCE: I mean, we can sit here and talk all we want, I quess; but I quess does this mean this basically 8 9 is going on deaf ears, or are there other things we can do 10 to actually take the right steps that we can do to at least 11 express our opinion and at least it gets heard, to the right people. Because you guys are just two people, but who are 12 13 the right people that we really want this to actually to be heard by? 14 15 I mean I know we can write these letters of concern and stuff, but really, how do we get to the right 16 17 people to hear the stories, I guess is my question. 18 MS. WACHHOLDER: Do you want to answer this. 19 This is Randy Mathura. 20 MR. MATHURA: My name is Randy Mathura. I'm a contractor that works for FERC, but I worked for FERC for 36 21 22 years. So I think maybe I can clarify some of the recent conversation. 23 24 The commissioners are appointed, it's true, by the President, but they also have to be approved by 25

1 Congress; so it's not a unilateral body. The Commission is 2 a five man, independent commission; it's not part of the 3 Executive Branch, it's not part of the Judicial, it's not 4 part of the Legislative Branch; it's five independent 5 commissioners. The President does appoint the Chairman.

6 These commissioners vote, and the makeup of the 7 five commissioners, there are three who are members of the 8 party that's currently in the White House, and two that 9 aren't. So currently now it would be three Republicans, two 10 Democrats.

11 There are two vacancies on the Commission right 12 now, but typically there are five, and by the time this 13 project comes to a vote, it will be five commissioners. It 14 will be probably three Republicans, two Democrats, and 15 they'll vote on the project.

And they are independent. They do, of course 16 like all officials, respond to their parties. The way you 17 18 get heard is like you do on any other, on this general thing that we're talking about; who do we talk to? Who do we talk 19 to to sway the project? Our opinions about the project. 20 21 You go through your elected representatives and your senators, your local officials; you bring to bear the 22 political process. And that's really what you do. 23 24 You can also participate beyond the environmental

25 aspects, which we're really here to discuss tonight. I'm

not here to give you legal advice on how to oppose the
project; but you participate through the political process
and you can also intervene in this proceeding as an
intervenor; and you can say whatever you want beyond the
environmental process. You become a legal participant in
the process. You get into the record and make your opinions
known.

8 The Commission considers all of this evidence 9 when they vote on the project, along with the environmental 10 document.

11 DR. YUILL: Intervention starts when it's an 12 actual application.

MR. MATHURA: Thank you for clarifying that. You can't intervene until it actually becomes a formal application; and that would be like in the November time frame.

17Is there a question related to that general18process?

19MR. WEISER: Can we see your report before you20publish it?

21 MS. WACHHOLDER: The Draft EIS is the first 22 public document that we send out; we don't have like -- we 23 have our internal working drafts where we fix, you know, dot 24 the i's and cross the t's and do that stuff, but the Draft 25 EIS is the first public document that is out there, for everyone to see. And then you still have 45 days to comment
 on that before we start preparing the final.

3 So that's kind of, like what you're asking for is 4 like a draft, something to look at before? The first one 5 would be the one you would look at, and then there will be a 6 second one that comes out that would be our final one.

7 MR. WEISER: Can we see the final one before it's 8 actually sent to the committee?

9 MS. WACHHOLDER: You'll see the final one, and then -- the FEIS would come out before the Commissioners 10 11 have to vote on it, of course. It has to be out there for at least 30 days before the Commissioners act on it 12 generally; but that's not set, it's not by regulation, a set 13 time. It's just it has to be out before they can act on it. 14 15 MR. WEISER: Can we make any comments when we 16 appeal anything? So they would make some changes, possibly? 17 MS. WACHHOLDER: After the FEIS, the only -- you 18 can still send in comments, but it won't, we don't have an

environmental document to address them in. It goes to thelegal stuff.

21 MR. MATHURA: After the final Environmental 22 Impact Statement is issued, there is a period of time before 23 the Commissioners vote upon it. And to the extent that 24 comments are received, if it's practical, they will be 25 considered. But there isn't a whole lot of time after the

Final Environmental Impact Statement is issued.

2 Once the Commission votes, then there's a 3 Commission order on the project, which adopts the Final 4 Environmental Impact Statement. That decision, that order, 5 is all subject to rehearing, where you can come back to the 6 Commission and ask for reconsideration of any particular 7 aspect of that order, including the environmental document 8 and its conditions.

9 Once the Commission acts on a rehearing, then it 10 becomes a final Commission order. At that point, it's then 11 eligible for judicial review in Federal District Court.

MS. WACHHOLDER: Well, at this point since this 12 13 isn't really a question/answer session -- I don't know all the answers; we're here to gather information. Unless 14 15 anyone has any specific scoping comments like we did at the 16 beginning, I'm going to close the formal portion so the 17 court reporter can go home, and I can try and talk you in 18 the back or figure out the scope of where we should stop near your homes tomorrow. 19

20 But at this point I'm going to close the formal 21 portion of this meeting, and I thank you for your 22 attendance.

23 (Whereupon, at 9:11 p.m., the scoping meeting at24 Downingtown, Pennsylvania concluded.)

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