INDIVIDUALS

IND1 – Michele Barnes

20140218-0020 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 02/18/2014

A total of two commentors have submitted this comment.

ORIGINAL

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSION

2014 FEB 18 A 9:21

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

COMMENT FOR FERC PROJECT DOCKET # CP13-499

IND1-1 | **I own property on a proposed route for the Constitution Pipeline. This project poses unacceptable risks to my water supplies and physical safety, would diminish my property's value and interfere with my property rights.**

IND1-2 | **I do not intend to sign any agreements for surveys or easements.**

Date: 1/15/14

Name: Michele Barnes, Michele Barnes
[Print] [Signature]

property **Address:** 316 Greenbush Road
Cobleskill, NY 12043
ALT-O-NY-SC-007.000

IND1-1 The potential impacts of the proposed projects upon groundwater and surface water, including impact avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures, are addressed in sections 4.3.1 and 4.3.3 of the EIS, respectively. A discussion of pipeline safety is included in section 4.12. A revised discussion of the potential impacts of the projects upon property values are discussed in section 4.9.5. Property rights are discussed in section 4.8.2.

IND1-2 The commentor's statement regarding an intention to not sign agreements for surveys or easements is noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND2 – John H. Hill

20140402-0026 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 04/02/2014

A total of 14 commentors have submitted this comment.

ORIGINAL

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSION

2014 APR -2 A 9:57

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
FERC
Room 1A
888 First Street NE,
Washington, D.C. 20426

Reference Docket No.s: CP13-499, CP13-502

Dear Secretary Bose;

IND2-1 I could not attend the FERC hearing on the Constitution Pipeline but I wanted my opinion heard. I am writing you to express my support for the Constitution Pipeline. The pipeline will benefit our communities, the communities that need the most help. We all work hard and have wanted to benefit from our land, now is the time to let us.

The Constitution doesn't just benefit the landowners, though. The Constitution Pipeline has begun working in conjunction with Leatherstocking Gas Company to bring natural gas to homes, municipalities, and commercial businesses along the route. Leatherstocking will be working to develop a natural gas distribution plan throughout Broome, Chenango, Delaware, and Madison County. They are going to maintain that the pipeline is "open access" for those specific reasons.

Not only will many benefit from the jobs, taxes, and other sales revenues thanks to the pipeline, we will also see our businesses, homes, and municipalities benefiting without having to do anything at all. The Constitution Pipeline is helping our communities in more ways than we can even imagine. I simply cannot wait until 2015-2016. Let's approve the pipeline today!

Sincerely,

John H. Hill
Signature

JOHN H. HILL
Name (printed)

PO BOX 374
Address

OXFORD, NY 13830
City, State, Zip Code

IND2-1 The commentor's statements in support of the proposed projects are noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND3 – Irwin Waldman

20140220-5166 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 2/20/2014 3:19:15 PM

Irwin Waldman, Santa Monica, CA.

IND3-1 In your biological assessment dated February 20,2014 addressed to Tim Sullivan, Field Supervisor and signed by David Swearingen, Chief, you state in part , ". . .we have determined that the project is not likely to adversely affect the Indiana bat, dwarf wedgemussel, and northern monkshood"

In reviewing your the totality of this document there is a total absence of any reasoning or authority for this statement. I find that this is typical of the manner in which FERC responds to any objections raised by opponents to this pipeline so that I believe it is reasonable to conclude that you do not supply the reasons for your conclusions because you don't want anyone to show that your reasoning and conclusions have no basis in fact, law or common sense or you have done no independent research and have no reasons at all.

IND3-2 Another example of the same total absence of any citation to authority or reasoning was present recently when FERC stated that there was no evidence that the pipeline adversely affected property values. How did FERC come to this conclusion which, amongst other things, ignored a Texas appellate opinion and statements and conduct made by various insurance companies? Did it just accept the Pipeline's word for it?

IND3-3 I also note that although many private citizens including affected landowners raised valid points in various ecomments FERC has never responded to any of these.

IND3-4 I believe that fundamental due process, which applies to the administrative process, requires FERC to give notice and explanations of the reasons behind the decisions it seems to be making while going out of its way to sluff off any objections raised to the Constitution Pipeline.

IND3-5 Seems to me that our tax money is being used to pay your staff's salaries and I think the public is entitled to know that it is getting its monies worth by letting us in on what you are doing and why you are doing it!

IND3-1 Our February 20, 2014 letter to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) is merely a letter formally requesting that the FWS review the EIS for impacts on threatened and endangered species (pursuant to section 7 of the ESA). As noted in our letter we stated "please consider the enclosed draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Constitution Pipeline Project as our Biological Assessment (BA)." The EIS includes a full discussion of the projects' effects upon listed species in section 4.7. As stated in our February 20, 2014 letter, our conclusion was based upon "the information supplied in Constitution's biological survey reports, subsequent filings received from Constitution, our analysis of the potential effects of the proposed action as reported in the EIS, and our coordination with the FWS, we have determined that the project *is not likely to adversely affect* the Indiana bat, dwarf wedgemussel, and northern monkshood." The FWS is the entity responsible for determining the adequacy of the BA.

IND3-2 Our assessment of the projects' impact upon property values, including citations, is discussed in section 4.9.5 of the EIS. The citations included Diskin et al. 2011, PGP 2008, Fruits 2008, and Hansen et al. 2006. Issues related to insurance are discussed in section 4.9.6 of the EIS, and this section has been updated for the final EIS.

IND3-3 We addressed all substantive comments received prior to the draft EIS within the text of the draft EIS. We then have addressed all substantive comments concerning the draft EIS in the final EIS. Section 1.3 of the draft EIS included a summary overview of stakeholder comments and where those comments are addressed in the document.

IND3-4 The draft EIS contained our current assessment of environmental issues associated with the proposed projects, and we have subsequently prepared a final EIS based in part upon the comments of stakeholders. The draft and final EISs are not decision-making documents. The final EIS as well as other non-environmental information (see section 1.2.1 of the EIS) will be used by the Commission in its decision-making process.

IND3-5 The commentor's statement regarding taxpayer funds for the FERC and transparency is noted. The FERC staff's work and efforts are reflected primarily in the EIS. The EIS contains the FERC staff's analysis of the projects' impacts as well as our assessment and reasoning for our conclusions.

INDIVIDUALS

IND4 – Kerry Lynch

20140221-5040 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 2/21/2014 10:40:10 AM

Kerry A. Lynch, Oneonta, NY.
February 21, 2014

SENT VIA ELECTRONIC FILING

Ms. Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Washington DC 20426

Re: Docket No. CP13-499-000
Constitution Pipeline

Dear Ms. Bose:

IND4-1 I am a registered intervenor in the proposed Constitution Pipeline project. I strongly object to the draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) that FERC issued this month, because FERC used a third-party contractor to prepare this statement and its process for selecting such contractors is deeply flawed and very likely to lead to biased results that favor the pipeline company.

IND4-2 FERC gives the companies building pipelines extraordinary influence in selecting these contractors, thereby creating the potential for conflicts of interest. In fact, the contractor FERC used for the Constitution EIS, Cardno Entrix, was investigated by the U.S. State Department's Office of the Inspector General (OIG) for possible conflicts of interest when it did similar work for another project, the Keystone XL pipeline.

Questions about Cardno Entrix and Keystone were first raised in news reports by the New York Times ("Pipeline Review Is Faced With Question of Conflict," October 7, 2011). This led several members of Congress to ask the OIG to investigate the State Department's handling of the EIS for the Keystone XL pipeline.

IND4-3 In February 2012 the OIG issued a report on that investigation ("Special Review of the Keystone XL Permit Process," Office of Inspector General, U.S. Department of State). The report said the State Department followed the same process that FERC uses for choosing contractors. According to the report, FERC's third-party contracting process "allows the applicant [for the permit] to influence the selection of the EIS contractor by (1) deciding which contractors will receive the request for proposal, (2) reviewing all proposals received in response to the request for proposal, and (3) forwarding to the Department the three ranked proposals to review."

IND4-4 The report also said that "the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission then selects the contractor, and the applicant is responsible for awarding the contract and paying the contractor for its work."

IND4-5 In short, in the case of the Constitution pipeline, the Constitution Pipeline Company recommended that Cardno Entrix be chosen to do the EIS and it also paid them.

IND4-6 Given this arrangement, it is hardly surprising that Cardno Entrix has now given the green light to the pipeline project by preparing an EIS that says

IND4-1 We use third-party contractors, where appropriate, to assist with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process and development of NEPA documents. Third-party contractors work under the sole direction and control of the FERC staff, not the applicant. All prospective contractors must pass an Organizational Conflict of Interest (OCI) review.

IND4-2 We make the selection of the third-party contractor, not the applicant. In regard to the Keystone XL pipeline EIS, the United States Department of State (DOS) Office of the Inspector General (OIG) found in February 2012 that there was no evidence that the applicant improperly influenced the DOS selection of Cardno ENTRIX as the third-party contractor and that there were no contractual or financial relationships between Cardno ENTRIX and the applicant that would result in a conflict of interest or that would impair the ability of Cardno ENTIX to be objective in performing the work assigned (DOS 2012).

United States Department of State, Office of the Inspector General. 2012. Special Review of the Keystone XL Pipeline Permit Process. Report Number AUD/SI-12-28, February 2012.

IND4-3 We use a standard process for assessing and selecting its third-party contractors including a review for potential conflicts of interest. We make the selection of the third-party contractor based upon the experience, résumés, and credentials of the contractor personnel, not the applicant. Third-party contractors work under the sole direction and control of the FERC staff, not the applicant.

IND4-4 It is true that the third-party contracting system is established so that the applicant is financially responsible for funding the program. However, third-party contractors work under the sole direction and control of the FERC staff, not the applicant.

IND4-5 See the responses to IND4-3 and IND4-4.

IND4-6 Cardno ENTRIX has not "given the green light" to anything. The FERC staff conducts the NEPA process and is ultimately responsible for the content of the NEPA documents. Third-party contractors assist us with specific tasks and work under the sole direction and control of the FERC staff.

INDIVIDUALS

IND4 – Kerry Lynch

20140221-5040 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 2/21/2014 10:40:10 AM

IND4-6 the project would "result in limited adverse environmental impacts." Cardno Entrix has no incentive to say otherwise; if they did, it would imperil their future contracts with Constitution - and with other pipeline companies, who are all doing the same thing. They recommend the contractors, they pay the bill for the environmental impact statements, and they expect to get what they pay for. How could you possibly consider this an impartial process?

IND4-7 According to the OIG report, OIG interviewed Federal Energy Regulatory Commission officials regarding their third-party contracting process. "Regarding the applicant's selecting who receives the request for proposal, the officials stated that they have no control over whom the applicant chooses to send the request for proposal." The officials also stated that "because the applicant is 'paying the bill,' the applicant is allowed to review the proposals and forward its top three choices" to FERC. "When asked if the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission had ever been accused of being improperly influenced by an applicant, officials stated that they did not recall that specific criticism but that there had been questions about the applicant's paying for the EIS contractor."

IND4-8 I would like to know what kind of independent inquiry, if any, FERC conducted to verify Cardno Entrix's conflict-of-interest statements. I would also like to know if FERC plans to adopt one of the changes that is being considered by the State Department in light of these concerns, namely, "to review all EIS proposals without input from the applicant." If not, why not?

IND4-9 Until you reform your contractor policy, every EIS that you issue with input from third-party contractors will be tainted by the undue influence you give to the pipeline companies that recommend them and pay for them. There is no way to get an impartial EIS under your current policy.

Yours truly,

Kerry A. Lynch
Oneonta NY

IND4-7 The commentor's statements regarding how contractors receive requests for proposals from applicants and that applicants pay for third-party contractors are factual. However, the resulting assumptions are not. See the responses to IND4-3 and IND4-4. If the FERC is not satisfied with any of the third-party contractor proposals forwarded by the applicant, FERC staff can, and has in prior cases, requested additional proposals.

IND4-8 We assess the proposals and conflict of information for potential third-party contractors. This assessment includes an OCI Questionnaire and an OCI Representation Statement. The OCI Questionnaire covers 13 topics, and additional detailed information is provided regarding the potential contractor's affiliated companies, work history, and financial data for the preceding 3 years. The OCI Representation Statement certifies that the potential contractor is able to render impartial assistance to the FERC staff. The FERC staff reviewed this information for all of the proposals and eliminated any proposals that could pose a conflict of interest. We then selected from the remaining proposals the third-party contractor that was best suited to assist the staff with the project-specific NEPA process. In this case, that was Cardno ENTRIX.

IND4-9 The commentor's statements regarding the FERC's policy regarding third-party contractors are noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND5 – John Hotaling

20140227-5002 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 2/27/2014 5:34:46 AM

John Hotaling, Arlington, VA.

IND5-1 This is a pretty routine routing of a public utility energy service. It looks like all the elements have been addressed. As a retired government major systems acquisition official I have had experience with many environmental impact statements. This looks to be as thorough an analysis as can be expected, with no major impacts long term and no real risks. Gas pipelines are used in

IND5-2 many areas for many years. This is not new technology and state-of-the-art construction is being used with all the oversight and regulatory inspection systems in place. All concerned are using due diligence and no one wants to do it wrong. The Nation needs to move the energy we need to keep business and life

IND5-3 as we know it moving forward. This project also creates jobs as well as progress. APPROVE IT AS SOON AS POSSIBLE PLEASE.

IND5-1 The commentor's statement regarding the sufficiency of the draft EIS is noted.

IND5-2 The commentor's statement regarding pipeline technology and oversight is noted.

IND5-3 The commentor's statement in support of the projects is noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND6 – John Hotaling

20140227-5004 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 2/27/2014 5:39:28 AM

John Hotaling, Arlington, VA.

IND6-1 I am a land owner in Delaware County, NY. This is a pretty routine routing of a public utility energy service. It looks like all the elements in the EIS as required have been addressed. As a retired government major systems acquisition official I have had experience with many environmental impact statements. This looks to be as thorough an analysis as can be expected, with no major impacts long term and no real risks. Gas pipelines are used in many areas for many

IND6-2 years. This is not new technology and state-of-the-art construction is being used with all the oversight and regulatory inspection systems in place. All concerned are using due diligence and no one wants to do it wrong. The Nation needs to move the energy we need to keep business and life as we know it moving

IND6-3 forward. This project also creates jobs as well as progress. APPROVE IT AS SOON AS POSSIBLE PLEASE.

IND6-1 The commentor's statement regarding the sufficiency of the draft EIS is noted.

IND6-2 The commentor's statement regarding pipeline technology and oversight is noted.

IND6-3 The commentor's statement in support of the projects is noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND7 – Robert Decker

20140303-5002 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 2/28/2014 5:43:49 PM

robert decker, east worcester, NY.

IND7-1 I do hope that they stop you from doing this----if this goes past my house --I will not be able to use have of my land which includes my driveway---and after looking at the cd that these people sent to me---if the do build a pipeline---I

IND7-2 do hope that they do a lot better job doing that than they did on the cheap unreadable cd that they sent to me----------do not let tham to this bob

IND7-1 The commentor's statements regarding opposition to the projects, as well as the loss of use of land and driveway, are noted. The draft EIS discusses impacts on land use and residential construction in section 4.8.

IND7-2 The commentor's statement regarding compact discs sent to stakeholders containing the draft EIS is noted. We requested that interested parties identify whether they would prefer to receive a compact disc or paper copy to review the draft EIS. All parties that specifically requested a paper version of the draft EIS were mailed a paper copy. A paper copy of the final EIS will be mailed to this party. The draft EIS also listed locations (public libraries) where paper copies of the EIS were mailed.

INDIVIDUALS

IND8 – Judith Salzmann

20140303-5003 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/1/2014 12:33:50 PM

Judith Salzmann, Nineveh, NY.
RE: CP13-499-000 AND CP13-502-000

IND8-1 I recently reviewed the CD that was sent to me in regard to the Constitution Pipeline Project and I am still opposed to this pipeline for all the objections previously stated such as environmental and wildlife impact, water quality, road and traffic problems, property devaluation, methane gas leakage, a go-ahead for future fracking, etc.

IND8-2 I also do not believe that this gas will not be exported to an overseas market. Are they going to sign a legal agreement never to do so? In any event, the gas will go to the NY metropolitan area and New England, but not to the people where the pipeline will be installed.

IND8-3 After reading through your report, I see that Constitution has sweetened the deal by offering to supply natural gas to the villages and towns of Bainbridge, Windsor, Unadilla, Sidney and Delhi. When the residents of these villages and towns convert to natural gas, the local suppliers of fuel oil and propane will be severely impacted. They in turn, will raise the cost of their product for those of us who have to live with this pipeline, but receive absolutely no benefit from it. I already spend up to $5000 each winter for fuel oil, while keeping most of house in the low fifties, and occasionally using firewood. There is just no up side for most of us along the proposed pipeline.

IND8-4 Perhaps if the Gas company was to supply natural gas to all of the residents along the pipeline route, they would encounter less resistance. The way it stands now, the people that benefit from the natural gas supply, are not the same people whose property and lives are affected by these pipelines.

Sincerely,

Judith Salzmann
284 Midland Rd.
Nineveh, N. Y. 13813

IND8-1 The projects' potential impacts, as well as impact avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures, regarding wildlife (section 4.6.1), water quality (section 4.3), road and traffic issues (sections 2.3.2 and 4.9.4), property devaluation (section 4.9.5), methane gas leakage (section 4.12), and hydraulic fracturing (section 4.13.1) are discussed in the EIS.

IND8-2 See the response to comment LA7-5 regarding exportation.

IND8-3 As discussed in section 1.1, the proposed projects may facilitate delivery of natural gas to communities situated along the route in Pennsylvania and New York in addition to end markets (New England and New York City). See the response to comment CO26-18 regarding other, recently proposed projects that could potentially alter service area and end user markets. Other communities may also receive new natural gas service if there is sufficient demand. According to the United States Energy Information Administration (DOE/EIA 2014), natural gas ($11.05 per million Btu) is much less expensive per unit of energy than either propane ($29.35 per million Btu) or fuel oil ($28.31 per million Btu). Given these relative costs, natural gas service may provide financial benefits for residential and commercial heating. Whether the increased use of natural gas regionally, thereby displacing fuel oil and propane, would result in increased prices for fuel oil and propane is speculative. Typically, decreasing demand or increasing supply for a product may result in decreasing prices.

IND8-4 As discussed in section 1.1, some communities located along the pipeline route may receive new natural gas service as a result of the proposed projects. Local natural gas distribution companies would determine if there is sufficient demand for new local natural gas service and evaluate the feasibility of new infrastructure.

INDIVIDUALS

IND9 – Bert W. Finch

20140303-5011 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/3/2014 8:33:06 AM

Bert W Finch, Bainbridge, NY.
Docket Numbers CP-13-499 and CP-502-000
DRAFT FERC EIS eComment
Constitution Pipeline Company (Constitution) Landowner ROW # NY-CH-033.000, beginning at approximately MP 49.1 and ending near 49.6

As an effected landowner, I have the follow comments and concerns:

IND9-1 1. In the FERC Draft EIS; Appendix " H" Status of Minor Route Variations (pg. HI-3)it indicates in Landowner Resolution Column that YES this has been resolved with two adjacent landowners (NY-CH-033.000 and NY-CH-031.00). At this time that indications is not correct and should be a NO. In Constitution's Right of Way Agreement Exhibit "A" (Drawing) they have part of the Temporary Workspace on NY-CH-031.000. Both landowners agree that this is wrong.

The landowners and Constitution ROW representatives have agreed that the full width of the pipeline ROW (Temporary and Permanent) should be on NY-CH-033.00. However, the landowners have not seen an approved engineering drawing or Revised Offer of Compensation that illustrates the correct alignment. As agreed to by landowners and Constitution ROW representative, the southern edge of the Temporary Workspace shall be right on the property line and the centerline of the pipeline shall be70 feet from the property line and the northern edge of the Temporary Workspace shall be 30 feet from the centerline of the pipeline. This would meet the requirements in Section 2.2.1.2, ROW Configuration, 100-foot-wide construction ROW (Temporary and Permanent) in Upland Interior Forested Lands.

It is understood that the areas of NY-CH-033.000 where there is a steep slope and/or wetlands that the Construction ROW will be wider and some extra temporary workspaces associated with the construction of the pipeline will be required.

IND9-2 2. Section 2.3.1 General Pipeline Construction Procedures; Clearing Operations, it states that timber may also be cut and stacked at the edge of the ROW in accessible area, if requested by landowner.
If the ROW is in the center of upland interior forest this would not be feasible without further clearing of forested land. Therefore, it should be stated that if requested by the landowner Constitution shall be required to stack timber at an accessible area chosen by the landowners on their property.

IND9-3 3. Section 2.3.1 General Pipeline Construction Procedures; Clearing Operations, in addition it states that tree stumps and rootstock would be removed from entire width of permanent ROW. Additional stump pulling would be conducted in upland extra workspaces if deemed necessary for safety reasons. It should be stated that the landowner has the right to request that tree stumps and rootstock would be removed from the full width of the pipeline Construction ROW (Temporary and Permanent). This would exclude areas designated wetlands.

IND9-4 4. Section 2.3.1 General Pipeline Construction Procedures; some landowners including myself will have upland interior forest land landlocked for heavy equipment crossing the pipeline. It should be stated that if requested by the landowner Constitution shall include and construct at least one permanent heavy weight crossing of the pipeline at the location determined by the landowner. Said heavy weight crossing shall be at least capable of supporting log skidders, fully loaded log trucks, forwards, farm machinery and other such weights.

IND9-5 5. Section 2.3.1 General Pipeline Construction Procedures; It should be stated that if requested by the landowner Constitution shall include and

IND9-1 The commentor's statement regarding the unresolved status of minor route variations for tracts NY-CH-033.000 and NY-CH-031.000 is noted and has been addressed in the final EIS (appendix H-1). Based on information provided by the commentor, it appears that the affected landowners and Constitution are in mutual preliminary agreement regarding these issues.

IND9-2 In Resource Report 1, Constitution committed that "Should individual landowners wish to utilize the trees cleared from the right-of-way; the timber will be cut to manageable lengths and orderly stacked at the edge of the right-of-way in areas identified by the EI prior to the commencement of clearing activities and directly accessible to the landowner, in accordance with individual landowner agreements. Timber will be stacked along the right-of-way only at the specific request of a landowner, under the condition that it is in an already cleared upland area that will be accessible to the landowner without disturbing the restored right-of-way." This commitment requires Constitution to place the timber in areas directly accessible to the landowner and affords landowners the opportunity to specify timber stacking locations according to their individual agreements with Constitution. The final EIS has been updated to reflect the opportunity for landowner input for timber stacking locations.

IND9-3 We do not require pipeline companies to remove stumps and rootstock from the entire construction right-of-way in uplands. However, landowners may negotiate directly with Constitution regarding the removal of stumps and rootstock from the entire construction right-of-way in uplands as part of their individual easement agreements.

IND9-4 See the response to comment LA10-26.

IND9-5 The potential for trespassing and measures used to prevent unauthorized access to property during operations are discussed in section 4.8.3 of the EIS. Mitigation measures can include posted signs, installation of gates or fencing, planting of trees, or placement of other barriers such as timber or boulders. As part of their individual easement agreements with Constitution, landowners may request installation of specific measures to prevent unauthorized access. These mitigation measures also may be installed anytime during the life of the proposed projects as needed per Constitution's Plan as stated in section VI.

20140303-5011 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/3/2014 8:33:06 AM

IND9-5 cont'd | construct permanent property line gates and fencing to protect landowners from trespassing (i.e., cars, trucks, snowmobiles, ATV, UTV, etc.).

IND9-6 | 6. Section 2.3.1 General Pipeline Construction Procedures; Cleanup and Restoration,

Restoration activities would be conducted in accordance with state and municipal permit requirements. Soils that supported vegetation prior to construction would be revegetated using seed mixes, application rates, and timing windows recommended by local soil conservation authorities or other duly authorized agencies (such as the Natural Resources Conservation Services (NRCS)), landowners request, and in accordance with ECPs.

It should be stated that in areas that supported upland interior forest land where bedrock is near surface shall require a minimum of 6-12 inches of topsoil, fertilizer, and lime to support revegetated seed mixes to establish ground cover to prevent erosion and possible run-off.

IND9-7 | It also has been documented in articles and TV Sportsmen shows that in southwestern PA Williams (Constitution) strongly supports wildlife habitat and is always willing to work with individual landowners on creating wildlife food plots and habitat on the construction ROW. Therefore, it should be stated that if requested by the landowner Constitution shall work with individual landowners on creating wildlife food plots and habitat on the construction ROW.

IND9-6 In accordance with Constitution's Plan, which is based upon our Plan, fertilizer and lime would be used during revegetation efforts in accordance with "written recommendations obtained from the local soil conservation authority, land management agencies, or landowner." Constitution's Plan (and the FERC Plan) do not require topsoil segregation in forested lands, but do require topsoil segregation of at least 12 inches (where more than 12 inches is present) or the entire topsoil layer (where less than 12 inches is present) in "other areas at the landowner's or land managing agency's request." Landowners may request that Constitution segregate topsoil in forested lands as part of their individual easement agreements. In areas of shallow bedrock, topsoil supplementation would only be required if deemed necessary by the FERC staff to restore the area to match pre-construction conditions or if large amounts of the upper soil layer are lost during construction.

IND9-7 As stated in section 4.5.5 of the EIS "Following construction, Constitution would seed all of the previously vegetated workspaces disturbed by construction in accordance with its ECPs, Plan, and Procedures. Constitution developed the proposed seed mixes using the PADEP, the NYSDAM, and the NYDEC guidance (PADEP 2012, NYSDAM 2005, and NYSDEC 2005). Constitution's Plan indicates that the seeding of disturbed areas would occur in accordance with landowner requests (e.g., wildlife food plots), as applicable. In addition, Constitution is coordinating with the National Wild Turkey Federation to determine areas along the right-of-way where Federation-recommended seed mixes would best be used to benefit wildlife."

INDIVIDUALS

IND10 – Edward Rubio, Jr.

20140303-5023 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/3/2014 3:55:27 PM

Edward Rubio Jr., Coram, NY.

IND10-1 I am opposed to the construction of the Constitution Pipeline not only for myself as a property owner involed but for all the landowners that would be impacted by its completion. It will disrupt and displace the local environment as we know it to be. It would cause a negative not a positive impact to the forest and wildlife in the area. The representatives of the company that have

IND10-2 been involed with me personally have said one thing and then never followed up with their agreements. My land in particular would be cut in half removing many

IND10-3 old and beautiful trees that could never be replaced. They are also asking to cross wetlands with a temporary workspace removing additional trees. The values

IND10-4 of the land involved will be impacted, as well as liability issues for each and every landowner. Plainly said, this project would only benefit the pipeline company, not the landowners who have paid dearly for their rights and freedom to

IND10-5 exist as they are. Therefore, I will not sign any agreement with Constitution. Please do not approve this project and heed to the will of the people. Thank you.

Edward Rubio Jr.
Track # NY-DE-057.000
Tax Map # 75.-2-6
Town of Sidney, County of Delaware, NY

IND10-1 The commentor's statements regarding opposition to the projects, as well as impacts on forests and wildlife, are noted. Impacts on forests (section 4.5.3) and wildlife (section 4.6.1) are discussed in the EIS.

IND10-2 A minor route variation (including parcel NY-DE-057.000) that resolved landowner concerns (according to information provided by Constitution) was adopted into the proposed route near milepost 63 as listed in appendix H. Based on our analysis of the revised route on this parcel, the pipeline would be within the back one-third of the property avoiding side slopes located further north (i.e., farther back on the parcel), along or near ridge tops, and well away from parcel access via Patent Line Road to the south. Extra workspace would be located on the subject parcel, to facilitate crossing of a palustrine emergent wetland located on the adjacent parcel to the east. The EIS concludes that the revised proposed route is preferable to other potential minor route variations in this area.

IND10-3 The commentor's statements regarding impacts on wetlands are noted. Wetlands are discussed in section 4.4 of the EIS.

IND10-4 Our assessment of the projects' impact upon property values is discussed in section 4.9.5 of the EIS. Issues related to insurance are discussed in section 4.9.6 of the EIS.

IND10-5 Compensation for landowners that would be affected by the pipeline project is discussed in section 4.8.2 of the EIS. Customers of natural gas, both in the end markets of New York City and New England, as well as communities located along the pipeline route as described in section 1.1, may also benefit from potential access to relatively lower priced natural gas service (see the response to comment IND8-3). See the response to comment CO26-18 regarding other, recently proposed projects that could potentially alter service area and end user markets. The commentor's statement regarding an intention to not sign agreements for surveys or easements is noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND11 – Marc Wishengrad

20140306-5000 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/5/2014 5:01:32 PM

Dear FERC,

IND11-1 I am a landowner in Summit, New York off of Dead End Road. The proposed pipeline is 200 ft. from my property's southern border. The use of herbicides will negatively affect my plan for organic farming and permaculture. The terrain that the proposed pipeline is chartered to go through is full of streams, swamps, near a beaver pond (which has already been tampered with during the surveying process) and is currently pristine and untouched. Any kind of pipeline in this hilly area will ruin the whole ecosystem. Leaks which inevitably occur due to aging and corrosion over time would poison the water down stream, not to mention the proposed herbicides that would be sprayed by low flying planes to protect the pipeline will irrevicably hurt the region and my plans for an organic permaculture farm.

IND11-2 There is no attempt to follow current easements of either highway or existing power lines in this proposed path. Simply put, the constitutional pipeline is trying to utilize a shortcut with a disregard for landowners in order to make a financial gain for the gas company and stockholders. Furthermore the proposed pipeline would decrease the value of the land as well as being destructive to the environment, and the water supply downstream.

IND11-3 My neighbors who signed easement rights were pressured by salesmen-like tactics, and regret having signed these easements. Claims that this proposed pipeline will bring prosperity to the neighborhood are baseless and bribes of new fire stations to make our elected officials look the other way are unacceptable in the face of destroying the environment.

IND11-4 I came from New York City to take refuge in the natural beauty of the Catskills and enjoy nature's splendor. You have the ability to not only preserve life but to give us, the landowners, a chance to create an economically beneficial situation that does not hurt the surrounding area. I have a non-profit organization that will bring people from the city to enjoy the clean air and water. If this deal goes through, it will be unsalvageable. There are so many better ways to bring prosperity to the region, and when this pipeline is stopped I will be creating one of them.

IND11-5 Most of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) is slanted and convoluted. The fact that Constitution and Wright Interconnect Projects has claimed it will minimize damage done to the environment is an outright admittance that there will be negative effects, and the extent to which they can be minimized is not properly specified. The fact that they used the word minimize in context of the environment HUNDREDS of times just goes to show how desperate they are to mask the destructive nature of the proposed pipeline. Furthermore, allowing the construction will only pave the way for future fracking and other wasteful corporate projects

IND11-6 This is not the plea of just some nature enthusiast. I work in media services, producing videos for various big institutions, including New York Presbyterian Hospital. I understand the necessities of big business but you have the power and responsibility to draw the line when necessary. It is currently necessary to do so.

IND11-7 How can they claim easement rights for the public good when it's obvious the profit is for the shareholders and exporting natural gases to markets overseas. I am certain that if you were simply made to observe the construction and the inevitable deterioration that follows, you'd conclude that whatever benefits Constitution perceives are eclipsed by what is lost. They may claim that they are

IND11-8 taking steps to prevent damage to the environment, however once that pipeline is buried there is no way of ensuring that leaks will not occur under the extreme conditions of frost and earth shifting from temperature dilation.

IND11-9 Landowners face so many regulations for grey water treatment and septic systems, due to the fact that this region is considered a water shed. To think that a corporation working with highly toxic chemicals in the construction and maintenance of this proposed pipeline can just push their way

IND11-1 As discussed in section 4.8.4.2, Constitution would limit potential impacts on organic farms through implementation of its Organic Farm Protection Plan. In accordance with the Organic Farm Protection Plan, Constitution would not apply prohibited substances to certified organic properties. In addition, Constitution would maintain appropriate buffer zones designed to prevent unintended drift or runoff of prohibited substances to downwind or down-gradient certified organic areas. In areas where treatment may be needed and contact with adjacent organic certified farms may be unavoidable, only Organic Materials Review Institute-approved products would be used. In general, herbicides would be used only to control localized populations of invasive plants. Herbicides would typically be applied to leaves of the subject plants by hand sprayers or small "cannon" sprayers pulled behind all-terrain vehicles or pickup trucks. Herbicides would be applied according to the manufacturer's guidelines and in compliance with applicable agency recommendations. Constitution would use a qualified contractor to determine the appropriate method for the application of the herbicides.

A discussion of waterbodies that would be crossed by the projects can be found in section 4.3 of the EIS. Impacts and mitigation from construction on steep slopes is addressed in section 4.1 of the EIS. The potential for pipeline leakage is discussed in section 4.12.

IND11-2 See the response to LA7-4. The potential impacts of the projects upon property values are discussed in section 4.9.5 of the EIS.

IND11-3 The commentor's statements regarding pressure to sign easement agreements are noted. The economic effects of the projects are discussed in section 4.9 of the EIS. As noted in section 4.9.3, Constitution has established a community grant program benefitting local organizations, including fire stations.

IND11-4 The commentor's statements regarding the viability of their non-profit organization in relation to the proposed projects are noted.

IND11-5 The commentor appears to believe that the applicants wrote the draft EIS. On the contrary, the analysis and conclusions regarding project impacts are those of the FERC staff. The EIS clearly states the project would be negative effects – that can not be avoided with construction of infrastructure at this scale. Part of the FERC's goal is to minimize such impacts, which is why the commentor noticed a great deal of open discussion (hardly "masked") on that subject. See the response to comment CO16-7 regarding minimizing impacts. High volume hydraulic fracturing is currently prohibited in the State of New York and its future will be determined by local and State of New York agencies as discussed in section 4.13.1 of the EIS. The FERC does not approve or regulate natural gas production or gathering facilities.

IND11-6 The commentor's statement regarding responsibility is noted.

IND11-7 See the response to comment LA7-5 regarding export and need of the proposed projects.

As stated in sections 2.5.3 and 2.5.5, Constitution has agreed to fund a FERC third-party compliance monitoring program during the construction phase of the pipeline project. The FERC monitor would provide daily reports on the status of construction to the FERC. In addition, the FERC staff would also conduct periodic compliance inspections. FERC staff has observed thousands, if not tens of thousands, of miles of pipeline construction. After construction, Constitution and Iroquois would conduct follow-up inspections of all disturbed upland areas after the first and second growing seasons to document the success of restoration. The FERC would also conduct long-term monitoring inspections of the projects following construction. Constitution would be required to continue restoration efforts beyond the second growing season if the disturbed area has not been properly restored. The potential for pipeline leakage is discussed in section 4.12.

IND11-8 The potential for ground heaving associated with cold temperatures that could damage the pipeline is considered low as discussed in section 4.2.2.

20140306-5000 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/5/2014 5:01:32 PM

IND11-9 (cont.) | through with a phone book sized Draft Environmental Impact Statement, is the definition of ABSURD.

IND11-10 | I am grateful knowing that I've been given the chance, with these words, to protect the environment, the water supply, and the wellbeing of my neighbors and those downstream, for now and for our future generations. On the conscience of mankind, there is no way this proposed pipeline WILL be allowed, and I thank you for realizing that.

Regards,
Marc Wishengrad

IND11-9 Groundwater, watersheds, and water quality are discussed in section 4.3. As discussed in section 1.5, Constitution and Iroquois would be required to obtain project approvals from the FERC as well as other federal, state, and local agencies before the project could proceed. The EIS is prepared by the FERC staff, not the Applicants, and is associated with only one of the many permits that would be required for the projects. We are unaware of what "highly toxic" chemicals the commentor believes are involved in pipeline construction and operation.

IND11-10 The commentor's statement regarding the ability to comment has been noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND12 – Dr. Lisa J. Barr

20140310-5019 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/9/2014 12:54:50 PM

Dr. Lisa J. Barr, Oneonta, NY.

IND12-1 I am a business owner who drives through the Davenport, NY road system frequently to access markets for my organic agriculture business of organic food products. THERE ARE NO LABELS ON ROADWAYS adjacent to or crossing the proposed pipeline route. THIS IS UNACCEPTABLE. Everyone in the area is therefore hampered in understanding the true impacts of this pipeline as a result.
FERC MUST PRODUCE BETTER MAP FOR DAVENPORT. The OTHER areas have roadways labeled, but FERC has not taken the time to label our area roadways.
This means we cannot comment upon:
emergency response needs;
flooding, erosion, which slopes will contribute to both flooding and erosion,
social impacts,
and all the other things we have a right to comment upon.
This document is ridiculously flawed and inadequate in other ways.
HOWEVER, THIS COMMENT CONCERNS THE LACK OF LABELED MAPS FOR DAVENPORT IN THE DEIS. Thank you.

IND12-1 Updated maps containing nearby road labels are included in appendix B of the EIS. In addition, Constitution filed detailed alignment sheets depicting roadway crossings with the FERC in July of 2013 and updated in November 2013. These maps can be found at http://elibrary.ferc.gov:0/idmws/file_list.asp?document_id=14160901. . Sensitive resources, as well as potential impacts and mitigation, are discussed in the EIS for flooding (section 4.1.3), erosion (section 4.2.2), steep slopes (sections 2.3.2, and 4.1.3; appendix G), and social impacts (section 4.9).

INDIVIDUALS

IND13 – Karen O'Neill

20140310-5021 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/9/2014 6:17:17 PM

karen o'neill, summit, NY.
March 9, 2014

FERC;
Re: Docket CP13-499

IND13-1 As a resident of Summit, New York, I feel that if the Constitution Pipeline project is approved, it will be just the beginning of industrializing the upstate New York areas known for its farmland, scenic beauty and tourism. It will become an invitation for more of the industry to build onto this project, if our Governor lifts the current ban on fracking, and add to the theft of our property, property value, serenity of these pristine mountains with clean air and water.

IND13-2 I don't believe that Constitution has proven to be a public necessity. What I know is a public necessity is the produce that all our farmland produces, all the clean water that supplies our cities and the escape for tourists to the serene beauty of the mountains for a breath of fresh air.

IND13-3 In addition, FERC should consider that the seizure of private land by a for-profit company should NEVER be permitted. The profits will not be funding the public nor paying the taxes on the seized land. Affected landowners, as well as surrounding residents, having to live with the constant threat of a leak, explosion, damage to the land and permanent access roads is not a risk we are willing to take and certainly not why we moved to this area.

IND13-4 If this is just the beginning…..where will it end? What will this area look like in 10 years? What are the health ramifications of the compressor station emissions and the herbicides used to control the pipeline routes?

IND13-5 Also consider that anyone not directly affected by this pipeline now, will surely be affected later when the "need" again becomes necessary to branch out in order to move fracked gas in another direction. Are there any gas company executives, or FERC employees for that matter, in the path of this destruction? If not…….why not? And if not, you may be in the future.

IND13-6 Another fact that is not quite right is the fact that while the gas company increases their profits, our residents will have an increase to their cost of living by means of higher home insurance rates, lower home value, loss of the ability to obtain an equity loan and the cost of maintaining land that they no longer control.

Please put yourself in the place of our residents. Would you want this project approved? Do you truly believe that this is a public necessity?
Sincerely,

Karen O'Neill
Summit, NY

IND13-1 See the response to comment CO41-23.

IND13-2 See the response to comment LA7-5 regarding need.

IND13-3 See the response to comment FA8-3 regarding eminent domain. As discussed in section 4.9 of the EIS, Constitution would pay annual property taxes ranging from $250,000 per year in Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania to $4.9 million in Delaware County, New York. Operation of Iroquois' project would result in $1.5 million in annual property taxes to the Town of Wright, New York. As discussed in section 4.12 of the EIS, the Applicants would design, construct, operate, and maintain the proposed facilities in accordance with the DOT's Minimum Federal Safety Standards in Title 49 CFR Part 192. As with any project involving the transportation of natural gas, there is risk involved. As detailed in the aforementioned section, there is some risk associated with pipelines, but it is significantly lower than the risks due to many typical activities such as driving and disasters such as extreme weather events.

IND13-4 See response to CO41-23 regarding industrialization. As discussed in section 4.11 of the EIS, air quality impacts associated with construction of the projects would include emissions from fossil-fueled construction equipment and fugitive dust. Such air quality impacts would generally be temporary and localized, and are not expected to cause or contribute to a violation of applicable air quality standards. Potential impacts on air quality resulting from operation of the proposed projects, including the expanded compressor station, are discussed in section 4.11.1. The EIS concluded that operation of the expanded compressor facility would not have significant impacts on local or regional air quality. See response to IND11-1 regarding herbicides.

IND13-5 As discussed in section 2.7 of the EIS, Constitution and Iroquois have not identified or proposed any plans for future expansion of their systems or abandonment of any of the projects' facilities. Any future expansion of Constitution's project to transport additional and newly developed supplies of natural gas would require a new, separate NEPA review by the FERC and additional permitting by other local, state, and federal agencies. We are not aware of any gas company executives or the FERC staff living with the proposed route of the pipeline.

IND13-6 Issues related to insurance are discussed in section 4.9.6 of the EIS. The potential impacts of the projects upon property values and loans are discussed in section 4.9.5. Property rights are discussed in section 4.8.2.

INDIVIDUALS

IND14 – Rachel Polens

Rachel Polens
410 Dickmann Rd
East Meredith, NY 13757

March 10, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502; NAN-2012-00449-UBR

IND14-1 As a member of my town board, I want to register my objection to the inadequate comment period for the Constitution Pipeline Company DEIS -Docket No CP 13-499. I and others did not receive the CD of the 950-page DEIS until February 25th, well past our Feburary town board meeting. Since our next board meeting is on March 11, your short deadline has put us in a terribly unfair and inequitable position. This timing gives town board members only two weeks to read the DEIS, comprehend it, figure out how to comment, write a draft, write a final resolution, and then vote on it.

This DEIS is of the utmost importance to affected towns. But because we are being unfairly rushed, the thoughtful analysis and due diligence that should be done cannot be done. This is unjust. After all, WE are the ones who will have to live with the environmental consequences of this project. Please level the playing field and extend the comment period, and/ or when/if a rDEIS is released, make the comment period 60 days so that towns will have adequate time to respond.

Respectfully,
Rachel Polens
Meredith Town Board member

IND14-1 See the response to FA1-1 regarding the comment period. Please see the responses to LA1-1 through LA1-8 for responses to the Town of Meredith's letter.

INDIVIDUALS

IND15 – Kim Rasmussen

20140310-5063 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/10/2014 10:05:12 AM

Kim Rasmussen, New York, NY.

IND15-1 From the devastating environmental impact (forest fragmentation, deforestation) to loss of property values (and increases in homeowners insurance rates) the proposed pipeline is a disaster in the making.

IND15-2 Please look to the experience of other states, and heed the real concerns of the thousands of New Yorkers who will be impacted rather than listen to the self serving needs of the gas industry.

IND15-3 Please deny the application for the Constitution Pipeline.

Thank you.

Kim Rasmussen

IND15-1 See the response to CO1-4 regarding forest fragmentation and deforestation, and the response to LA5-3 regarding homeowner insurance and property values.

IND15-2 The commentor's opposition is noted. The mission of the FERC is to regulate and oversee the energy industries in the interest of the American public. In so doing, the FERC must balance competing economic, environmental, and social concerns to maintain a reliable and affordable energy supply through sustained, competitive markets. The FERC is very sensitive to local issues, and the FERC staff works with applicants, agencies, landowners, and other stakeholders during the pre-filing process to address concerns prior to an Application being filed. After an Application is filed, the FERC staff continues to encourage applicants to resolve outstanding concerns by issuing Environmental Information Requests for additional data and by adding recommendations to the EIS. While the final project design may not satisfy all of the stakeholders, ultimately the Commission must determine if the projects, as described in the EIS, meet the criteria for public convenience and necessity before making a decision.

IND15-3 The commentor's statement requesting denial of the Constitution Pipeline Project is noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND16 – Janet Terchek

20140310-5073 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/10/2014 10:31:51 AM

Submission Description: (doc-less) Motion to Intervene of Janet Terchek under CP13-499-000, et. al..Response to DEIS

Submission Date: 3/10/2014 10:31:51 AM

Filed Date: 3/10/2014 10:31:51 AM

Dockets

CP13-499-000 Application for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity authorizing the construction and operation of the Constitution Pipeline
CP13-502-000 Application for Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity.

Filing Party/Contacts:

Filing Party	Signer (Representative)
Other Contact (Principal)	
---	---

Individual	janetpost@verizon.net

Basis for Intervening:
Although I live in New Jersey I love the state of Pennsylvania where my family's roots are. In 1981 I purchased 20 acres of wooded land in Susquehanna County Pennsylvania. At the time there was a trailer on the land. I used this land as a vacation getaway. It is in a beautiful spot on the side of a mountain in Harmony Twp. It borders Starrucca Creek. Through the years I have camped on this land, explored the woods, and fished in Starrucca Creek. I bragged to everyone that as long as I am alive that there were 20 acres on this planet that would not be developed. To further that in 1998, I drew up a will leaving this land to The Nature Conservancy with the condition that it not be developed. At that point in time I knew nothing of fracking or pipelines. I had planned to one day replace the trailer that burned down in 1993 with a small cottage. I was hoping to have
IND16-1 a retirement home in the country. This proposed pipeline and the accompanying permanent access road have put an end to that dream. My private spot in the woods would now be virtually encircled by what I know would become an ATV/snowmobile highway. I would never feel safe on my own land again.
IND16-2 I am also saddened by the destruction that this pipeline would impart. Being an avid birder I know that this fragmentation of woods all along the route would introduce Brown headed cowbirds which are parasitic in nature, attacking several
IND16-3 species of warblers and songbirds which nest on this land. This open cut of land would also introduce invasive non-native species of plants. Herbicides are not a viable option to deal with this where people depend on ground water, or where the runoff from spraying will wash right down this pipeline path into
IND16-4 Starrucca Creek. Also the drawing of water from this creek for the project will further diminish the quality of my pristine woods. I imagine this becoming a very industrialized work zone with the crossing of Starrucca creek, upstream, so near to my parcel of land.
IND16-5 I am concerned with the timing of this construction to the nesting of birds and mammals. If this construction begins before nesting is complete in 2014, as they desire, then not only will they destroy future broods of birds with their pipeline, but they will also physically kill off this year's young and probably the adults as well.
IND16-6 I am at a disadvantage to other landowners on this route since my land is on the alternate S route, and was only included in the late Spring of 2013. I never

IND16-1 See response to IND9-5 regarding unauthorized access of the right-of-way.

IND16-2 Forest fragmentation could result in the introduction of brown headed cowbirds, which, as the commentor noted, are parasitic. However, as discussed in section 4.5.3 of the EIS, we have included a recommendation that Constitution develop an upland forest mitigation plan which would also be designed to include measures protective of migratory birds.

IND16-3 See response to comment IND11-1 regarding herbicide application. Section 4.5.4 of the EIS discusses the steps proposed by Constitution to minimize the spread of invasive species during construction. In addition, as stated in section 4.1.5 of the EIS, herbicides would be applied at least 200 feet from waterbodies, wetlands, and karst features so as to not impact nearby waterbodies or groundwater.

IND16-4 As discussed in section 4.3.3.5 of the EIS, Constitution would have to obtain permits from the Susquehanna River Basin Commission, Delaware River Basin Commission, and the NYSDEC to withdraw water from Starrucca Creek for hydrostatic testing. Water usage for hydrostatic tests is non-consumptive because the test water would be discharged to nearby upland locations. In addition, Constitution would ensure base stream flows are maintained during withdrawals. Section 2.3.2.2 of the EIS describes the equipment and timeframes associated with the crossing of Starrucca Creek. Also work zones associated with the stream crossings would be limited to construction of the projects.

IND16-5 As stated in section 4.6.1.3 of the EIS, migratory bird nesting within the project area spans from mid-April through mid-August and peaks between mid-May and early August. Therefore, Constitution proposes to conduct the majority of tree clearing between September 1 and March 31 in order to minimize impacts on breeding birds and comply with state and federal recommendations. Also see the response to comment IND16-2.

IND16-6 The consideration and development of route alternatives is a process that often continues during the course of a project in response to environmental concerns and landowner requests. As described in section 3.4.2, alternative S was developed later in the process based upon the results of geotechnical analysis and field surveys to avoid potential landslide areas along a hillside north of Starrucca Creek. The decision whether to allow survey access is decided by individual landowners. However, some environmental constraints, which sometimes are only determined through field survey, can make construction through a particular parcel not advantageous. Wetlands generally do not fall into that category.

20140310-5073 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/10/2014 10:31:51 AM

IND16-6 cont. heard of the Constitution pipeline until all of the scoping and public information meetings were over. I only had a few weeks to educate myself and file an intervention prior to the July deadline, after being notified that my land was in its path. The landsmen told me that this pipeline was going to go through whether I signed on or not. When I told them that I did not want the pipeline, they suggested that by letting the survey teams onto my land that they might find some reason it could not be placed there. I agreed to let the teams on and accompanied the first team as they spent all of 10 minutes looking for wetlands. They did not take into account what would happen to adjacent wetlands on my land, only wetlands that might be directly in the pipeline path. I also discovered wetlands would not stop the pipeline as it had been suggested to me by the pipeline representative. Once I saw what a farce these surveys were I rescinded all access to my land by any pipeline people.

IND16-7 In August when I received an offer from the companies building this pipeline, there was now a permanent access road abutting and encroaching onto my land that was never mentioned in prior conversations or correspondence. This just added insult to injury. I want no part of this pipeline or the access road that will create easy access for illegal trespassing of ATVs or snowmobiles onto my land. Facing the threat that my land would be forever destroyed by this pipeline and feeling hopeless against these gas industry giants, in the autumn of 2013, I made the very difficult decision to try to sell my land knowing I could not expect to get full market value for it. Due to all of the unknowns surrounding this pipeline I have discovered that this is not going to be an easy sell. The proposed access road will take out my corner pin adding to the difficulty of a sale. I am hoping to be able to sell this land and to be able to walk away without ever having to see the damage done to the land I have loved for decades. Whether or not I will be able to sell, I will continue to speak out against this pipeline.

IND16-8 The EPA sees no harm in the building of this pipeline, but as a landowner I have many reservations beyond what I have already mentioned. I fear what the heavy machinery will do to the dirt road that fronts my property. The steep hillside is prone to washouts. My dirt driveway has gullies in it from previous rainstorms. I can only imagine what will happen to the steep hillside along the pipeline path once it is torn apart and the trees are removed.

IND16-9 I have a rock wall that may be destroyed. The area is known to be a Rattle snake area. In years past Rattle snakes have been seen on my land near the rock wall. I have not actively sought them out, knowing a hands off approach is best for all concerned. I know my land still has habitat to support them.

IND16-10 Eminent domain for the good of the gas industry at the detriment of the landowners should never take place. This pipeline is not for the greater good, but for the betterment of a few companies already rich on the resources of local communities.

IND16-11 Due to the fact that I was not informed of this pipeline bisecting my land until all of the scoping and public meetings were over, and find that I am now unable to attend any of the upcoming meetings, I am submitting my objections to FERC, and I ask for intervention on my behalf.

IND16-7 Unauthorized use of the right-of-way is discussed in the response to comment IND9-5. The commentor's statement regarding the desire to sell the parcel is noted. Loss of property value is discussed in the response to comment IND3-2. Access road PAR-15a appears to be located on parcel to the south of the commentor and would not impact the commentor's parcel.

IND16-8 As stated in section 4.9.4.1 of the EIS, Constitution would repair any roads damaged by the project. See response to CO1-4 regarding stormwater erosion.

IND16-9 As stated in section 2.3.2.5 of the EIS, Constitution would restore residential structures (such as a decorative wall) impacted during construction of the pipeline. Constitution surveyed the proposed route for potential timber rattlesnake (the only rattlesnake believed to be in this area) habitat and did not identify suitable habitat on this parcel.

IND16-10 See responses to comments FA8-3 and IND15-2.

IND16-11 The commentor's statement in opposition of the projects and request for intervention are noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND17 – John Miglietta

20140310-5085 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/10/2014 11:11:01 AM

John Miglietta

237 Jersey Rd.

Delhi, NY 13753

March 10, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502; NAN-2012-00449-UBR

IND17-1 As a homeowner of an area directly impacted by the proposed Constitution pipeline (Meredith, NY) I am writing to express my deep concern about the adequacy of the length of the public comment period for the DEIS. I have skimmed the document and realize that in order to make substantive comments about the many areas that appear to be inadequate, I would need to A) drop all other activities in my life in order to make substantive comments or B) have a reasonable amount of time—at least another 30 days—to continue to make a living, attend to family matters and study and comment on the document. And now the Army Corps of Engineers has submitted a 404 Permit application which entails a public comment period that runs concurrent with the FERC timeline. This puts an UNDUE BURDEN on me or any member of the public who wishes to participate in this process.

As I stated when I registered with you, public outrage over this proposed project is enormous, and many of us are concerned that FERC is not genuinely interested in listening to the reasonable objections that we have. By restricting the public comment period as you have done to an insufficient time frame, you are reinforcing that impression. I strongly suggest that you add at least another 30 days to the comment period.

IND17-1 See response to FA1-1.

20140310-5085 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/10/2014 11:11:01 AM

Sincerely,

John Miglietta

INDIVIDUALS

IND18 – Kerry A. Lynch

20140310-5107 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/10/2014 11:44:50 AM

2354 Pumpkin Hollow Rd.
Oneonta NY 13820

March 10, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
FERC
888 First St., NE, Room 1A
Washington DC 20426

Re: Docket No. CP13-499

IND18-1 As a registered intervenor in the Constitution Pipeline project, I want to register my objection to the inadequate comment period for the DEIS. The public should have the right to review all of the relevant material during this comment period, but much of the required material is not in the DEIS. The maps are also poorly labeled, making it difficult for residents to figure out precisely where the pipeline would run and what its impact would be on land, water, roadways, homes, and local communities, including erosion, flooding, and emergency response capabilities.

IND18-2 Also, many people in this area do not have computers. So the only way they can review the material is to travel many miles to their local public library and use public terminals, which usually restrict access to an hour or less per session.

IND18-3 In addition, the Army Corps of Engineers has just issued a 404 permit application, with a public comment period that runs concurrently with FERC's comment period.

This pipeline will directly affect thousands of people and we deserve to have sufficient time to analyze its impact on our communities and our lives, to write thoughtful comments, and to submit them to FERC.

I hereby request that you allow us to do so by extending your comment period.

Yours truly,

Kerry A. Lynch

IND18-1 See response to FA1-1 regarding the comment period and response to IND12-1 regarding maps. Sensitive resources, as well as potential impacts and mitigation, are discussed in the EIS for land (section 4.8), water (section 4.3), roads (section 4.9.4), homes (section 4.8.3), erosion (section 4.2.2), flooding (section 4.1.3), and emergency response (section 4.12).

IND18-2 See the response to comment IND7-2.

IND18-3 See the response to comment FA1-1.

INDIVIDUALS

IND19 – Janet Terchek

20140310-5151 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/10/2014 12:36:44 PM

Janet Terchek
832 Willis Place
Roselle Park, NJ 07204

March 10, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502; NAN-2012-00449-UBR

IND19-1 Although I live in New Jersey I love the state of Pennsylvania where my family's roots are. In 1981 I purchased 20 acres of wooded land in Susquehanna County Pennsylvania. At the time there was a trailer on the land. I used this land as a vacation getaway. It is in a beautiful spot on the side of a mountain in Harmony Twp. It borders Starrucca Creek. Through the years I have camped on this land, explored the woods, and fished in Starrucca Creek. I bragged to everyone that as long as I am alive that there were 20 acres on this planet that would not be developed. To further that in 1998, I drew up a will leaving this land to The Nature Conservancy with the condition that it not be developed. At that point in time I knew nothing of fracking or pipelines. I had planned to one day replace the trailer that burned down in 1993 with a small cottage. I was hoping to have a retirement home in the country. This proposed pipeline and the accompanying permanent access road have put an end to that dream. My private spot in the woods would now be virtually encircled by what I know would become an ATV/snowmobile highway. I would never feel safe on my own land again.

I am also saddened by the destruction that this pipeline would impart. Being an avid birder I know that this fragmentation of woods all along the route would introduce Brown headed cowbirds which are parasitic in nature, attacking several species of warblers and songbirds which nest on this land. This open cut of land would also introduce invasive non-native species of plants. Herbicides are not a viable option to deal with this where people depend on ground water, or where the runoff from spraying will wash right down this pipeline path into Starrucca Creek. Also the drawing of water from this creek for the project will further diminish the quality of my pristine woods. I imagine this becoming a very industrialized work zone with the crossing of Starrucca creek, upstream, so near to my parcel of land.

I am concerned with the timing of this construction to the nesting of birds and mammals. If this construction begins before nesting is complete in 2014, as they desire, then not only will they destroy future broods of birds with their pipeline, but they will also physically kill off this year's young and probably the adults as well.

IND19-1 This is a nearly identical letter previously filed with the FERC. See the responses to comment IND16.

20140310-5151 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/10/2014 12:36:44 PM

IND19-1 cont. I am at a disadvantage to other landowners on this route since my land is on the alternate S route, and was only included in the late Spring of 2013. I never heard of the Constitution pipeline until all of the scoping and public information meetings were over. I only had a few weeks to educate myself and file an intervention prior to the July deadline, after being notified that my land was in its path. The landsmen told me that this pipeline was going to go through whether I signed on or not. When I told them that I did not want the pipeline, they suggested that by letting the survey teams onto my land that they might find some reason it could not be placed there. I agreed to let the teams on and accompanied the first team as they spent all of 10 minutes looking for wetlands. They did not take into account what would happen to adjacent wetlands on my land, only wetlands that might be directly in the pipeline path. I also discovered wetlands would not stop the pipeline as it had been suggested to me by the pipeline representative. Once I saw what a farce these surveys were I rescinded all access to my land by any pipeline people.

In August when I received an offer from the companies building this pipeline, there was now a permanent access road abutting and encroaching onto my land that was never mentioned in prior conversations or correspondence. This just added insult to injury. I want no part of this pipeline or the access road that will create easy access for illegal trespassing of ATVs or snowmobiles onto my land.

Facing the threat that my land would be forever destroyed by this pipeline and feeling hopeless against these gas industry giants, in the autumn of 2013, I made the very difficult decision to try to sell my land knowing I could not expect to get full market value for it. Due to all of the unknowns surrounding this pipeline I have discovered that this is not going to be an easy sell. The proposed access road will take out my corner pin adding to the difficulty of a sale. I am hoping to be able to sell this land and to be able to walk away without ever having to see the damage done to the land I have loved for decades. Whether or not I will be able to sell, I will continue to speak out against this pipeline.

The EPA sees no harm in the building of this pipeline, but as a landowner I have many reservations beyond what I have already mentioned. I fear what the heavy machinery will do to the dirt road that fronts my property. The steep hillside is prone to washouts. My dirt driveway has gullies in it from previous rainstorms. I can only imagine what will happen to the steep hillside along the pipeline path once it is torn apart and the trees are removed.

I have a rock wall that may be destroyed. The area is known to be a Rattle snake area. In years past Rattle snakes have been seen on my land near the rock wall. I have not actively sought them out, knowing a hands off approach is best for all concerned. I know my land still has habitat to support them.

Eminent domain for the good of the gas industry at the detriment of the landowners should never take place. This pipeline is not for the greater good, but for the betterment of a few companies already rich on the resources of local communities.

20140310-5151 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/10/2014 12:36:44 PM

IND19-1 cont. Due to the fact that I was not informed of this pipeline bisecting my land until all of the scoping and public meetings were over, and find that I am now unable to attend any of the upcoming meetings, I am submitting my objections to FERC online.

Sincerely,

Janet Terchek

INDIVIDUALS

IND20 – Mark Pezzati

20140310-5179 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/10/2014 1:59:56 PM

Mark Pezzati, Andes, NY.
Mark Pezzati
56 Mayer Road
Andes, NY 13731

2.10.14

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502; NAN-2012-00449-UBR

I'm writing in regards the The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Draft Environmental Impact statement (DEIS), as well as the U.S. Army Corps of Enginneers (USACE) 404 Permit Application for the proposed "Constitution" pipeline referenced by the docket and permit numbers noted above.

IND20-1 As a resident of Delaware County, through which the pipeline would travel approximately 38 miles, I request the 45 day public comment period for both documents be extended to a minimum of 90 days.

Comments from the public can realistically be made only if the public is given adequate time to review all the materials contained in both documents during the comment period. The public deserves this right. In this case because of the sheer volume of materials and the brief length of time allowed this is not realistic. The public's right to meaningful participation in this process would be denied unless the comment period is extended.

FERC has stated that a significant amount of required information is not in the DEIS at this time. How can the public be expected to comment on a document that is incomplete? The public should have the right to review the entirety of the material within a reasonable amount of time.

IND20-2 Many residents in our rural area do not own computers. For these people reviewing the material is especially difficult. Arrangements must be made to repeatedly travel to the homes of their children, relatives or to a distant public library in order to get online and access the FERC web site. The short time period does not take these people and their situation into account. Their voices must be allowed to be heard.

IND20-3 Additionally, because the town boards of local government in Delaware County meet once a month the short comment period makes it extremely difficult if not impossible for these elected officials to read both documents, hold a board meeting, discuss, draft comments, meet again, revise comments and then take a

IND20-1 See the response to comment IND14-1.

IND20-2 See the response to comment IND7-2.

IND20-3 See the response to comment FA1-1.

20140310-5179 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/10/2014 1:59:56 PM

IND20-3 cont.

final vote by the deadline. The current length of the comment period shuts out our elected officials and prevents them from performing duties which the citizens who elected them to public office mandated.

For the above reasons alone, FERC and the USACE must understand that it is simply not realistic to expect the public to adequately respond these important documents in this short period of time.

Sincerely,

Mark Pezzati
Andes, NY

INDIVIDUALS

IND21 – Stuart Anderson

20140311-5022 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/11/2014 8:15:58 AM

Stuart Anderson
238 Main Street
Otego, NY 13825

March 10, 2013

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502; NAN-2012-00449-UBR

IND 21-1 I have been an environmentalist since *Silent Spring*. I questioned my high school biology and chemistry instructors about the consequences of dumping carbon dioxide into the atmosphere in the late 1960s; they assured me that we are an intelligent species, too smart to drown in our own waste stream.....I have read the Constitution Pipeline Draft Environmental Impact Statement prepared by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, and have found no meaningful evidence of that intelligence, nor any reason to believe that my optimistic instructors were correct. They naively failed to account for two factors: the immeasurable greed of corporate America, and the blinding ambition that can lead extremely well educated bureaucrats to obscure physical reality with political claptrap. That CEOs would pursue profits regardless of all externalized costs is understandable—their blinders, by design, keep them willfully ignorant of inconveniences. That the blinkered horses of commerce are given free rein by the public servants charged with guiding our tour might be explained by political expediencies, which is certainly unforgivable. I am writing this comment in the sincere hope that the authors of the DEIS will, after reflection on their duty to the public—not to the President, not to the Governor, and certainly not to the Applicants—revise the EIS in the best interests of the environment upon which the lives of all our children depend.

IND 21-2 What follows are my notes taken as I read the DEIS. As I am working independently and must file within a short period, I have limited myself to just a few topics.

I find it curious that the authors parrot Constitution's lines about expanding natural gas service to neighboring communities, expanding access to multiple sources of gas, *etc., etc.*, but decline the opportunity to question, rebut or even comment upon the need for the pipeline.....the need is nebulous at best, and if NYS enacts a truly binding long

IND21-1 The commentor's statement regarding the draft EIS is noted.

IND21-2 See the response to comment LA7-5
.

20140311-5022 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/11/2014 8:15:58 AM

IND 21-2 cont. term ban on hydraulic fracturing, I'd not be surprised to see the Constitution pipeline application quietly withdrawn or allowed to expire.

IND 21-3 I do not see any indication of what will be done with the pipeline at the end of its useful economic life. Will the easements be unilaterally terminated and the right-of-way (and the abandoned pipeline) be returned to the original landowners? Will the landowners be responsible for removing the pipeline and restoring the habitat that has been destroyed? Why is Constitution not required to remove the pipeline when they stop using it, and why are they not forced to set aside funds for the cost to be sure it will get done?

IND 21-4 ES-10 Cumulative Impacts: I find the citation of shale fracking regulations in PA to be a ludicrous excuse for why New Yorkers should not be concerned that Constitution will enable fracking in NY. How's all that fracking been going for Pennsylvanians? Do they like signing non-disclosure agreements, lighting their faucets and keeping a water buffalo in the front yard? Most of the well pads in PA still have many more holes to be drilled.....do you expect things to get better there, once LNG exports begin and the drillers come back? Citing the PA experience as a positive shows a gross indifference to the lives of the common folk who live in the frack zones, and betrays the pro-drilling stance of the FERC. After such a monumental blunder, how can you hope to have people trust you to watch out for their interests? Are we to be calmed by your note that hydraulic fracturing is currently prohibited in New York? That prohibition could vanish with a stroke of the governor's pen, or less; to fail to perform a "what if" cumulative impact assessment for a full natural gas drilling buildout in New York is burying your heads in the sand. We deserve a full impact assessment!

IND 21-5 Introduction 1-10: "Further, there are no existing or proposed natural gas exportation facilities located downstream of Constitution's project." This is a truly farcical statement, as various export facilities are currently being reviewed from Canada to the Gulf Coast, and the gas transmission system is a "grid", so everything is connected to everything—there is no "downstream", and pipelines can have their flows reversed for repurposing. Furthermore, I take no comfort from the assertion that "any such proposal would be subject to a new and separate approval process" as the use of the word "approval" rather than "review" is probably an accurate assessment of the process....once the thing is built, they'll use it any way they please.

IND 21-6 Denying user markets the gas that would be provided by Constitution seems to me to be an excellent idea. We are in the midst of a climate change brought about by the burning of fossil fuels. Construction of the pipeline would provide gas to users who would otherwise be forced by scarcity or market forces to seek alternative energy sources—the probability that current gas burners will switch to more climate friendly alternatives is certainly higher if Constitution is not built. The Northeastern states are currently working, through the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions—it makes no sense to permit a fossil fuel pipeline expansion while simultaneously trying to get consumers off fossil fuels.

IND21-3 As discussed in section 2.7 of the EIS, the Applicants have no current plans or schedule for possible future abandonment of proposed facilities. If at some point in the future, the project facilities were proposed to be abandoned, then the applicant would have to seek specific abandonment authorization from the FERC for that action.

IND21-4 See the response to comments FA4-45 and LA1-4.

IND21-5 While there are many natural gas pipelines within the United States, not all pipelines are connected. In addition, many pipelines are at or near capacity and cannot accommodate substantial additional supplies of gas. Any proposed flow reversals in existing or proposed pipeline systems would require a new and separate review process. See the response to LA7-5 regarding the potential for export of natural gas.

IND21-6 The commentor's statement regarding denial of the projects to reduce dependency on fossil fuels is noted. Alternate energy sources are discussed in section 3.1. Climate change is discussed in section 4.13.6.10.

20140311-5022 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/11/2014 8:15:58 AM

IND 21-7 The authors' pro-gas inclinations are clearly evident when they repeat lies and half-truths that the gas industry uses in its propaganda campaigns. If you wish to engage the public's trust, you should delete lines such as, "Other fossil fuels are not as clean as natural gas" (clean when burned, but filthy in production fields and transmission systems—research has clearly shown that fracked gas is no more environmentally friendly than coal); "renewable sources such as solar and wind power are not always reliable" (this is not true on a grid-wide basis—photovoltaic solar peak production coincides very closely with peak electrical grid demand.) Allowing such disingenuous statements into a publicly financed report is unconscionable.

IND 21-8 2.5.2. Environmental Inspection: Do you seriously expect that a Resident Engineer/Chief Inspector, on the payroll of Constitution, would exercise his/her authority to stop construction to "avoid excessive rutting"? To most construction workers, "excessive" rutting is getting stuck in the mud, and they don't stop, they get yanked out and keep working. Do you seriously expect that the Environmental Inspector will have the facilities and ability to determine if imported soil contains noxious weeds or soil pests.....to suggest that the landowner can "otherwise specify" is truly comical and an affront to the serious efforts made in this state to control invasive and noxious plant species. Environmental Inspectors should be hired and employed by the NYDEC and paid from a fund replenished as needed by Constitution.

IND 21-9 2.5.3 FERC Third-Party Compliance Monitoring: It is disheartening that this puny paragraph, one of the shortest sections of the entire DEIS, is so woefully unspecific. The project is 125 miles long and will be built in many simultaneous sections.....How many inspectors, and what should their professional qualifications be? Under what circumstances can their word be sufficient to stop construction?

IND 21-10 2.5.4 Post-Approval Variance Process: Does this process include provisions for exercise of eminent domain?

IND 21-11 3.0 Alternatives: Again the authors have parroted Constitution's project objectives (without making any determination that the objectives are legitimately within the public interest), and then incorporated these same unvetted objectives as the criteria by which alternatives are to be judged. This is akin to judging a terrorist's various plans by how likely he is to succeed in blowing up a building.....we should be asking if the building needs blowing up.

IND 21-12 The objectives that we should be using to evaluate alternatives should certainly NOT be those objectives first listed by the applicant, unless we are to assume that approval of the applicant's request is a foregone conclusion. Rather than Constitution's narrow objectives (which obviously focus on profits for Constitution and its business partners), I suggest some criteria based on goals that New Yorkers have clearly established in the State's Draft Energy Plan (currently open to public comment):

1) Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in the northeastern US to 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050
2) Reduction of consumers' and utilities' reliance on fossil fuels for energy production
3) Transition of our energy supply system to climate-friendly sources

IND21-7 The commentor's statements regarding relative emissions for production to end-use of fossil fuels and to encourage renewable energy are noted. See the response to comment CO26-19. Alternate energy sources, including renewable sources, are discussed in section 3.1.

IND21-8 The Applicants' environmental inspectors would have the authority, indeed, the obligation, to stop activities that violate conditions of the FERC's Orders, other environmental permits, and landowner easement agreements. The Applicants could also stop work for broader issues or in larger areas if deemed necessary to ensure compliance. Based on our experience monitoring construction, both actions have been taken in the past by applicants. Failure to report and resolve such items negatively affecting environmental resources could result in a long-term order from FERC to stop all construction work. In addition, the Commission's third-party compliance monitor would be on-site to document the level of environmental compliance and also would have stop-work authority. As discussed in section 2.5.1 of the EIS, Constitution and Iroquois would develop an environmental training program tailored to the projects and their requirements. This training program would include training regarding invasive and noxious plants.

IND21-9 The number of FERC third-party compliance monitors has not been determined at this time. The number of monitors would be adequate (as determined by the FERC staff) to insure compliance with any permit requirements and conditions of the FERC Order (if approved). These monitors would have prior experience with inspection of pipeline construction and would be well-versed in the FERC requirements. The Applicants would be required to adhere to a stop work order issued by the third-party compliance monitors. If an applicant were to fail to adhere to a stop work order, the problem would be referred to the Commission's Office of Enforcement, and financial penalties and/or shut down of the entire project could be levied.

IND21-10 See response to IND13-3. It is extremely rare (but possible) that the exercise of eminent domain may be requested during the post-approval variance process. In practice, FERC staff requires landowner concurrence/approval for variance requests.

IND21-11 See the response to comments LA7-5 and CO42-41.

IND21-12 See the response to comment CO42-41.

Greenhouse gases (section 4.11.1), alternate energy sources (section 3.1), climate change (section 4.13.6.10), aquifers (section 4.3.1), agriculture (sections 4.2, 4.8, and 4.9), and forests (section 4.5) are discussed in the EIS.

20140311-5022 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/11/2014 8:15:58 AM

IND 21-12 cont.

4) Modernization and optimization of our energy grid to most efficiently utilize solar, wind, and other non-polluting energy sources
5) Protection of irreplaceable resources such as drinkable water aquifers, agricultural space, and large tract woodlands

IND 21-13 Again I object to the characterization of natural gas as "clean"; taken as an entire industry, from drilling to burning, gas is just as climate-unfriendly as other fossil fuels.

IND 21-14 3.1 No-Action Alternative: If you use the alternate criteria suggested above, the No-Action Alternative is undoubtedly the best alternative. Natural gas is part of the problem, not the solution. Ignoring the environmental costs of natural gas production (while touting its clean burning characteristics) is lying by omission. The hurdles that the authors cite as reasons that renewables cannot fill our energy needs are not going to remain hurdles for long—once gas exports get underway and local prices reflect the world market, gas will no longer be economical and renewables will be more than competitive. (The objective of the gas industry in our current low-price environment is to get as many consumers invested in gas burning technology as possible, to ensure that even with high prices, they will still have plenty of customers long into the future.)

IND 21-15 Summary of Renewable Energies: "...the development of the transmission lines associated with renewable projects would have potentially adverse effects on air, water, ecological values, and other resources." That statement is truly the pot calling the kettle "black". That FERC was not embarrassed by the perversity of this claim is a blow to my faith in FERC's ability to be honest, and confirms their unwillingness to defend the public interest.

IND 21-16 4.13.1.1 Cumulative Impacts: "A more specific analysis of Marcellus Shale upstream facilities is outside the scope of this analysis because the exact location, scale, and timing of future facilities are unknown." This statement is a serious disappointment and a lame excuse. The exact locations, scale and timing of all the future customers for the Constitution's gas are also unknown, but you seem to get along OK with some estimates! You don't have to be a rocket scientist, or even a petroleum engineer, to look at what has happened in PA in the past 8 years, and translate that experience into a reasonable estimate of what to expect in NY. Are the authors afraid of the truth? If not, then publish it.

IND 21-17 4.13.5.10 Climate Change: Again, "burning natural gas emits less CO2..."...repeating a lie will not make it true....natural gas is NOT climate-friendly when it comes from the frack zones and leaks out from the distribution system. Please stop repeating gas industry propaganda. Furthermore, if we truly "need" the Constitution pipeline to deliver more gas but we don't build it, then by definition we will be doing the environment a favor as less gas will be burned.

IND21-13 Extraction of natural gas, oil, or coal is outside of the scope of our analysis in the EIS. See the responses to comments IND21-7 and CO26-19.

IND21-14 See the responses to comments IND21-7 and LA7-5.

IND21-15 The commentor's statement regarding transmission of renewable energy is noted. We believe the reference to electric transmission lines is relevant since their impacts from a cleared linear right-of-way would be similar to the natural gas transmission pipeline that is being assessed in the EIS to transport the gas from a receipt point to the market.

IND21-16 See the response to comment FA4-45.

IND21-17 See the responses to comments CO26-19 and IND21-7. Fugitive emissions associated with releases of natural gas from pipeline leaks cannot be accurately determined but can be estimated. The proposed interstate pipeline would be designed, constructed, and operated in accordance with federal regulations. The integrity of every weld would be inspected and the ability of the pipeline to operate at the proposed pressure would be tested before the pipeline is placed into service. During operation, the pressure and flows within the pipeline would be monitored and the ongoing integrity of the pipeline would be inspected and evaluated. These measures would minimize the potential for a natural gas leak once the pipeline is in operation. As such, we do not believe fugitive emissions from leaks emanating from the proposed facilities would result in a significant impact on regional air quality and the surrounding environment.

20140311-5022 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/11/2014 8:15:58 AM

IND 21-18 4.13.6 Conclusion: "...the proposed project displaces the use of other more polluting fossil fuels." If you consider all the environmental impacts of gas drilling, distribution, and burning, there are NO other more polluting fossil fuels. Please stop repeating gas industry propaganda.

IND 21-19 5.1 Conclusions: By sidestepping the environmental impact assessment of a full Marcellus Shale drilling buildout in New York, the authors have evaded the single biggest environmental impact of the Constitution pipeline project. The scale of devastation that fracking will bring to New York will make the pipeline a mere blip on the radar—how many people who should have spoken up will regret having not fought against that blip? The construction of the Constitution pipeline will enable the fracking of New York; conversely, stopping the pipeline will spare 1.25 million acres from getting fracked. Failing to consider the fracking fallout when evaluating the Constitution pipeline proposal is nothing short of collusion.....do you want to be remembered as the bureaucrats that fracked up NY?

IND 21-20 Appendix A: Distribution Lists

p. 11—Town of Otego, NY—Joseph Hurlburt is the Town Supervisor; Anne Geddes-Atwell is not known to me, and she is certainly not an official of the Town of Otego

p.13—the Otego-Unadilla Central School District is in Otsego County, Town of Otego; a small fraction of the student body resides in Delaware County

p.17—Stuart Anderson of Otego has been omitted from the list of intervenors

IND 21-21 Industry has had its way long enough. Please revise the DEIS to reflect the damages that the Constitution Pipeline will do to the people who live in the region and the environment of the entire planet. Please stop the pipeline.

Stuart Anderson
Otego, NY

IND21-18 See the responses to comments CO26-19 and IND21-7. The commentor's statement regarding fossil fuels is noted.

IND21-19 See the responses to comments LA1-4 and FA4-45.

IND21-20 Appendix A has been revised.

IND21-21 The commentor's statement in opposition to the projects is noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND22 – Joy Barteski

20140310-3020 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 03/10/2014

Joy Barteski
Barteski Trust
77 Deer Path Road
Central Islip, N.Y. 11722

CP 13-502 ORIGINAL

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSION
2014 MAR 10 P 3:37
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

Docket numbers CP13-499-000 & CP13-502-000

Attention Kimberly D. Bose

IND22-1 I am writing in reference to the Constitution Pipeline & Wrights Interconnect Project I recently recieved the Draft EIS and as an affected landowner am strongly opposed to the

IND22-2 project. The reasons are many. I have struggled to keep up with the taxes on this piece of land for over 30 years so it could be handed down to my children. Having done so I find it outrageous that a large company can come along, claim rights, to, and use my land for their own monetary gain. This strips me completely of my rights as a landowner. If this project goes through the land will have no value, not for a future homesite or anything else. Regardless of this fact I would be expected to continue paying the taxes on a piece of land the gas company is using for their own purposes. There is definitely something wrong with this picture!

IND22-3 Through out the Draft EIS the negative-impact of this project is said to be temporary. I think this is far from the truth. More pipelines will inevitably lead to more Fracking. Anyone who appreciates the natural beauty of this rural area knows the negative-impact this project could potentially have Long-Term.

Any clear thinking and environmentally responsible individual can see that

IND22-1 The commentor's opposition to the projects is noted.

IND22-2 See the response to comment LA1-1 regarding property taxes. Eminent domain is discussed in the response to comment FA8-3. A discussion regarding landownership and easements can be found in section 4.8.2 of the EIS. A discussion of property values and property sales can be found in section 4.9.5 of the EIS.

IND22-3 As stated throughout the draft EIS, if the projects are certificated and built, there would be both long-term and permanent impacts such as some loss or conversion of upland forest habitat and forested wetlands. See the response to comments FA4-45 and LA1-4 regarding hydraulic fracturing.

20140310-0020 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 03/10/2014

IND22-3 cont.

Tapping-out our natural resources, creating Tons of Toxic-Waste in the process, and contaminating our water supply is not a sustainable way to meet our energy needs for the future. This project is in no ones Best Interest except those who stand to benefit from it financially.

IND22-4

Solar and Wind Power are energy options already within reach and unlike Fracking for natural gas would not cause irreversible damage to our environment. It seems to me with all the time and money involved in a project of this magnitude the focus could just as easily be directed towards greener energy solutions. This may sound unrealistic or naive, but I don't think anyone can dispute the fact that our environment is being polluted at an alarming rate in the name of progress by large companies with no accountability for their actions once the damage is done.

IND22-5

The Bottom-Line is no one would want these pipelines in their own backyard. I wonder how many of the people behind this project would be willing to Buy and raise their families on a piece of property with these pipelines running through, my guess is not too many, so please STOP THE PIPELINE!

Sincerely Joy Barteski

IND22-4 A discussion of the use of renewable energy as an alternative to the proposed projects is included in section 3.1.2.3 of the EIS.

IND22-5 The commentor's statement not wanting the pipeline on her property is noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND23 – Carole Marner

20140312-5000 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/11/2014 5:40:53 PM

Carole Marner, Franklin, NY.

IND23-1 FERC - REGULATION OF ENERGY now requires strategizing the reduction of future energy use.

Your agency's policy considerations, recommendations and decisions relating to any energy initiative must be related to peak oil which is what has sent energy companies frantically in pursuit of unconventional fossil fuel reserves such as shale gas. Their concerns are based entirely those of an energy industry who shortsightd has chosen to thrive only on supplying fossil fuel. If in time we should lessen our need through alternative energies they would no doubt see their profits go down to a point where they might no longer exist. Which in light of Climate Change would be a blessing indeed.

IND23-2 Have you as a government agency regulating energy investigated and made plans for what alternatives and adaptations would be required to have a non-fossil, non-nuclear fuel future which would provide sufficient energy for a livable, even pleasant, life? I do not say "even pleasant" facetiously because although it is clear that our present life has been made both more superficially comfortable but also more frenzied and vexatious by fossil fuels, it has now scientifically proven that our future life will be made catastrophically precarious by continued use fossil fuels.

IND23-3 Over the last two centuries, the fossil fuel age has made possible an increase in the standard of living for many and has enabled the pursuit of a greater knowledge of the workings both of our earth and of our universe. But at a cost, which, as we all now know, is presently too great to contemplate. Upon this knowledge we can, however, build a future without further use of fossil fuel. We must scale back its use - at this late point more speedily than gradually - to zero.

Sending more fossil fuel now to New England, purportedly the reason for the Constitution pipeline, or elsewhere, would hamper the vital conversion to a non-fossil fuel future. Strong conservation measures, on the other hand, would quicken that process.

IND23-4 ENERGY REGULATION SHOULD BE RATIONING FOSSIL FUEL USE.

I am proposing rationing. As a small child, during the Second World War, I experienced rationing. To save precious gasoline coupons, my mother and I would walk the 2 miles to and from the supermarket with my wagon, an activity that no doubt did us more good than harm. It is said, preposterously, I believe, that rationing would further damage our economy. On the contrary, as in World War 2, rationing would open many new businesses and opportunities for work. Among the business possibilities not only would be increasing the energy efficiency of heating and cooling and of building construction, but also of a new methods of powering transportation networks and manufacturing processes and constructing a new energy supply network itself.

IND23-5 Here in central New York State my family heats and cooks with carbon neutral wood. On sunny days we use a solar cooker. Trees cool our home in hot weather. Younger neighbors live and work completely and comfortably off the grid, as does the man who supplies us and others with firewood from his off-the-grid lumber mill.

IND23-1 A discussion of alternative energy sources can be found in sections 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 of the EIS. See the response to comment IND15-2.

IND23-2 See the response to comment IND15-2.

IND23-3 The commentor's statement regarding reducing dependence on fossil fuels is noted.

IND23-4 The commentor's statement regarding rationing of fossil fuels is noted. Section 3.1.1 of the EIS discusses energy conservation in the market areas of the project. The EIS identifies that conservation is not sufficient to meet the demands of customers in the market area.

IND23-5 A discussion of solar energy alternatives can be found in section 3.1 of the EIS. The commentor's statement regarding carbon neutral energy sources is noted.

20140312-5000 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/11/2014 5:40:53 PM

IND23-5 cont. Reducing our use of fossil fuel rather than facilitating the disastrous expansion of its use is what the Federal Energy Regulation Commission should regard as its primary mission.

INDIVIDUALS

IND24 – Janet Marsh

20140312-5001 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/11/2014 6:41:17 PM

janet marsh, unadilla, NY.

IND24-1 I received my DEIS tome about a week ago and have spent many hours trying to find my enviromental concerns that were addressed to the Constitution pipeline people going back to both the scoping meetings as well as the pre-filing comments. Beside being an incomplete document, this DEIS is over-whelming,requiring a magnifying glass to see any real detail on the maps, street names, water bodies, streams, etc.

IND24-2 Our library has six volumes of resource reports that are each over 6 inches tall- these volumes are there to 'assist' landowners in their quest for information on what the process is and what is going to happen to our land, our roads and our waterways. The process in locating any of those chapters is a challenge in itself. Determining how these areas of concern will be handled in the DEIS is like learning a foreign language.

IND24-3 My property is in the town of Sidney, which according to our comprehensive plan is set for light industry ONLY, with the focus on farming and preservation of rural landscape.

IND24-4 It is an absurdity to think that 45 days is sufficient time to accurately and completely read and review the many jeopardizing, dangerous and environmental destruction this pipeline is bringing to our rural land. I am asking FERC to increase the amount time we as landowners have for this review to at least 60 days, if not 90.

IND24-1 See the responses to comments IND12-1 and FA1-1.

IND24-2 Constitution's resource reports can also be downloaded in an electronic searchable format from e-Library at http://elibrary.ferc.gov:0/idmws/file_list.asp?document_id=14160901. Iroquois' resource reports can be downloaded in an electronic searchable format from e-Library at: http://elibrary.ferc.gov:0/idmws/File_list.asp?document_id=14122599. The EIS contains a table of contents identifying the areas discussed in the document, and the electronic versions sent to our environmental mailing list (CD) and available online (e-library at www.ferc.gov) are searchable by keyword.

IND24-3 As discussed in section 4.2.4 of the EIS, agricultural land crossed by the pipeline could continue to be used as cropland. The impacts of the projects on visual resources are discussed in section 4.8.6.6; such impacts would be expected to be primarily temporary except in areas of forested lands. In addition, visual impacts are subjective and based on individual preferences.

IND24-4 See the response to comment FA1-1.

INDIVIDUALS

IND25 – Tammy Reiss

20140311-0038 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 03/10/2014

3/3/2014

To FERC
Docket Nos. CP13-499-000
CP13-502-000

IND25-1

Do to the fact I work two jobs and FERC and our elected and appointed officials have turned it into a full time job trying to protect our property values, clean air, water, soil and a quality of life worth living from the fossil fuel industry I am submitting the same comments I sent to the 2013 NYS (DA) Energy Plan.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Tammy Reiss

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION
2014 MAR 10 PM 3:38
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

IND25-1 Sensitive resources, as well as potential impacts and mitigation, are discussed in the EIS for property values (section 4.9.5), air quality (section 4.11), water resources (section 4.3), and soil resources (section 4.2).

20140311-0038 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 03/11/2014

Docket Nos. CP13-499-000
CP13-502-000

FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

and

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSION
2014 MAR 10 P 3:38
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

2014 State Energy Plan Comments
NYSERDA
17 Columbia Circle
Albany, NY 12203-6399

Attn: Federal Energy Reg. Commission:

As a 5th generation citizen of the Empire State, I offer these comments and suggestions with supporting research to the board of the 2014 NYS Energy Plan.

IND25-2 INITIATIVE 09
Calls for expanding ACCESS to natural gas in the near term while pursuing strategies to reduce natural gas leakage.

COMMENTS:
• GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS:
Significant questions remain about the amount of methane---the primary component of natural gas---that is also emitted with carbon dioxide into the atmosphere by the entire natural gas system, beginning during pre-production, as a new well is drilled or horizontally hydrodrfracked. Methane emission continue during production at well sites, and during subsequent processing, transmission and distribution. Methane is a potent greenhouse gas (GHG), estimated to have 70 times (on going research is now showing a higher number) more damaging radiative effect then carbon dioxide over a 20 year span with even higher radiative forcing effects due to interactions with atmospheric aerosols. (*Howarth, Reference number 2011-0003).

• SETTING A TIME LINE:
The International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) calculates the impacts of Green House Gas emissions (GHG) based on three time frames: 20 years, 100 years and 500 years. Which time frame a State or Nation chooses to use is a policy decision based on whether they want to emphasize the short or long term. Compared to the massive requirements necessary to reduce CO_2, cutting methane requires only modest investment. Where we stop methane emissions cooling follows within a decade, NOT centuries. That could make the difference for many fragile systems on the brink. (Robert Watson, former IPCC chair, (A Fast Cheap Way to Cool the Planet." WallStreet Journal, December 28, 2009).

IND25-3 #1 ACTION:
THE STATE OF NEW YORK NEEDS TO CHOOSE A 20 YEAR PLAN WHEN LOOKING AT THE IMPACTS OF OUR PRESENT AND FUTURE EMISSIONS FROM NATURAL GAS USE AND OTHER FOSSIL FUELS.

• FUTURE TRANSPORTATION:
Modern gasoline and diesel emissions controls have significantly reduced the advantage natural gas cars and trucks have historically held in terms of smog-producing and particulate emissions. In addition, when all emissions (i.e., from fuel extraction to use) are considered, natural gas vehicles provide little or no significant reduction in global warming emission compared with gasoline or diesel (*Fueleconomu.gov 2013; ANL 2012).

IND25-4 #2 ACTION:
GENERATING ELECTRIC BY USING RENEWABLES TO POWER CAR CHARGING STATIONS FOR PLUG-IN HYBRID OR BATTERY-ELECTRIC VEHICLES IS THE NEEDED APPLICATION TO BRING HEALTH RELATED AND CLIMATE CHANGING EMISSIONS FROM VEHICLES TO NEAR ZERO EMISSIONS, WITH HEALTH, ECONOMICAL AND ENVIRONMENT BENEFITS TO FOLLOW.

• LEADING BY EXAMPLE:
The call by the NYS Energy Plan, to expand ACCESS to natural gas is unethical to say the least. By forcing the residents of NYS and other fossil fuel producing states to participate in climate change and devaluation of their properties and quality of life AGAINST THEIR WILL, through compulsory integrations and eminent domaine laws is supporting the oil and natural gas industry's efforts to maintain large profit margins for the fossil fuel industry's stock holders on WallStreet with little thought given to how greed is sending all of us down the path of climate change, as

Page 1

IND25-2 See the response to comment IND21-17 regarding the potential leaks of natural gas from pipelines. Greenhouse gases relative to construction and operation of the projects are discussed in section 4.11.1.

IND25-3 The commentor's statement regarding natural gas powered cars is noted.

IND25-4 The commentor's statement regarding electric-battery powered cars is noted. The commentor's statement regarding greater access to natural gas is noted. See the response to comments FA8-3 and IND13-3 for a discussion of eminent domain.

20140311-0038 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 03/10/2014

IND25-4 cont. well as state and national economic disaster. Reference: (htt://www.UCSUSA.org/global_warming/solutions/big_pictures_solutions/climate-2030-blueprint.html).

IND25-5 #3 ACTION:
GIVE BACK THE RIGHT'S OF NEW YORK STATE LANDOWNERS. STRIKE FROM THE LAW BOOKS, DEPARTMENT of ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION LAWS, Oil, gas and Solution Mining law ARTICLE 23 including the following sections that are related to the COMPULSORY INTEGRATION PROCESS:
Section 23-0501 & 0503: Procedures for permitting wells and establishing spacing units, Section 23-0901: The election and compulsory integration process. (DEC, Division of Mineral Resources, Landowners's Guide to Compulsory Integration Options)

If our leaders and the members of the NYS Energy Plan stay on this path of promoting fossil fuels and little thought given to the adverse effects of climate change our state will contribute to lower G.D.P's, higher food and commodity costs, broken supply chains, higher insurance costs and increased financial risk. It is not an action beneficial to the tax payers of NYS to keep investing in energy that is the cause of our ills and I for one do not want to be forced to participate! (*The Efficiency Trap, Author, Steve Hallett)

09.a Encourage and support oil-to-gas conversion by collaborating with other State agencies and regulated gas utilities to accelerate investments in natural gas distribution.

COMMENT:
• SUSTAINABLE ENERGY SOURCES:
natural gas production does not fall within the definition of a long term sustainable energy source. Analysts have data that proves natural gas production is short-term. (Ref: Bill Powers, Author; "Cold Hungry and in the Dark: Exploding the natural Gas Myth.")

IND25-6 #4 ACTION:
Our state can not allow greed to govern the quality of development or quality of life we live in our communities while squandering the Empire States monies and natural resources on a unsustainable fossil fuel. ENERGY INDEPENDENCE AND ECONOMIC GROWTH CAN BE SUSTAINED WITH RENEWABLES.

• DIVERSIFYING THE ELECTRICITY MIX:
Continued increases in the demand for natural gas used to generate electricity and other uses could result in shortages and significant price increases in the future. And with no long-term national policy support, cheap natural gas could crowd renewable energy out of the power market in near term. Scaling up energy efficiency and renewable energy sources now is critical to further reducing their costs, encouraging innovation, transitioning rapidly to a low-carbon energy system.

IND25-7 #5 ACTION:
BY DIVERSIFYING THE ELECTRICITY MIX, RENEWABLES AND EFFICIENCY CAN ALSO PROVIDE AN IMPORTANT HEDGE AGAINST FUTURE NATURAL GAS PRICE INCREASES.

Example: Paper mills in New Hampshire lay people off because natural gas prices in New England were $50/million Btu ($50/MMBtu) for a period and remain very high. We've also seen incredibly high prices in NYS, and this is a time of record production. All it will take is a natural disaster or a few more export terminals to ship natural gas overseas to push natural gas prices to the point of controlling the economy.

• ETHICS:
It is unethical for the State of New York to collaborate and support the natural gas industry and its buildout of the infrastructure so as to keep NYS's citizens hooked on fossil fuels when the industry and written policies governing the fossil fuel industry do not protect property values and the atmosphere from greenhouse gases and contamination and or depletion of water, soil and economic impacts from conventional

IND25-5 The commentor's statement that natural gas is not a long-term sustainable energy source is noted.

IND25-6 The commentor's statement that lower natural gas prices could compete with renewable energy is noted. Renewable energy sources are discussed in section 3.1.2.3 of the EIS.

IND25-7 The commentor's statement that New York shouldn't rely on natural gas as a fuel source is noted.

20140311-0038 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 03/10/2014

IND25-7 cont. and non-conventional mining practices for natural gas.

IND25-8 #6 ACTION;
SEE INITIATIVE 09, ACTION PLAN #3, "LEADING BY EXAMPLE".

09.b reduce emissions from natural gas infrastructure by requiring gas utilities to identify and repair leaks of significant magnitude.

COMMENT:
• POLICING THE NATURAL GAS INDUSTRY:
Gas distribution companies in 2011 reported releasing 69 billion cubic feet of natural gas to the atmosphere, enough to meet the State of Main's gas needs for a year. Fossil fuel industry refers to this practice as, Leak Mitigation.
Currently, the US national distribution network of 2.6 million miles of pipeline transportation system is operated by 3,000 companies and falls under the Safety regulations of the U.S. Dept. of Transportation - Pipelines and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA).

While PHMSA serves as the federal pipeline safety regulator, each state is responsible for managing the risk associated with their own pipeline facilities and enforcing their own state pipeline safety laws for natural gas.

That said, PHMSA largely funds state inspection personal and writes policy to police the millions of ever growing miles of natural gas pipelines.
Many policies written by PHMSA to police the natural gas industry are written by former executives of the oil & gas industry or elected offficials that own interests in the fossil fuel industry. To understand the concern over corporate influence over federal and state regulated energy one needs to look no further then Enron. (www.Sophia.org/tutorials/enron-case-study).

• Enron was the country's second largest gas pipeline network. At the core of Enron's historical rise to power, lies the concept of policy-driven, market deregulation. Once established as a major player in the natural gas market, Enron began utilizing its resources to exert its influences on U.S. political processes by placing former Enron executives in posts with in the federal government, namely the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). The lack of ethical corporate behavior and capitalism's inability to check the unmitigated growth of corporate greed cost Americans billions. Our country and the tax payers of America are poised to have history repeat itself as in the housing market crash.

IND25-9 #7 ACTION:
LAWS AND POLICIES SHOULD BE IMPLEMENTED THAT LIMIT CONFLICTS-OF-INTEREST AND FOSTER ETHICS AND PUBLIC TRUST IN OUR GOVERNMENT. WITHOUT THE CHECKS AND BALANCES TO PROTECT THE ECONOMY, ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC FROM UNETHICAL BEHAVIOR OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND CORPORATE GREED. ELECTED AND NOMINATED OFFICIALS BY LAW SOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO OWN STOCK INVESTMENTS WHILE SERVING IN OFFICE.

Case in-point my own representative, Congressman Richard Hannah, subcommittee of pipelines and energy.

• Federal and State regulations in title 49, part 190 Subpart B "Enforcement in the Code of Federal Regulations, only requires prompt repair of hazardous leaks that pose imminent threat. Reference: (http://primis.phmsa.dot.gov/comm/Inspection.htm).

IND25-10 #8 ACTION:
NON-HAZARDOUS LEAKS HAVE NO REPAIR/REPLACEMENT REQUIREMENTS ENABLING SUCH LEAKS TO GENERALLY REMAIN OVERLOOKED.

09.c evaluate regulations to limit methane emissions from natural gas compressor stations on interstate pipelines.

COMMENT:

IND25-8 See the response to comment IND21-17 regarding leaks from pipelines. The commentor's statement regarding Enron is noted.

IND25-9 The commentor's statement regarding elected officials is noted.

IND25-10 See response to IND21-17 regarding leaks from pipelines. The proposed expansion of compressor facilities is discussed throughout the draft EIS, particularly in section 4.11. Safety is discussed in section 4.12.

20140311-0038 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 03/10/2014

IND25-10 cont.

• Above comments made covering Initiative 09.b can also apply in the comments for Initiative 09.c.

• COMPRESSOR STATIONS:
No mention in initiative 09.c of evaluating health and environmental impacts by compressor stations. There are many health and property value impacts caused by compressor stations. In light of the resent and ongoing explosions, lightning strikes and mismanagement of compressor stations leading to continual evacuations of residents and other quality of life issues concerning compressor stations should be reviewed.

IND25-11

#9 ACTION:
A COMPLETE ACCIDENT AND INCIDENT INVESTIGATION AND FAILURE ANALYSIS WOULD BETTER SERVE THE PUBLIC.Methane emissions from compressor stations are not the only concern the board should be evaluating.

90.d NYSERDA to support economic and efficient clean heat options as alternatives to fossil fuel consumption, including solar thermal, geothermal, and the use of sustainable harvested biomass and advanced heating systems.

COMMENT:
• LEVELING THE PLAYING FIELD:
No mention of supporting wind and hydro power in this initiative. Renewables are still viewed as new comers to the energy market. Renewables need to benefit from having the same support the fossil fuel industry has enjoyed for many, many decades. For renewables to have a fighting chance in the energy market the playing field should be leveled with subsidies and tax credits equal to what the fossil fuel industry has enjoyed for decades.

• The board and the State of New York's leaders can learn a lot from what the towns of Waterbury and Duxbury Vermont have accomplished in breaking down the walls to implementing solar energy on a massive scale.

IND25-12

#10 ACTION:
I strongly recommend the board contact Waterbury Vermont's, Local Energy Action Partnership (LEAP) coordinators of the solar installations in Waterbury & Duxbury Vermont. (www.waterburyleap.org). Not all towns in NYS will meet the requirements as these towns did in Vermont but it will be a starting point for many NYS communities to start on the path of energy independence. Vermont's Energy Plan and some dedicated, community minded people set up programs that educated the public on what was needed to break down the walls so more solar installations are possible. Supportive laws, policies and economic incentives, federal tax incentives, the policy for accelerated depression for business, the state rebate, the solar adder, the net-metering and the group net-metering policies, are the 6-stroke engine that allowed these towns to lower their fossil fuel consumption dramatically and to become energy independent in the near future.

IND25-13

#11 ACTION:
When any energy provider contaminates air, water, soil or devalues property, large fines should be issued and portions earmarked to support the infrastructure and innovations in renewable energy.

IND25-14

#12 ACTION:
NO LEGISLATIVE SESSION HAS ADDRESSED SUPPORTING RENEWABLE ENERGY IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK'S STORM RECOVERY NEEDS. BILLS S5931 & S5987 PASSED WITH NO LEGISLATIVE SUPPORT TO UTILIZE RENEWABLES WHEN BUILDING BACK AFTER THE INFRASTRUCTURE OF OUR COMMUNITIES ARE CONTINUALLY BEING DESTROYED FROM SEVERE AND ADVERSE WEATHER.

90.e Dept. of Environmental Conservation, Dept. of Health, and NYSERDA to support research to enable the quantification of public health benefits to be incorporated into energy planning and policies.

COMMENTS:

IND25-11 Safety is discussed in section 4.12. Renewable energy sources are discussed in section 3.1.2.3.

IND25-12 Solar power is discussed in section 3.1.2.3.

IND25-13 The commentor's statement regarding fines for contamination is noted.

IND25-14 The commentor's statement regarding the need to review studies of health impacts due to hydraulic fracturing is noted. Hydraulic fracturing and an assessment of any health impacts are outside the scope of this EIS. See the response to comment LA1-4 and FA4-45.

20140311-0038 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 03/10/2014

IND25-14 cont.

• PUBLIC HEALTH AND COMMENT PERIOD:
In light of widely projected increases in U.S., (as well as global) dependence on unconventional natural gas, a growing body of evidence indicates that fracked natural gas creates new health and environmental hazards in the attempt to replace coal and oil. This is illogical when clean, safe, renewable forms of energy exist.

• It is clear the NYS Energy Planning Board intends to pursue the build out of the infrastructure of the natural gas industry through compressor stations, transfer stations, and large gas storage facilities so as to accommodate natural gas usage in the Empire State. That said, it is not possible to give an educated comment when the public has not been able to review the Department of Health's research pertaining to natural gas extraction and infrastructure.

• There are many pertinent and insightful research papers and studies coming to fruition in the next few months that the board would benefit from when trying to finalize the NYS Energy Plan. Our states energy needs will reach well beyond New York State borders. Our state must LEAD BY EXAMPLE and promote energy sources that are not adversely impacting climate, property values and over all health of its people, air, water and soil regardless of the origin of energy.

• NYS Department of Health study on the impact of horizontal hydrofracking and distribution of natural gas.

• Federal Advisory Committee, Climate Change Assessment report, projected release date April.

• State of Maryland's health study on Hydrofracking, projected completion date August.

IND25-15

#13 ACTION:
TIME IS OF THE ESSENCE TO TAKE CARE OF THE EMPIRE STATE'S ENERGY NEEDS. IN THIS CASE, IT IS STRONGLY RECOMMENDED THOUGH THAT THE ENERGY PLANNING BOARD EXTEND OR HAVE ANOTHER COMMENT PERIOD WHEN THE ABOVE MENTIONED RESEARCH IS FINALIZED.

The 2014 NYS Energy Plan is lacking pertinent details of how the board intends to strengthen access to natural gas and other fossil fuels without impacting, renewables, property values, environment, exacerbating climate change, or the overall quality of life we live in the Empire State.

Thank you for your time and consideration of the information and the suggested actions in my comments to members of the NYS Energy Planning Board. Your choices today will have far reaching affects for the residents of New York and generations to come.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Tammy Reiss

Mrs. Tammy Reiss and family.
181 Wilbur Hill Rd.
Unadilla, NY 13849
Phone: 607-783-2977

IND25-15 The commentor's statement regarding the need for the New York Energy Planning Board to extend or issue another comment period for the 2014 New York State Energy Plan, as well as provide additional details, is noted.

20140311-0038 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 03/10/2014

Untitled

REFERENCES

* Howarth, R.W., D. Shindell, R. Santoro, A. Ingraffea, N. Phillips, and A. Townsend-Small. 2012. Methane emissions from natural gas systems. Background paper prepared for the National Climate Assessment. REFRENCE number 2011-0003. Online at http://www.eeb.cornell.edu/howarth/Howarth%20et%20al.%20--%20National%20Climate%20Assessment.pdf.

* Bill Powers, Investment research on the oil and gas industry, Author of the Book "Cold, Hungry and in the Dark: Exploding the Natural Gas Supply Myth." Canadian Energy and U.S. Energy investor for over 25 years, Powers sites on the Board of Directors of Calgary based Arsenal Energy.
Interview:
http://theenergycollective.com/streetwiser/328701/five-ways-play-end-natural-gas-renaissance.

* Enron Case Study Tutorial, policy makers overall effect on governance issues within the private and public sectors. (www.Sophia.org/tutorials/enron-case-study).

*FuelEconomy.gov. 2013. Find a car: Compare side-by-side. U.S. Department of Energy. Online at
http://www.fueleconomy.gov/feg/find.do?action=sbs&id=33504&id=33503&id=33324.

* Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Mineral Resources; Landowners Guide to Compulsory Integration Options, (http://www.dec.state.ny.us/website/dmn).

* "The Efficiency Trap, Finding a Better Way to Achieve a Sustainable Energy Future", Author: Steve Hallett.

* U.S. Department of Transportation-Pipelines and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), regulations governing federal and state pipelines,(http://primis.phmsa.dot.gov/comm/Inspection.htm).

* Cleetus, R.,S. Clemmer, and D. Friedma. 2009. Climate 2030: A national blueprint for a clean energy economy. Cambridge, MA: Union of Concerned Scientists. Online at htt://www.ucsusa.org/global_warming/solutions/big_pictures_solutions/climate-2030-blueprint.html.

INDIVIDUALS

IND26 – Daniel Brignoli

20140312-5008 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/11/2014 10:47:22 PM

Daniel J Brignoli

2152 Rathbun Rd.

Oneonta NY 13820

KImberly D. Bose Secretary	US Army Corps of Engineers
The FERC	New York District CENAN-OP-R
888 First Street NE, Room 1A	1 Buffington Street, Bldg 10, 3rd Floor
Washington D.C. 20426	Watervliet, New York 12189-400

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502; NAN-2012-00449-UBR

IND26-1 My family would like to register our objection to the short period allowed to comment on the Constitution Pipeline Company DEIS- Docket # CP13-499. I find it ludicrous that FERC would think people could review the content of the 950 page DEIS in the time allocated. The importance of this DEIS and how it will affect the people along the route cannot be absorbed and realistically evaluated in a 45 day comment period.

IND26-2 There are those that do not have computers to access the DEIS and have to resort to the few public libraries that have provided hard copies of the report or find friends or neighbors that can provide access to the FERC web site. Municipalities and town boards would not have sufficient time to address the issues at their monthly meetings.

IND26-3 As a layman, the time it takes to read and research the DEIS is an enormous task .The Army Corps of Engineers 404 permit comment period also runs concurrent with the FERC and adds an additional burden on the populace.

We strongly suggest that you reconsider your comment time line and extend it to 90days.

Respectfully

Daniel J. Brignoli

LauraJean Oliva-Brignoli

Garrett W. Brignoli

IND26-1 See the response to comment FA1-1.

IND26-2 See the responses to IND7-2 regarding the compact disc containing the draft EIS and FA1-1 regarding the length of the comment period.

IND26-3 The United States Army Corps of Engineers participated as a co-operating agency in the review of these projects. The resources subject to the COE's permitting authority and special expertise are discussed in the EIS. While the COE is solely responsible for any permit that it may or may not issue pursuant to section 404 of the Clean Water Act, the COE may opt to adopt the EIS as satisfying its obligations under NEPA. Any comments submitted to the FERC on the draft EIS or to the COE regarding its permit would be complementary as both agencies exercise federal authority over the resources in question. We do not believe a concurrent comment period results in a burden upon the public as any given comment can be used by both agencies, as our reviews are complimentary. In fact, the commentor submitted this comment to both the FERC and the COE. See response to comments FA1-1 and IND14-1.

INDIVIDUALS

IND27 – Lisa Zaccaglini

Lisa Zaccaglini
189 Beechwood Rd
Sharon Springs, NY 13459

March 12, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502; NAN-2012-00449-UBR

IND27-1 This pipeline is not going to be good for our area. Pipelines equal fracking and fracking is showing to be very unsafe in states like Pennsylvania where many citizen's water has been contaminated and many people'e health has been affected. Livestock and humans are getting sick. People's properties have plummeted in value. Farmers have moved out of PA, if they can afford to do so.

We want our county to stay agriculture. We need our water to stay clean. We need our air to stay clean.

IND27-2 The government has not done any health impact studies on how pipelines affect the health of those who live near them. We matter. Our population counts! Do not look at us and our land as disposable just because there are fewer of us! We are the farmers and backbone of our country and pipelines and fracking will destroy the infrastructure of our survival. We can live without gas but we cannot live without food and water. We need to invest our money and future in renewable energy like Solar. Solar does not cause massive explosions or destroy the environment.

IND27-3 Do not allow this pipeline into our county-Do not sell out to the gas and oil company that has paid you to look the other way. You know very well that our eco-system is extremely fragile at this point in history so we plead with you to not be part of the destruction but be a part of the solution. Renewable energy.

Sincerely,

Lisa Zaccaglini

IND27-1 See the response to comment FA4-45 regarding hydraulic fracturing.

IND27-2 As discussed in section 4.9.8 of the EIS, the primary health issue related to the proposed projects would be air emissions and the risk associated with an unanticipated pipeline failure. Risks associated with pipeline failure are discussed in section 4.12.1 of the EIS. As stated in section 4.11.1.3 of the EIS, operation of the compressor station would not be expected to have significant impacts on local or regional air quality. Potential impacts and proposed mitigation to water resources can be found in section 4.3 of the EIS. A discussion of renewable energy, including solar power, as an alternative to the proposed projects can be found in section 3.1.2.3 of the EIS.

IND27-3 The commentor's statement in opposition of the projects is noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND28 – Carolyn F. Melszer

20140313-5000 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/12/2014 5:57:55 PM

Carolyn F Melszer, Summit, NY.

IND28-1 This is in reference to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement regarding the Constitution Pipeline, and the need for an extension of time to comment on the proposal.

IND28-2 I did review some of the proposal and was rather disturbed at some of the comments in the Executive Summary of the draft, including:
- "the results of all of the investigations have not been received from Constitution"
- "Constitution has not yet indicated whether it would implement all of the listed potential mitigation measures discussed in its environmental reports."
- "flash flooding is a potential in some areas"
- "Constitution needs to quantify landslide features and perform a formal slope stability analysis."
- "Constitution needs feasibility studies for all trenchless crossing locations."
- "Constitution needs to locate all water wells and springs within 150 feet of Constitution workplace "
- "Constitution has not provided sufficient detail for proposal of permanent crossings of wetlands nor have they provided sufficient justification for use of permanent fill."

I personally don't understand how we can make appropriate comments when all of the studies have not been completed by Constitution Pipeline. Since Constitution Pipeline has not addressed these issues appropriately, how can we be assured that Constitution Pipeline will comply with any of the issues. Additional time is necessary to properly comment.

IND28-3 This pipeline is a very scary proposal. This pipe has a diameter of 30 inches, one of the largest diameters used and will transport 650,000 dekatherms of gas per day. Quite often we hear of pipelines breaking, causing explosions and damage. This will be a constant fear for landowners who own properties that the pipeline will travel across and also for the people who live near the pipeline (myself included).

IND28-4 The actual construction of the pipeline is also a concern. Wildlife will be displaced and our beautiful Schoharie County will be torn apart while the pipe is being installed.

IND28-5 The studies need to be completed properly before any consideration could be made. More time must be allotted for commenting.

Sincerely,

Carolyn Melszer

IND28-1 See the response to comment FA1-1.

IND28-2 See the response to comment FA1-1.

IND28-3 Safety concerns are addressed in section 4.12.1 of the EIS.

IND28-4 As stated in section 4.6.1.4 of the EIS, displaced wildlife would be expected seek refuge in adjacent, undisturbed habitats after return after completion of construction as vegetation restoration progresses. Constitution would monitor restoration and revegetation of disturbed areas to ensure that it is successful. Visual resources are discussed in section 4.8.6 of the EIS.

IND28-5 See the response to comment FA1-1.

INDIVIDUALS

IND29 – Lennard Davis

Lennard Davis
702 Hanford Road
East Meredith, NY 13757

March 13, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502; NAN-2012-00449-UBR

IND29-1 I am writing to request you ban a pipeline through Delaware County. This is one of the most scenic areas in upstate NY that relies on both tourism for its natural beauty and farming, which is returning to the area in the form of local grass-fed beef, free-range chickens, organic pork and the like. The gas line has so many possible dangers to the bedrock economy of the area from blasting of the areas involved, herbicide along the pipeline, spills and other pollutants as described by the Army Corps of Engineers. Please do not route this pipeline through our area.

Sincerely,

Lennard Davis

IND29-1 The commentor's opposition to the projects is noted. Potential impacts and mitigation are discussed in the EIS for tourism and farmland/agriculture (sections 2.3.2, 4.2, 4.8.4 and appendix J), shallow bedrock (sections 2.3.1 and 4.1.3; appendix I), blasting (sections 2.3.1 and 4.1.3), and spills (sections 2.3, 4.3.1, and 4.3.2). See the response to comment IND11-1 regarding herbicides.

INDIVIDUALS

IND30 – Bob Rosen

Bob Rosen
351 Dickmann Rd
East Meredith, NY 13757

March 12, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

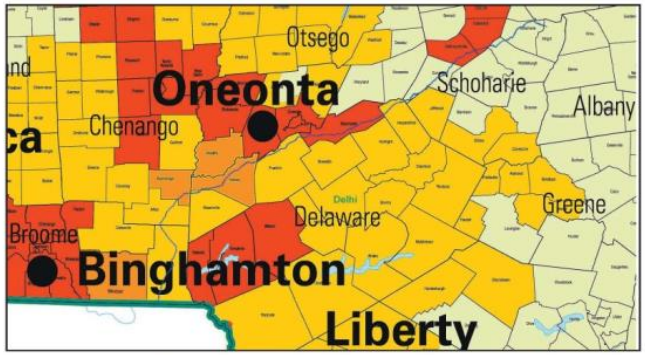
US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Intervenor Comment on DEIS, Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502; NAN-2012-00449-UBR

IND30-1 As part of its attempt to justify construction of its proposed interstate pipeline, the applicant, Constitution Pipeline LLC (CP), claims that its pipeline will benefit the public by bringing much-needed natural gas to local towns. In the Purpose and Needs section on the first page of its FERC application, CP said: "Where feasible, this new gas supply would allow local distribution companies the opportunity to develop gas service to these municipalities, which, at current pricing, could provide residential, commercial, and industrial consumers with substantial energy cost savings."

The following presents evidence that this purported benefit has been greatly exaggerated and is based on inaccurate and incomplete information.

The only local distribution company that currently provides any gas service in the region is NYSEG. Here is a map of their service area in upstate New York[1]:



The communities in red are the only ones where gas service is available. (NYSEG provides only electric service to the yellow and orange areas.)

The blue line shows the proposed route of the Constitution Pipeline in upstate New York. The only towns directly on the route with any gas service are Davenport, in northern Delaware County, and Cobleskill and Richmondville, in Schoharie.

1

IND30-1 As described in section 1.1 of the EIS, Leatherstocking Gas Company, LLC (Leatherstocking) has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with Constitution, which would allow Leatherstocking to interconnect with Constitution's pipeline at several delivery points. We can't say with certainty whether or not Leatherstocking's proposed interconnect(s) would ultimately be constructed. Some of the factors that may determine viability of Leatherstocking's interconnection could be environmental and engineering feasibility and customer demand. Although we have noted the possibility and included potential impacts from the proposal in our cumulative impacts section (4.13), the Commission does not regulate local natural gas distribution companies.

We also note that on March 18, 2014, Constitution and Leatherstocking issued a joint press release announcing plans to install four delivery taps along Constitution's proposed pipeline route. The press release can be viewed at: http://constitutionpipeline.files.wordpress.com/2012/05/constitution-pipeline-leatherstocking-gas-facilitate-service-in-ny-and-pa_news-release.pdf. The four taps would be designed to facilitate local distribution of natural gas to Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, and Delaware (including the Amphenol Aerospace Plant in Sidney, New York) and Otsego Counties, New York.

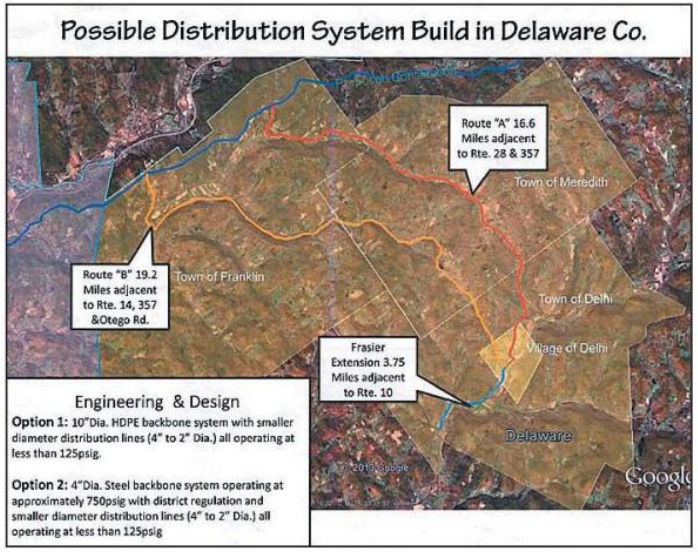
The Commission does take into account the overall energy needs and the status of current energy markets when making decisions on interstate natural gas pipeline projects.

IND30-1 cont.

Another distribution company, Leatherstocking Gas Company LLC (LGC), was formed in 2010 to provide gas service to a cluster of 3 other towns (in **orange**) – Sidney (in Delaware County), Bainbridge (in Broome) and Unadilla (in Otsego) – each of which has negotiated a franchise agreement with LGC. LGC has also negotiated an agreement with the town of **Windsor**, near Binghamton in southern Broome County.

In 2012, LGC entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with CP to enable LGC to tap up to 1% of the pipeline gas for public utility service to these local customers. If the Constitution is not built, LGC readily acknowledges it will have no source, and no business. So LGC's primary task has been helping CP convince FERC to approve its preferred route.

In order to show FERC that the Constitution will have widespread public benefit, not only to the small group of 3 towns listed above and Windsor, but throughout the area, LGC has proposed an ambitious gas distribution project from the Constitution from North Franklin, to **Delhi**, the Delaware County seat, a total of at least 20.35 miles, ending in the hamlet of Fraser, where there are two potential "anchor customers" – the Morning Star dairy plant (owned by Canadian conglomerate Saputo Dairy Foods) and Friesland-Campina DOMO, a Dutch company that manufactures baby-food additives. Here is the map from the public Powerpoint presentation that LGC made on 4/9/2013:



According to information provided to us on a spreadsheet by James Thomson, chairman of the Delaware County Industrial Development Agency, these two companies use a total of about 2 million gallons of diesel fuel annually, an expenditure of roughly $6 million (at an average wholesale cost of about $3/gal.).

2

IND30-1 cont.

Other sources of project revenue:

- A third potential anchor customer along the proposed route – the State University in Delhi, which, according to energy manager Neil Palmatier, currently uses about 500,000 gals. of #2 fuel oil for heating (at about $3.25/gal. wholesale) and 80,000 gals. of propane (at about $2/gal.), with total energy costs of about $1.8 million.
- Two much smaller potential customers in Delhi – O'Connor Hospital (with an annual energy bill of $130-140k[2], according to facilities manager Mike Howard) and Delaware Academy, the local high school (about $70k).
- The County, Town and Village of Delhi, which spend roughly $150-200k a year for heating.
- 50-100 potential residential and small business customers along the immediate route in Delhi, which would add (according to LGC's own estimate of about $3000/yr. each) another $150-300k in energy costs.

Add up all of the above and LGC's total customer base is currently spending about $8.5 million for energy from electricity, diesel, oil heating or propane.

By LGC's own highly optimistic estimates (p. 9 of its Powerpoint presentation), conversion to natural gas would drastically cut energy bills by almost two-thirds (66% for electricity users, 61% for oil heat, about 65% for propane), to about $3 million a year, assuming the current wholesale price of NG remains stable, at about $4/dekatherm. This would indeed amount to "substantial energy cost savings."

The only problem is that these "savings" have no basis whatsoever in reality, as the **undisclosed *costs*** of building and maintaining such a distribution system would be prohibitive.

Even by LGC's very low estimate of $600k/mile, construction would cost more than $12 million. Industry estimates are considerably higher. According to a December 2011 article in *Pipeline Gas Journal*,[3] the average "inch-per-mile" cost of pipeline construction has tripled between 2004 and 2011, to nearly $200k. LGC's 4-inch (750-psi) steel pipeline (equivalent in capacity to a 10" plastic pipeline at 124 psi) would be almost $800k/mile, at 2011 prices (and SUNY-Delhi's energy manager cited an even higher cost estimate from NYSEG of $1 million/mile). A realistic estimate for construction of the project is at least $16 million.

Another way to calculate the project cost comes from LGC's CEO, Mike German. At his presentation on April 9, 2013 to the Meredith Town Board (about 8 miles of the pipeline would run through Meredith), he estimated annual property tax payments from LGC to Meredith at about $150k/yr, as property taxes are figured at "2% of project costs." So by his own measure, the total project cost for 20 miles would be about $19 million.

CEO Mike German also acknowledges that since at least half of the proposed route from Franklin to Fraser is within the NYC watershed, where DEP regulations for any kind of sub-surface construction are extremely strict, the pipeline costs would be higher than average.

Add to this the annual cost of municipal property taxes LGC would have to pay, according to Mr. German, about $350k. Then add the borrowing costs for such a large capital expenditure: at 5%, even a $12 million loan would add another $600k/yr. in interest payments. On top of this are the annual costs of maintaining a 20-mile pipeline, not to mention the share of LGC's administrative overhead that would need to be allocated to this project.

IND30-1 cont.

How does LGC intend to recoup these considerable costs? Over a 10-year term, according to Mr. German, the NYS Public Service Commission would allow LGC, as part of its rate tariff, to add up to 9.5% of these costs to customer bills. In fact, as Mr. German stated at the Meredith Town Board presentation last April 9, this is the only way that LGC can make any money on the project, as PSC rules require it to pass the wholesale price of gas on to its customers (plus a $1/dekatherm fee to CP) without any additional markup.

This amount would be distributed among its customer base as a line-item surcharge on their monthly bills. Assuming 9.5% of project costs are somewhere in the range of $2.5-3 million a year, and the customer base were as large as outlined above, this would raise bills by at least 50%, and proportionally higher if the number of actual customers is lower.

But as high as these projections are, they are based on the questionable assumption that the current price of natural gas, and all other energy sources, will remain stable.

An op-ed piece from *The NY Times* by the prestigious Council on Foreign Relations[4] had this to say on the matter: "America's oil and gas bonanza will drive down global energy prices... oil could fall to just $50 a barrel within the next two years."

What the article does not say is that while the global price of oil and natural gas (now around $10-12/dekatherm) will go down as a result of increased production, especially if U.S. exports are allowed, domestic NG prices (now about $4-5/dekatherm) will likely rise, say, to $6-7, while the domestic price of #2 heating oil, diesel and propane will all likely decrease.

Add these global factors to the very large surcharges that LGC will have to assess its Delhi customers in order to recoup its huge investment, and LGC's promises of "substantial cost savings" is seen for what it is, a public relations mirage. The reality is that if the project were actually built, local residents and companies may even see an ***increase*** in their monthly bills, and customers would be left with a substantial loss from the initial up-front costs of converting to gas – an average of about $5,000 per residence – which they will never be able to recoup.

What has LGC to say about all of this? At its presentation in Meredith last April 9, when a local resident (and owner of a small business in Delhi along the proposed route) asked Mr. German if he had "a business plan we could look at," he responded immediately (recorded on tape): "we will get you a business plan." Two days later, she emailed Mr. German, but received no response. On April 22, we sent a similar request, and received a reply from Mr. German within 30 minutes saying he would send us "an economic analysis… [t]his week." Eleven days later, after one more request, another email arrived from Mr. German: "We will get you an executive summary shortly."

Now, 11 months later, we have yet to see anything at all. This is hardly surprising, as LGC would no doubt prefer as little scrutiny as possible of the actual details.

Apparently our skepticism about the reality of LGC's plan was shared by FERC, to judge by its own comment to CP on the first page of its 30-page document[5] (April 9, 2013) requesting "clarifications of discrepancies and additional information that we believe necessary to begin substantive preparation of a draft environmental impact statement for the project."

Environmental Resource Report No. 1 – General Project Description

1. Section 1.1.1 (page 1-2) – Include a discussion of local municipalities that would likely receive natural gas service from the Project. Would tap and temporary meter assemblies be constructed in anticipation of agreements with the municipalities?

4

IND30-1 cont.

How has CP responded to FERC's questions?

In its updated Resource Report (11/11/13)[6], CP asserts there is "current interest by local distribution companies" in providing gas service from the Constitution to local towns and names LGC as one such LCD. But in fact, LGC – a start-up formed 3 years ago, with no track record and only one customer as of last November (in Montrose, PA)[7] – is the *only* company claiming any interest in doing this. NYSEG, the primary public utility in the region, with 878,000 electricity customers and 261,000 natural gas customers in upstate NY[8], has failed to offer any support for the idea.

The reason for NYSEG's lack of interest is not hard to find. The population densities of the area (with the sole exception of the village of Sidney) – 62 per sq. mile in Otsego County, 56 in Chenango, and 33 in Delaware (with only about 48,000 residents) – are among the lowest in New York State outside the Adirondacks. There are simply not enough customers to make such projects cost-effective without substantial government subsidies. (In fact, this kind of legislative approach was tried in 2011[9] – the "Natural Gas Infrastructure Act" would have provided up to 50% of the construction costs for this kind of project but never made it past the NY State Assembly Energy Committee.)

The only evidence CP has to offer FERC as proof that any of these local distribution projects are "feasible" are the franchise agreements LGC has made with a few local municipalities, which merely promise to provide gas service ***if*** the Constitution Pipeline is built.

Talk is cheap. LGC has paid nothing to these towns, nor is it obligated in the future to pay any franchise fees, or suffer any financial penalty if it fails to make good on these promises or simply decides to cancel these projects later on because they are too expensive.

And as for FERC's question about the construction of "tap and temporary meter assemblies… in anticipation of agreements with municipalities," this was CP's initial response on 6/12/13[10]:

"Detailed agreements, including the installation of pipeline taps and metering facilities, between the Constitution Pipeline and any local distribution companies for gas service to towns and municipalities are **not within the scope of this Project** and would be negotiated at a later date."

The last part of this statement was amended in CP's final response to FERC on 11/11 to:

"… ***may*** be negotiated at a later date... [w]here feasible…"

In other words, FERC needn't concern itself with whether any of this is ever likely to happen as a result of the construction of its proposed pipeline, as it is beyond "the scope of this Project." It is enough for CP to conclude its "discussion" with the following statement:

"While local deliveries likely would account for a small percentage of the overall transported volumes, those deliveries **could** provide immediate and long term economic benefits to these communities."

In short, *anything* could be possible, an argument that is hard to argue with, since it requires no data to support it, even as it acknowledges how limited any *actual* benefits would be.

It should be clear that CP is trying to deceive FERC and everyone else about the real extent of the potential public benefit from these kinds of local distribution projects and is merely using this as a public relations ploy.

Sincerely,
Bob Rosen

(Endnotes)

[1] Based on http://www.nyseg.com/MediaLibrary/2/5/Content%20Management/NYSEG/YourHome/PDFs%20and%20Docs/NYSEG%20Service%20Area%20Map.pdf

[2] http://townofmeredith.com/leatherstocking-to-present-plans-for-proposed-gas-pipeline-at-meeting-of-meredith-town-board/

[3] http://www.pgjonline.com/shale-gas-pipeline-costs-triple

[4] *NY Times* 4/27/2013: http://www.nytimes.com/2013/04/28/opinion/sunday/the-dark-side-of-energy-independence.html?emc=tnt&tntemail1=y&_r=0

[5] 20130409-3020(28276238).doc

[6] Volume I, Resource Report 1, General Project Description. (20131112-5073(28919516).pdf)

[7] http://www.binghamtonhomepage.com/story/leatherstocking-gas-company-celebrates-1st-residential-natural-gas-customer/d/story/ysTykQx_PEGLF-D1Xmfepg

[8] http://www.nyseg.com/OurCompany/servicearea.html

[9] http://open.nysenate.gov/legislation/bill/A5102-2011_

[10] 031_Vol_II_Ap_A_Agency_Response_Tracking_Table_20130613-5078(28472969).pdf

INDIVIDUALS

IND31 – Murray Bell

Murray Bell
108 County Highway 10
Morris, NY 13808

March 13, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502; NAN-2012-00449-UBR

IND31-1 I am one of the intervenors on record opposing the constitution pipeline. I strongly oppose the constitution pipeline being built on multiple grounds. williams and cabot have the ability to use other transmission lines to transmit gas from pennsylvania gas fields even upgrading those existing transmission lines. lets get down to the crux of this 30 inch transmission line.

IND31-2 instead of increasing fossil fuel production and distribution all players should be looking to a renewable energy future. why because it is clear the case against fossil fuels including natural

IND31-3 gas is overwhelming. take natural gas the seepage of methane from all phases of natural gas production and distribution including this 30 inch transmission line is a increased threat to the global warming threat. methane a far more potent green house gas than CO2 escapes most natural gas infrastructure in great amounts. it is unlikely any steps to mitigate this by industry would stop this leakage. such steps by the oil and gas industry would require a

IND31-4 perfect scenario which does not exist today. we are under a atmosphere of industrial deregulation, and what do we see on a daily and weekly basis pipeline explosions and other

IND31-5 incidents which clearly this industry has not come to grips with. further exacting eminent domain on landowners who clearly by majority along this proposed route do not want this pipeline built across there property. these are taxpayers who enjoy there land in its pristine state, and whom want there children and grand children to enjoy in future generations. this

IND31-6 pipeline is not repeat is not in the best interests of those along it,s designated route, and the destruction it would create to forests, fields, and creeks is totally not in the best interests of

IND31-7 all with the exception of the pipeline planners. cabot and williams still have not shown enough justification as to why this pipeline needs to be built. other pipelines could be

IND31-8 upgraded to transmit from PA gas fields. on another note are you at FERC aware that the likehood of the gas fields in PA have most likely peaked in production, and are slowly going to decline in the future, which adds to why would you want to build this 30 inch transmission line in the first place. FERC should deny this permit, and instead look to a more renewable future. if you choose to ignore the very real threat of methane leekage you are only

IND31-9 condeming future generations including your own children and grand children. PLEASE reject this application.

Sincerely,

Murray Bell

IND31-1 The commentor's opposition to the projects is noted. An assessment and discussion of existing pipeline transportation system alternatives can be found in section 3.2 of the EIS.

IND31-2 A discussion of the use of renewable energy as an alternative to the proposed projects is included in section 3.1.2.3 of the EIS.

IND31-3 See the response to comment IND21-17 regarding fugitive emissions. See the response to comment SA6-1 regarding climate change and methane leakage.

IND31-4 Pipeline safety incidents are discussed in section 4.12.1 of the draft EIS.

IND31-5 See the response to comment FA8-3.

IND31-6 Sensitive resources, as well as potential impacts and mitigation, are discussed in the EIS for interior forest (section 4.5.3), water resources (section 4.3), and farmland/agriculture (sections 2.3.2, 4.2, 4.8.4, and appendix J).

IND31-7 See the response to comment LA7-5 regarding need of the projects.

IND31-8 See the response to comment LA9-4. Methane gas leakage (section 4.12) and climate change (section 4.13.6.10) are discussed in the draft EIS.

IND31-9 The commentor's statement in opposition of the projects is noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND32 – Kerry A. Lynch

20140313-5043 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/13/2014 9:48:35 AM

This letter was also submitted on March 14, 2014

March 12, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose
The FERC
888 First St. NE, Room 1A
Washington DC 20426

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502

Dear Ms. Bose:

IND32-1 The Draft Environmental Impact Statement that FERC issued in February 2014 for the Constitution Pipeline project strikes me as a biased and incomplete document, and the evidence for this starts with the cover page. It includes two color photos and one black-and-white background photo of bucolic countryside. These photos obscure the true impact that the construction and operation of a pipeline has on the land. They belong in the promotional literature of the pipeline company, not in a supposedly objective government analysis.

Why didn't you include a photo like this, showing what a pipeline actually looks like?

Or how about a photo of a natural gas pipeline explosion, like this one in West Virginia?

IND32-1 The photos on the cover of the EIS were taken by the FERC staff during field visits and are representative of the project area. Appendix C of the draft EIS includes schematics of the various construction scenarios, and stages of construction including heavy equipment, pipe staging, trenching, and spoil piles. Pipeline safety incidents are discussed in section 4.12.1 of the draft EIS. See the response to comment IND13-3 regarding safety of the proposed projects and the response to FA4-13 regarding the restoration of vegetation.

20140313-5043 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/13/2014 9:48:35 AM

IND32-1 cont.

By excluding such photos and including only pretty images you reveal a bias toward the pipeline companies and a disregard for how everyone else is affected by the construction and operation of a behemoth 30-inch pipeline carrying, and perhaps leaking, explosive and polluting gas.

Pipelines are not pretty or bucolic. Your imagery suggests they are, and I suggest that in future documents, such as an amended DEIS, you include more realistic photos.

Yours truly,

Kerry A. Lynch
Registered Intervenor

2354 Pumpkin Hollow Rd.
Oneonta NY 13820

INDIVIDUALS

IND33 – Robert Lidsky

Robert Lidsky
622 Ridge Road
Andes NY 13731

March 13, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC 888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426
Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502

US Army Corps of Engineers New York District,
CENAN-OP-R Upstate Regulatory Field Office 1
Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000
Re: Docket Nos. NAN-2012-00449-UBR

Subject: Landowner Compensation.

IND33-1 The process of determining Landowner compensation for Constitution Pipeline's taking of a right of way reveals fundamental flaws in FERC's permitting process. Constitution Pipeline uses these flaws to its advantage when dealing with Landowners who have property that its wants to use for its pipeline project. This permitting process uses the US government to place a multi-billion dollar corporation in position to be able to crush individual landowner rights. FERC's process is fundamentally flawed and unjust.

These flaws also taint the relationship between FERC & Constitution Pipeline. Instead of FERC, the regulator, impartially setting the standard for protecting and compensating landowners, it ignores Landowner concerns, cutting them loose, while giving Williams and its partners a simple, convenient way to fast track the pipeline project and get their easements at the lowest possible cost in the shortest possible time.

IND33-2 I own land on Dutch Hill Road in Davenport directly on the path of the proposed pipeline. If Constitution Pipeline gets their easement on my land, I wont be able to sell my property for what it is worth, insure it at a reasonable cost or mortgage it at a fair rate. I will continue to have to pay all taxes on it. Constitution Pipeline and their successors will be able enter upon it when they want, spray toxic chemicals, disturb my peace and tranquility, and put me in physical and emotional danger for seven percent of the value of my land. That is not just compensation. In fact it is very nearly robbery. If this situation were the script for a proposed movie, no one would produce it, for its preposterous!

IND33-3 I met with Peter Crave of Constitution Pipeline, on June 11, 2013, where I demanded that the pipeline be moved to the rear of my property, into the woods, so it would

IND33-1 The easement acquisition process, including the use of eminent domain, is described in section 4.8.2 of the EIS.

IND33-2 The potential impacts of the projects upon property values (section 4.9.5), insurance, including our recommendation to ensure that any impacts are mitigated (section 4.9.6), mortgages (section 4.9.5), easement negotiations (section 4.8.2), and property taxes (section 4.9.7) are discussed in the EIS. See the response to comment IND11-1 regarding the use of herbicides. Safety is discussed in section 4.12 of the EIS.

IND33-3 Constitution indicted that an adopted re-route had resolved landowner concerns for an area including the subject parcel, NY-DE-165.006. This is reported in appendix H1 of the EIS. Given the landowner's continued concerns about the proposed route on the property, we evaluated minor route variations. We recommended that Constitution adopt a minor route variation for this parcel that moved the route further back closer to the rear property line.

IND33-3 cont. preserve the only place on my land that was suitable for building a home and septic system. He flatly refused, saying that the route would not be changed for any reason. His bottom line was that I must sign his agreement or I would be taken to Eminent Domain Court where I would get less money. *That is not taking landowner concerns into account.* On July 9, 2013, I intervened with FERC about the same issue. There was no response. *That is not taking landowner concerns into account.* Nowhere in the DEIS is my specific situation mentioned. Hundreds of other landowners have been treated in a similar fashion. I refused to sign Constitution Pipeline's easement agreement and will continue to do so.

It is FERC's duty to take landowners concerns in to account. FERC's mandated responsibility is to use best methods of permitting pipelines while mitigating impacts on landowners. That is not what happens. In reality, FERC issues a permit based on Constitution Pipeline's analysis of the impact on Landowners, while *ignoring the direct and residual adverse impacts on landowners and communities.* Despite numerous Landowner and community concerns, FERC treats that superficial analysis as fact, and as simple to mitigate or as not relevant. The DEIS appears to be a near total approval of Constitution Pipeline's statements and analysis.

IND33-4 In addition, FERC approves those mitigations in a generic way, not parcel by parcel. No determination is made on what specific impacts will actually do to my parcel of property and to all the other Landowners when treated as individuals. Neither FERC nor Constitution Pipeline has made any specific determination as to the impact on my land and my life. If this process were fair, Constitution Pipeline would have to prove that the pipeline would not harm me now or into the future. Instead that burden of proof is placed entirely on me, and entirely at my own expense.

IND33-5 While I refused to accept Constitution Pipeline's outrageous terms and seven cents on the dollar offer, FERC has walked away from the process of determining my final compensation. My compensation is not in any way tied into the approval of the DEIS. Instead, Constitution Pipeline should be required by FERC to pay for the devaluation of the entire property instead of paying only for the acreage of the easement itself. To FERC my compensation, made in Eminent Domain Court long after the pipeline is permitted, is irrelevant, but to Constitution Pipeline it is of huge importance… convenient, efficient, with quick permitting at lowest cost.

IND33-6 Constitution Pipeline armed with its permit based on a generic EIS, subsidized by my taxes, having previously used subterfuge, distortion, misstatements, and threats, then takes me to Eminent Domain court as an individual leaving me to make my own case as to why their offer is totally unreasonable.

I will have to bear all the costs of proving that the EIS is inadequate to the task of protecting me. I am left to prove my own case at my own expense. The expense of Eminent Domain legal representation and expert witness' could prove to be greater than the value of my property. Without question, it exceeds the paltry sum offered

IND33-4 The FERC staff reviews the entire proposed project route. However, particular attention is focused on areas where landowners identified specific impacts or requested route modifications that might avoid a sensitive resource on their property or that simply might decrease impacts on the overall parcel itself. The FERC staff met with numerous landowners during the pre-filing phase both in open house and scoping meetings, as well as conducting site visits to subject properties at the request of landowners. These efforts were intended to facilitate landowner coordination with Constitution and resolution of issues where possible. Our review and consideration of parcel-specific issues continued after Constitution filed its Application as evidenced by our discussion in section 3.4.3 (including three parcel-specific recommendations in the draft EIS) and appendix H of the EIS.

IND33-5 The easement negotiation process is discussed in section 4.8.2 of the EIS. See the response to comment IND13-3 regarding eminent domain.

IND33-6 See the response to comment FA8-3 regarding eminent domain.

IND33-6 cont. by Constitution. Putting me in this precarious financial position is exactly what Constitution Pipeline intends.

Property value is not my only potential loss that should be taken into account in Eminent Domain. I stand to lose in many areas, lost property value being only the first of many other environmental, financial and emotional concerns… far too many to list here. Landowners do not have the option of being represented in Eminent Domain in a class action lawsuit. I must make my defense as an individual. This is a classic case of the trampling the tiny by the huge under the guise of public need.

If FERC allows Constitution Pipeline to take my land for the "greater good", then FERC should require that Constitution Pipeline offer to buy it from me in its entirety at fair market value plus all my associated costs. Instead FERC allows Constitution Pipeline to have their right of way for practically nothing. Landowner compensation is a miniscule fraction of the cost of the pipeline. If Landowners were fairly compensated for all the damages, direct, indirect and consequential, the total cost of the pipeline would rise dramatically.

IND33-7 In issuing the EIS, it is FERC's job, by statute, to take all Landowners concerns in to account. That obligation is obviously ignored. You have failed to do your job. FERC has given Constitution Pipeline power over Landowners and FERC knows it and condones it. Eminent Domain is Constitution Pipeline's immoral tool of choice to steal from not only me but also from hundreds of other Landowners. Its no wonder the term "Sacrifice Zone" has worked its way into our consciousness.

Robert Lidsky

IND33-7 See the response to comment IND33-4 regarding consideration of landowners' issues.

INDIVIDUALS

IND34 – Chris Rosenthal

20140313-5089 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/13/2014 1:45:07 PM

chris rosenthal, east meredith, NY.

IND34-1 Anyone interested in the health and welfare of themselves and others, as well as the health and welfare of our environment, opposes this pipeline. Those who want the pipeline are the companies involved that will profit from exploitation and exportation. The ones who live in Delaware and the surrounding counties, are the ones who have a right to live in a clean environment, without the risk of losing our way of life and our source of income.

IND34-2 There has not been a proven need for this pipeline. There are existing pipelines that can be used. Listen to the people instead of corporations who circumvent the far too few regulations that do exist, for their own profit and consequently for our loss.

IND34-3 I am submitting my rejections to FERC opposing the construction of the Constitution Pipeline.

Sincerely,
Chris Rosenthal

IND34-1 The commentor's opposition to the projects is noted. See the response to comment LA7-5 regarding project need and exportation.

IND34-2 See the response to comments LA7-5 regarding project need. An assessment and discussion of existing pipeline transportation system alternatives can be found in section 3.2 of the EIS.

IND34-3 The commentor's opposition to the projects is noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND35 – Howard L. Hannum

20140314-5001 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/13/2014 10:08:47 PM

Howard L Hannum, Sidney Center, NY.
March 13, 2014

Howard L Hannum
1221 Higley Rd
Sidney Center, NY 13839

Kimberly D Bose, Secretary
FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426
Docket No.- CP13-499-000

Dear Ms. Bose:

IND35-1 I am a taxpaying Delaware County, New York landowner that owns land adjacent to the proposed route of the 124 mile Constitution Pipeline project. While I won't be affected with eminent domain proceedings on my property, I am close enough to bear the brunt of its construction.

I write today to ask that the FERC reconsider its recent Draft E.I.S. document and redraft a proper scientific document that contains all of the proper studies on the Ecosystems along the 124 mile route of the proposed project. The FERC has stated quite frequently throughout the document that it is lacking in proper studies to the various Ecosystems. In concentrating my concerns on those located between Unadilla, NY and Davenport, NY there are literally hundreds of reasons to not allow this project in those areas alone. Proper Scientific studies are both necessary and needed in order to make an intelligent comment. Those of us that are helping our Town Boards draft intelligent comment are finding it very difficult with all of the missing information. There is one area that only receives two sentences worth of opinion and that is just unacceptable.

IND35-2 Our Town Boards are finding it very difficult to make your commenting deadline of April 7, 2014. Town Boards and Zoning Boards and Planning Boards all meet once a month and it would take a minimum of 4 months to draft an intelligent comment on your Draft EIS document. A comment would need to be drafted and then discussed and then the Zoning and Planning Boards would need to be approached for input. The changes would need to be incorporated into a proposed final-draft and then voted on at the next Town Board meeting; all of this would take a minimum of 4 months. A more reasonable approach would be to give the public a full 6 months to comment.

IND35-3 I would like to suggest that the FERC re-do its Draft EIS document with the updated version to include the proper studies that are admittedly lacking on all of the Ecosystems along the proposed 124 mile route of the Constitution Pipeline project. I would also like to suggest that a reasonable commenting period be extended to the public and 6 months would certainly be sufficient. It would certainly be more professional and more acceptable.

Thank you

Howard L Hannum

IND35-1	See the response to comment FA1-1.
IND35-2	See the response to comment FA1-1.
IND35-3	See the responses to comments IND35-1 and IND35-2. The EIS has been updated with any new information provided by the Applicants.

INDIVIDUALS

IND36 – Jeanne Simonelli

20140314-5007 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/13/2014 5:32:16 PM

March 13, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502; NAN-2012-00449-UBR

IND36-1 This letter is in response to comments in **Section 4.1.3.5 (Flash Flooding)** of the Constitution DEIS. According to the document "the potential for flash flooding to occur and significantly impact construction or operation of the proposed pipeline is low, but possible on streams in the area of the proposed pipeline." As residents of the region can attest, flooding is not only possible, but is probable.

The DEIS mentions two flooding events, occurring in August and September 2011. They fail to mention the June 2006 "Hundred Year Flood," where the Susquehanna crested at 25 feet. They failto mention other significant flood events of that era occurring in Apr. 2005, September 17-18, 2004 and September 9-10, 2004. They fail to consider that as a result of flooding during july 1-2, 2013, the region was declared a federal disaster area. Indeed just a cursory search of flood warning s for Delaware County alone yields seven events between May 29 and September 3, 2013.

IND36-2 Moreover, while the DEIS states that "The National Weather Service Flash Flood Guidance estimates that the amount of rainfall needed to generate flash flooding in the counties crossed by the proposed projects is 1.5 to 1.7 inches per hour (NOAA 2013a)," this does not take into consideration rain events in conjunction with snow melt, which typically occur in January and March.

IND36-3 In light of the potential for serious flooding during the construction period at several points during the year, and the potential for pollutants and construction residue to enter streams, aquifers, and karst topography FERC must order Constitution to do a full analysis of the impact of flood events on the land parcels within three miles proposed route.

Sincerely,
Jeanne Simonelli, PhD; MPH
Senior Research Associate
Wake Forest University
Convenor, ExtrACTION Research Group
Societyfor applied Anthropology(and)
Resident, Town of Oneonta

IND36-1 Section 4.1.3.5 of the EIS has been revised to provide additional information regarding flash flooding. As discussed in section 4.3.3.6 of the EIS, the pipeline would be installed with a minimum cover of 5 feet at waterbody crossings to reduce the risk of scouring, and the pipeline would have a concrete pipe coating or concrete weights to prevent possible floating of the pipe. In addition, Schoharie Creek would be crossed via a trenchless crossing method (i.e., Direct Pipe) which would result in a much deeper pipeline installation depth that would place the pipeline beneath well zones susceptible to scour.

IND36-2 The commentor's statement regarding snow melt and rain events is noted. We have updated section 4.1.5 to indicate that flooding due to rainfall may be exacerbated due to snow melt during winter or spring.

IND36-3 See the response to comment IND36-1.

INDIVIDUALS

IND37 – Leona Briggs

Leona Briggs
882 Prosser Hollow Road
Oneonta, NY 13820

March 14, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502; NAN-2012-00449-UBR

IND37-1 I feel this is not right for this company to take or land and ruin our home. And they say its not close to homes well I guess they haven't looked because the 30 inch pipeline they want to try and do is right out my back door of my home I know they are going to mess up our water and are wild life and everything thing here. They think everything is about money well its not this is our home. They just want to make the company rich they don't care what they do to us we don't count. Don't we have any rights we will never sign anything for them to come on our land. we worked hard to pay for our home. How would they like it if we came to there home and try to do what they are trying to do to all of us. So I hope you vote this down. think of us all the familys that live on this hill and your not going to fine any family for this pipeline on this hill this is our homes.

Sincerely,

Leona Briggs

IND37-1 See the response to comment IND13-3 regarding eminent domain. The centerline of the proposed route would be approximately 190 feet from the commentor's house. Water resources (section 4.3) and wildlife (section 4.6.1) are discussed in the EIS. The commentor's opposition to the projects is noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND38 – Barbara Loeffler

This comment was submitted twice by the same individual

Barbara Loeffler
1704 Prosser Hollow Rd
Oneonta, NY 13820

March 14, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502; NAN-2012-00449-UBR

IND38-1 Life has changed. No longer can we have peace and tranquility on our mountain. We will have truck traffic and construction disruption. Our roads will be destroyed. Our taxes will go up just to keep up with the repairs. I wasted 30 years of my life to preserve this land. All that money and all that work--for nothing. That is what my land is worth. I will fight this with my last breath. The pipeline people are a bunch of lying bullies. We know. Once they get their permit, they can basically go anywhere they want. None of us are safe. Eminent Domain???? No it is corporate stealing. Please don't support this project. Stand with the people not the corporations.

Sincerely,

Barbara Loeffler

IND38-1 Potential impacts on roads and traffic issues are discussed in sections 2.3.2 and 4.9.4 of the EIS. Constitution would repair any roads damaged by the pipeline project. See the response to comment IND13-3 regarding eminent domain. The commentor's opposition to the projects is noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND39 – James F. Lange

20140314-5044 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/14/2014 11:42:59 AM

james f lange, new milford, PA.
FERC,

IND39-1 The following comments are my strong opposition to the proposed Constitution pipeline in New Milford Township specifically on Washburn Road. There is already many pipelines coming through New Milford. We do not need any more! Our safety is at risk,[e.g. Kentucky explosion Feb 2014]. Also the possibility of a environmental accident. the area proposed is a wetland and would vulnerable to any type of destruction. FERC needs to examine this proposed pipeline very closely, and ensure that the citizens and the environment are not jeopardized in any way. Thank you.

IND39-1 The commentor's opposition to the projects is noted. Safety is discussed in section 4.12. Wetlands are discussed in section 4.4 of the EIS. See the response to comment IND3-4 regarding the FERC's review process.

INDIVIDUALS

IND40 – Leanne Harrison

Leanne Harrison
351 Dickmann Road
East Meredith, NY 13757

March 14, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502; NAN-2012-00449-UBR

I've lived in East Meredith, NY, about 3 miles from this proposed pipeline, since 1971. The pastureland, the creeks & rivers, the rolling hills, the wildlife, all make our area an environmentally sound & beautiful place to live. I've seen a lot of changes over the years: successful farms going under, more folks moving into the area, land being subdivided, the constant threat of industrialization.

But now, there are a surprising amount of people who are starting small farms. These include: grass-fed beef, all kinds of cheese, vegetables, free-range poultry, non-toxically farmed fish. There are plans for using old farm land for public recreation & community
IND40-1 gardens. The construction of pipelines could not only poison this truly precious old & new farmland, but the specter of fracking would continually be a hovering dark cloud. The
IND40-2 condition of our small rural roads would also be terribly compromised, at a high cost to our
IND40-3 already struggling towns. Our water, as well, would suffer. The aquifer does not recognize what is "watershed" & what is not. We are all in a watershed - flowing water does not stop underground for man-made boundaries.

IND40-4 This pipeline will benefit rural communities like ours NOT ONE IOTA. The compressor stations alone could cause untold environmental havoc. Natural gas is, of course, completely natural....but so is arsenic. & yes, solar & community wind energy take more time & money to develop, but pipelines & fracked gas are just a quick energy fix, and a long-range environment nix!!!

IND40-5 Please say NO to this terrible project.

Respectfully,
Leanne Harrison, Intervenor

IND40-1 Farmland and agriculture are discussed in sections 2.3.2, 4.2, 4.8.4, and appendix J of the EIS. See the response to comment LA1-4 and FA4-45 regarding hydraulic fracturing. Pipeline construction and operation does not introduce poisons into the surrounding land.

IND40-2 See the response to comment LA1-1 regarding impacts on roads. See the response to comment IND13-3 regarding tax revenues that would accrue to local governments.

IND40-3 Water resources are discussed in section 4.3 of the EIS.

IND40-4 See the response to comment IND13-3 regarding tax revenues that would accrue to local governments. See the response to comment IND30-1 regarding plans to provide local communities along the pipeline with natural gas service. The proposed Wright Interconnect project is discussed throughout the EIS, particularly in section 4.11 regarding air quality and noise. Renewable energy alternatives are discussed in section 3.1.2.3.

IND40-5 The commentor's opposition to the projects is noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND41 – Eleanor M. Moriarty

20140317-5000 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/14/2014 6:02:22 PM

Eleanor M Moriarty, Davenport, NY.

Eleanor Moriarty
7540 Charlotte Creek Road
Davenport, New York 13750

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 2042

U.S. Army Corp of Engineers, New York District,
Regulatory Field Office
CENAN-OP-R Upstate
1 Buffington St. Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, NY 12189-4000

Re: Docket: nos: CP 13-499, CP 13-502 NAN - 2012-00449-UBR

IND41-1 I am a resident of Davenport New York and as an avid birder, found the DEIS to have major issues of either lack of knowledge or choosing to only request the minimum from
the Constitution Pipeline proposals and plans. Constitution states that "route changes were made to avoid conflicts with existing recreational areas. .
The conflicts with a recreational area is what I want to address in the following comments
The specific area of the Cannonsville/Mill Stream area that is not only recreational for birders but is a designated IBA, Important Birding Area. The basic issue for identification of an IBA is to determine the most important places for bird species, vulnerable to habitat loss or disturbances. In New York State , the criteria for an IBA, is #1: sites for a species at risk #2 sites identified with the most important habitats for assemblages of bird species whose long term conservation is the responsibility of New York State. Constitution was in contact with Audubon New York as indicated in the table (biologist was referenced) and if mitigation for this important birding area occurred between the two parties, it does not appear with the plan. This pipeline would cross in three areas impacting 46 acres, 28.1 acres is upland forest, and operation of pipeline would impact 22 acres, 13.1 of upland forest. The fragmentation of forest habitat will impact negatively upon the neotropical migrants, the wood interior species, increasing the risk of predation and brood parasitism. The populations benefiting from fragmented forests are small and in particular the golden winged warbler who has received numerous grants and federal funding as part of a project working hand and hand with farmers. They do not need a pipeline to help with their comeback.

IND41-2 The area of Cannonsville/Mill Stream is further the breeding and nesting area for the Bald Eagle, the bird that was brought back from extinction through the dedication and hard work of biologists over a period of years.
The Delaware-Otsego Audubon Society which covers the area of Cannonsville/Mill Stream, has since 2009 been collecting data on the Spring migration of the Golden Eagle and have found that this corridor is a major migratory route for the Goldens with evidence that some are overwintering in the area. DEIS noted that the Bald Eagle is there, but no mention of the golden or other at risk

IND41-3 species.. DEIS mentioned at four different points, perhaps more, the need for Constitution to develop an upland forest mitigation plan, which to date has not been developed.

IND41-1 The proposed pipeline project's three crossings of the Cannonsville/Steam Mill Important Bird Area (IBA) are discussed in section 4.6.1.2 of the EIS. To minimize impacts on this sensitive wildlife habitat and reduce fragmentation of contiguous forested tracts, Constitution sited two of the three crossings along or near the edges of the IBA. The third crossing would fragment a currently contiguous forest block into two new forested tracts of 300 acres and 125 acres. Constitution would reduce the construction right-of-way from 110 feet to 100 feet through the IBA, where practicable, and reseed disturbed areas with a specialty seed mix determined in consultation with regulatory agencies and appropriate non-governmental organizations. Although Constitution has proposed some measures to reduce impacts within the IBA, the overall impact on wildlife, and specifically migratory birds, through clearing of interior forest is still a potentially significant impact; therefore, we recommended in section 4.5 that Constitution develop an upland forest mitigation plan with the applicable agencies that would include additional mitigation for migratory birds.

IND41-2 Section 4.7 of the EIS has been revised to include a discussion of the golden eagle.

IND41-3 Constitution has developed a draft upland forest mitigation plan, in coordination with the FWS, the NYSDEC, the PADCNR, and the Pennsylvania Game Commission, which was provided to the FERC. We have recommended that Constitution file a final Migratory Bird and Upland Forest Plan prior to construction.

INDIVIDUALS

IND42 – Wes Ernsberger

20140317-5004 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/16/2014 6:09:15 PM

Wes Ernsberger, Owego, NY.

IND42-1 It is quite clear from the science that climate change is a catastrophe that is already underway and will keep getting worse until greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere are stabilized and then reduced. Because of the very real danger of crossing tipping points of no return, an effective response to climate change is needed starting now.

The key element of an effective response is to phase out nearly all use of fossil fuels as soon as possible through increased energy efficiency and switching to renewable energy sources. We need to apply as much of our limited financial resources as possible to this effort. The Constitution Pipeline diverts some of those resources into building more fossil-fuel infrastructure. This is a tragic misallocation of resources for three reasons: 1) those resources are needed to quickly build up our renewable energy infrastructure, 2) they will become stranded assets, and 3) expanding our fossil-fuel infrastructure encourages the continued use of fossil fuels - the very thing that we need to phase out!

IND42-2 The argument is often made that natural gas moves us in the right direction because its carbon dioxide emissions are about half that of coal when burned. This is true but what counts is total lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions during extraction, distribution, and use of a fuel. When natural gas is considered in this way, there is strong scientific evidence that the use of natural gas is as bad as using coal because of all the methane, a very potent greenhouse gas, which leaks from the system. And even if natural gas were less bad than coal in terms of greenhouse gas emissions, that is not good enough because an effective response requires us to phase out nearly all use of fossil fuels and do so quickly. In short, even if natural gas were truly a bridge fuel, we simply do not have time for that approach. We must go directly to renewables ASAP.

IND42-3 Because of these factors, the Constitution Pipeline should not be approved.

IND42-1 Climate change is discussed in section 4.13.6.10 of the EIS. A discussion of the use of renewable energy as an alternative to the proposed projects is included in section 3.1.2.3 of the EIS.

IND42-2 The commentor's statements regarding relative emissions for production to end-use of fossil fuels and to encourage renewable energy are noted. Methane gas leakage is discussed in section 4.12. Also see the response to comment SA6-1.

IND42-3 The commentor's opposition to the projects is noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND43 – LauraJean Oliva-Brignoli

20140317-5006 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/16/2014 3:15:58 PM

LauraJean Oliva-Brignoli
2152 Rathbun Road
Oneonta, New York 13820

March 10, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502: NAN-2012-00449-UBR

IND43-1 I am a land owner in Delaware County who is directly affected by the Constitutional Pipeline which will traverse through my property very close to my house, my well and my stream.

I am sixty years, born and raised in New York, in the Bronx to which I fondly refer to as a concrete jungle. Although the inner city has much to offer, it is noisy, crowed and often a dirty place to live.
As a child I always dreamed of someday moving to the country and having a home where I could peacefully live in the woods without hearing sirens, honking horns or smelling foul odors exuding from storefront vents or manhole covers.

I left the city when I graduated high school and attended college and, along with the goal of graduating college, and getting a job in the profession for which I studied, I also strived to get that piece of land I had been dreaming of for so many years.
After college, I worked hard to save money to buy my property in Delaware County in upstate New York and I physically built my own home with my husband. Because of our desire to keep the natural setting and do very little to disrupt the environment, we cleared just enough trees to build our home so it sat deep in the woods.

We have been living in our house - on the land since 1977. We have continued to pay our taxes and maintain this beautiful place we call our home. We wake up in the morning to the sound of our nearby running stream and birds and go to sleep at night hearing the coyotes and have spent countless nights star gazing.

I have had an organic garden for the past 37 years and also raised my son on this property. Together we have all walked through these pristine woodlands, cross country skied and hunted. We have a pond stocked with bass and have enjoyed many summers swimming in it and enjoyed ice skating in the winter. We have taken countless nature walks, built tree houses, made jam from the wild berries and apples and also produced maple syrup from the natural surroundings on our property. The production from our annual organic garden has also sustained us through many fall and winter seasons.

IND43-1 The commentor's opposition to the projects is noted. Based on our evaluation of the proposed route and the property, we conclude that the route minimizes impacts on the landowner's parcel to the extent possible as it runs adjacent to the property boundary and leaves a forested buffer between the house and the proposed right-of-way.

20140317-5006 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/16/2014 3:15:58 PM

IND43-1 It is hard work to maintain acres of land and our neighbors, on our hilltop have always help one another when necessary because we all feel the same way about our tranquil, pristine property. Collectively we have hundreds of acres, some is farmland, and some is just beautiful un- touched woodlands.

We know this beautiful environment has positively impacted our son, an environment so different from what I grew up in. We have dreams of sharing this lifestyle with our grandchildren some day but, we fear this will not be passed on to our next generation as this is threatened by the Constitutional pipeline's plan to industrialize 120 miles of beautiful nature land. Once the pipeline is started, the land will never, ever, be the same nor could it ever be reproduced "mitigated". The animals and wildlife and water will never be what it once was.

The peace and tranquility of my life and the lives of my family over the past 2 years, has been drastically threatened. The pipeline representatives have repeatedly come to our home, threatening and pressuring us to allow surveying of our land and sign easement right of ways. We no longer feel the sense of security which we felt over the past 37 years. This has all been replaced with unanswered questions and our minds have been consumed with questions such as:

IND43-2
- How will we be able to pay for commercial property insurance, or will we even be eligible for commercial insurance?

IND43-3
- What if there is a gas leak, what will happen?
- Will we even be alive in the morning if there is an explosion during the night?

IND43-4
- What will those defoliating chemicals used to maintain the easement do to my family and pets that walk through the woods?
- What effect will the chemicals have on my well and my organic garden that is so close to the pipeline?

IND43-5
- Will the bank permit a re-mortgage on the property?
- Could we even sell this property once the pipeline is in the ground?

IND43-6 Our home was something we planned to pass on to our son and this has all been disrupted by the Constitution Pipeline. We are just one family amongst hundreds of others who face the same concerns and injustices imposed by William and Cabot. I have to prove and bear the costs that the EIS is inadequate when this is the job of FERC.

As a landowner I feel this is an enormous injustice to me, my family and an extreme destruction of the environment. I strongly oppose the Constitution Pipeline and this will have to go to eminent domain.

Sincerely,
LauraJean Oliva-Brignoli

IND43-2 Property insurance, including our recommendation to ensure that any impacts are mitigated, is discussed in section 4.9.6 of the EIS.

IND43-3 Safety is discussed in section 4.12 of the EIS.

IND43-4 See the response to comment IND11-1 regarding herbicides. Herbicides would be limited and applied according to the manufacturer's guidelines and in compliance with applicable agency recommendations. Typically, permanent rights-of-way are maintained by mowing, not herbicide application.

IND43-5 See the response to comment LA5-3 regarding mortgages. The potential impacts of the projects upon property values are discussed in section 4.9.5.

IND43-6 The commentor's opposition to the projects is noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND44 – Kerry A. Lynch

20140317-5017 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/15/2014 7:22:26 AM

March 15, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Re: Docket Nos. FERC CP13-499 and CP13-502; USACE NAN-2012-00449-UBR

Dear Ms. Bose:

IND44-1 I am writing with regard to the DEIS for the proposed Constitution Pipeline.

Seventy percent of the parcel owners in Delaware County have not signed easement agreements and about 60 percent in Schoharie County have not, as of January 28, 2014 . This is a very strong indication that most land owners *do not want* this pipeline. If eminent domain is used to take their land and give them compensation, this will not be "fair" compensation, because it will be involuntary. And even if they sign easements, they will do so only because they are being bullied, threatened, and misled by the pipeline company. And because they feel they have little choice, financially, but to sign easements rather than spend a lot of money on lawyers to help them navigate the eminent domain process.

The United States has a long history of respecting private property rights, but this tradition is being increasingly threatened by two trends that are now colliding. One is FERC's longstanding practice of granting permits for every pipeline project it oversees. The other is the explosive growth of the natural gas industry due to fracking. The energy companies now want to add hundreds of miles to their spaghetti network of pipelines in the Northeast to transport their gas. And they want to keep their costs down by taking land from others via intimidation (easements) and eminent domain.

So far, FERC has continued to rubber stamp these projects. But this has to change, because the number of affected property owners is soaring.

IND44-2 You can't keep doing this! You can't just let them construct however many hundreds or thousands of miles of pipelines they want, up and down the hillsides, through the streams and rivers, tearing up the woods, digging up people's backyards, introducing explosive gas that local volunteer fire departments are ill-equipped to deal with, ruining property values, and making a farce out of the concept of property rights – against the will of the people! This is un-American. FERC is supposed to represent the American people, not the energy companies. You are supposed to carefully consider the environmental, economic, and social impact of every pipeline proposal. But the fact that you always grant a permit suggests that you don't.

IND44-1 The commentor's statement regarding the number of directly affected landowners that have not signed easement agreements is noted. The process of negotiating and obtaining easement agreements typically continues throughout the environmental review process and up until the start of construction, if the project is certificated. Pipeline companies that sign easement agreements and compensate landowners prior to certification (and finalization of the route) do so at their own risk. See the response to comment IND3-4 regarding the FERC's review process. The easement negotiation process is discussed in section 4.8.2 of the EIS. See the response to comment FA8-3 regarding eminent domain.

IND44-2 The project would be authorized if the Commission determines that the project is in the public interest and is an environmentally acceptable action. If not, it would be denied. The FERC staff works with applicants, agencies, and other stakeholders during its review to refine the route, develop acceptable mitigation, and identify whether a project is an environmentally acceptable proposal. If that is not possible, companies sometimes withdraw their Applications before the FERC makes a decision. Many of the projects that have been proposed to the FERC have not been built. The reasons are varied but include environment, market, and regulatory causes, which are sometimes tied to decisions by the Commission. Impacts associated with steep slopes (sections 2.3.2, and 4.1.3; appendix G), water resources (section 4.3), forests (section 4.5), homes (section 4.8), emergency responders (section 4.12.1), and property values (section 4.9.5) are discussed in the EIS.

20140317-5017 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/15/2014 7:22:26 AM

IND44-3 I see no indication in your DEIS that you gave any weight to the fact that many if not most of the people who will be directly affected by this pipeline *do not want it*. You need to explain why you think the refusal of such a high percentage of landowners to sign easements is not sufficient reason to cancel this project.

Yours truly,

Kerry A. Lynch
Registered Intervenor

2354 Pumpkin Hollow Rd.
Oneonta NY 13820

IND44-3 Comments merely stating an opinion (whether for or against the projects) are simply noted and have no bearing on the environmental analysis. The Commission (not the environmental staff) makes the determination for whether a project is in the public convenience and necessity. This evaluation and subsequent decision is based on many factors, including the final EIS and associated recommendations, market analysis, ensuring just and reasonable rates, engineering analyses, and public input.

INDIVIDUALS

IND45 – Philip James and Rachel Diana Hulbert

Philip James Hulbert
895 Brick House Road
East Meredith, NY 13757

March 16, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502; NAN-2012-00449-UBR

IND45-1

My family and I live on property that would be included in the route of the Constitution Pipeline. I also filed for and received intervenor status on this project from FERC. I am opposed to the construction of the pipeline along its projected route.

I have lived in my current location for more than 35 years. The area in which my family and I reside is rural in character and is a blend of forested land and agricultural fields. A number of years ago my wife and I purchased property that bordered ours on two sides. The land we purchased is completely covered with trees and other permanent vegetation. Our principal reasons for buying this was to have a permanent buffer between us and the next closest residence. Since this land contained hundreds of trees, we essentially had purchased a "living fence." This land has contributed immensely to the quality of life we sought and currently enjoy.

As depicted on the maps included in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) prepared by FERC staff, most of our living fence will be clear cut due to the projected route of the pipeline/construction right of way, and because a temporary work space will also be located on our land. Trees that are decades old, that could supplement our firewood supply (if we wished) and provide spring time enjoyment when tapped to produce maple syrup will be removed as our land gets transformed for some period of time into an industrial work site.

As I approach retirement age, I now face the possibility that a sizable portion of the land that would be clear cut would remain devoid of trees because of the permanent right of way. As far as I am concerned this is a long term adverse environmental impact that cannot be mitigated. The construction right of way and temporary work space portion of our land would not support mature trees again in my lifetime. I do not see how the DEIS adequately addresses this type of impact; in fact, I think this is basically ignored in the DEIS. Where do quality of life issues get recognized in the DEIS? They do not. Residual adverse impacts on landowners such as us were not fully studied in the DEIS.

My wife, children and I have not granted permission for our land to be surveyed by Constitution Pipeline (CP) employees or agents, nor has our neighbor immediately across the street from our house. I would call your attention to an attempt by CP employees on March 14, 2014 to enter our neighbor's property to conduct an unauthorized survey. This effort was observed and ultimately thwarted by my wife, as described in a separate letter.

I urge you to reconsider your preliminary conclusion that construction of this pipeline will have minimal adverse environmental impact.

Sincerely,

Philip James Hulbert

IND45-1 According to our assessment of parcel NY-DE-185.000, the proposed route would impact a small corner on the northeast side of the parcel. An approximate 125-foot-wide or greater forested buffer would remain after clearing for the route and an extra work space at Brick House Hill Road during construction. Over the long term, this buffer would increase in size as trees regrow within the former extra work space and outside of the permanent right-of-way. We conclude that the proposed route is preferable to other minor route alternatives. The commentor's statement alleging an attempt at unauthorized access by Constitution's surveyors is noted.

March 16, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502; NAN-2012-00449-UBR

IND45-2 Today I am writing to inform you of an attempt on March 14 by surveyors who identified themselves as working for Constitution Pipeline to trespass on property across the street from my house for the purpose of conducting a survey. This attempt was made even though no permission to conduct a survey has been granted by the property owners. I informed the survey crew of this verbally; but they indicated they had permission to conduct the survey because the landowner had signed papers granting such permission. I contacted the landowner by phone to confirm that survey permission had not been granted (it had not). I took pictures of the crew and their vehicles. Although they eventually left without actually entering our neighbor's land, this situation was very troubling to me and my children who witnessed this take place. I promptly called other neighbors to inform them to be alert to the possible trespass on their lands based on the actions of this crew. Clearly had I not been home and seen this crew from my kitchen window, the illegal trespass and survey on our neighbor's land would have been conducted.

Last year there were instances of survey crews entering property without landowner's permission. Despite the very clear identification in the construction alignment sheets prepared last year and maps included in the recently completed Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) of property owners who have and have not granted survey access permission, this situation has not been corrected. It is simply disgraceful, a blatant disregard for the rights of property owners.

I assume FERC is well aware that many landowners have refused permission for their property to be surveyed, and have stated their intentions to not enter into easement agreements with the Constitution Pipeline Company. My family and I are among those landowners. Oddly, no mention of that appears in the DEIS prepared by FERC staff. Words on paper do not equal good intentions on the part of Constitution Pipeline and they certainly do not equate to minimum adverse environmental impact.

Sincerely,

Rachel Diana Hulbert
895 Brick House Road
East Meredith, NY 13757

IND45-2 The commentor's statement alleging an attempt at unauthorized access by Constitution's surveyors is noted. The commentor's statement regarding the number of landowners that have denied survey permission is noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND46 – Deborah Krol

This comment was submitted twice by the same individual

Deborah Krol
186 Pleasant Valley Rd.
Fultonham, NY 12071

March 18, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502: NAN-2012-00449-UBR

IND46-1 I strongly urge the FERC to disapprove the Constitution Pipeline. Over half of the citizens on the pipeline route in Schoharie County, where I live, have not allowed Williams Co. onto their land. If approved this translates as "taking" their property. This pipeline is not designed for the betterment of U.S. Citizens but for LNG shipment overseas and the accumulation of more wealth for the wealthy. The FERC ignores the science that methane is a potent greenhouse gas. The fugitive emissions, intentional venting and gas leaks surrounding pipelines and compressor stations is a major climate change contributor. The FERCs policy of rubber stamping every pipeline project is careless and disrespectful of the natural world on which we all depend. No amount of mitigation credits or cash thrown our way, will rectify the damage to the environment, the people and wildlife in Upstate NY. This project signifies the opportunity to change course and invest in renewable, sustainable energy sources that put the well-being of all people and our ecosystems first. Therefore, I ask for the FERC to show environmental responsibility and disapprove the Constitution Pipeline.

Sincerely,

Deborah Krol

IND46-1 The commentor's opposition to the projects is noted. See the response to comment FA8-3 regarding eminent domain. See the response to comment LA7-5 regarding the export of natural gas. See the responses to comment SA6-1 regarding gas leaks, climate change, and methane. Alternate energy sources, including renewable sources, are discussed in section 3.1.

INDIVIDUALS

IND47 – Rachel Diana Hulbert

March 16, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502; NAN-2012-00449-UBR

Dear Secretary Bose:

IND47-1 I am writing as a landowner whose property would be affected by the construction and operation of the Constitution Pipeline. My family and I are opposed to this project for reasons including the threat it poses to our safety, to our drinking water, the environment, and the overall quality of life we enjoy in Delaware County.

Today I am writing to inform you of an attempt on March 14 by surveyors who identified themselves as working for Constitution Pipeline to trespass on property across the street from my house for the purpose of conducting a survey. This attempt was made even though no permission to conduct a survey has been granted by the property owners. I informed the survey crew of this verbally; but they indicated they had permission to conduct the survey because the landowner had signed papers granting such permission. I contacted the landowner by phone to confirm that survey permission had not been granted (it had not). I took pictures of the crew and their vehicles. Although they eventually left without actually entering our neighbor's land, this situation was very troubling to me and my children who witnessed this take place. I promptly called other neighbors to inform them to be alert to the possible trespass on their lands based on the actions of this crew. Clearly had I not been home and seen this crew from my kitchen window, the illegal trespass and survey on our neighbor's land would have been conducted.

Last year there were instances of survey crews entering property without landowner's permission. Despite the very clear identification in the construction alignment sheets prepared last year and maps included in the recently completed Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) of property owners who have and have not granted survey access permission, this situation has not been corrected. It is simply disgraceful, a blatant disregard for the rights of property owners.

I assume FERC is well aware that many landowners have refused permission for their property to be surveyed, and have stated their intentions to not enter into easement agreements with the Constitution Pipeline Company. My family and I are among those landowners. Oddly, no mention of that appears in the DEIS prepared by FERC staff. Words on paper do not equal good intentions on the part of Constitution Pipeline and they certainly do not equate to minimum adverse environmental impact.

Sincerely

Rachel Diana Hulbert
895 Brick House Road
East Meredith, NY 13757

IND47-1 The commentor's statements regarding surveys without permission are noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND48 – Mark E. Archambault

March 15 2014

In the Spring of 2013 I attended a meeting at the Chenango/ Delaware Gun Club. Members of the gun club and representatives of the group Stop the Constitution Pipe Line where in attendance. During the meeting several distressing possibilities that could arise affecting my property, if indeed the pipeline was approve and built. One possibly would be if I attempted to sell my property with a pipe line lease and pipe line on my property a buyer of my home would not be able to secure a mortgage for the property. As a result of that statement I contacted and met with the loan officers of SFCU, Community Bank and NBT Banks of Sidney. All Bank said they would not consider a Mortgage loan for my property if indeed a pipe line lease and pipe line existed on this property. The loan officers said this would be because of their liability on the property. I also attended A town meeting in Masonville , NY last summer in 2013 . I asked them if they would consider the possibly of lowering my property taxes because of the devalued value of the property and the inability to sell my property because of the pipe line on the property. The Town Board said they would consider it but would not address it at this time because it is only a proposed event. This leaves me with several possibilities to consider. Live next to a 30 inch pipe line that I do not want and has a history of explosions in other areas of the Country. Sell my house at a devalued amount or go through the expense of subdividing my property into two tax deeds. One with the pipe line and leased property and the other with my home with less property ,because of the subdivision . Please take the time to consider what impact this will have on me and other home owners in the affected area .

IND48-1

IND48-2

IND48-3

IND48-4

Mark E Archambault
US Citizen
USA Veteran

Mark E Archambault

IND48-1 We have conducted additional research regarding the availability and procurement of mortgages based on the presence of a pipeline and have updated section 4.9.5 of the EIS.

IND48-2 See the responses to comment LA1-1 regarding property taxes. See section 4.9.5 of the EIS regarding property values.

IND48-3 Safety is discussed in section 4.12 of the EIS.

IND48-4 See section 4.9.5 of the EIS regarding property values. We evaluated parcel NY-DE-006.000. We note that a forested buffer would remain between the proposed construction right-of-way and the home. Constitution proposed that extra workspace be located on the southern side of the pipeline, opposite from the home which would preserve more of the forested buffer than if it were to be located on the northern side. We also note that State Highway 8 and County Highway 4 would be crossed on either side of the parcel by road bore. We conclude that the proposed route is preferable to other minor route alternatives.

20140318-5025 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/18/2014 9:11:24 AM

IND49-1 ***Almost all of the proposed pipeline route would cross sensitive or difficult terrain:***

- ***36 miles of interior forest - 29% of entire route***
- ***277 bodies of water***
- ***35.1 miles of steep & side slopes - 28% of entire route***
- ***45.43 miles of shallow bedrock - 37% of entire route***
- ***10.7 miles of wetlands - 9% of entire route***

(This will be higher as 25% of parcels have not been surveyed.)

- ***555.34 acres of prime and "statewide important" farmland***
- ***33.35 miles in agricultural districts - 27% of entire route***

Project description:

- 124.4 miles long
- 18 miles of access roads
- 1,862 acres of land would be torn apart during construction

Impacts:

- ***Hundreds of thousands of mature trees would be cut***
- ***Forest fragmentation***
- ***Soil compaction***
- ***Restricts crops that could be grown***
- ***Noise, structural damage, and aquifer contamination from blasting and jack hammers***
- Water quality degradation
- Creates a pathway for storm runoff

IND49-1 See the response to comments CO1-2 through CO1-4.

INDIVIDUALS

IND50 – Kerry A. Lynch

20140318-5041 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/18/2014 10:14:35 AM

March 15, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Re: Docket Nos. FERC CP13-499 and CP13-502; USACE NAN-2012-00449-UBR

Dear Ms. Bose:

IND50-1 I live down the road from the proposed route for the Constitution Pipeline and I am very concerned about the possibility of the pipeline exploding. Although FERC does not regulate pipeline safety, it should weigh heavily on your decision to issue or deny a permit, because the damages from an explosion obviously have a huge impact on the environment and the people nearby.

The Williams Company has a poor safety record. To cite just one example, on September 14, 2008 the Williams Transco 30-inch gas pipeline (the same diameter as Constitution) failed in Virginia. The resulting release of gas ignited a fireball that resulted in a 37-foot wide, 15-foot deep crater and a burn zone 1,125 feet in diameter. Twenty-three families were evacuated, five people were hospitalized, and two homes were destroyed.

The U.S. Department of Transportation regarded the circumstances as so serious that it issued a Corrective Action Order to Williams without prior notice and opportunity for a hearing. This corrective order, which describes the explosion and the problems with the pipeline, can be found at:
http://primis.phmsa.dot.gov/comm/reports/enforce/documents/120081004H/120081004H_CAO_09252008.pdf .

There was another Williams Transco pipeline explosion in Alabama on December 3, 2011. According to one report, "The explosion was heard more than 30 miles away and flames shot up nearly 100 feet in the air for 90 minutes after the pipeline was shut off… The pipe was a 36″ diameter gathering line. A 43-foot long section blew up and became a missile that landed 190 feet away from the blast site and traveled over the tops of 70 to 80 foot high trees to get to its final resting place."

(Source: http://www.texassharon.com/2012/01/02/pictures-acres-of-devistation-from-williams-gas-pipeline-explosion-in-alabama/ .)

Here are two pictures of the damages sustained to one nearby property owner's pine forest:

IND50-1 Safety is discussed in section 4.12 of the EIS.

20140318-5041 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/18/2014 10:14:35 AM

IND50-1 cont.

When FERC considers the environmental impact of the Constitution pipeline, it must include this kind of damage and devastation – homes destroyed, people hospitalized, forests burned – in its analysis, because this is part of the environmental record of the Williams energy company. Yet I see no evidence in your DEIS of any detailed analysis of this or of William's safety record. You should amend your EIS and look closely at this issue – and at pictures like this. And you should deny the permit.

Yours truly,

Kerry A. Lynch
Registered Intervenor

2354 Pumpkin Hollow Rd.
Oneonta NY 13820

INDIVIDUALS

IND51 – Kerry A. Lynch

20140318-5048 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/18/2014 10:21:34 AM

March 18, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Re: Docket Nos. FERC CP13-499 and CP13-502; USACE NAN-2012-00449-UBR

Dear Ms. Bose:

IND51-1 The Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Constitution Pipeline project fails to address concerns about the impact on the golden eagle.

In February 2014 a golden eagle was caught and tagged in Andes, NY, in Delaware County. This was the first golden eagle captured in New York under a research program run by the Delaware-Otsego Audubon Society. Tom Salto, the research coordinator for the project, said at the time, "This is a very rare bird in the east."

The DEIS, Section 4 Environmental Analysis, Section 4.6.1.3 on Migratory Birds (p. 4-80), notes that the golden eagle is protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act. It is also an endangered species in New York.

However, there is no discussion of the golden eagle in the DEIS. It is also omitted from the list of Birds of Conservation Concern with Potentially Suitable Habitat within the Project Area. The Constitution Pipeline Resource Report 3 on Fish, Wildlife, and Vegetation (November 2013) does not mention the golden eagle. It lists the bald eagle as a NYS-listed species potentially occurring in the vicinity of the project, but not the golden eagle. The report describes helicopter and field surveys that were done with regard to the bald eagle, but not for the golden eagle.

FERC should require the Constitution Pipeline Company to do a full survey to see if there are any other golden eagles in the vicinity, and should not grant a permit until there are assurances that the project will not disturb this rare and majestic bird.

Report on golden eagle in Andes:

http://www.watershedpost.com/2014/golden-eagle-caught-and-tagged-andes-first-new-york

Description of golden eagle:

http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/7096.html

Yours truly,

IND51-1 See the response to comment IND41-2.

20140318-5048 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/18/2014 10:21:34 AM

Kerry A. Lynch
Registered Intervenor

2354 Pumpkin Hollow Rd.
Oneonta NY 13820

INDIVIDUALS

IND52 – Richard Levine

A duplicate of this letter was also submitted on March 18, 2014.

Richard Levine
185 Prospect Park SW, apt 701
Brooklyn, NY 11218
March 18, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Reference is made to:
-Accession No.: 201307185002 -Docket(s) No.: CP13-499-000
-Filed By: Richard Levine -Signed By: Richard Levine
-Filing Type: Motion/Notice of Intervention -Filing Desc:
(doc-less) Motion to Intervene of Richard Levine under CP13-499.
-Submission Date/Time: 7/17/2013 5:07:15 PM -Filed Date: 7/18/2013 8:30:00 AM

IND52-1 Back in July 2013, I filed and Notice of Intervention about the potential of radon in natural gas to cause a significant threat to human health, including tens of thousands of deaths (EPA). For that reason, I demand that FERC defer judgment on approval of the Constitution Pipeline until it addresses this issue in an acceptable manner. Today, I want to restate this case and included remedies that will help FERC fulfill its duties, as stated in #2 of its "primary goals" – "Promote the development of safe, reliable and efficient energy infrastructure that serves the public interest."

In defending against a lawsuit by the Sierra Club, concerning the health impact of radar in natural gas and its transport in pipelines, FERC cited research (Linda Anspaugh, PhD, Utah Medical School) to establish that radon poses no threat to the public. However, the Anspaugh research *predicts* and increase in exposure to radon that *will cause* an additional 1 in 100,000 people to die of cancer – in New York City alone, that's at least 80 deaths. Anspaugh concludes that is "… not of significant concern," and considers those deaths an "acceptable risk." The only conclusion one can draw from your utilizing Anspaugh's research to defend your position is that you agree with her assessment that human lives are insignificant enough to block the approval of industrial practices that will kill them.

The Environmental Protection Agency says there is no known acceptable level of exposure to radon, and that *any* increase in exposure will lead to an increase in the incidence of cancer and deaths from radon-related cancer. They estimate 21,000 deaths a year from lung cancer due to radon inhalation.

I do not consider that "… of insignificant concern." In fact, I'm very concerned about it and so is the World Health Organization, the EPA and the U.S. Surgeon General who all cite radon as *the* leading cause of lung cancer in non-smokers and the second leading cause among smokers. On the webpages of these organizations you can find studies referenced and, as such, their numbers and conclusions are presented as fact. Nowhere in the literature supporting the alarming claims about the threat radon poses to human health are there statements suggesting that deaths caused by exposure to radon are an *insignificant concern* nor an *acceptable risk*.

IND52-1 See the response to comment LA5-6 regarding radon. Hydraulic fracturing and well development is discussed in the response to comment LA1-4, and the development of the Marcellus Shale is discussed in the response to comment CO3-1.

IND52-1 cont'd

By citing Anspaugh, FERC acknowledges that approving more fracking and more pipelines will increase people's exposure to radon and consequent cancer deaths, so I think FERC bears the responsibility to defend, directly and explicitly, the meaning of these terms *insignificant concern* and *acceptable risk*. Furthermore, perhaps in terms of a risk-benefit analysis, FERC needs to explain how it equates killing an industrial project versus killing one in 100,000 people if that project goes forward.

Finally, FERC needs to conduct a definitive study of the radon levels in natural gas. The existing studies are few and generally the company doing the drilling is allowed to pick a handful of wellheads to be measured. The tests should be conducted randomly and independent of industry concerns. No less an authority than Jeff Zimmerman, formerly of the U.S. Department of Justice's Environmental and Natural Resources Division, has said that there are few studies on the levels of radon in natural gas.

To live up to its #2 priority, to "Promote the development of safe…" energy, FERC must begin to fill that knowledge gap, so that its regulations protect not only people but the environment which sustains them. How that lack of knowledge creates problems and potential dangers can be seen in Marcellus shale, which in varying degrees has the highest of radon content of any deposits in the country. The proposed Constitution Pipeline which would pass through Schoharie County in upstate New York, as well as the Spectra and Rockaway pipelines in and around NYC, would carry natural gas from different areas of the Marcellus deposit. In some recent studies measurements at wellheads in Pennsylvania were presented as accurate measures of radon in as yet undrilled wells in New York State. Given radon's potential to endanger, this seems careless and having the potential to recklessly endanger the public.

I demand that FERC defer judgment on approval of the Constitution Pipeline, pending a thorough review of existing literature on radon and human health, including U.S. EPA's "Pooling of North American (and European) Residential Radon and Lung Cancer Studies". And with regard to gathering definitive measurements of the radon content in natural gas from Marcellus, I demand that FERC – during this deferral period -- begin a regimen of independent monitoring radon levels at various locations throughout the Marcellus range. At such time as a thorough, independent and science-based report incorporating the health impact studies and quantitative analysis of radon at various Marcellus locations can be presented/published, another public comment should begin.

Respectfully,

Richard Levine

INDIVIDUALS

IND53 – Ed Wagner

20140319-5005 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/18/2014 7:47:13 PM

Ed Wagner, Mililani, HI.

IND53-1 On pages 30, 225, 256, 261, and 262, the draft EIS addresses right of way / easement agreements between landowners and Constitution Pipeline.

For example, the DEIS states on page 30:

Operation of the projects would permanently affect 748.8 of the 1,862.0 acres impacted during construction. The easement for the new permanent pipeline right-of-way would account for 707.3 acres, or 94.5 percent of the acreage. The remaining 41.5 acres (5.5 percent) are associated with aboveground facilities (including 4.5 acres for Iroquois' project) and permanent access roads.

On page 261, the DEIS states:

4.8.2 Landownership and Easement Requirements

Pipeline operators must obtain easements from existing landowners to construct and operate authorized facilities, or acquire the land on which the facilities would be located. Easements can be temporary, granting the operator the use of the land during construction (e.g., extra workspaces, temporary access roads, contractor yards), or permanent, granting the operator the right to operate and maintain the facilities once constructed.

Constitution would need to acquire new easements or acquire the necessary land to construct and operate the new pipeline. These new easements would convey both temporary (for construction) and permanent (no greater than 50-feet-wide for operation) rights-of-way to Constitution.

On page 262:

If an easement cannot be negotiated with a landowner and if the projects are approved by the Commission, Constitution may use the right of eminent domain to acquire the property necessary to construct and operate its project.

In other words, Constitution Pipeline needs this right of way / easement SOLELY for the purpose of installing, operating, and maintaining the natural gas pipeline. The right of way is "permanent" so long as Constitution does not abandon the pipeline at some future date.

However, Constitution Pipeline claims that it has no intention of abandoning the pipeline, but nobody has a crystal ball into the future 100, 200, 500 or more years from now. New technologies such as nuclear fusion, Stargate Atlantis Zero Point Modules (ZPM), matter/anti-matter reactors from the Starship Enterprise, or some other exotic energy technology, may render the pipeline obsolete and useless to society in 100 years. It will therefore NOT need that right of way / easement if, in the future, Constitution or a company that could purchase the company, requests and FERC approves, the abandonment of the pipeline.

I have attempted to negotiate with the company to include an abandonment clause such that if FERC approves the abandonment of the pipeline at some future date, then the right of way is rescinded, repealed, becomes null and void, and the land reverts back to the total control of the current landowner. The company representative simply continues to insist that its attorneys don't have the right language for the agreement, stating simply that abandonment is a FERC

IND53-1 As discussed in section 2.7 of the EIS, Constitution and Iroquois have not identified or proposed any plans for future expansion of their systems or abandonment of any of the projects' facilities. As stated in the FERC's brochure titled "*What Do I Need to Know?*" the ultimate fate of an easement following a possible, future abandonment is typically dependent upon the negotiated terms of the easement agreement unless there is a second pipeline or other utility line associated with the easement. The brochure can be found at https://www.ferc.gov/for-citizens/citizen-guides/citz-guide-gas.pdf. The FERC review process for the Constitution Pipeline Project pertains only to the proposed action, the interstate transportation of natural gas as described in Constitution's Application and associated filings. The Constitution Pipeline, if certificated by the Commission, would not be authorized for the transportation of "gas, oil, petroleum products, or any other gases, liquids, or substances which can be transported through pipelines." If such a change were requested in the future, then the FERC, as well as other applicable local, state, and federal agencies would also have to review any proposed modification and make a determination on whether to grant approval. If a pipeline company wishes to install another natural gas pipeline under Commission jurisdiction in the same or adjacent easement, it must seek and obtain additional approval from the Commission. Other utilities may wish to use an adjacent or overlapping easement, but they would have to obtain approval from the individual landowner.

20140319-5005 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/18/2014 7:47:13 PM

IND53-1 cont.

process. To me, the language is very simple. The company just does not want to to give up the right of way after the pipeline is abandoned.

My right of way agreement includes a statement about using the pipeline for other substances, including "Gas, oil, petroleum products, or any other gases, liquids, or substances which can be transported through pipelines"

According to the Constitution Pipeline representative, the company must seek FERC approval to use the pipeline for uses other than natural gas. If that is correct, and more flammable, dangerous substances are allowed to pass through the pipeline, should landowners be further compensated for use of that right of way? Should landowners be compensated on an annual basis instead of a lump-sum payment?

Furthermore, the DEIS makes no mention of allowing Constitution Pipeline to sublease the right of way or not to another company such as a telephone, electric or other utility. Either the company should be forbidden from subleasing the right of way or the landowner should maintain the right to negotiate and be paid for a sublease. If the right of way does not return to the landowner upon abandonment of the pipeline, then what will stop the company from leasing the right of way to someone else?

What happens if Constitution Pipeline is purchase by another company, such as Chevron 50 or 100 years from now? The right of way should be considered permanent ONLY as long as the natural gas pipeline is operational, not abandoned after 100 or 200 years and then used for another unrelated purpose for the next 100, 500, 1,000, or 5,000 years.

I am attempting to protect the rights of future property owners when those of us today all disappear into the Cosmos as star stuff.

INDIVIDUALS

IND54 – Bob Rosen

Bob Rosen
351 Dickmann Rd
East Meredith, NY 13757

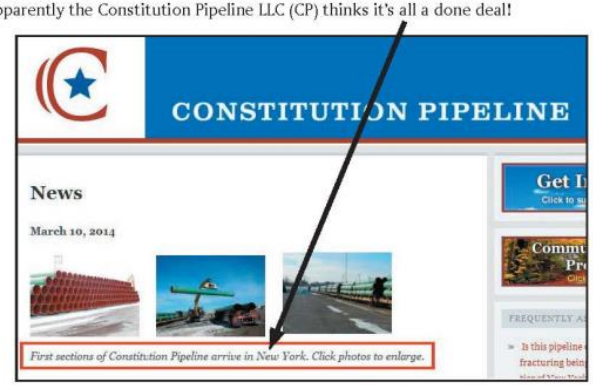
March 19, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Comment on DEIS, Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502; NAN-2012-00449-UBR

IND54-1 Apparently the Constitution Pipeline LLC (CP) thinks it's all a done deal!



That's the news CP is reporting on their website at **http://constitutionpipeline.com/news/**.

According to a press release (at http://williamsinthenortheast.com/2014/03/05/first-steel-pipe-for-constitution-pipeline-rolls-out-of-pennsylvania-mill/), a steel mill in Steelton, PA has already manufactured "about 33 miles of 30-inch pipe." That's more than a quarter of the 124-mile route!

When asked about this surprising development in an article published yesterday in the Oneonta *Daily Star* (http://www.thedailystar.com/localnews/x1387871119/Constitution-pipe-sections-on-their-way-upstate), CP spokesman Christopher Stockton claimed it was just "prudent planning on our part... in the event the project gets the green light from FERC."

If it were merely "prudent planning," then why not just do it *without* the public relations fanfare?

As StopThePipeline's legal representative, Anne Marie Garti, pointed out in the article, "They are posturing to make it look like this is a done deal, when it's not."

Or is it? FERC, please tell us: Is approval of CP's application just a formality? Is the regulatory process all just a sham?

IND54-1 Pipeline companies sometimes order segments of pipeline or other materials prior to the Commission's decision on whether to grant a certificate. Due to availability of steel and the milling process, orders for pipe have to be placed months or even years in advance. At some point, the pipe has to be stored somewhere. However, we acknowledge that a pipeline company does this at its own financial risk. There is no guarantee that a project will be certificated by the Commission, or that it will be certificated according to the specifications as proposed by the applicant.

INDIVIDUALS

IND55 – Christine Lange

Ferc

FILED SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSION 2014 MAR 18 A 10:05 FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

March 8 2014

Docket Nos
CP 13 -499-000
CP 13 - 502-000

ORIGINAL

IND55-1 In New Milford Township, Specifically Washburn Road, there is a delicate Eco-System. On the West Side of the Road there is a constant stream which takes in numerous smaller streams. This stream crosses under Washburn Rd. through a large field and continues under Tingley Lake Rd, through Gillespee Pond, and all the way to 848 + beyond. On each side of Washburn Rd there are truly wet lands. (In front of homes and in the field). I cannot imagine why the Constitution pipeline would propose such a sensitive route. I feel this area should be →

IND55-1 There are PSS and PEM wetlands located on either side of Washburn Road at the proposed pipeline crossing in a non-forested area generally representative of prior disturbance, as well as homes present on both sides of the road. Constitution has adopted a reroute in this area to minimize impacts on wetlands.

(2)

IND55-1 cont.

reexamined.

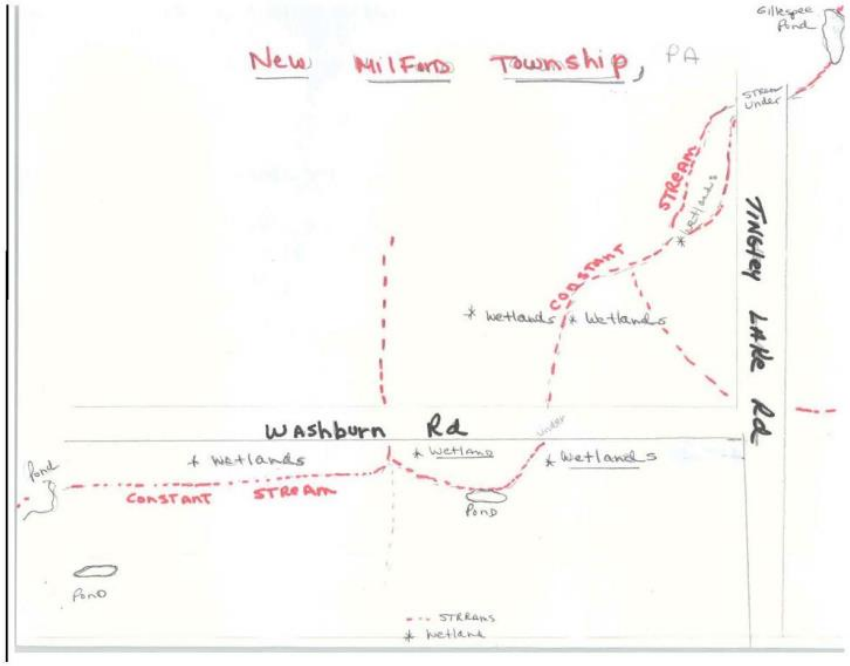
Sincerely,
Christine Lange
291 Washburn Rd
New Milford PA 18834

Please See map

INDIVIDUALS

IND55 – Christine Lange (cont'd)

IND55-1
cont.



INDIVIDUALS

IND56 – Florence Carnahan

Florence Carnahan
5626 State Highway 51
Burlington Flats, NY 13315

March 19, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502: NAN-2012-00449-UBR

IND56-1 I am very concerned about the Constitution Pipeline being built from PA through Central NY. Fracking and its ancillary activities are industrial activities that should not be located near residental or agricultural areas. Of course people would like to have natural gas to run their
IND56-2 furnaces and stoves. However we know there are renewable alternatives that would provide safer ways to heat and cook. If subsidies were removed from the extraction of fossil fuels the true cost would be known by all and an alternative method of running utilities could be used. Over 5000
IND56-3 documented incidents, some of which come from the use of pipelines and compressors, can be found in the List of the Harmed: http://pennsylvaniaallianceforcleanwaterandair.wordpress.com/the-list/

This should be enough of an indication that this is a dangerous activity and should be stopped now. I live in a town that is near enough to the prospective pipeline and frankly, that concerns me. We are unprotected because our town board thinks that the State of NY will protect us. I
IND56-4 don't believe this to be true. And now that the Federal Govn't is proposing more extraction of fossil fuels to send abroad we are in more danger. More pipelines mean more fracking. While we
IND56-5 aren't in the direct path of the pipeline now more fracking may bring more pipelines closer to us in the future. A "catch 22" situation. This DEIS is of the utmost importance to all of the towns in Central NY. After all, WE are the ones who will have to live with the environmental consequences of this project. Stop the pipeline now. Thank you for your consideration on this matter.

Sincerely,

Florence Carnahan

IND56-1 See the response to comment LA1-4 regarding hydraulic fracturing.

IND56-2 A discussion of the use of renewable energy as an alternative to the proposed projects is included in section 3.1.2.3 of the EIS. The FERC is not involved with subsidies for the extraction of fossil fuels.

IND56-3 Safety is discussed in section 4.12 of the EIS.

IND56-4 See the response to comment LA1-4 regarding hydraulic fracturing. See the response to comment LA7-5 regarding the export of natural gas.

IND56-5 The commentor's opposition to the projects is noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND57 – Kerry A. Lynch

20140319-5040 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/19/2014 10:13:33 AM

March 20, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Re: Docket Nos. FERC CP13-499 and CP13-502; USACE NAN-2012-00449-UBR

Dear Ms. Bose:

IND57-1 Please see the attached article, which was published in *The Daily Star* newspaper on February 15, 2014. The headline says it all: "Pipeline Plan Runs Over Retirees' Home." That would be the Constitution Pipeline. You, FERC, will be giving the pipeline company permission to do this.

The pipeline will obviously ruin this couple's life plans. Hundreds of other property owners are faced with having this pipeline run through their properties. They're being pressured into giving up their land and their dreams to either eminent domain or to pipeline bullies waving "sign it now or you'll be sorry" easements.

How can you let this happen?

Please say no to the permit.

Yours truly,

Kerry A. Lynch
Registered Intervenor

2354 Pumpkin Hollow Rd.
Oneonta NY 13820

Article:

IND57-1 Based on our assessment of tracts ALT-Q-NY-SC-025.000 and ALT-Q-NY-SC-026.000, the parcels are adjacent to Interstate 88, are in a non-forested area, and the subject home is adjacent to two existing natural gas pipelines. Given these factors, we conclude that the parcels have already been subject to the type of disturbance described in the attached letter and that the proposed route is preferable to other minor route variations.

20140319-5040 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/19/2014 10:13:33 AM

http://www.thedailystar.com/localnews/x1196438013/Pipeline-plan-runs-over-retirees-home

February 15, 2014

Pipeline plan runs over retirees' home

By Joe Maboney Staff Writer
The Daily Star

IND57-1 cont'd

--- — Registered nurse Barbara Tuite had hoped to work a few more years at her job at a state mental health facility, but decided to retire earlier so she could care for her husband after he suffered a traumatic brain injury in a construction accident.

In 2010, she and her husband, Joseph Tuite, moved from their home of 32 years in the village of Schoharie to a home in the town of Schoharie. The white Colonial house came with about 30 acres of land, plenty to build an addition to the white Colonial and add a swimming pool, decks and other amenities that their grandchildren and great children could enjoy during their visits.

"We put an addition on to house an elevator because my husband is disabled," Barbara Tuite, a mother of five adult children, said. "It's an old farmhouse. We put a lot of money into it to make it handicapped accessible."

Then last year, the couple began getting notices from representatives of the Constitution Pipeline company, encouraging them to allow surveyors onto the property.

Eventually, she said, they learned that the company's preferred route for the 124.4-mile natural gas transmission system would traverse their property.

In recent days, after government regulators urged the company to release construction maps for the route, the Tuites learned that the pipeline would run less than 125 feet from their house and 44 feet from their pole barn.

"We've used our yard for family weddings and church picnics," Barbara Tuite said. "We have a beautiful view of the countryside from our yard. But if this happens, the yard will be filled with construction equipment and the house will be almost surrounded by it. We feel very threatened right now."

IND57-2

As she reflected on the proximity of the pipe to the house, Barbara Tuite said, she broke out with the hives last weekend. "Worrying about this is what brought it on," she said.

IND57-3

If they attempted to sell the house now, she said, she and her husband would lose the tens of thousands of dollars the have invested in the property. Going back to work is also out of the question, she said, citing her and her husband's physical condition. She said she will turn 66 next month, and the husband, 63, needs a wheelchair.

IND57-2 The commentor's statement in opposition of the projects is noted.

IND57-3 See section 4.9.5 of the EIS regarding property values.

20140319-5040 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/19/2014 10:13:33 AM

IND57-4 According to the Constitution Pipeline's web site, approximately 85 to 125 feet of workspace will be required during the construction of the project. Should the project and its proposed route be approved by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, that would put the crew and equipment right up along side the house, Barbara Tuite said.

IND57-5 "I'm not going to feel safe for the children and babies when they stay with us, she said.

Company representatives have said they expect the pipeline will be safely operated. Its website seeks to ease safety concerns, noting the system will be equipped with "design features and operating practices that will exceed already stringent industry and regulatory safety standards."

The safety measures include equipping the system with remote controlled shut-off valves that will be monitored 24 hours a day, according to the company. The pipe will also get "more frequent inspections than are required by law, including regular inspections with highly-sophisticated internal inspection tools, said the company, made up a consortium of energy companies led by Williams Partners of Houston, which has a 41 percent stake in the project.

IND57-6 In a draft environmental impact statement released this week, the FERC staff gave the green light to the pipeline route and said any adverse environmental impacts could be lessened through mitigation. Ultimately, the FERC commissioners will decide if the project is licensed, a decision expected to be made later this year.

IND57-7 While the Tuites have refused to allow land surveyors onto their property and refused to sign an easement agreement presented by the pipeline company, Barbara Tuite said she is aware the company could end up getting eminent domain authority to get the right of way to build the project.

"We just want to hand this down to our grandchildren," she said. "This is our legacy for them."

IND57-4 Constitution developed a site-specific residential construction plan for the subject home as included in appendix O-7. Other measures designed to avoid, minimize, or mitigate potential impacts of construction near homes are described in section 4.8.3.1 of the EIS.

IND57-5 Safety is discussed in section 4.12 of the EIS.

IND57-6 The FERC has not certificated or approved the projects or the route. See the response to comment IND3-4.

IND57-7 See the response to comment FA8-3 regarding eminent domain.

INDIVIDUALS

IND58 – Michele Lechanteur

Michele Lechanteur
1588 Smith Hill Road
East Meredith, NY 13757

A duplicate of this letter was also submitted on March 19, 2014 and April 8, 2014.

March 19, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502; NAN-2012-00449-UBR

IND58-1 As a resident and home owner of East Meredith, Delaware County, NY, I am very concerned with the content of the DEIS, prepared by FERC, as well as with the USACE 404 Permit Application, and especially with the extremely short comment period provided.

As you are aware, these are voluminous documents and in order to give the public sufficient time to read all the material, I would urge you to extend the public comment period to at least 90 (ninety) days.

Furthermore, I found it very worrying that FERC's DEIS contains, for a large part, propaganda and statements dictated by the applicants:

IND58-2 · The statement that Natural Gas would be a cleaner energy source than other fossil fuels, is incorrect. It is clean when burned, but the DEIS omits to specify that the extraction, production and distribution process of natural gas, is extremely polluting.

IND58-3 · Using Pennsylvania as a positive reference, is just shocking to me: did you ever visit a gas production site in that State? Did you ever talk to residents of affected towns and areas? You would find that extraction of gas using hydraulic fracturing, has disastrous effects on the environment (pollution of water aquifers, destruction of woodlands, wetlands, just to name a few), economical decline and serious depreciation of property values in the area (contrary to what the applicants claim), loss of agricultural lands and an unspoiled rural way of living, and most importantly, negative health impacts on residents, livestock, and wildlife.

IND58-4 · Alternatives: FERC basically used the applicant's project objectives as a criteria to evaluate alternatives, without checking if these objectives are legitimate. The criteria should not be based on Constitution's objections or corporate interests, but rather on public interest and renewable energy. FERC's statement that "... the development of the transmission lines associated with renewable projects would have potentially adverse effects on air, water, ecological values, and other resources.", is basically stating that FERC is not willing to defend the public interest. Renewable projects such as solar energy are far less damaging than hydraulic fracturing.

IND58-5 · I did not find any clarification in the DEIS of what will happen to the pipeline once it gets abandoned, or who will pay for any damages. The applicant should be liable and responsible for all costs associated with a clean-up in case of a spill, removal of any materials in case a pipeline is discontinued, repairs of roads and infrastructure, costs associated with replanting and restoring the fauna and flora, returning the right-of-way to the involved land owners. An escrow account with sufficient funds to cover any and all eventualities and inspections should be established and replenished by the applicant and managed by a state agency.

IND58-1 See the response to comment FA1-1 regarding the length of the comment period.

IND58-2 See the response to comment CO26-19.

IND58-3 See the response to comment LA1-4 regarding hydraulic fracturing.

IND58-4 A discussion of the use of renewable energy as an alternative to the proposed projects is included in section 3.1.2.3 of the EIS. See the response to comments CO42-41 and CO43-17 regarding objectives of the projects.

IND58-5 See the response to comment IND53-1 regarding abandonment of the pipeline. The pipeline company would be financially responsible for any maintenance, spills, and site or vegetation restoration associated with any future repairs.

page 2
Comment from Michele Lechanteur

IND58-6 · Inspections: to me it is obvious that inspections should NOT be performed by someone who is on Constitution's payroll, but FERC seems not to have any problem with that. Very curious. Inspectors should be hired and paid by NYS, and the costs recovered from the applicant via a fund established especially for such purposes. Also, the report should specify how many inspectors will be required for the length of this project, what are the minimum qualifications for said inspectors, what authority will they have (for instance to issue immediate stop-orders for construction, etc), intervals of reports, to whom they report, etc.

IND58-7 Reading some of FERC's statements in the DEIS made me question FERC's objectivity. You are not on the gas company's payroll. Please remember that FERC and the USACE are publicly financed agencies, who's first duty is to protect the public.
Increased profits for corporations, shouldn't be your concern.

Yes, it is obvious that Constitution wants a pipeline.
Yes, it is obvious that most residents of the affected area are opposed to this pipeline.

Please consider the public rather than the corporations.

Sincerely,

Michèle Lechanteur

IND58-6 Inspections would be performed by Constitution's staff, monitors working under the sole direction of the FERC staff, and by FERC staff directly. As stated in section 2.5.2 of the EIS, the pipeline project would consist of 5 spreads and there would be at least one EI per spread. We would likely require there to be at least two monitors for the project. The qualification of inspectors and monitors typically include suitable education, training, or experience with pipeline construction and environmental protection. The authority and duties of inspections, including stop-work authority, is discussed in section 2.5.2 of the EIS. Inspectors and monitors typically prepare written reports on a daily basis. See also the response to comment LA4-12.

IND58-7 See the response to comment IND3-4 regarding the FERC process. The commentor's statement in opposition of the projects is noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND59 – Jean Hricik

20140319-4002 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 03/19/2014

Subject Matter: Gas Pipeline Projects - Authorization and Siting

IND59-1 Inquiry: Jean Hricik 445 Smith-Kingsman Rd. McDonough, NY 13801 607-656-4310 Comment on Docket Number CP13-499 Constitution Pipeline Fossil fuels are a predominant reason for Global Warming. Fossil fuels also cause pollution resulting in contaminated water and environment, and further leading to human disease and death. NG burns more cleanly than coal, but the methane emmissions are worse, and this is a primary ingredient in Global Warming. The recent NYC NG explosion that killed 8 people, IND59-2 has resulted in "the experts" talking about upgrading the infrastructure. Throwing more money into a dirty, self-interested and obsolete fossil fuel infrastructure is monumentally unwise. NYS does not need a web of pipelines desecrating the landscape, and putting people and environment at risk. NYS needs to get serious about moving into the future of clean and sustainable energy production and delivery. To back up and pour more money into the Constitution Pipeline project is another example of wasting IND59-3 taxpayer money to enrich the greedy, powerful and corrupt institutions that have already treated NYS like their personal feeding trough. As a 45-year taxpayer of NYS, who until fracking reared its ugly head, was compliant, complacent, and only too happy to be left alone in my relatively clean and quiet environment, I am no longer so. I demand more from my so-called representatives. Stop the Constitution Pipeline and get on with the business of clean, local, and sustainable energy production and delivery

Related Docket: CP13-499

Prior Contact(s) Regarding Matter: .

Name: Jean Hricik

Company Name: none

Phone: 607-656-4310

IND59-1 Methane gas leakage (section 4.12) and climate change (section 4.13.6.10) are discussed in the EIS. See the response to comment SA6-1 regarding climate change and methane emissions.

IND59-2 Safety is discussed in section 4.12 of the EIS. A discussion of the use of renewable energy as an alternative to the proposed projects is included in section 3.1.2.3 of the EIS.

IND59-3 The commentor's statement in opposition of the projects is noted. See the response to comment LA1-4 regarding hydraulic fracturing.

INDIVIDUALS

IND60 – Robert Lidsky

Robert Lidsky, Registered Intervener
622 Ridge Road
Andes NY 13731

March 18, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC 888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426
Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502

US Army Corps of Engineers New York District,
CENAN-OP-R Upstate Regulatory Field Office 1
Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000
Re: Docket Nos. NAN-2012-00449-UBR

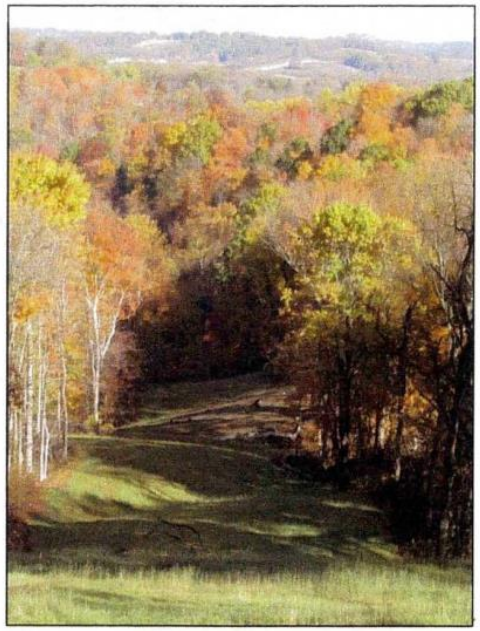
Subject: CP & FERC are perpetrating a Myth to Landowners.

IND60-1 CP (Constitution Pipeline) attempts to convince Landowners to sign easements by employing a myth that there will be very little impact when a pipeline is placed on a Landowner's property. There is a huge gap between their sales pitch and reality... between the bucolic countryside and the industrialization that the pipeline will bring. FERC is involved in this deceit, in publications directed to Landowners.

I own 41 acres of beautiful, private, tranquil, hillside land on Dutch Hill Road in Davenport, NY, a short drive from Oneonta. The property was purchased for the express purpose of building a secluded private home. There is only one area near the top of the hill on this entire property that is suitable to take advantage of the view and site a home and septic system. *The proposed pipeline runs directly through the home site destroying any hope of building. CP has refused to relocate the pipeline. FERC has ignored my previous comment.* Below is the southwest view from the home-site with Oneonta in the distance. I love this property. FERC is about to allow CP to ruin it.

IND60-1 The subject parcel was not ignored in the draft EIS; it (NY-DE-165.006 near MP 80.8) was listed in appendix H-1. Constitution indicated that it had adopted a reroute and had resolved the landowner's issues. The revised route would be located on the back third of the property away from access via Dutch Hill Road. Our assessment of this parcel can be found in section 3.4.3 of the EIS where we recommended that Constitution adopt a minor route variation.

IND60-2 Here is the picture FERC is using to promote the myth. It is copied from the brochure FERC mailed me entitled "Project Update for the proposed Constitution Pipeline Project (PF12-9) February 2013". It reveals FERC's attempt to persuade Landowners to sign a CP right of way. The picture shows a path into shaded woods with wooded hills beyond. The vantage point makes the 50 foot wide right of way appear to be more like a garden path, perhaps about ten feet wide. Missing are the numerous route markers, clear-cutting for aerial spraying, and hazardous warning signs. This photograph is a major distortion of reality.



Example of a restored right-of-way on the Appalachian Gateway Project in Pennsylvania

6

IND60-2 The FERC's project update brochure contained an accurate depiction of a restored right-of-way of a FERC jurisdictional project in Pennsylvania. The photograph was not intended to persuade landowners to sign an easement agreement.

IND60-3 The following picture shows a more honest version of what to expect. The truth is quite revealing. The picture shows a crude scar, an easement at least 50 feet wide, rock strewn and rough. Since this wound of a right of way is not crowned, it will cause major runoff in all to often occurring heavy rain. This photograph depicts reality. It is far more honest than the previous photograph.

IND60-4 I have not and do not intend to sign, or to let CP aided by FERC lull me into self-sacrifice for the profit of CP when it intends to send Marcellus gas on its way to Canada or Boston for export.

IND60-3 The commentor's alternate photograph of a utility right-of-way is noted. As stated in section 4.2.4 of the EIS, rocks greater than 4 inches in size would be removed from both the subsoil and topsoil, and topographic contours would be restored.

IND60-4 The commentor's statement in opposition of the projects is noted.

IND60-5 The following picture should be included in a FERC brochure. It shows reality. It shows the truth. I am quite sure FERC or CP would never use such a picture in a brochure for it is far too honest. It would encourage Landowners to resist signing a right of way and would encourage them to lobby for far more remuneration. Compensation for putting them in danger, ruining any possibility of selling their property at a fair price, mortgaging it at a fair rate, or insuring it at all.

IND60-6 If FERC is to permit this pipeline because of "Public Necessity" and that idea is dubious at best, then FERC should demand that Landowners be given the chance to relocate, with CP compensating them in full, including legal and relocation expenses.

IND60-7 We Landowners do not want to be in a "Sacrifice Zone". We demand fair play.

Stop this pipeline!

Robert Lidsky
Registered Intervener

IND60-5 The commentor's alternate photograph of a pipeline construction right-of-way is noted. Safety is discussed in section 4.12 of the EIS. See section 4.9.5 of the EIS regarding property values. See the response to comment LA5-3 regarding mortgages. See the response to comment IND3-2 regarding insurance.

IND60-6 Easement negotiations are discussed in section 4.8.2 of the EIS.

IND60-7 The commentor's statement in opposition of the projects is noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND61 – Matt Malina

20140319-5115 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/19/2014 2:57:31 PM

Matt Malina, New York, NY.

IND61-1 Cumulative impacts, including those associated with the pipeline's potential to encourage future fracking in New York, must be fully evaluated.

IND61-2 Alternatives to the use of proposed trenching methods, which involve digging a hole through a waterbody or wetland, should be fully evaluated for each and every proposed waterbody and wetland crossing.

IND61-3 Necessary information that FERC identified as missing from the DEIS must be submitted by Constitution before FERC makes a decision about significant environmental impacts.

IND61-4 I agree with its conclusion that a proposed alternative pipeline route that would cut through the New York City drinking water supply watershed is not viable and should not be considered further.

IND61-1 Cumulative impacts, including a discussion of hydraulic fracturing, are discussed in section 4.13 of the EIS.

IND61-2 Proposed crossing methods for waterbodies and wetlands are discussed in sections 2.3, 4.3, and 4.4 of the EIS. Alternative crossing methods, including trenchless methods, are included in this discussion.

IND61-3 See the response to comment FA1-1 regarding information that is still pending.

IND61-4 The commentor's statement regarding opposition to alternative K is noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND62 – John L. Keiser

20140319-5122 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/19/2014 3:06:46 PM

John L. Keiser, New York, NY.
Dear FERC,

In regards to CP13-499-000:

IND62-1 Cumulative impacts, including those associated with the pipeline's potential to encourage future fracking in New York, must be fully evaluated.

IND62-2 Alternatives to the use of proposed trenching methods, which involve digging a hole through a waterbody or wetland, should be fully evaluated for each and every proposed waterbody and wetland crossing.

IND62-3 Necessary information that FERC identified as missing from the DEIS must be submitted by Constitution before FERC makes a decision about significant environmental impacts.

IND62-4 I also agree with your conclusion that a proposed alternative pipeline route that would cut through the New York City drinking water supply watershed is not viable and should not be considered further.

Thank you.

IND62-1 Cumulative impacts, including a discussion of hydraulic fracturing, are discussed in section 4.13 of the EIS.

IND62-2 Proposed crossing methods for waterbodies and wetlands are discussed in sections 2.3, 4.3, and 4.4 of the EIS. Alternative crossing methods, including trenchless methods, are included in this discussion.

IND62-3 See the response to comment FA1-1regarding information that is still pending.

IND62-4 The commentor's statement regarding opposition to alternative K is noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND63 – Asher Pacht

20140319-5123 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/19/2014 3:11:47 PM

ASHER PACHT, WALDEN, NY.

IND63-1 Constitution Pipeline Company, LLC (Constitution) has asked the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) for permission to build a 124 mile, 30 inch natural gas pipeline - the Constitution Pipeline - from Susquehanna County, PA to Schoharie County, NY, crossing a portion of the Hudson River watershed. The pipeline would carry gas from northeastern Pennsylvania to New York and New England markets.

Pipeline construction and right-of-way maintenance could have massive negative impacts on water quality. In New York alone, the pipeline would cross 20 aquifers (including one that provides the main source of drinking water to more than 100,000 people in Broome County), more than 20 private wells, and 4 public water supply watersheds. It would also cross 207 waterbodies - most by digging a trench through them - and impact 75 acres of wetlands. We are also concerned

IND63-2 that, if constructed, the pipeline could incentivize increased gas drilling, including the use of high-volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing (fracking), in the Marcellus and Utica shales in western New York.

IND63-3 The proposed project is now undergoing environmental review. Despite these concerns, FERC - which has the authority to deny project approval if the environmental impacts are too great - has issued a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for public review and comment that proposes to conclude that the Constitution Pipeline will not result in significant environmental impacts. And just this month, Constitution started bringing pipeline construction materials into New York, preparing for construction once it receives approval.

FERC: not so fast! The DEIS is severely flawed, and does not support a conclusion that the project will avoid significant environmental impacts.

For example:

IND63-4 Cumulative impacts, including those associated with the pipeline's potential to encourage future fracking in New York, must be fully evaluated.

IND63-5 Alternatives to the use of proposed trenching methods, which involve digging a hole through a waterbody or wetland, should be fully evaluated for each and every proposed waterbody and wetland crossing.

IND63-6 Necessary information that FERC identified as missing from the DEIS must be submitted by Constitution before FERC makes a decision about significant environmental impacts.

IND63-7 Iu agree with FERC's conclusion that a proposed alternative pipeline route that would cut through the New York City drinking water supply watershed is not viable and should not be considered further.

IND63-1 Impacts on groundwater and surface water resources are discussed in section 4.3 and wetlands in section 4.4 of the EIS.

IND63-2 Cumulative impacts, including a discussion of hydraulic fracturing, are discussed in section 4.13 of the EIS and also see the response to comment LA1-4.

IND63-3 The commentor's statement regarding the adequacy of the draft EIS is noted. See the response to comment IND54-1 regarding the staging of pipe and equipment prior to certification.

IND63-4 Cumulative impacts, including a discussion of hydraulic fracturing, are discussed in section 4.13 of the EIS.

IND63-5 Proposed crossing methods for waterbodies and wetlands are discussed in sections 2.3, 4.3, and 4.4 of the EIS. Alternative crossing methods, including trenchless methods, are included in this discussion.

IND63-6 See the response to comment FA1-1regarding information that is still pending.

IND63-7 The commentor's statement regarding opposition to alternative K is noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND64 – Peter B. Sweeny

20140319-5124 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/19/2014 3:12:05 PM

Peter B. Sweeny, Pleasantville, NY.

IND64-1 I oppose the construction of the Constitution pipeline! The DEIS for this project is severely flawed, and does not support a conclusion that the project will avoid significant environmental impacts.

For example:

IND64-2 Cumulative impacts, including those associated with the pipeline's potential to encourage future fracking in New York, must be fully evaluated.

IND64-3 Alternatives to the use of proposed trenching methods, which involve digging a hole through a waterbody or wetland, should be fully evaluated for each and every proposed waterbody and wetland crossing.

IND64-4 Necessary information that FERC identified as missing from the DEIS must be submitted by Constitution before FERC makes a decision about significant environmental impacts.

IND64-5 Also I agree with FERC's conclusion that a proposed alternative pipeline route that would cut through the New York City drinking water supply watershed is not viable and should not be considered further.

IND64-1 The commentor's statement regarding the adequacy of the draft EIS is noted.

IND64-2 Cumulative impacts, including a discussion of hydraulic fracturing, are discussed in section 4.13 of the EIS.

IND64-3 Proposed crossing methods for waterbodies and wetlands are discussed in sections 2.3, 4.3, and 4.4 of the EIS. Alternative crossing methods, including trenchless methods, are included in this discussion.

IND64-4 See the response to comment FA1-1regarding information that is still pending.

IND64-5 The commentor's statement regarding opposition to alternative K is noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND65 – Amy Irene Anderson

20140319-5130 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/19/2014 3:25:31 PM

Amy Irene Anderson, Kingston, NY.

IND65-1 First of all, the current DEIS is severely flawed. It doesn't support a conclusion that the project will avoid significant environmental impacts.

For example:

IND65-2 Cumulative impacts, including those associated with the pipeline's potential to encourage future fracking in New York, must be fully evaluated.

IND65-3 Alternatives to the use of proposed trenching methods, which involve digging a hole through a water body or wetland, should be fully evaluated for each and every proposed water body and wetland crossing.

IND65-4 Necessary information that FERC identified as missing from the DEIS must be submitted by Constitution before FERC makes a decision about significant environmental impacts.

IND65-5 I agree with FERC's conclusion that a proposed alternative pipeline route that would cut through the New York City drinking water supply watershed is not viable and should not be considered further.

IND65-1 The commentor's statements regarding opposition to the proposed projects and the adequacy of the draft EIS are noted.

IND65-2 Cumulative impacts, including a discussion of hydraulic fracturing, are discussed in section 4.13 of the EIS.

IND65-3 Proposed crossing methods for waterbodies and wetlands are discussed in sections 2.3, 4.3, and 4.4 of the EIS. Alternative crossing methods, including trenchless methods, are included in this discussion.

IND65-4 See the response to comment FA1-1regarding information that is still pending.

IND65-5 The commentor's statement regarding opposition to alternative K is noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND66 – Julie Hagan Bloch

20140319-5136 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/19/2014 3:39:52 PM

Julie Hagan Bloch, Hurleyville, NY.

IND66-1 Please don't endager our clean water. Fracking causes great harm and only benefits a few, for a short time. It's never right to poison water. And messing with wetlands is just wrong. Fracking is beyond wrong all the way to truly evil.

IND66-1 Impacts on groundwater and surface water resources are discussed in section 4.3 and wetlands in section 4.4 of the EIS. Cumulative impacts, including a discussion of hydraulic fracturing, are discussed in section 4.13 of the EIS and also see the response to comment LA1-4.

INDIVIDUALS

IND67 – Patricia Goldsmith

20140319-5145 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/19/2014 4:26:06 PM

Patricia Goldsmith, Hudson, NY.

IND67-1 Please deny Constitution Pipeline Company's request for permission to build a pipeline from Susquehanna County, PA to Schoharie County, NY. This project is still under environmental review. Necessary information identified by FERC as missing from the DEIS must be filled in by Constitution before proceeding.

IND67-2 Furthermore, FERC needs to demand to see alternatives to Constitution's proposed trenching methods for each and every body of water through which such trenches would pass. Our water supplies are life; they demand the utmost protection. This protection also requires FERC to consider routes that do not bisect NYC's drinking supply watershed.

IND67-3 But above all, FERC must consider cumulative impacts of all this digging, trenching, and maintenance on our water supply, air quality, soil, and wildlife. Ecosystems all work together, and so do environmental impacts. Ignoring this fact is tantamount to extreme bias toward industry in FERC's decision-making process.

IND67-1 The commentor's statement in opposition of the projects is noted. See the response to comment FA1-1 regarding information that is still pending.

IND67-2 Proposed crossing methods for waterbodies and wetlands are discussed in sections 2.3, 4.3, and 4.4 of the EIS. Alternative crossing methods, including trenchless methods, are included in this discussion. The commentor's statement regarding opposition to alternative K is noted.

IND67-3 Cumulative impacts are discussed in section 4.13 of the EIS. See the response to comment IND3-4 regarding the FERC process.

INDIVIDUALS

IND68 – Danielle Simon

20140319-5158 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/19/2014 4:44:59 PM

Danielle Simon, New York, NY.

IND68-1 The DEIS is severely flawed, and does not support a conclusion that the project will avoid significant environmental impacts.

Cumulative impacts, including those associated with the pipeline's potential to encourage future fracking in New York, must be fully evaluated.

IND68-2 Alternatives to the use of proposed trenching methods, which involve digging a hole through a waterbody or wetland, should be fully evaluated for each and every proposed waterbody and wetland crossing.

IND68-3 Necessary information that FERC identified as missing from the DEIS must be submitted by Constitution before FERC makes a decision about significant environmental impacts.

IND68-4 I agree with your conclusion that a proposed alternative pipeline route that would cut through the New York City drinking water supply watershed is not viable and should not be considered further.

IND68-1 The commentor's statement regarding the adequacy of the draft EIS is noted. Cumulative impacts, including a discussion of hydraulic fracturing, are discussed in section 4.13 of the EIS.

IND68-2 Proposed crossing methods for waterbodies and wetlands are discussed in sections 2.3, 4.3, and 4.4 of the EIS. Alternative crossing methods, including trenchless methods, are included in this discussion.

IND68-3 See the response to comment FA1-1regarding information that is still pending.

IND68-4 The commentor's statement regarding opposition to alternative K is noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND69 – Daniel J. Brignoli

20140319-5162 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/19/2014 4:45:06 PM

Daniel J. Brignoli

2152 Rathbun Rd.

Oneonta, New York 13820

March 12, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington D.C. 20426

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street Bldg 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

IND69-1 I am a land owner in beautiful Delaware County New York, and will be directly affected by the proposed Constitution Pipeline if it is approved and built.

As a boy growing up in this county, I spent many days playing in the surrounding wood lands, building forts, climbing trees, and scouting out new trails to follow. At that time I took everything for granted and did not understand or appreciate how important and precious the environment is. I thought that it would always remain the same. As I got older I learned to hunt, tapped the maple trees for sap to make maple syrup and taught how to garden by my grandparents. Times were great, I had not a worry in the world.

Fast forward twenty years, now a young man with the opportunity to purchase the pristine land that I had taken for granted as a child. It was 1977 and I was about to embark on building a house, starting a family and truly started to understand how important the environment would play in our future. I got married, my wife and I physically built a house together and started a family. Without a doubt this was nirvana.

Over the years I developed a reverence to trees and how important they are as a renewable resource. I became an avid woodworker and realized that the same maple tree that produced sap for maple syrup could someday be a nice piece of furniture knowing that mother nature would replace that tree many times over. My family and I surrounded ourselves with the virtues of living in this tranquil and beautiful part of the world that we would call home.

Fast forward another thirty five years, now much older and much wiser, looking forward to retirement and enjoying all the intrinsic worth and beauty our property provided us. I now have more time to do more gardening, rebuilding some stone walls or just laying in my hammock listing to the birds and watching the chipmunks play.

IND69-2 If the Constitution Pipeline is allowed to be constructed, this paradise would be replaced with the sound of chainsaws, bulldozers, ten wheel dump trucks etc. This will only be the short term effect. What concerns me is the long term effect of this project. Our land will devaluate, and as a result, should we need to sell the property, the purchasing party would have trouble obtaining a mortgage with a thirty inch gas pipe running through it. It may be hard to retain my

IND69-1 The commentor's statement in opposition of the projects is noted.

IND69-2 See section 4.9.5 of the EIS regarding property values. See the response to comment LA5-3 regarding mortgages. Issues related to insurance are discussed in section 4.9.6 of the EIS.

20140319-5162 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/19/2014 4:45:06 PM

IND69-2 cont. current homeowners insurance as part of the property would be considered industrial. Our hopes was to pass the property on to our son or possibly our grandchildren, knowing that this home and property was our soul creation and we are the only ones to have lived here.

IND69-3 The Constitution Pipeline has used multiple attempts to have us become a partner in this ill fates project. On a sliding scale they have made several monetary easement proposals in a effort to threaten or intimidate us into signing the easement right of way. We have been called several times even after expressing the fact that we were not interested in their proposals. Their representative continued to make in person visits and was once asked us if we were prepared to go to court. I was appalled by the question and politely asked the representative to leave our property. These tactics are part of the process in an effort to demean and degrade you as a property owner. At the same time they open their wallets to provide funds to local municipalities, schools, fire departments, political affiliates or any other organization that might promote their agenda. When do you draw a line between a donation and what appears to be bribery.

Please do not loose fact that FERC works for the people and tax dollars pay your salaries. The fact that this project might get rubber stamped based on the DEIS studies made by third partys chosen by the Constitution Pipeline, is in itself questionable.

Our family does not stand alone, as there is a large percentage of landowners in Delaware county are opposed to this project and have not allowed easements As registered intervenors, we will maintain our position and not allow any easement or mitigation proposals made by the Constitution Pipeline Company

IND69-4 The environmental impact of this project is enormous and will affect all the landowners along the one hundred twenty four mile route, but financial greed and pandering to Wall Street seems to be more important to the Constitution Pipeline Company

On behalf of my family, I urge FERC to consider all the ramifications of this pipeline and how it will impact this generation and future generations. Do the right thing and stop this project

Sincerely

Daniel J Brignoli

IND69-3 Easement negotiations and eminent domain are discussed in section 4.8.2 and in the response to comment IND13-3. As noted in section 4.9.3 and in the response to comment LA1-6, Constitution has established a community grant program benefitting local organizations. See the responses to comments IND4-1, IND4-4, and IND4-6 regarding preparation of the EIS. The commentor's statement in opposition of the projects is noted.

IND69-4 See the response to comment IND3-4 regarding the FERC process. The commentor's statement in opposition of the projects is noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND70 – Mary Donch

20140320-5001 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/19/2014 11:07:37 PM

Mary Donch, New Rochelle, NY.

IND70-1 The DEIS submitted in this case is severely flawed, and does not support a conclusion that the project will avoid significant environmental impacts.

For example:

- Cumulative impacts, including those associated with the pipeline's potential to encourage future fracking in New York, have not been fully evaluated.

IND70-2 - Alternatives to the use of proposed trenching methods, which involve digging a hole through a waterbody or wetland, have not been fully evaluated for each and every proposed waterbody and wetland crossing.

IND70-3 - There is still necessary information that FERC identified as missing from the DEIS that is yet to be submitted by Constitution before FERC can make a decision about significant environmental impacts.

IND70-4 I agree with the conclusion that a proposed alternative pipeline route that would cut through the New York City drinking water supply watershed is not viable and should not be considered further.

IND70-1 The commentor's statement regarding the adequacy of the draft EIS is noted. Cumulative impacts, including a discussion of hydraulic fracturing, are discussed in section 4.13 of the EIS.

IND70-2 Proposed crossing methods for waterbodies and wetlands are discussed in sections 2.3, 4.3, and 4.4 of the EIS. Alternative crossing methods, including trenchless methods, are included in this discussion.

IND70-3 See the response to comment FA1-1regarding information that is still pending.

IND70-4 The commentor's statement regarding opposition to alternative K is noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND71 – Kenneth Klein

20140320-5002 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/20/2014 12:02:07 AM

Kenneth Klein, New York, NY.

IND71-1 The DEIS is severely flawed, and does not support a conclusion that the project will avoid significant environmental impacts.

For example:

Cumulative impacts, including those associated with the pipeline's potential to encourage future fracking in New York, must be fully evaluated.

IND71-2 Alternatives to the use of proposed trenching methods, which involve digging a hole through a waterbody or wetland, should be fully evaluated for each and every proposed waterbody and wetland crossing.

IND71-3 Necessary information that FERC identified as missing from the DEIS must be submitted by Constitution before FERC makes a decision about significant environmental impacts.

IND71-4 I agree with the FERC conclusion that a proposed alternative pipeline route that would cut through the New York City drinking water supply watershed is not viable and should not be considered further.

IND71-1 The commentor's statement regarding the adequacy of the draft EIS is noted. Cumulative impacts, including a discussion of hydraulic fracturing, are discussed in section 4.13 of the EIS.

IND71-2 Proposed crossing methods for waterbodies and wetlands are discussed in sections 2.3, 4.3, and 4.4 of the EIS. Alternative crossing methods, including trenchless methods, are included in this discussion.

IND71-3 See the response to comment FA1-1 regarding information that is still pending.

IND71-4 The commentor's statement regarding opposition to alternative K is noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND72 – Artineh Havan

20140320-5003 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/20/2014 12:55:47 AM

Artineh Havan, Brooklyn, NY.

IND72-1 I strongly object to the Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity authorizing the construction and operation of the Constitution Pipeline.

The DEIS is severely flawed. It also does not support a conclusion that the project will avoid significant environmental impacts.

IND72-2 Specifically, cumulative impacts, including those associated with the pipeline's potential to encourage future fracking in New York, are not fully evaluated. They must be fully evaluated.

IND72-3 Alternatives to the use of proposed trenching methods, which involve digging a hole through a waterbody or wetland, should be fully evaluated for each and every proposed waterbody and wetland crossing. This is lacking.

IND72-4 Necessary information that FERC identified as missing from the DEIS must be submitted by Constitution before FERC makes a decision about significant environmental impacts.

IND72-5 The only thing I agree with is the DGEIS's conclusion that a proposed alternative pipeline route that would cut through the New York City drinking water supply watershed is not viable and should not be considered further.

IND72-1 The commentor's statement in opposition of the projects is noted. The commentor's statement regarding the adequacy of the draft EIS is noted.

IND72-2 Cumulative impacts, including a discussion of hydraulic fracturing, are discussed in section 4.13 of the EIS.

IND72-3 Proposed crossing methods for waterbodies and wetlands are discussed in sections 2.3, 4.3, and 4.4 of the EIS. Alternative crossing methods, including trenchless methods, are included in this discussion.

IND72-4 See the response to comment FA1-1regarding information that is still pending.

IND72-5 The commentor's statement regarding opposition to alternative K is noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND73 – Joseph Lawson

20140320-5004 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/20/2014 4:16:45 AM

Joseph Lawson, New York, NY.

IND73-1 I am concerned about the proposed "Constitution Pipeline" by the Constitution Pipeline Company. Pipeline construction and right-of-way maintenance could have massive negative impacts on water quality, and if constructed, the pipeline

IND73-2 could incentivize increased gas drilling, including the use of high-volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing (fracking), in the Marcellus and Utica shales in western New York. The risk to aquifers and the environment is too great and I

IND73-3 strongly urge against the construction of the pipeline.

IND73-1 Potential impacts on water quality are discussed in section 4.3 of the EIS.

IND73-2 Cumulative impacts, including a discussion of hydraulic fracturing, are discussed in section 4.13 of the EIS and also see the response to comment LA1-4.

IND73-3 Potential impacts on ground water quality are discussed in section 4.3.1 of the EIS. The commentor's statement in opposition of the projects is noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND74 – Mary Tuthill

Mary Tuthill
2125 Grange Hall Rd
Oneonta, NY 13820

3/9/14

Kimberly D. Bose Secretary
The Fesc
888 First Street NE. Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

U.S. Army Corp of Engineers
New York District CENAN-OPR
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
Mapplington Hall, Bldg 10 Stop 10
Waterviet, New York 12189-4000

IND74-1 Re Docket Nos CP13-499 and CP13-502 NAN-2012-00449-UO

I am a land owner whose property will be directly effected by the Constitution pipeline. The pipeline will cause unnecessary disruptions of the environment. My property borders a natural Vlei "Bog". This Vlei is studied by the two local universities on a regular basis. My property lies 1000' above the city of Oneonta. The land has a steep grade and has only 2-3 feet of subsoil before it becomes shale and rock.

There is a small stream that will be effected by this route. My property has mature hardwood, red oak + cherry, that will be clear cut and then sprayed with herbicides.

IND74-2 Adverse consequences are many: disrupting natural woodland, animal population, stream and the natural phenomon the Vlei which can not be mitigated plus the potential for accidents.

I oppose this pipeline

Sincerely,
Mary Tuthill

IND74-1 Our assessment of this parcel can be found in section 3.4.3.2 of the EIS. Based on our analysis, we could not identify a viable route crossing for this parcel that was preferable to the proposed route.

See response to comment IND11-1 regarding herbicide application.

IND74-2 General impacts on woodlands (section 4.5), wildlife (section 4.6.1), waterbodies (section 4.3.3), and wetlands (section 4.4) are discussed in the EIS. Avoidance of parcel-specific resources through a minor route variation is discussed in the response to comment IND77-1. The commentor's statement in opposition of the projects is noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND75 – Robert Minotti

Robert Minotti
13 Prentiss Drive
Hopewell Jct, NY 12533

March 20, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502; NAN-2012-00449-UBR

IND75-1 Well for starters I bought property in Jefferson a few years ago and to develope a place for my 2 young children to grow up and get out of city life. After spending endless hours and money to start building a cabin home for us I come to find out that a greedy constitution pipeline company wants to put a gas pipeline through a beautiful private area of Jefferson ny where I've made changes to my families lifestyle for better way of living.

I'm not comfortable with the fact of a 3' gas pipeline may lie in the ground and possible fracking right next to where my children will school, play, explore, etc.... tell pipeline to use a commercial route and not disrupt private landowners for the selfishness and greed of business. What happened to government protecting the people who made these areas what they are today. The government should protect the farmers, the privacy of people who worked hard for American land and where is the respect in return, give the selfish greedy gas company a run for there money have them be inconvenienced and let them struggle to have pipeline put in places and ares that don't effect landowners. If they want it that bad they'll figure out a way to do it without hurting others. I don't want anyone anywhere remotely near my property nor on it.

IND75-2 I hope Ferc can understand that this is a once in a lifetime for many landowners and (THIS IS NO PRACTICE LIFE) there is only one life to live and to have something taken from you and your family that cant be replaced because of a gas company thats pretty sad. Public need or not, the people of upstate ny have been living fine all these years without it and probably perfer not to need it and to keep there land and unconvienecce. Good idea would for ferc employees and decision makers to put themselves in people positions that are effected or closely effected and see how it would feel to have a pipe put in there backyard or where there children may play or live, I doubt most of them would love the idea.

Sincerely,

Robert Minotti

IND75-1 The proposed pipeline route is collocated with existing rights-of-way for approximately 11 miles or 9 percent of its length. See the response to comment LA1-4 regarding hydraulic fracturing. The commentor's statement in opposition of the projects is noted.

IND75-2 See the response to comments LA7-5 regarding project need. The commentor's statement in opposition of the projects is noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND76 – Alaina Johnson

20140320-5021 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/20/2014 9:38:33 AM

Alaina Johnson, Brooklyn, NY.

IND76-1 I oppose construction of this pipeline. It will pollute New York's waters and endanger the health and welfare of the general public. The trenching methods used for construction will change New York's Aquifer's and water shed's and destroy the area's fresh water supplies.

IND76-1 The commentor's statement in opposition of the projects is noted. Safety is discussed in section 4.12 of the EIS. Potential impacts on water quality are discussed in section 4.3 of the EIS.

INDIVIDUALS

IND77 – Mary L. Tuthill

20140320-5024 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/20/2014 9:46:21 AM

mary l tuthill, oneonta, NY.

IND77-1 Dear sir, I am a landowner whose property will be directly effected by the constitution pipeline. The pipeline will cause unnecessary disruptions of the environment. My property borders a natural VLEI (bog). This area is studied by the two local universities. My property has a stream that will be effected plus the land has a steep grade with only 3 feet of subsoil. There mature hardwoods that will be clear cut. Adverse consequences are many:disrupting natural

IND77-2 woodlands, the animal population, stream, and the rare VLEI which can not be mitigated. Herbicides will negatively effect local beekeepers and organic dairy farmers. I strongly oppose this pipeline. Sincerely, Mary Tuthill

IND77-1 Our assessment of this parcel can be found in section 3.4.3.2 of the EIS. Based on our analysis, we could not identify a viable route crossing for this parcel that was preferable to the proposed route.

General impacts on waterbodies (section 4.3.3) and wetlands (section 4.4) are discussed in the EIS.

IND77-2 General impacts on woodlands (section 4.5), wildlife (section 4.6.1), waterbodies (section 4.3.3) and wetlands (section 4.4) are discussed in the EIS. Avoidance of parcel-specific resources through a minor route variation is discussed above in the response to comment IND77-1. See response to comment IND11-1 regarding herbicide application, including for organic farms. The commentor's statement in opposition of the projects is noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND78 – Steven Kostis

20140320-5031 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/20/2014 10:22:23 AM

Steven Kostis, New York, NY.

IND78-1 Cumulative impacts, including those associated with the pipeline's potential to encourage future fracking in New York, must be fully evaluated.

IND78-2 Alternatives to the use of proposed trenching methods, which involve digging a hole through a waterbody or wetland, should be fully evaluated for each and every proposed waterbody and wetland crossing.

IND78-3 Necessary information that FERC identified as missing from the DEIS must be submitted by Constitution before FERC makes a decision about significant environmental impacts.

IND78-1 Cumulative impacts, including a discussion of hydraulic fracturing, are discussed in section 4.13 of the EIS and also see the response to comment LA1-4.

IND78-2 Proposed crossing methods for waterbodies and wetlands are discussed in sections 2.3, 4.3, and 4.4 of the EIS. Alternative crossing methods, including trenchless methods, are included in this discussion.

IND78-3 See the response to comment FA1-1 regarding information that is still pending.

INDIVIDUALS

IND79 – Anna Berg

20140320-5032 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/20/2014 10:28:20 AM

anna berg, New York, NY.

IND79-1 The proposed pipeline creates unacceptable risk to our water supply. Good quality water is the priority. We can't live without it.
In New York alone, the pipeline would cross 20 aquifers (including one that provides the main source of drinking water to more than 100,000 people in Broome County), more than 20 private wells, and 4 public water supply watersheds. It would also cross 207 water bodies - most by digging a trench through them - and impact 75 acres of wetlands.
P;ease do nothing that puts our drinking water at risk in any way. Damage cannot be undone in the case of aquifers, rivers etc.

IND79-1 Groundwater, watersheds, and water quality are discussed in section 4.3 of the EIS. Wetlands are discussed in section 4.4 of the EIS.

INDIVIDUALS

IND80 – Gerald W. Shaftan, M.D.

Gerald W. Shaftan M.D., New York, NY.

IND80-1 Cumulative impacts, including those associated with the pipeline's potential to encourage future fracking in New York, must be fully evaluated.

IND80-2 Alternatives to the use of proposed trenching methods, which involve digging a hole through a waterbody or wetland, should be fully evaluated for each and every proposed waterbody and wetland crossing.

IND80-3 Necessary information that FERC identified as missing from the DEIS must be submitted by Constitution before FERC makes a decision about significant environmental impacts.

IND80-1 Cumulative impacts, including a discussion of hydraulic fracturing, are discussed in section 4.13 of the EIS. See also the response to comment LA1-4.

IND80-2 Proposed crossing methods for waterbodies and wetlands are discussed in sections 2.3, 4.3, and 4.4 of the EIS. Alternative crossing methods, including trenchless methods, are included in this discussion.

IND80-3 See the response to comment FA1-1 regarding information that is still pending.

INDIVIDUALS

IND81 – Fern Stearney

IND81-1 Fern Stearney, Tarrytown, NY.
Cumulative impacts, including those associated with the pipeline's potential to encourage future fracking in New York, must be fully evaluated.

IND81-2 Alternatives to the use of proposed trenching methods, which involve digging a hole through a waterbody or wetland, should be fully evaluated for each and every proposed waterbody and wetland crossing.

IND81-3 Necessary information that FERC identified as missing from the DEIS must be submitted by Constitution before FERC makes a decision about significant environmental impacts.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

IND81-1 Cumulative impacts, including a discussion of hydraulic fracturing, are discussed in section 4.13 of the EIS. See also the response to comment LA1-4.

IND81-2 Proposed crossing methods for waterbodies and wetlands are discussed in sections 2.3, 4.3, and 4.4 of the EIS. Alternative crossing methods, including trenchless methods, are included in this discussion.

IND81-3 See the response to comment FA1-1 regarding information that is still pending.

Brian Fink, Brooklyn, NY.

Protect NY Water from Constitution Pipeline

IND82-1 I urge you to not approve the proposed Constitution Pipeline.

The DEIS is severely flawed, and does not support a conclusion that the project will avoid significant environmental impacts.

Impacts that should be considered more in depth include:

- Cumulative impacts, including those associated with the pipeline's potential to encourage future fracking in New York, must be fully evaluated.

IND82-2 - Alternatives to the use of proposed trenching methods, which involve digging a hole through a waterbody or wetland, should be fully evaluated for each and every proposed waterbody and wetland crossing.

IND82-3 - Necessary information that FERC identified as missing from the DEIS must be submitted by Constitution before FERC makes a decision about significant environmental impacts.

IND82-4 I also agree with your conclusion that a proposed alternative pipeline route that would cut through the New York City drinking water supply watershed is not viable and should not be considered further.

Thank you for your consideration,

Brian Fink
Brooklyn, NY

IND82-1 The commentor's statement in opposition of the projects is noted. The commentor's statement regarding the adequacy of the draft EIS is noted. Cumulative impacts, including a discussion of hydraulic fracturing, are discussed in section 4.13 of the EIS and also see the response to comment LA1-4.

IND82-2 Proposed crossing methods for waterbodies and wetlands are discussed in sections 2.3, 4.3, and 4.4 of the EIS. Alternative crossing methods, including trenchless methods, are included in this discussion.

IND82-3 See the response to comment FA1-1 regarding information that is still pending.

IND82-4 The commentor's statement regarding opposition to alternative K is noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND83 – Christopher H. Hachmann

Chris Hachmann, Bay Shore, NY.

IND83-1 I am completely opposed to the creation on the Constitution Pipeline. As a NYS resident, I feel the risks to our water supply and the overall environmental impact to be too great. I strongly urge you to oppose construction to the pipeline for these primary reasons. Secondarily, but also important, is the influence such a

IND83-2 pipeline would likely have on future fracking initiatives. We need to move in the direction of wind, solar, and other renewables, and not in the direction of doing more damage to our environment by adding risks to our health and well being with new pipeline development.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,
Christopher H. Hachmann, MSed, NCSP

IND83-1 The commentor's statement in opposition of the projects is noted. Groundwater, watersheds, and water quality are discussed in section 4.3 of the EIS.

IND83-2 Hydraulic fracturing is discussed in section 4.13 of the EIS. In addition, see the response to comment LA1-4. A discussion of the use of renewable energy as an alternative to the proposed projects is included in section 3.1.2.3 of the EIS.

INDIVIDUALS

IND84 – Amy Berhardt-Moore

MRS. AMY BERNHARDT-MOORE, KINGSTON, NY.

IND84-1 This proposal may seem to be convenient and efficient for future use, but I am concerned about the protection of quality of bodies of water the pipeline may be proposed to cross. Alternatives to proposed trenching methods, which involve digging a hole through a waterbody or wetland, should be fully evaluated for each and every proposed waterbody and wetland crossing.

Also cutting through the New York City watershed is not acceptable.

We have some of the best sources of drinking water right here at New York. Any project that proposes crossing them deserves the highest level of scrutiny. Our water supply and the health of future generations depends on us to preserve the quality of natural resources we have.

Thank you!

IND84-1 Groundwater, watersheds, and water quality are discussed in section 4.3 of the EIS. Proposed crossing methods for waterbodies and wetlands are discussed in sections 2.3, 4.3, and 4.4 of the EIS. Alternative crossing methods, including trenchless methods, are included in this discussion. The commentor's statement regarding opposition to alternative K is noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND85 – Alex Stavis

Alex Stavis, NY, NY.
March 20, 2014

IND85-1 For the following reasons--see below--I implore you not to allow the Constitution Pipeline from Susquehanna County, PA to Schoharie County, NY.

Thank you veru much in advance for heeding my request.

Respectfully yours,

Alex Stavis

IND85-2 1.Cumulative impacts, including those associated with the pipeline's potential to encourage future fracking in New York, must be fully evaluated.

IND85-3 2.Alternatives to the use of proposed trenching methods, which involve digging a hole through a waterbody or wetland, should be fully evaluated for each and every proposed waterbody and wetland crossing.

IND85-4 3.Necessary information that FERC identified as missing from the DEIS must be submitted by Constitution before FERC makes a decision about significant environmental impacts

IND85-1 The commentor's statement in opposition of the projects is noted.

IND85-2 Cumulative impacts, including a discussion of hydraulic fracturing, are discussed in section 4.13 of the EIS and also see the response to comment LA1-4.

IND85-3 Proposed crossing methods for waterbodies and wetlands are discussed in sections 2.3, 4.3, and 4.4 of the EIS. Alternative crossing methods, including trenchless methods, are included in this discussion.

IND85-4 See the response to comment FA1-1 regarding information that is still pending.

INDIVIDUALS

IND86 – Stirling Davenport

Stirling Davenport, Poughkeepsie, NY.

IND86-1 I agree with your conclusion that a proposed alternative pipeline route that would cut through the New York City drinking water supply watershed is not viable and should not be considered further.

IND86-1 The commentor's statement regarding opposition to alternative K is noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND87 – Christine R. Eckerson

Christine R Eckerson, Oneonta, NY.

IND87-1 I would like to bring to your attention an environmental issue that I do not think has been addressed. I have commented previously on the fragility of my property on Prosser Hollow Road in Davenport. My property is on alternate route M for the Constitution pipeline, and borders property that is on the current proposed route. The steep wet land is very delicate. We have seen some animals that we believe to be listed as protected species on our property. Where is the issue of water runoff onto my property addressed? I am concerned not only for the time of construction, but also for the permanent loss of vegetation and application of pesticides along the route.

My property is like a large wet sponge. In spring and during a rain, water either oozes or runs from multiple places along the high side of my property. The water then forms streams that run downhill and onto the properties below.

This water crosses my driveway in multiple places. In one area I have a large drainage pipe that directs runoff and spring water to a waterfall then to another large drainage pipe under my driveway. The water exits the pipe then continues to flow over ground. All of this water comes from the direction of the proposed route.

These streams along with additional streams from natural springs cross my property in a number of places. We are worried that any additional water will cause damage to our driveway, wash away topsoil and vegetation, as well as ruin a large area of wetland we have. We are also worried for our well water, and the wild life on our property.

I need to know what the plan is to avoid damage to my property and the properties below ours. If the pipeline is placed where it is currently planned, I believe the increase of water to my property needs to be addressed.

Please see that this issue is addressed.

Thank you,

Christine Eckerson
671 Prosser Hollow Road
Davenport, NY

IND87-1 Alternate Route M is currently not the proposed route for the pipeline project. The commentor's parcel is across a street and more than 800 feet from the proposed centerline. Based on our review of this area, we did not observe a stream in the vicinity of the home and we would expect that any stormwater flowing towards the street would likely be intercepted by ditches on either side of the street. Accordingly, there should not be impacts on the subject parcel.

INDIVIDUALS

IND88 – Mark Pezzati

This comment has been submitted twice by the same individual (4-8-14)

Mark Pezzati
56 Mayer Road
Andes, NY 13731

March 21, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502; NAN-2012-00449-UBR

IND88-1 Patricia J. Denoyers, of the NYS DEC, in a motion to intervene dated 7/17/13 wrote that, "Since the location of the proposed Project route has a high potential for development of natural gas extraction from Marcellus and Utica Shale formations, as indicated in the revised NYSDEC draft Supplemental Generic Environmental Impact Statement on the Oil, Gas and Solution Mining Regulatory Program, September 7, 2011, the draft EIS must evaluate the cumulative environmental impacts associated with these potential activities." Unfortunately the draft EIS does not evaluate these cumulative environmental impacts which the NYS DEC said must be evaluated. However since this is only a draft there's still time.

Therefore, as part of the final draft I ask that FERC include a study of the air pollution which would be caused by the activities this pipeline would bring about from cumulative impacts associated with gas drilling and high volume horizontal hydro-fracking. This study area should be no less then 20 miles on either side of the proposed pipeline route. The study must include the cumulative impacts of air pollution from:

Multiple drilling/ fracking operations in close proximity. Close attention should be paid to the forms of methane, ozone, VOCs, and particulates emitted from the well pads themselves. In particular methane, which is a significantly more powerful greenhouse gas than carbon dioxide and can be both toxic and explosive.

Construction and operation of related facilities which would be required for gas production such as gas processing plants, compression stations, feeder pipelines and again well pads. All vehicles necessary for all related activities that would support drilling and fracking. The heavy traffic that comes with drilling will compound air quality problems associated with a range of health risks including asthma, heart disease, and breathing problems. Increases in ground-level ozone, as a result of heavy traffic, can lead to respiratory problems and can also damage plants and agricultural crops. With rising health care costs, an additional undue burden would fall on the families of New York State as they face increasing air quality related health problems. All this must be studied.

IND88-2 Radon, a naturally occurring radioactive gas, is abundant in the Marcellus shale and would be released in large quantity if hydro-fracking were to go forward. Radon is a leading cause of lung cancer. How much radon would be released and the impact this would have on the region must be studied. My concern is that protection of the air that we, our children, our

IND88-1 Cumulative impacts, including a discussion of hydraulic fracturing and air quality, are discussed in section 4.13 of the EIS. Also see the response to comment LA1-4.

IND88-2 See the response to comment LA5-6 regarding radon. See the response to comment FA1-1 regarding information that is still pending.

page 2
Comment from Mark Pezzati

IND88-2 cont. grandchildren and future generations breathe far outweighs any theoretical and imaginary economic benefits from this pipeline. The final EIS should not be released until all of the above cumulative impacts are thoroughly studied.

Sincerely,
Mark Pezzati
Andes, NY

INDIVIDUALS

IND89 – Ruth Carr

Ruth Carr
217 Ullas Way
Davenport, NY 13750

March 21, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502; NAN-2012-00449-UBR

IND89-1 I am writing to express my concerns regarding the pipeline. I do not want it to go through our area. I feel it is unsafe for the environment and unnecessary to our area. The cost to our infrastructure would be overwhelming and we would have to increase our services for a short time and would then have to reduce them when they are no longer needed. The damage to our roads and the increased truck traffic would be detrimental to the area. I do not feel that this will be good for our area in the long run. There would be a short period of increased jobs and income, but not one that would be sustained in our future.

Sincerely,

Ruth Carr

IND89-1 The commentor's statement in opposition of the projects is noted. Safety of the proposed projects is discussed in section 4.12 of the EIS. As stated in section 4.9.4.1 of the EIS, Constitution would repair any roads damaged by the project. Traffic is discussed in section 4.9.4 of the EIS. The commentor's statement regarding the temporary nature of most project-related jobs is noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND90 – Henrietta Statham

Henrietta Statham
581 Rathbun Hill Rd
East Meredith, NY 13757

March 21, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502; NAN-2012-00449-UBR

IND90-1 I own a house in the town of Meredith approximately 3 miles from where the pipeline will cross the road that runs by my house. Our seventy four acres abuts the town of Davenport, which unlike Meredith, has not banned fracking.

I am a Licensed Clinical Social Worker and noticed that the analysis of the impact of fracking on the social and mental health of affected communities is missing from the DEIS.

Previous studies show significant negative social and mental health impacts in areas where fracking occurs. These studies are consistent with a wealth of academic literature demonstrating the negative social consequences of rapidly developing energy boomtowns. Without a mental health impact study DEIS is incomplete. It is imperative that a thorough investigation is carried out of the cumulative effects of fracking and the externalized costs of these impacts that will presumably fall to our already financially strained towns.

In 1974, psychologist ElDean Kohrs published a landmark paper about this phenomenon, and called it "Gillette Syndrome," after a coal-mining town in Wyoming. Kohrs compared the rates of divorce, crime, and high school dropouts with two other Wyoming communities. Gillette's rates were far higher. The suicide attempt rate rose to 1 in 250. One out of eight people had a problem with alcohol. Many found it difficult to find a family physician. They resorted to previously unheard of three-hour waits in the emergency room.

We've known about the boomtown health effect since the coal mining boom of the 1970s and 1980s. It is happening right now in many communities, like Williston, ND, in the Bakken shale fields, where the social impacts of hydro-fracking have been well-documented. When mostly male newcomers flood a small town, they overwhelm community services. After all, the new population isn't met with more doctors, police officers, or teachers. Housing lags behind demand. This jacks up property taxes and rent, which hit people on a fixed income the hardest. The housing inflation also has a tendency to push out teachers, which rattles stable schools and makes boom work more attractive to struggling students than a diploma. There is often a spike in crime rates, dropouts, alcohol abuse, sexually transmitted diseases, and mental health problems.

Because this information is not included the DEIS is incomplete and FERC should issue a r-DEIS and provide the public adequate time to comment.

Sincerely, Henrietta Statham, LCSW

IND90-1 The commentor's statement regarding the need to review studies of social and mental health impacts due to hydraulic fracturing is noted. An assessment of the mental health impacts from hydraulic fracturing would be outside the scope of this EIS. See the response to comment LA1-4. The proposed projects' effects on infrastructure and public services are discussed in section 4.9.

Michael Meadows, Schoharie, NY.
From: paden/meadows [windmill@MIDTEL.NET]
Sent: Friday, February 28, 2014 5:41 PM
To: 'Kevin Bowman'
Subject: FW: Constitution Pipeline EIS 0249D oversights regarding Schohare public water preserve, etc.

Dear Mr. Bowman,

I forgot when I sent this today that I never made contact with Mr. Brown who was unavailable at the time. My previous contact was with you, so if you don't mind please substitute your name in my email below. Please note that I have not opposed the current path of the nearby pipeline, but it should be installed with care and good sense.

Best Regards,

Mike Meadows

From: paden/meadows [mailto:windmill@MIDTEL.NET]
Sent: Friday, February 28, 2014 9:46 AM
To: 'Charles Brown'
Subject: Constitution Pipeline EIS 0249D oversights regarding Schohare public water preserve, etc.

RE: Docket PF-12-9-000

Dear Mr. Brown,

IND91-1 Having reviewed FERC's Draft EIS CD dated Feb.14, 2014 I wanted to alert you to some discrepancies in its accuracy that I think are significant. I live directly across Route 25 (Barton Hill Road) from the Constitution pipeline's proposed route milepost 122, which is nearest to the peak of Barton Hill. Shown on the EIS pipeline map is a southerly semi-circular jog around a big (300'x600') pond, but pond and its runoff stream are not shown. The pond may be natural or man-enlarged and supports migrating geese and other species. My property is south of there across the road, with our road frontage about 1000 feet south of the pipeline. My address is 414 Barton Hill Road.

IND91-2 I could not find a search function in the large PDF file on the disc, so I had to carefully browse through it page by page. I found that while there is no mention of it, or any mapped boundaries of the Schoharie Town Barton Hill public water preserve; there is reference to its limestone karst formation and a concern for laying the pipe in areas of sinkage where pipe support could be lost by future erosion. No description appeared to be given to the fact that thousands of town people get there water from this roughly 2 mile by 2 mile preserved area (by town

IND91-1 The scale of the maps in appendix B may not be large enough to identify smaller resources in some cases; however, Constitution's alignment sheets, submitted as part of its Application, depict all identified resources. The pond (not crossed by the proposed route) and its associated stream located near MP 122.5 are depicted on these alignment sheets. The stream (SC-1G-S196) is listed in appendix K-2 of the EIS.

IND91-2 A discussion of the Barton Hill Natural Resource Protection Overlay is included in section 4.3.3 of the EIS. A discussion on blasting can be found in sections 2.3.1 and 4.1.3 of the EIS.

IND91-2 cont. zoning law), which begins approximately at milepost 121.5 and ends near M.P. 124.0. There is only a mention of the 3 town run public water wells that lie directly south of our property on the southern slope of Barton Hill above Route 443, and that they will be "monitored" for adverse effects. Only 3 private wells (somewhere) will also be tested. There is no mention or mapping of the watershed's zoned boundaries which I had advised your office and FERC of officially.

It does show that according to their survey, that the actual limestone karst formation runs from only M.P. 123 to MP 124, which may or may not be accurate, but the public watershed that includes surface land run off into the water supply is along a much longer section of pipeline than that (again, around M.P. 121.5 to M.P.124). I read in a previous Constitution report that actual map coordinate data for the public watershed boundaries were transferred from the Schoharie County Development office's GIS planner, to either FERC or the Constitution Pipeline planners for reasons of clearly mapping it with their other data. It still does not appear on the EIS map. The EIS also shows that blasting will be necessary to pass through bedrock at M.P.121.8, falling within the watershed preserve, which is not permitted unless approved by the Town.

IND91-3 Finally, other than a general tally of the depth and capacity of private wells on Barton Hill, there is a list of caves and sinkholes in the area. It shows mostly named ones like "Joober Hole", and mostly to the North of the pipeline route and a mile or more away. As clear evidence of discrepancies, there is a known deep sinkhole near to the northeast corner of our property, right by the southern side of Barton Hill Road (about 1.5 miles east from Route 30A). This sinkhole is roughly 1000 feet south from the pipeline jog mentioned before and visible beside the road, only 20 feet off from the shoulder. This sinkhole has natural drainage water running down it mostly year round and at times is sounds like waterfall as it flows underground. This feature is known to exist by locals, but it was not on the list of sinkholes in the area. I think that the Constitution maps are lacking by not showing accurately all nearby pertinent geological features, and missing boundaries of Schoharie's actual zones public watershed for the purpose of planning water safety procedures is unacceptable at this point in time. Again, the pond the pipeline jogs around and runoff stream it crosses are not shown.

Google Maps in both satellite view and map view give a much clearer visual description of the local geographical details of this area than the EIS pipeline map does.

Please inform me and Schoharie Town Supervisor Gene Milone of any changes or corrections to these important missing details in the Environmental Impact Study. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Michael Meadows

518-295-8184

Cc: G.M.

IND91-3 Based on our review of aerial mapping, we did identify an apparent pond located approximately 1,000 feet south of MP 122.5 which likely is the "sinkhole" mentioned in the comment. We do not anticipate that the project would result in impacts on sinkholes on properties not crossed. Constitution developed a Karst Mitigation Plan for this area to address potential impacts as discussed in section 4.1.5 of the EIS.

INDIVIDUALS

IND92 – Brian Kelly

Brian Kelly, walton, NY.

IND92-1 this would be a great thing for the local area and the country we need more of these types of projects

IND92-1 The commentor's statement in support of the projects is noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND93 – Kathi Chipman

ORIGINAL

Kathi Chipman
1847 Charlotte Creek Road
Oneonta, NY 13820

3/14/2014

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSION
2014 MAR 21 A 9:10
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502; NAN-2012-00449-UBR

IND93-1 I am a proud landowner of 357 acres in the town of Davenport. My property has both a forestry program as well as agriculture designation, with organic hay production and horses. I grew up on this land and ownership was passed on to me by my father. He called it his "heaven on earth". And it is. On my property there are pristine mountain creeks flowing into the Shellybrooke, fish and beaver ponds, Rattlesnake Mountain, hay fields, pastures, forests; I joyfully share all this with the abundant wildlife, it is nature at its best.
I intervened because of my interest in preventing the allowing of the taking of private land using eminent domain by the Constitution Pipeline. This project was initially brought to my attention because one of the alternate routes would have cross my land, but I am also strongly opposed to it destroying my neighbor's property and changing the nature of our rural area.

IND93-2 There are many other people who have much more knowledge of the ecological, financial and environmental damage this pipeline will do if allowed to be constructed than I do. But I have followed the debate and it is clear to me that there is very strong evidence that FERC is totally ignoring the strong supported arguments and facts against the pipeline while rubber stamping and accepting Constitution's weak and unsupported and non responses to these concerns.

IND93-3 It was discouraging to read FERC acceptance of Constitution's position time after time without question, especially when there was only a promise to mitigate or deal with the concern without saying how or the answer to a legitimate concern was an outdated or biased "study. One example is Constitution's using a study that states land values will not be hurt that is several years old and was done by a group that has companies which acquire gas leases on its counsel. Studies offered as response to concerns should not be accepted if bias and also not applicable, because not done specifically for our area or current. Just because Constitution says so doesn't make it the truth.

IND93-4 FERC is self-funding but has a budget of about $300 million. The Commission pays for itself by recovering costs directly from the industries it regulates through annual charges and fees. So I guess FERC actually is funded by those they are supposed to regulate. My question is what is the purpose of FERC; just approve project after project, or actually do their job? This pipeline will only benefit the gas company's bottom line and set up the area for future fracking and more profit made off destruction of our health and homes.

IND93-5 I am not alone in my opposition to the pipeline, 70% of the landowners in Delaware County, and 60% of the landowners in Schoharie County, have refused to sign easement agreements. There is no question the pipeline will hurt our community, not only our property value but then the tax base of our town. We are rural America, why would you want to destroy our way of life and health for corporate profit and the possibility of future industrial development for fracking.
On my land there are miles and miles of stone walls that a farmer, 100 years or more ago, built. I look at those walls and think of what it took to clear the fields and pile all those thousands of stones without modern machinery. I remember the farm kids I went to school with who were up at 4 am to do the chores before school and their parents who worked so hard just to break even. This strength, resiliency, hard work, and love of the land is our heritage and we have a responsibility to protect and fight for what we hold in trust for future generations with the same determination. And we will.

Sincerely,
Kathi Chipman
Kathi Chipman

IND93-1 See the response to comment FA8-3 regarding eminent domain. The commentor's statement in opposition of the projects is noted.

IND93-2 The FERC staff has conducted and continues to conduct a thorough, independent analysis of the proposed projects and will report its findings to the Commission, who will evaluate environmental and non-environmental factors before making a decision on whether to grant a certificate.

IND93-3 The FERC staff conducted independent research regarding land values in the months prior to issuing the draft EIS. Two of the studies referenced (PGP 2008 and Hansen et al. 2006) in section 4.9.5 of the EIS were located by the FERC staff, not Constitution, and are the most current information available on the topic.

IND93-4 See the response to comment IND15-2. On October 18, 2012, the Commission issued an Order for the NJ-NY project which discussed funding of the Commission. The Commission is not self-funding in the sense of keeping what it collects. Instead, each year Congress appropriates funds for the Commission's operations, with the stipulation that the Commission reimburse the Treasury the same amount by collecting fees and charges from the entities it regulates. For jurisdictional natural gas companies, the Commission annually compares the amount of gas each company transports to the total amount transported by all jurisdictional gas companies, then calculates and imposes a proportional volumetric charge on each company. "All moneys received" by the Commission from fees and charges are "credited to the general fund of the Treasury." At the end of each year the Commission trues up its collection by making "such adjustments in the assessments for such fiscal year as may be necessary to eliminate any overrecovery or underrecovery of its total costs, and any overcharging or undercharging of any person." (FERC 2012b). Hydraulic fracturing is discussed in section 4.13 of the EIS and also see the response to comment LA1-4.

IND93-5 Property values (section 4.9.5) and property taxes (section 4.9.7 and see the responses to comment IND13-3) are discussed in the EIS. Hydraulic fracturing is discussed in section 4.13 of the EIS; also see the response to comment LA1-4. The commentor's statement in opposition of the projects is noted.

20140321-5146 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/21/2014 3:55:39 PM

Eugene Marner, Franklin, NY.

IND94-1 In Paragraph 2 of the Introductory letter that precedes the DEIS, you state:

"The FERC staff concludes that approval of the projects would have some adverse environmental impacts; however, these impacts would be reduced to less than significant levels with the implementation of Constitution's and Iroquois' proposed mitigation and the additional measures recommended by staff in the draft EIS."

And again, on Page 2 of the Executive Summary in the section entitled "PROJECT IMPACTS AND MITIGATION," you state:

"We evaluated the impacts of the projects, taking into consideration Constitution's and Iroquois' proposed impact avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures on geology, soils, groundwater, surface water, wetlands, vegetation, wildlife, fisheries, special status species, land use, visual resources, socioeconomics, cultural resources, air quality, noise, and safety. Where necessary, we are recommending additional mitigation to minimize or avoid these impacts."

What enforcement mechanism is or will be in place to ensure that the "mitigation measures" proposed are actually applied? What agency will be responsible? Whose budget will pay for the inspectors or other enforcers? Who will protect the public and environmental interests during the construction of the pipelines?

Or are you relying upon the goodwill and public spirit of the oil and gas industry that has for more than a century displayed indifference to public health and safety? The industry typically does whatever they find most profitable or convenient--poisoning air, water, and soils, destroying ecosystems--and then pays fines that have the effect of a flea bite on an elephant.

Before approving a project of this magnitude with such potential far-reaching consequences, FERC should ensure that the agencies responsible for enforcement have the tools, the manpower, and the budget to do the job.

IND94-1 As indicated in section 5 (see recommended mitigation measures 1, 2, 4, 7, and 10), the Director of the FERC's Office of Energy projects and staff are ultimately responsible for ensuring that mitigation measures are enforced. Environmental inspectors would be employed by Constitution. The FERC staff would perform periodic site inspections during construction and would be assisted on a full-time basis by third-party compliance monitors. Third-party compliance monitors would be paid for by Constitution, but would be selected by and work solely under the direction of the FERC staff. If the work of the third-party compliance monitors does not meet the standards set by FERC staff, we reserve the right to terminate the contract and request an alternate compliance team. Typically, the staff of state and local agencies would also perform site inspections during construction. See also the response to comment FA4-12. The commentor's statement in opposition of the projects is noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND95 – Eugene Marner

20140321-5144 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/21/2014 3:50:59 PM

This comment has
been submitted twice
by the same indivdual

Eugene Marner, Franklin, NY.

IND95-1 FERC has issued a 945 page DEIS pertaining to the egregiously misnamed Constitution Pipeline and submitted it to the public for comment.

It is not realistic or reasonable to expect members of the public to review this complex document and deal with the myriad issues raised in it by the April 7 comment deadline. Ordinary citizens are not paid either by the taxpayers or by Cabot/Williams to put in the time to study the DEIS. We all have lives with obligations and must do the study and research required to address the DEIS in our spare time.

At the same time, the United States Army Corps of Engineers has issued a 404 permit application notice with the same April 7 comment deadline.

FERC must treat all citizens fairly and not provide Cabot/Williams an advantage. I urge you to extend the comment period by at least 60 days. Given the vast amount of material involved here, even that would be a stretch.

IND95-1 See the response to comment FA1-1 regarding the request to extend the comment period. See the response to comment IND26-3 regarding the concurrent comment period.

INDIVIDUALS

IND96 – Don Statham

Don Statham
581 Rathbun Hill Rd
East Meredith, NY 13757

March 21, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502; NAN-2012-00449-UBR

IND96-1 I am a home owner in East Meredith, 3 miles from the proposed pipeline. Though my Town has a ban on industrial development, Davenport, the closest town to me, does not.

In your DEIS you have not considered all the externalized costs to the community. My dear friend Ann bought a house in Norman, Oklahoma a few years ago. Her first week in the house there was an earthquake, her house was damaged and things inside her house were broken. When she looked into earthquake insurance she was told by the insurance representative that because of all the hydro-fracking related earthquakes the price of insurance had risen exponentially. The earthquakes continue, but the price is too high for Ann to be able to afford to protect against them.

Delaware County is one of the poorest counties in NY State and it is imperative that you look into this cumulative externalized cost to our communities. It would be outrageous to ask our already financially stressed communities to buy unaffordable insurance or risk the degradation of their houses via inevitable earthquakes.

The Oklahoman's Paul Monies reports: "Deductibles for earthquake damage claims are usually higher than standard homeowners' insurance claims — usually 5 to 10 percent of a home's value. At 10%, out-of-pocket costs to repair earthquake damage would be $12,000 for a $120,000 house, the median home value in Oklahoma County. Due to the likelihood of aftershocks, most insurance companies enforce a post-earthquake "lockout period" that has to expire before homeowners can add coverage The moratorium is usually 30-60 days, but could be as high as 90 days. The size of an earthquake that triggers a lockout period varies between insurers, too, but Lance Singleton, the Chief Financial Officer for the Oklahoma Agency Alliance, says many insurers start the clock after a 4.0-magnitude or greater temblor."

FERC should do a detailed analysis of what these externalized costs would be for the residents of an area that is being fracked and give the public plenty of time to read and comment on what the r-DEIS reveals.

Sincerely,
Don Statham

IND96-1 Hydraulic fracturing is discussed in section 4.13 of the EIS; also see the response to comment LA1-4. Earthquake activity in Oklahoma, and activity that may be related to hydraulic fracturing is beyond the scope of this EIS. Issues related to insurance are discussed in section 4.9.6 of the EIS.

INDIVIDUALS

IND97 – William Sharfman

20140321-5171 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/21/2014 4:52:35 PM

William Sharfman, New York, NY.

IND97-1 Cumulative impacts, including those associated with the pipeline's potential to encourage future fracking in New York, must be fully evaluated. This regionally and nationally is something that has escalated out of control, without anyone bothering to take account of the real risks, or the disasters that have already occurred, harming environment, water tables and watersheds, water supplies, environment, property values, human health and safety, and so on. We are literally asking to accelerate the process of playing with fire.

IND97-2 Alternatives to the use of proposed trenching methods, which involve digging a hole through a waterbody or wetland, should be fully evaluated for each and every proposed waterbody and wetland crossing. There are 207 such in this proposed case. It's an unacceptable risk multiplied many times over, and an imminent danger.

IND97-3 Necessary information that FERC identified as missing from the DEIS must be submitted by Constitution before FERC makes a decision about significant environmental impacts.

IND97-4 As a commentator I agree with FERC's conclusion that a proposed alternative pipeline route that would cut through the New York City drinking water supply watershed is not viable and should not be considered further. So the conclusion is, very simply, NO. Not there, not here, not now, not ever.

IND97-5 Reject this case.

IND97-1 Cumulative impacts, including a discussion of hydraulic fracturing, are discussed in section 4.13 of the EIS and also see the response to comment LA1-4.

IND97-2 Proposed crossing methods for waterbodies and wetlands are discussed in sections 2.3, 4.3, and 4.4 of the EIS. Alternative crossing methods, including trenchless methods, are included in this discussion.

IND97-3 See the response to comment FA1-1 regarding information that is still pending.

IND97-4 The commentor's statement regarding opposition to alternative K is noted.

IND97-5 The commentor's statement in opposition of the projects is noted.

20140324-5002 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/21/2014 5:15:21 PM

Re: sec. 4.13.5.2

IND98-1 *Groundwater:*

"Concerns have been raised regarding the potential impact that completion of natural gas wells in the Marcellus Shale may have on groundwater quality due to gas migration and the use of chemical additives in the fracking water to stimulate gas flow. In response to these concerns in Pennsylvania, the PADEP has updated its regulations governing the drilling, casing, cementing, testing, monitoring and 4-221 Cumulative Impacts plugging of oil and gas wells; and for the protection of water supplies (law signed February 2012 and effective April 2012). This recent rulemaking includes updated material specifications and performance testing and amended design, construction, operational, monitoring, plugging, water supply replacement, and gas migration reporting requirements. Oil and gas wells must also be sited at least 500 feet from a drinking water well and at least 100 feet from a spring. According to the PADEP, the additional requirements would provide an increased degree of protection for both public and private water supplies. Drilling companies must now also disclose the chemical additives used in fracking gas wells and appropriately manage drilling return water to prevent impacts on water resources."

Not sure why you are raising the issue of Pa. Fracking , but since you have, it is clear from this statement that you regard the possibility of fracking in NY State in the same (uninformed) light. And it confirms the view of many here that the FERC considers the effects of fracking, whose likelihood may very well be heightened by the existence of a pipeline along gas deposit areas of NY State to be benign. And therefore not be included in the "Cumulative impacts" review that you ate making. Which makes the "cumulative Impacts" review deficient since it should be.

In any case I would like to present you with the following LTE from someone qualified to speak of the impact of fracking on water resources:

"http://www.watertowndailytimes.com/article/20111213/OPINION02/712139975

Hydrofracking sure to contaminate water
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 2011

As an environmental engineering technician with NYSDEC Region 5, I managed scores of groundwater remediation projects in the 1990s. I've reviewed countless hydrogeologic reports and seen thousands of lab results from contaminated wells. I'm familiar with the fate and transport of contaminants in fractured media, and let me be clear:

Hydraulic fracturing as it's practiced today will contaminate our aquifers.

IND98-1 Cumulative impacts, including a discussion of hydraulic fracturing, are discussed in section 4.13 of the EIS. Also see the response to comment LA1-4.

20140324-5002 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/21/2014 5:15:21 PM

IND98-1 cont.

Not might contaminate our aquifers. Hydraulic fracturing will contaminate New York's aquifers. If you were looking for a way to poison the drinking water supply, here in the Northeast you couldn't find a more chillingly effective and thorough method of doing so than with hydraulic fracturing.

My experience investigating and remediating contaminated groundwater taught me some lessons. There's no such thing as a perfect well seal. Occasionally sooner, often later, well seals can and do fail, period.

No confining layer is completely competent; all geologic strata leak to some extent. The fact that a less-transmissive layer lies between the drill zone and a well does not protect the well from contamination.

A drinking water well is never in 'solid' rock. If it were, it would be a dry hole in the ground. As water moves through joints, fissures and bedding planes into a well, so do contaminants. In fractured media such as shale, water follows preferential pathways, moving fast and far, miles per week in some cases.

In the absence of oxygen (such as under the ground), organic compounds break down infinitesimally slowly. Chemicals injected into the aquifer will persist for many lifetimes.

When contamination occurs‹and it will occur› we will all pay for it, regardless of where we live. Proving responsibility for groundwater contamination is difficult, costly and time-consuming, and while corporate lawyers drag out proceedings for years, everyone's taxes will pay for the subsurface investigations, the whole-house filtration systems, the unending lab analyses.

I'd love to see hundreds more jobs created. But not if it means hundreds of thousands using well water will be at a high risk of contamination. Not if it means every New Yorker will be on the hook for the cost for cleanup and for creating alternate water supplies. If your well goes bad, neither you, nor your children, nor their children will ever be able to get safe, clean water back. That's too high a price.

Drill for gas, absolutely, but develop safe technologies first.

Paul Hetzler,
Canton

20140324-5002 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/21/2014 5:15:21 PM

IND98-1 cont.

You say:

For these reasons, we anticipate that the proposed projects would only contribute to minor and temporary cumulative impacts on groundwater

You are ignoring not only what this gentleman is saying but a vast scientific pool of studies, reports, etc. from Pa. and elasewhere that makes your conclusion untenable and irresponsible. You must revisit this issue.

Thank You.

INDIVIDUALS

IND99 – Cindy and Henry Greenblatt

20140324-5008 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/22/2014 12:47:57 PM

Cindy & Henry Greenblatt, Unadilla, NY.

IND99-1 We, the landowners still have great concern with the terms of the proposed access to and across our properties. We are running a commercial agricultural business, while our lands are being called vacant, and evaluated as such by the Constitution Pipeline representatives. There are no guarantees that this pipeline will last for a given amount of time, and still, after repeated requests, there are no clauses that the future pipeline repair and/or replacement costs will also cover our loss of the use of our lands each and every time that there needs to be a repair or replacement done. It will require us to take on a great additional expense to maintain the grazing of our grass fed beef herd. There will be additional cost for purchase of extra hay and /or lease of prime graze-lands each time a project of this type comes through our farm.

While everyone is screaming for 'organic farming, and save the farmer', we , the farmers, are facing having our land condemned, and potentially taken by eminent domain if we do not agree to the terms that are proposed. We have voluntarily entered into the CREPS program as we feel it is our duty to protect the watershed of the Chesapeake Bay which our farmland is a tributary of.

While we are not opposed to the pipeline itself, and feel it can be an economically beneficial addition to our community, there is a large burden carried by the few for the majority. personal expenses created by the construction of this pipeline need to be compensated where the impacts lie.

We respectfully request that this be considered as this project moves forward.

Thank you for your time and consideration in this matter,

Cindy and Henry Greenblatt

IND99-1 Constitution would be required to compensate landowners for any losses or damages associated with operation of the pipeline, including for any future repairs of the pipeline. Typically, this is being accomplished through direct negotiation between the landowner and the company. If this negotiation fails, landowners may contact the FERC's Dispute Resolution Service at 1-877-337-2237 for assistance. See the response to comment FA8-3 regarding eminent domain.

INDIVIDUALS

IND100 – Christine M. Lange

20140324-5009 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/22/2014 2:21:26 PM

christine m lange, new milford, PA.

FERC,

IND100-1 This letter is to ask you to reconsider the Constitution pipelines necessity and route. Washburn Road, in New Milford Township is a proposed route where there is a delicate environmental ecosystem. This area surrounding the proposed route has many wetlands. The Constitution pipeline surveyor said " they just have to tweak this " In addition to the wetlands there are streams specifically Mylert Creek that passes through this area. Also, this a residential area! Homes are in close proximity to the proposed pipeline. I spoke with a Cabot representative who said the "The Constitution pipeline is needed for competition". I explained to him we have so many pipelines in New Milford Township already. It would be disastrous to allow this profit making company to destroy this area for completion!

Thank you.

IND100-1 See the response to comment IND55-1 regarding wetlands and proposed pipeline routing near Washburn Road. Constitution has adopted a reroute in this area to reduce impacts on wetlands. The commentor's statement in opposition of the projects is noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND101 – Jeff and Maggie Pangman

20140324-5010 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/22/2014 6:59:19 PM

Jeff Pangman, Cobleskill, NY.

IND101-1 This letter will serve notice that I am opposed to the Constitution Pipeline and fracking. There are currently more than 1.1 million active oil and gas wells in the U.S., and more than 15 million Americans now live within a mile of the hundreds of thousands that have been drilled since 2000, according to an analyst by the Wall Street Journal. And there's no indication that this "unprecedented industrialization" shows any signs of slowing down. Almost 47,000 new oil and natural gas wells were drilled in 2012, and industry analysts project that pace will only continue to grow.

Allowing the pipeline into New York State, in my opinion, is a prelude to fracking.

IND101-2 The pipeline will have impacts on property rights and home values. Certain building structures and landscaping cannot be built on the right of way. Will insurance premiums begin to reflect pipeline locations in the wake of the New York City and tragic San Bruno gas explosions? It will probably lead Insurance Companies to exclude coverage for property damage caused by such incidents.

IND101-3 In the Catskills, fracking fears have already impacted the real estate market even though the state has yet to make a determination on whether to allow drilling here. The prospect that the State will open the region to drilling, as the New York Times reported, "has spooked potential buyers" in the upstate New York area.

IND101-4 I urge FERC to declare the Constitution Pipeline a PUBLIC NUISANCE and prevent the industrial development of our rural environment. I chose to live in upstate New York exactly for the quality of life it offers my family.

Sincerely,

Jeff & Maggie Pangman

Cobleskill, N.Y

IND101-1 The commentor's statement in opposition of the projects is noted. Hydraulic fracturing is discussed in section 4.13 of the EIS and also see the response to comment LA1-4.

IND101-2 The potential impacts of the projects upon property values are discussed in section 4.9.5. Property rights are discussed in section 4.8.2. Issues related to insurance are discussed in section 4.9.6 of the EIS.

IND101-3 The potential impacts of the projects upon property values are discussed in section 4.9.5. Hydraulic fracturing is discussed in section 4.13 of the EIS and also see the response to comment LA1-4.

IND101-4 The commentor's statement in opposition of the projects is noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND102 – Edward Butler

20140324-5012 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/22/2014 9:47:42 PM

Edward Butler, New York, NY.

IND102-1 FERC has the authority to deny project approval if the environmental impacts are too great. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement proposes that the Constitution Pipeline will not result in significant environmental impacts. The DEIS, however, is severely flawed, and does not support a conclusion that the project will avoid significant environmental impacts. Cumulative impacts, including those associated with the pipeline's potential to encourage future fracking in New York, must be fully evaluated; alternatives to the use of

IND102-2 proposed trenching methods, which involve digging a hole through a waterbody or wetland, should be fully evaluated for each and every proposed waterbody and wetland crossing; and necessary information that FERC identified as missing from

IND102-3 the DEIS must be submitted by Constitution before FERC makes a decision about significant environmental impacts. I agree with FERC's conclusion that a

IND102-4 proposed alternative pipeline route that would cut through the New York City drinking water supply watershed is not viable and should not be considered further.

IND102-1 Section 5.1 indicated that adverse impacts would occur during both construction and operation of the projects, but that these impacts would be reduced to less than significant levels given applicable laws and regulations, the mitigating measures discussed in the EIS, and our recommendations. Cumulative impacts, including a discussion of hydraulic fracturing, are discussed in section 4.13 of the EIS and also see the response to comment LA1-4.

IND102-2 Proposed crossing methods for waterbodies and wetlands are discussed in sections 2.3, 4.3, and 4.4 of the EIS. Alternative crossing methods, including trenchless methods, are included in this discussion.

IND102-3 See the response to comment FA1-1 regarding information that was pending at time of issuance of the draft EIS.

IND102-4 The commentor's statement regarding opposition to alternative K is noted.

Eleanor Moriarty
7540 Charlotte Creek Road
Davenport, NY 13750

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

U.S Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York, 12189-4000

IND103-1 As a resident of Delaware County and a taxpayer, who is invested in protecting our environment and local infrastructure, I have major concerns and questions about CP's proposed access roads.

In Delaware County, Constitution is planning on creating approximately 18 PARs (permanent access roads) and two TARs (temporary access roads) that will be extending, grading, widening, existing dirt roads, as well as building a few new ones. The majority of the proposed access roads are dirt and will be off the public roads, with a few off private. Since the construction of these roads will involve grading, graveling, widening, and even if the roads meet the "properly constructed" stamp, who will be responsible for the certain erosion that will occur from the dirt roads through our unpredictable winters and flooding that could impact the public roads?.. Will the town highway departments be responsible for the repairs, maintenance if the impacts from access roads create damage to the public roads. This is a likely scenario,and the cost could rest on the taxpayer's back. .

IND103-2 Under justification, Constitution states the need for the location of the access roads is " to minimize impacts to wetlands, waterbodies, forested areas or upland forest "

Minimize is not specific to the proposed site as each of these areas have unique qualities to it, and due to the fact that only 7 of the proposed access roads have classified wetlands by the DEC, the majority of impacted wetland have no regulatory protection due to size.

CP has stated it will use equipment such as mats and temporary bridge crossings without describing what this equipment material will be made of or what type of bridge crossing will be used. No specifics are stated as to how the equipment will be cleaned or a wash down area to prevent transportation of invasive species from one location to another. What chemicals and techniques will be used to clean equipment. Nor have they stated how they would secure their equipment in these areas from vandalism, or the roads from ATV travel which creates another aspect of ruts. Once the TARs have served the purpose, what condition will the temporary roads be left in With the PARs, what is the frequency of operational access by Constitution, what is the maintenance schedule and techniques .

IND103-3

IND103-4

IND103-5

IND103-1 See the response to comments CO41-16 and IND21-8 regarding inspections and erosion control. As stated in section 4.9.4.1 of the EIS, Constitution would repair any roads damaged by the pipeline project. This also includes temporary and permanent access roads.

IND103-2 As stated in section 2.3.2.2 of the EIS, Constitution would install temporary equipment bridges over waterbodies using clean rock fill over culverts, equipment pads supported by flumes, railcar flatbeds, flexi-float apparatus, and other types of spans.

IND103-3 Section 4.5.4 has been updated to provide additional details from Constitution's state-specific Invasive Species Management Plans. The EIS has been updated to indicate that the process regarding weed washing stations would include inspection of vehicles, equipment, and materials before being brought to the right-of-way or moved to a different location and power-washing of the equipment with clean water without the use of detergent or chemicals. Wash water would not be discharged within 100 feet of a waterbody, wetland, or stormwater conveyance. Elevated wash rack stations would be used on equipment where work would be occurring in a wetland identified as containing invasive species and the equipment is scheduled to enter an area free of invasive species. Soil and plant material collected at washing stations would be disposed of off-site in accordance with applicable regulations. If site conditions preclude the use of water at washing stations, then brushes or compressed air may be used.

IND103-4 Typically, pipeline contractors ensure that equipment is not vandalized or used by unauthorized persons by securing it behind fencing, locking, temporary mechanical disconnection, or parking in well-lit areas. These measures may also be supplemental by on-site security personnel. See the response to comment IND9-5 regarding unauthorized access to the right-of-way.

IND103-5 Temporary access roads not needed on a permanent basis would be restored, revegetated, and allowed to return to their original use. The operational inspection schedule and right-of-way maintenance techniques are described in section 2.6 of the EIS.

IND103-6 Of special concern are PARS 46, (72.8) (road being designed) and 47 (73.7) (a no access parce). CP's Justification for 46," need access to pipeline between two perennial stream crossings." Construction will be grading, tree removal , graveling and silt fence along pond banks.. Construction impact on 4.1 acres and operational impact 2.5. acres. PAR 47 based on desktop analysis CP does not anticipated disturbance to any wetland, or waterbodies. CP could not be more mistaken. These two PARs are located in close proximity to The Franklin Mountain 100 acre Sanctuary, recreational uses are hiking, through a variety of habitats, a large wetland home to a diversity of wildlife, amphibians, reptiles and nature plants that local children who attend the summer camp have come to experince with joy. The Franklin Mountain Sanctuary is recognized as a major migratory route for raptors, hawks and Golden Eagles from late August to mid December.

IND103-7 FERC has acknowledge that impacts to wetlands will not only be temporary but permanent. The dismissal of scientific data, and the the worse mitigation policies for wetlands by Constitution, should leave FERC no other option but to deny this project. The is not for the public good in our country, but for export that will produce the profit not available in the U.S.. .. We have enough possible alternative energies available now, existing in New York State that could dismiss the need for any form of fossil fuels and begin the next commitment to cleaner energy. .

IND103-6 Based on our review of desktop data sources, it appears that PAR-47 would not affect waterbodies or wetlands and is needed to facilitate access between Grange Hall Road and Swart Hollow Road. It is assumed that the commentor is referring to the Delaware-Otsego Audubon Society Sanctuary located in Oneonta, New York, also known as the Franklin Mountain Sanctuary. This sanctuary area is approximately 650 feet north of the proposed pipeline project, and would not be directly affected by the pipeline route or PAR-47.

IND103-7 Compensatory mitigation for wetland impacts is discussed in section 4.4.5 of the EIS. The commentor's statement in opposition of the projects is noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND104 – Julie Wawrzynek

20140324-5017 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/23/2014 4:26:52 PM

March 25, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502; NAN-2012-00449-UBR

Dear Ms. Bose:

I am writing with regard to the DEIS for the proposed Constitution Pipeline.

IND104-1 I am a landowner at 113 Davis Road in Summit, NY, one of the properties that would be affected by the pipeline construction. The proposed pipeline route would cut across the entire width of the property I own with my husband, crossing a 30 foot deep scenic stream gorge (this stream is designated as protected by the New York State DEC) and a stand of mature hemlock trees. In the earlier stages of this process, we granted permission for the environmental survey team to enter and survey our property. The stream gorge as well as the portion of our property that would be part of the easement was mapped as containing hydric soils. This means that the area surrounding the stream is wet for a good portion of the year and could be designated as a wetland. Earlier literature conveyed that the Constitution pipeline would make every effort to avoid disturbing areas delineated as wetlands. However, this does not appear to be true as the company has not altered the pipeline route as a result of this environmental survey. In addition, Constitution has been misleading in stating the acreage of wetlands impacted by this proposed project. FERC seems to be in agreement with Constitution as you only indicate acreage where the pipeline directly crosses, but fail to include adjacent acreage that would be impacted during construction. Wetlands are some of our most delicate ecosystems, and the impacts of habitat fragmentation on sensitive wetland species have not been addressed in the DEIS.

IND104-2 According to the provided maps, the pipeline will cross the stream in our property (surrounded by the wetland mentioned above) where the embankment is steepest at approximately 30 feet. There are numerous mature hemlock and deciduous trees on both sides of the stream that would be cut to allow for pipeline construction. Trees and their roots provide stabilization for the stream bank as well as shade the water to maintain suitable habitat for trout. We are concerned that, by choosing this specific location to cross the stream, significant erosion would result. This particular stream has been designated as protected habitat for trout. Increased sediment in the water as well as an increased water temperature due to lack of trees could negatively impact the trout population in this stream. The DEIS does not explain how stream crossings will not negatively impact the long-term health of the stream or the species living in it.

IND104-3 The DEIS indicates that sections of the pipeline running through state forest will need to be deep enough in the earth to allow for re-vegetation of the forest ecosystems. I agree that this is necessary, but why is this option not available for landowners that will see significant

IND104-1 Based on our desktop review of the proposed route across parcel NY-SC-061.000 at MP 101.75, the route would cross the extreme rear corner of the parcel along Creamery Road. Access to the residence is from the opposite end of the property off of Davis Road, and the proposed pipeline centerline is approximately 850 feet from the home located on the parcel. An undisturbed forested buffer (approximately 650 feet) would remain between the home and the construction right-of-way. The proposed route crosses perennial waterbody SC-1E-S102 and PFO wetland SC-1E-W103 (crossing length of 8 feet). Based on our review of this area, we conclude that the proposed route is preferable to other minor route variations, and that we have accurately reported the appropriate acreage of wetland impacts.

IND104-2 Waterbody crossings (section 4.3.3) and potential impacts on fisheries (section 4.6.2.3) are discussed in the EIS. Constitution's measures that would limit both construction and long-term impacts include the use of dry crossing methods, timing restrictions, sediment and erosion controls, revegetation, and allowance for a riparian strip to revegetate to stabilize banks and provide shading and cover for fisheries, except for a 10-foot-wide strip that would be maintained to facilitate inspection.

IND104-3 See the response to comment CO50-13.

20140324-5017 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/23/2014 4:26:52 PM

IND104-3 cont. deforestation on their property? Many landowners (myself included) purchased our land due to the presence of beautiful, mature trees. The thought that we will never be able to re-plant trees to return our property to its former state is appalling. Requiring Constitution to lay the pipeline deeper on all forested sections of the route would ensure that all forest ecosystems may eventually return to their former state, not just areas designated as state forest.

IND104-4 The stream gorge and hemlock trees are two of the main reasons my husband and I purchased the property last year (one month before receiving the notice of the proposed pipeline route). No compensation offered by the pipeline company will offset the loss we will suffer if our stream and trees are taken from us. We do not want the pipeline on our property, and feel it is a violation of our property rights to be forced to accept this. All of our neighbors who may also be affected by the construction of the pipeline share our feelings. From a larger perspective, we feel the Constitution representatives have been dishonest with us, offering conflicting information at times. For example, we have been presented with two different numbers regarding the size of the right of way through our property, and the temporary workspace that Constitution "needs" had changed size with subsequent easement offers, all of which we have refused to sign.

Constitution has stated that they are willing to work with landowners. My husband and I spoke with a pipeline representative and shared our concerns regarding the stream crossing. Although we did not want to shift this burden to our neighbors, we suggested that the pipeline route be re-located to cross the stream closer to County Route 10, where the stream bank is significantly less steep and contains fewer mature trees that would need to be cut. Constitution refused to move the pipeline and gave no reason why they could not do this. This clearly demonstrates that Constitution's pledge to work with homeowners is nothing more than a publicity stunt in an attempt to push this project through as quickly as possible.

IND104-5 I also question the necessity of the pipeline, as there are already existing pipelines that could be utilized to transport the natural gas. Constitution has failed to provide adequate documentation as to why using existing rights of way is not a viable option. I am also respectfully asking that the

IND104-6 comment period of 60 days be extended as this is not an adequate amount of time for citizens to read and digest the staggering amount of information presented in the DEIS. My husband and I both have advanced degrees in Hydrology and Environmental Science, so we are familiar with much of the terminology in the DEIS. Despite our education and training, we have struggled to sift through this document within the 60 day comment period to pick and choose those topic areas that are most important to us and deserve our comments. It is unrealistic to expect that all impacted individuals will be able to accomplish this in 60 days. Extending the comment period will provide more time for individuals to understand and thoughtfully comment on the contents of this document.

IND104-7 My husband and I plan to build a home and raise a family on our new property, and the thought of raising children in a place where the water could become contaminated and their health compromised makes us feel physically sick. We do not want this pipeline on our property or in our county. I wish I could convey in words the number of sleepless nights that I have endured as a result of this proposed pipeline. I worry about the loss of property value, the impact of a pipeline on my health and health of my future children, and the destruction of our beautiful stream ecosystem. My husband and I envisioned building a lean-to by the stream for our children

IND104-4 See the response to comment IND104-1 regarding the proposed crossing of the property. See the response to comment FA8-3 regarding easement negotiations.

IND104-5 An assessment and discussion of existing pipeline transportation system alternatives can be found in section 3.2 of the EIS.

IND104-6 See the response to comment FA1-1

IND104-7 The commentor's statements regarding the proposed pipeline on their property are noted. See the response to comment IND104-1 regarding vegetation screening. A revised discussion on the potential impacts of the projects upon property values is discussed in section 4.9.5 of the EIS. Section 4.3 of the EIS discusses potential impacts on water resources from the proposed projects.

20140324-5017 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/23/2014 4:26:52 PM

IND104-7 cont. to play in by the water. Now we envision how we might keep our future children away from this pipeline site and how to strategically plant trees and shrubs to separate this area from the rest of our property.

IND104-8 I am asking that you listen to the landowners impacted by this project. The majority of landowners DO NOT want this project. We all live in this county because we enjoy the natural beauty. Constitution has taken advantage of the fact that the counties impacted by the potential pipeline are struggling economically. Constitution has tried to "buy" support by offering grants to local towns and businesses. How is this ethical? It is hard for economically disadvantaged areas to turn down this money. Unfortunately, it makes it appear as though our region wants this pipeline to go through. This could not be further from the truth! Please take a second objective look at the numbers of affected landowners that have not agreed to sign easements and make the decision to deny Constitution the permits to construct this pipeline.

Sincerely,

Julie Wawrzynek
Landowner and registered intervener

IND104-8 The commentor's statements regarding the projects and the community grant program are noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND105 – Mark and Carmen D'Amico

March 23, 2014

Mark & Carmen D'Amico
601 Taylor Road
East Meredith, NY 13820

Ms. Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street. NE
Washington, DC 20426

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
New York District CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, NY 12189-4000

RE: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502, NAN-2012-00449-UBR

IND105-1 I would like to express my opposition to the proposed route of the Constitution Pipeline which includes the Town of Davenport, New York. We are a family of eight who moved to this area more than six years ago so that our children could grow in the countryside with fresh air and enjoy nature. We have a great neighborhood and enjoy living here.

Our peace is now disturbed by the proposed Constitution Pipeline that could use a much less invasive route. I hear my neighbors' concerns regularly, some of whom are considering moving. No doubt an alternative route that follows other rights of ways maybe inconvenient to the investors of the pipeline, it must be seriously considered how our countryside is being riddled with pipelines and power lines – each of which insists on taking its own independent path. Not to mention how 75% of the affected persons along the current proposed Constitution route are not in favor it. Please listen to the people who are most affected.

IND105-2 It is also our understanding the use Eminent Domain may be used to accomplish this project. As I am quite sure you are aware, Eminent Domain is a legal course of action that is used to compel individual property owners for the benefit of the greater necessity of society. Its use is surely important to improving the energy infrastructure. Nevertheless, the only outcry for additional natural gas supply heard is coming from those who wish to supply it. As dictated by the laws of Supply & Demand, an increase in supply without the matched increase in demand will drive prices down. Hence, diminishing the investors' desire to continue with the project. It is clear there is knowledge on the part of the investors of some future proportionate increase in demand. Since this demand is not coming from society's need for more natural gas than current supply methods provide, one can only conclude there is an intention to export the gas to keep prices at a level to justify the project which, in turn, negates the intended purpose of Eminent Domain. The only ethically appropriate actions to address this dilemma would be to require the investors to gain their rights of way by individual negotiation with property

IND105-1 The commentor's statements in opposition of the proposed projects are noted. Section 3.0 of the EIS provides a discussion of alternative routes including those that could follow existing utility easements.

IND105-2 See the response to comment FA8-3 regarding eminent domain. See the response to comment LA7-5 regarding export.

IND105-2 cont. owners and/or, at the very least, putting safeguards into place to ensure the gas being transported will be used only for our national infrastructure.

IND105-3 The above suggestion is hardly the most stringent of requirements that could be thought of. If anything, it is the least that should be done when you consider everyone's concerns for the environment. Clean, natural air and water, free of contaminants is a human right. Please consider these factors in making your decision and always keep in mind the story of the Lorax – industrial improvements look really great, but when you look back after it is all done, what will be missing.

Your attention to the issues that of great concern are greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Mark & Carmen D'Amico

IND105-3 The commentor's concerns are noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND106 – Kerry A. Lynch

20140324-5020 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/23/2014 11:39:07 AM

March 22, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Re: Docket Nos. FERC CP13-499 and CP13-502; USACE NAN-2012-00449-UBR

Dear Ms. Bose:

IND106-1 The DEIS for the Constitution Pipeline project says that it would have a positive economic impact. However, nearly all the jobs it creates would be temporary. Constitution's Draft Resource Report 5 says that operation of the pipeline is estimated to require just *seven* new full-time local workers. During the construction phase, just 25 percent of the anticipated 1,300 new jobs would go to local residents. And these jobs would last just a few months. So the impact on local jobs would be very small and very short-lived, and most of the workers who would benefit do not live in the area. However, local residents would bear the pipeline's negative impact, which would be very large and last for decades.

IND106-2 The DEIS also says the pipeline "*would have a minor to moderate positive effect on the local governments' tax revenues due to the increase in property taxes that would be collected.*" No evidence is provided; indeed, the DEIS also says that the effect of the project on property values and insurance policies is *"unclear and would likely be highly variable"* (p. ES-8). How can FERC conclude that the project would increase property taxes if its impact on property values is unclear?

IND106-3 As to property values, in Draft Resource Report 5, the Constitution company cites two studies that supposedly suggest they would not be negatively impacted by the pipeline. But these studies were based on old data that covered communities that are very different from rural upstate New York. Moreover, one was funded by the gas transmission industry and the other was published in an industry magazine.

One, "The Effect of Natural Gas Pipelines on Residential Value" (Barry A. Diskin et al.) appeared in *Right of Way* magazine, which is published by the International Right of Way Profession, whose mission, according to its website, is to advance *"the growth and development of the right of way industry."* This is not a peer-reviewed journal, it's an industry organ.

The study focused on small-lot subdivisions in a highly developed suburban area just outside of Phoenix, Arizona. The data covered the period 1994-2005. The limits of the study were acknowledged by its authors in their conclusion: *"While it would seem intuitive that the results of this study could be generalized to all geographic regions, doing so is not currently warranted, and our conclusions are presently limited to the dataset under study."*

IND106-1 Section 4.9.7 of the EIS states that construction of the proposed pipeline project would have a short-term, beneficial effect in terms of increased payroll and local material purchases. However, creation of jobs would not be the only positive economic impact. As stated in section 4.9.7, the project would result in an increase in annual property taxes ranging from $250 thousand per year in Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania to $4.9 million in Delaware County, New York. Operation of Iroquois' project would result in $1.5 million in annual property taxes to the Town of Wright.

IND106-2 See the response to comment CO50-106.

IND106-3 A revised discussion on the potential impacts of the projects upon property values are discussed in section 4.9.5. The commentor's request for the FERC to fund a study on property values and pipelines is noted.

20140324-5020 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/23/2014 11:39:07 AM

IND106-3 cont.

It would seem particularly unwarranted to suggest that their results would apply in the Constitution pipeline area, which is completely unlike Phoenix, is rural and less developed, and has no suburbs or subdivisions.

The second study cited by Constitution, "Pipelines and Property Values: An Eclectic Review of the Literature" (L.Wilde et al.) was published by Gnarus Advisors, LLC, a consultancy, and was partly funded by the Kern River Gas Transmission Company. Most of the studies cited in it focused on the impact of pipeline ruptures and other "incidents" on property values. However, the impact of such incidents might be very different than the impact from the construction of a new pipeline, because by the time the incident occurs, the value of the property has long since been devalued by the initial construction.

Wilde's literature review cites just one study that looked at the before-and-after impact of the actual construction of a pipeline. It found no negative effect – but it was written twenty years ago and was published in, again, *Right of Way* magazine.

It is worth noting that there have been very few studies of the link between gas pipeline construction and property values, and most have been funded by the energy industry. Given the dearth of data, it is surprising that FERC has not done its own study. After all, this is a huge issue for the hundreds of people who are affected by every pipeline that is built.

All FERC offers in the DEIS is a recommendation that *"Constitution document any property insurance issues and describe efforts to coordinate with the affected landowners to mitigate impacts."* FERC needs to spell out what happens after things are documented and described. What does "mitigation" mean and who will pay for it? It shouldn't be landowners, it should be the company. FERC should require Constitution to be held liable for the pipeline's full financial impact on property values, mortgages, and insurance, and should require it to set aside funds in an escrow account. FERC should also do a study of this issue or commission an independent third party to do one. It should then revise the DEIS to include the results and describe how problems will be resolved and who will pay for this, and then give the general public ample time to comment.

Yours truly,

Kerry A. Lynch
Registered Intervenor

2354 Pumpkin Hollow Rd.
Oneonta NY 13820

20140324-5022 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/24/2014 7:42:00 AM

Bill Livingston, Yonkers, NY.
24 March, 2014
Dear FERC,

IND107-1 Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the proposed Constitution Pipeline. Please do not approve or fast-track the construction of the Constitution Pipeline; the DEIS is flawed, and does not support a conclusion that the project will avoid significant environmental impacts. As a Westchester resident who values the Hudson River and relies on many of the valleys many natural resources and benefits, I fear many negative impacts of the pipeline project, especially in the context of the current push for highly damaging hydro-fracking.

Some aspects that warrant better study include:

1. Cumulative impacts, including those associated with the pipeline's potential to encourage future fracking in New York, must be fully evaluated.

IND107-2 2. Alternatives to the use of proposed trenching methods, which involve digging a hole through a waterbody or wetland, should be fully evaluated for each and every proposed waterbody and wetland crossing.

IND107-3 3. Necessary information that FERC identified as missing from the DEIS must be submitted by Constitution before FERC makes a decision about significant environmental impacts.

IND107-4 Lastly, a proposed alternative pipeline route that would cut through the New York City drinking water supply watershed is apparently not viable and should not be considered further.

Thank you again for the opportunity to protect my environment and quality of life, and constitutional rights,
Bill Livingston

IND107-1 Cumulative impacts, including a discussion of hydraulic fracturing, are discussed in section 4.13 of the EIS.

IND107-2 Proposed crossing methods for waterbodies and wetlands are discussed in sections 2.3, 4.3, and 4.4 of the EIS. Alternative crossing methods, including trenchless methods, are included in this discussion.

IND107-3 See the response to comment FA1-1 regarding information that was pending at time of issuance of the draft EIS.

IND107-4 The commentor's statement regarding opposition to alternative K is noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND108 – Patricia Wheelhouse

Patricia Wheelhouse
555 Turtle Rock Lane
Rochester, NY 14617

March 24, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502; NAN-2012-00449-UBR

IND108-1 My husband and I are land owners in the town of Franklin, NY (parcel 76). We are very concerned about the lack of information regarding the status of the alternate pipeline route that we requested along with our neighbors, Cindy and Dale Beach. According to Appendix H of the recent study, our request to have the pipeline moved off our property was approved. However, we would like to know if it is still on our property line, or if the pipeline has been moved well off our property line, into the adjoining neighbor's pasture, as requested.

IND108-2 We would like to see up-to-date maps of the approved route. We do not support the pipeline, nor do we support hydrofracking in any form. Our concerns are for the environment, the integrity and quality of life of our community, and for the decrease in our land value and increase in our insurance costs that will occur if the pipeline goes through or near our land. IND108-3

Sincerely,

Patricia Wheelhouse

IND108-1 Alignment sheets can be found at http://elibrary.ferc.gov:0/idmws/file_list.asp?document_id=14160901. The commentor's property would not be crossed by the proposed pipeline. The route is approximately 25 feet from the commentor's property line.

IND108-2 The commentor's statement in opposition of the proposed projects is noted.

IND108-3 A revised discussion on the potential impacts of the projects upon property values are discussed in section 4.9.5. The potential impacts of the projects upon property insurance, including our recommendation to ensure that any impacts are mitigated, and mortgages are discussed in sections 4.9.6. This section has been updated for the final EIS.

John Miglietta

237 Jersey Rd.

Delhi, NY 13753

March 22, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502; NAN-2012-00449-UBR

IND109-1 As a homeowner of an area directly impacted by the proposed Constitution pipeline (Meredith, NY) I am continuing to object to the short duration of the public comment period which has raised serious concerns about the FERC's seriousness in listening to the public in the above matter.

IND109-2 Today, I am writing a (hasty) comment about section 4.0, "Environemntal Analysis.".

In discussing the impact of the project on air and water quality, the DEIS notes:

"There are no compressors, dehydrators, line heaters, or other emission-generating combustion equipment or odorization facilities proposed for Constitution's project. Any emissions resulting from operation of Constitution's project would not be expected to have significant impacts on local or regional air quality."

IND109-1 See the response to the comment FA1-1.

IND109-2 See the response to comment FA4-2. Later adding of compression would require additional FERC review. Section 4.11.1 (air quality) and section 4.11.2 (noise) discuss potential impacts on air quality and noise due to the proposed modifications to the existing Wright Compressor Station.

IND109-2 cont.

Compressor stations are well known to impact a surrounding area through air and noise pollution. Studies that you are familiar with have documented the release into the air of butane, ethane, and propane, benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylene, and hexanes. Benzene exposure is causally linked to leukemia, lymphoma, and cancer of the bone marrow (multiple myeloma). Blood and urine samples revealed the presence of toluene and xylene in the bodies of any residents living near compressor stations.

And you must also be aware that studies have shown that there are direct links between noise and health. Problems related to noise include stress related illnesses, high blood pressure, speech interference, hearing loss, sleep disruption, and lost productivity. Noise Induced Hearing Loss (NIHL) is the most common and often discussed health effect, but research has shown that exposure to constant or high levels of noise can cause countless adverse health affects.(http://www.epa.gov/air/noise.html).

Your current study is declaring that no compressor stations are PROPOSED for the Constitution project. However when pipelines are laid, it is often the case that compressor stations are ADDED to the project as happened with the Millennium Pipeline: Minisink and Hancock compressor stations were announced within a few years.

Your current DEIS makes no provisions for incorporating a study of environmental impacts based on the inevitable addition of compressor stations along whatever proposed route is chosen or providing a rationale for ignoring this aspect of the project.

You must therefore revise this section of "Envirommental Analysis."

Sincerely,

John Miglietta

INDIVIDUALS

IND110 – Susan Jacques

Susan Jacques
116 Haven Lane
Schoharie, NY. 12157-5121

March 22, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

US Army Corps of Engineers
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499-000; CP 13-502-000; NAN-2012-00449-UB R
FERC EIS 02490

IND110-1 I am writing this letter to address the DEIS presented by the Constitution Pipeline and Wright Interconnect Projects as a concerned intervener, landowner, neighbor and taxpaying resident presiding at the end of the Constitution pipeline in Schoharie County right off of Route 30 on the end of the adjacent pipeline easement property.

This DEIS is incomplete since it did not address the full "fracking build out report that the DEC required.

IND110-2 This is written with little time to really fully examine all of the contents of the DEIS. Much more time would be needed to coordinate and comment on all of this report.

And I ask, "What is the rush?"

I will try to encompass those items that jumped out at me thus far.

The pipeline would be just a short distance from my home right on top of my neighbor's homes!

Homes here where we have continually been improving and building up the appeal and value of this area after many disastrous occurrences.

I am writing to address not only the Constitution pipeline but any pipeline planning the same invasion on private property owners. As I have heard and seen literature on other companies wanting to expand into this business as well.

So many others have already addressed the issues of the beauty, nature and habitats of our states resources and wild life.

We have been down this route before at many meetings and have addressed the FERC in writings previously. And yet here we are trying once more to defend our legal rights!

IND110-1 See the response to comment FA4-45.

IND110-2 The commentor's comments in opposition of the proposed projects are noted. See response to comment FA1-1.

IND110-2 cont. These issues are all too real and highly relevant and yet no one seems to understand the importance of keeping our planet in balance!

The Federal Government has bought up all of the best lands filled with the plentiful resources and yet they protect "federal lands" and choose to freely steal our lands taking advantage of property owners, some whom are desperate.

I call this DISCRIMINATION!

It seems our words and pleas were just thrown by the wayside the last time we brought forth our concerns with our past intervening and meetings that were heard but obviously have fallen on deaf ears!

IND110-3 So I would like to address other aspects and dangers of this project.

First and foremost I wish to call this in my opinion an "act of terrorism!"

If these pipelines don't explode on their own it is a prime target for "terrorists!"

If a homeowner ran a meth lab in their residential home and were caught they would be considered a dangerous criminal and placed in prison!

If someone placed/manufactured an explosive device around other neighborhood homes and human life they would immediately be arrested and convicted as a terrorist!

You are inviting terrorists not just to our homes but our entire state!

The constitution and others now want to place these extensive explosive devices across hundreds of miles and some thousands of miles across and into the private lines/boundaries of private taxpayer's properties!

IND110-4 I find it abusive that the Constitution addresses the issues of the amount of water needed just to put in these pipelines as minimal!

Just for the Constitution hydrostatic testing for the project is 8,000 gallons and for the same testing for the Iroquois it will be 160,000 gallons!

That, in the same breath they admit 65% of the homeowners to be affected are living on the use of wells!

The amount of water for these pipelines is also far too extensive in our farming communities!

We cannot afford to throw away our pure natural resources that we have been given to sustain life!

Any drinking water is too precious to waste on things not needed to live on.

We cannot drink nor eat natural gas; not even money to survive!

IND110-5 Then they address our streams and waterways which feed into each other...water travels and blends naturally and any contamination in any stream or waterway endangers our wells which sustain ***the use and value of our homes and properties.***

IND110-3 Safety of the proposed projects, including terrorism, is discussed in section 4.12 of the EIS.

IND110-4 As discussed in section 4.3.3.5 of the EIS, following hydrostatic testing, the test water would be discharged into well vegetated upland locations within the same watershed as the source water, thereby preventing inter-basin transfers. Therefore, water used for hydrostatic testing would not be removed from the area.

IND110-5 See response to FA4-23 regarding impacts on water resources.

IND110-5 cont. And they know that our waters will be affected but try to quickly fly over the issue thinking they are clearing themselves of any wrongdoings.

No one knows for sure where any of these underground streams actually merge...the sediments themselves draw up waters to distribute in natures route at any given time not to mention the sedimentation into the wells of homeowners drinking water!

I personally have live streams across my entire 14 acres of properties! Some feeding my pond which harbors many birds! A blue heron and a couple of sand pipers visit each year and stay around for a bit. Not to mention other birds, deer and even my neighbors cows when escaping from their habitat!

That alone indicates that any contamination in or of our steams, creeks and waterways would be catastrophic!

IND110-6 It also indicates the amount of actual damage that can be accomplished through "accidents!" And certainly my homes foundation that sits on solid rock could also be compromised by the close proximity digging, and that's if they don't have to blast!

If "accidentally" (which seems to happen far too often in pipelines and especially fracking) our wells get contaminated it will not just be our homes but our lives compromised as well!!

IND110-7 The Constitution, as well as the natural gas companies take no responsibility for any "accident" that occurs...they do not pay taxes to support our towns (although we are most confused by the Constitutions recent notice written this month indicating that they are paying "property taxes.". (And announced further SCHOOL TAXES AS WELL NOW!)

This is falsifying reports allowing outsiders to believe we are benefiting financially from these businesses.

IND110-8 These pipeline companies offer no long term jobs if any jobs....the only prosperity they offer is in bars and "hotels!"

When the job performed by company men is done even those businesses will take a dive but leave us with the destruction of roads, lives and properties to clean up at our own expense!

The Constitution has continued to bribe or pay off counties to try to take advantage of persons trying to put their lives together after being devastated already by other natural catastrophes!

And another round of "bribes" expected this September is what they proudly announced! Does not mean that ALL OF US WANT THEIR DIRTY MONIES!

These are monies taken without the full consent of all its taxpayers!

Once more my opinion, that these are illegal bribes!

The Constitution and others are just bullies that push their way in, create havoc and damage properties and full families and then take no responsibility! They ruin lives in addition to properties!

Through this analysis report written they brush off all responsibility thinking that it will protect and will cover their future "accidents."

IND110-6 As discussed in section 4.1.3.8 of the EIS, Constitution would offer both pre-construction and post-construction testing of water quality and quantity in wells, and to mitigate any damages caused by construction. In addition, Constitution would inspect aboveground and underground facilities within 150 feet of blasting activities.

IND110-7 As stated in section 4.9.7 of the EIS, the proposed pipeline would include an increase in annual property taxes ranging from $250 thousand per year in Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania to $4.9 million in Delaware County, New York. Operation of Iroquois' project would result in $1.5 million in annual property taxes to the Town of Wright. See the response to comment CO45-1 regarding compensation due to an incident.

IND110-8 The commentor's statement regarding the Community Grant Program is noted. See the response to comment LA1-1.

IND110-8 cont. Their attitudes indicate that they place themselves above the law!

IND110-9 This is outright arrogance to claim little contamination to our waters and make minimal the fact that thus far our earthquakes have been "minor"...

IND110-10 In placing the pipelines in the ground they are moving ground and stone...these changes in the structure of the land and stone furthermore create direct waterways for flood waters...which was enhanced by the removal of so many trees to make way for these lines!

The shale here where the pipe is coming through is in some cases on top of the ground itself; as it is in my backyard. It is a continuation of the caves located right behind my own home.

In addition if blasting takes place I worry about my own homes foundation; and I'm sure there are many others, built upon solid rock and the possibility of my home being rendered "condemned" if the blasting should have any effect on my home and property!

And easily the land and rock shifts with heavy rains!

I have had "gushers" of water pushed violently up from the on my property with the torrential rains we often get the past 10 years or more.

I have spent personally tens of thousands of dollars to grade and re-route the waters coming from these karsts from my home.

We have had cars overturn on I-88 from rushing rain water coming off in the proximity of the proposed pipeline here on route 30 which runs right next to Interstate 88.

We have had heavy stones placed in the ditches along route 30 moved and forced downhill and onto Route 30 itself just from the gushing rain waters! That's just how much force rushing waters produce! They actually had to build a water basin at the end of route 30 down this hill to collect all these waters!

All this along with heavy digging or blasting can contribute to landslides or earthquakes...and not necessarily minor as the Constitution wants everyone to perceive. We are creating new crevices and redesigning methods of waterways and paths for waters.

And with creating a new waterway for heavy rains with these pipelines not being properly and thoroughly buried these pipes **can easily be pushed up and blown out of the ground** by these weather incidents; taking myself and my neighbors homes, property and lives with it!

IND110-11 The other factor is the fact that some 30" pipelines are located next to major roads that school buses frequent several times a day on a daily basis and thousands travel on I-88 which also runs along these pipelines!

Again I wish to address the fact that these pipes are only dug 30" below ground...not even below the frost line.

When a homeowner and property owners place footings, posts for decks etc they cannot pass inspection if not below that frost line!

So how is it that this company gets to break all permitting rules that property owners have to adhere to?

IND110-9 See the response to comment FA4-23 regarding impacts on water resources. Earthquakes are discussed in section 4.1.3.1 of the EIS.

IND110-10 The potential for flooding, and related potential impacts resulting from the projects and also upon the pipeline itself following construction, are discussed in sections 4.1.3 and 4.3.3; this discussion has been updated for the final EIS. See the response to comments CO30-1 and IND110-6 regarding blasting activities. Landslides are discussed in section 4.1.3.4 of the EIS.

IND110-11 Safety of the proposed projects is discussed in section 4.12 of the EIS. See the response to comment IND11-8 regarding frost. As discussed in section 2.3.1 of the EIS, the pipeline would have at least the minimum cover as required by 49 CFR 192 which is 36 inches (except in consolidated rock where it would be 24 inches).

IND110-12 This is just a small part of their **arrogance** which seems to come with these people who write this report as if they are automatically **entitled!**

I have actually just seen the pictures of these pipes that have been manufactured and produced for this pipeline.

I personally am appalled at the gauge/thickness of this pipe that will be pushing enormous combustible materials and high pressures through such a flimsy apparatus! In one picture you can see the bulge of a seam that apparently is placed on the pipe.

IND110-13 Another major factor in my opinion is that the gas they produce right now is primarily ***a "wet" rural gas that is more explosive than most any other gas***...there are additional chemicals that add to the combustion of gas lines or compression stations.

And it is only my personal belief that that's why there are more explosions all over as of late. Pennsylvania has produced this type of gas as well.

IND110-14 Lastly, ***this gas is not for the "common good" of any of our communities and is*** shipped to foreign countries for higher prices for the oil and gas companies and nothing for those lives they toss aside and get away literally with murder!

Just today Merkel of Germany whom does not wish to destroy her country by fracking just announced that she is ready to accept the "fracked natural gas from the US today!"

I could see the eyes of all those greedy, selfish individuals in Gas companies or holding gas stocks or receiving bribes to frack in communities illuminate!!

Therefore "eminent domain" is not an option for any of these pipeline companies. And they would be breaking the law by claiming so.

They claim it will be used by homeowners which is not their goal!

IND110-15 Recently the Constitution wrote a report that indicates in my opinion evidence on how they have regulated and manipulated the high prices of heat and electric this past winter by pushing for more natural gas.

This is big business taking advantage of home and landowners while all federal lands get protected!

I think we need to study other areas where they have placed pipelines or have fracked for much longer since they are stating boldly that they have evidence of safety procedure when in fact we know nothing is ever guaranteed!

Didn't they think Blenheim was going to be safe years ago before that well blew?

They claim the pipelines have no connection to future fracking possibilities here in New York but we are inundated with commercials advertising safety of pipelines and fracking!

Why would these companies be spending so much money on propaganda material lobbying for approval and telling their stockholders that they will frack if they had no intention of going ahead with fracking us next???

Again, their arrogance is obvious and a major ***"bullying"*** tactic!

IND110-12 The commentor's statements regarding pipelines are noted. Pipe wall thickness requirements are discussed in section 4.12.1 of the EIS.

IND110-13 See the response to comment SA2-3. Safety of the proposed projects can be found in section 4.12 of the EIS.

IND110-14 See the response to comment FA8-3 regarding eminent domain. See the response to comment LA7-5 regarding export.

IND110-15 See the response to comment LA1-4.

IND110-15 cont.

The original request was to relieve us of our independence of "foreign oil and energy materials!"

Well we now have an abundance of AMERICAN Oil and these American companies are exporting it to those foreign countries as we endure only the permanent destruction of our lands all for greed and higher profits seen by these companies than ever before as we still remain dependent on still foreign oil!

Where and what are the explanations for this?

We cannot undo these actions once it is begun so I believe we need at least another decade to study the results before jumping into the unknown.

I believe it would take that amount of time and many more years to even come close to the "safe" unnatural process of fracking.

They have stated in the past on how Schoharie most likely doesn't have enough natural gas and the possibility that Pennsylvania is running out doesn't seem to deter their greed to tear up and destroy our towns leaving us with nothing but devastated, war like conditions

IND110-16

If and when this project would ever be "safe" we need to draw up strict, stringent contracts to be adhered to by these companies! Holding them financially responsible for each homeowners home and property, including wells and the health of all individuals!

IND110-17

The only thing they seem to understand is "money."

I would appreciate if at this time they consider other sustainable methods of energy promoting a healthy nation!

So I ask that FERC take the time to consider the people who truly care about this country and be leery of all statements spilled by these energy companies to aid them in their only greed for money and not concerned with healthy environments for the rest of us who reside in the **"war zone"** they wish to create!

Thank you in advance for your consideration and recognition of this "time bomb!"
And please allow more time for people to even find out about this DEIS….I personally have spoken to many whom have not seen this report.

The have kept it from those that they haven't "stolen" property from.

A concerned intervener,
Susan Jacques
Schoharie County

IND110-16 As stated in section 4.8.2 of the EIS, Constitution would be required to compensate the landowner for the right-of-way and damages incurred during construction. As stated in section 4.12.1 of the EIS, Constitution has stated that it would reimburse the landowner for any loss or damage to their property as a result of an incident with the operation of the proposed pipeline. See the response to comment IND110-6.

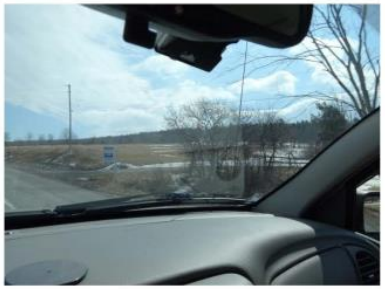
IND110-17 See the response to comment FA1-1. Section 3.1.2.3 of the EIS contains a discussion of renewable energy.

The following are actual pictures of the karst behind my property:

My home in location to karst

Below is a picture taken from my house of where the proposed pipeline is going!

You can see the continuation of the karst as it heads down to the pipeline property (before the for sale sign of another neighbor of the pipeline)



Road leading from pipeline area to my house

INDIVIDUALS

IND111 – Robert Lidsky

Robert Lidsky, Registered Intervenor
622 Ridge Road
Andes NY 13731

March 24, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC 888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426
Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502

US Army Corps of Engineers New York District,
CENAN-OP-R Upstate Regulatory Field Office 1
Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000
Re: Docket Nos. NAN-2012-00449-UBR

Subject: Landowner Homeowner Insurance Issues.

Excerpts from the DEIS Re: Homeowner Insurance:

- *[Executive Summary-Socioeconomics].* "The real potential for these impacts is unclear and would likely be highly variable"
- *[4-143 Socioeconomics]* "Results of this initial investigation suggested that the potential for a residential insurance policy to be affected could exist, but the extent of any action and corresponding corrective action would depend upon several factors including the terms of the individual land owner's policy and the terms of the applicant's own policy (in this case Constitution). Insurance company contacts were not able to speak directly to the potential factors that could cause a change in a policy (e.g. type of utility, proximity of the residence to the utility), or provide quantitative information on the potential change in a policy premium (in dollars or percent)"
- *[4-143 Socioeconomics]* "As we have been unsuccessful in confirming exclusively under what conditions a landowner's insurance policy could be changed as a result of a pipeline easement, and to mitigate for potential impacts, we recommend …"

IND111-1 **I submit the following Document:**
Excerpts from Senate hearing on hydraulic fracturing -
Testimony Of Elisabeth N. Radow, Esq.
April 25, 2012

- Homeowners remain potentially liable for the activity that occurs on their property if it is not effectively delegated.
- Homeowners insurance excludes from coverage industrial activity and leaves homeowners vulnerable to losing their insurance coverage.
- A mortgaged home without homeowners insurance will result in loss of the Mortgage.
- If a person cannot get a mortgage or keep a mortgage, the house will be difficult to sell.
- Already, mortgage lenders in New York are connecting the dots and denying loans

IND111-2 **Conclusion:**
Constitution Pipeline's (CP) analysis of Homeowners insurance coverage for pipeline related incidents is purposefully lengthy, vague and gives the erroneous impression that there are too many variables to analyze, too many "types", "terms", "factors", "scenarios", and "conditions".

IND111-1 The commentor's statements are focused on gas drilling leases rather than natural gas transmission lines. The potential impacts of the projects upon property insurance, including our recommendation to ensure that any impacts are mitigated, and mortgages are discussed in sections 4.9.6 and 4.9.5 of the EIS, respectively. These sections have been updated for the final EIS.

IND111-2 See the response to comments LA5-3 and IND111-1. As stated in section 4.12.1 of the EIS, Constitution has stated that they would reimburse the landowner for any loss or damage to their property as a result of an incident with the operation of the proposed pipeline.

IND111-2 cont.

I believe this is simply an attempt to obscure the issues surrounding insurance in a haze of uncertainties and unknowns.

There is one thing that is crystal clear in spite of CP's verbosity and opacity. That is, *Homeowner's insurance coverage specifically excludes all commercial and industrial activity*. To verify this one does not need to consult with experts. There is no uncertainty. It is common knowledge. Ask any licensed insurance broker. There is no homeowner's insurance coverage available for the acts of CP or their subcontractors. Any damage or injury caused by CP, their contractors, sub-contractors, or assignees are not covered by homeowner's insurance.

Under the threat of CP using Eminent Domain, Landowners have two choices:
1) They can voluntarily sign and accept payment for an easement from CP, thus opening themselves up to liability for CP's actions or omissions.
2) They can refuse to sign where CP uses eminent domain to take the easement. In this case they would not be responsible for CP's actions or omissions.

In either case, *their Homeowners Policy does not cover the cost of liability insurance and legal representation for acts of commission or omission by CP*. Any additional, insurance coverage for liability and legal representation, *if available, is at the Landowners sole expense*.

This expense places an ongoing burden on Landowners and potential buyers of their land. It is an expense that remains as long as the pipeline remains in the ground. Over time this additional ongoing expense may exceed the offer by CP to Landowners.

FERC must address this problem, as FERC is responsible for Landowner concerns.

Robert Lidsky
Registered Intervenor with impacted property on the proposed CP route in Davenport, NY

INDIVIDUALS

IND112 – Robert Lidsky

Robert Lidsky, Registered Intervenor
622 Ridge Road
Andes NY 13731

March 24, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC 888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426
Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502

US Army Corps of Engineers New York District,
CENAN-OP-R Upstate Regulatory Field Office 1
Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000
Re: Docket Nos. NAN-2012-00449-UBR

Subject: Landowner Title Insurance.

IND112-1 The DEIS makes no reference whatsoever to the term "Title Insurance"

I submit the following two documents:

1- Gas and Oil Leases Impact on Residential Lending -
By Greg May VP - Residential Mortgage Lending Tompkins Trust Company
March 24, 2011
Excerpts:

- NYS title insurance gas endorsements specifically void title insurance coverage if the premises are used for any commercial venture.
- The loss or inability to provide title insurance would restrict lending on properties
- Lenders are responsible to warrant several items to the investor in the Secondary market that cannot be done leaving lenders with significant liability.

2- Association of Corporate Council
Sedgwick LLP, David M. Dolendi
November 21 2011
Excerpts:

- Title insurance is also a common requirement related to mortgages and may include specific exclusions for certain types of commercial or hazardous activity.
- A title insurance comprehensive endorsement in NYS contains the following restrictions which would likely result in the title insurance coverage being void if they occurred. Typical gas leases allow gas companies to perform these activities. The loss or inability to provide title insurance would restrict lending on properties with gas leases if title insurance was not available.

Conclusion:

Title insurance is linked to mortgage availability. Without it, most banks will not issue a mortgage. Title insurance may be cancelled when a gas pipeline is built, which may result in mortgage cancellation. This chain of events makes it nearly impossible to convey property, this reducing property value significantly.

A search of the DEIS produced no reference whatsoever of the term "Title Insurance" It has been completely ignored. Whether that is an error of omission or commission remains to be seen.

IND112-1 See the response to comments LA5-3 and IND111-1. The potential impacts of the projects upon title insurance are discussed in section 4.9.6 of the EIS. This section has been updated for the final EIS.

IND112-1 cont'd

This is not a minor problem or omission. This may be viewed by Constitution Pipeline as insignificant but is of major importance to Landowners on the proposed route. Title insurance and the loss thereof due to pipeline activity on a previously non-industrial property is of significant concern and must be addressed in the DEIS. FERC must address this problem, as they are responsible to Landowners

Robert Lidsky
Registered Intervenor with impacted property on the proposed CP route in Davenport, NY

INDIVIDUALS

IND113 – Daniel J. Brignoli

20140324-5081 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/24/2014 11:26:05 AM

Daniel J. Brignoli

2152 Rathbun Rd.

Oneonta, New York 13820

March 12, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
1. Washington D.C. 20426

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street Bldg 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Re Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502; NAN-2012-00449-UBR

IND113-1 This letter is in response to comments in section 4.1.3.5 of the DEIS addressing flash flooding. The statements implies that certain possible scenarios could, but unlikely would, cause flooding along the pipeline route. It is obvious that the research was a blanket statement. By saying that, they did in fact speak to the flooding issue but provided little supporting evidence. They suggest the idea that flooding only happens infrequently in lower flood plains and should not represent any impact in the construction and operation of the proposed pipeline

Having lived at MP77.10 for the past thirty six years, I contest their findings. Flooding does happen often on our mountain based on the snow pack and the amount of rain fall. The DEIS addresses two recent floods as though they were flukes and the potential of serious disasters a low probability. Living on this mountain , with slopes of 20+ degrees we are always subject to the possibility of flash flooding. I will support this claim with pictures that were taken in 1996,1998, and 2006. These were all taken at MP 77.10 completely washing out the road and making it impassable for more than a week..The photos illustrate the power of water and how in a short period of time, erosion can completely change the topographical landscape .

The DEIS needs to address the effects of flooding as pertains to higher elevations and not just in the lower flood plains. The velocity of water that travels down steep terrains creates considerable more erosion than water that rises gradually in the lower flood plains.

The planed Constitution Pipeline goes under the road at Mile Post 77.10, where the following pictures were taken . I strongly suggest that the DEIS probability of flash flooding be reevaluated

Thank you,

Daniel J. Brignoli

IND113-1 Section 4.1.3 of the EIS has been revised to provide additional information regarding flooding. We assume the commentor is referring to the proposed crossing of Prosser Hollow Road. This road would be crossed via a conventional bore. This crossing method is associated with a deeper roadway crossing and more depth of cover than an open-cut road crossing. As stated in table 2.3.1-1 of the EIS, the minimum cover for roadways would be 60 inches in normal soil and 24 inches in consolidated rock.

20140324-5081 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/24/2014 11:26:05 AM

20140324-5081 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/24/2014 11:26:05 AM

20140324-5081 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/24/2014 11:26:05 AM

20140324-5081 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/24/2014 11:26:05 AM

20140324-5081 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/24/2014 11:26:05 AM

INDIVIDUALS

IND114 – Kerry A. Lynch

20140324-5092 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/24/2014 12:21:21 PM

March 24, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Re: Docket Nos. FERC CP13-499 and CP13-502; USACE NAN-2012-00449-UBR

Dear Ms. Bose:

IND114-1 I am writing with regard to the Draft EIS for the proposed Constitution Pipeline.

In the Executive Summary, FERC says that "*A well-defined landslide feature was identified in the area of milepost 30.3 of the pipeline route*" and that "*the potential hazards associated with the proposed route through this area has [sic] not been quantified*," and FERC recommends that a formal slope stability analysis be done (p. ES-3). Yet one of FERC's "major conclusions" is that the construction and operation of the project would result in "*limited adverse environmental impacts*" (p. ES-11). It seems to me that you have ignored your own findings. If the potential hazards of a landslide in an area where a pipeline is being built and operated have not yet been studied, how can you conclude that adverse impacts would be limited? Shouldn't you do a full study before making this assertion?

The entire EIS suffers from this lack of evidence and analysis. Throughout the document you say that surveys and studies of particular parcels, and the potential impacts of the pipeline on them, have not yet been done. If you have done the analysis, you should provide details of it in an amended EIS. If you haven't done the analysis, there is no basis for your assertion that the pipeline's environmental impact would be limited.

The project should not go forward until this analysis is presented to the public and the public is given time to review it and comment.

Yours truly,

Kerry A. Lynch
Registered Intervenor

2354 Pumpkin Hollow Rd.
Oneonta NY 13820

IND114-1 See the response to comment FA1-1.

INDIVIDUALS

IND115 – Anthony Macaluso

20140324-5106 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/24/2014 1:40:08 PM

Mr. Anthony Macaluso

2032 Rathbun hill Road

Oneonta, N.Y. 13820

04/21/2014

Kimberly d. Bose, Secretary

US Army Corps of Engineers

New York District, CENAN-OP-R

Upstate Reg. Field Office

1 Buffington Street Bldg 10, 3rd Floor

Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

The FERC

888 First Street NE, Room 1a

Washington D.C. 20426

RE: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502; NAN-2012-00449-UBR

IND115-1 I am one of the land owners who are in the path of this proposed PIPELINE, and wonder about the care and expertise the Army engineers have put into their survey etc.

The road where you are planning to put a line across, is right where it was washed out twice by flood waters, and at least 8 foot craters where the road was partially taken away. I don't want to be near anything like this if a GAS pipe line is going to be across this road, it is a catastrophic disaster waiting to happen.

If Natural gas is leaking out and goes down in the valley, we will be without a few people and possibly a town.

IND115-2 I have no faith in the people even of our towns people, who have taken "DONATIONS", a new word for "BRIBES" , by the pipeline people who are in charge of this un-needed pipeline.

I have so far refused to speak to any of these overbearing people who evidently cannot read, and walk by posted signs that read stop fracking, and Stop pipeline signs to question me about(do I want to talk to them.)

I am not going to agree to anything, and will do everything I can to save my pristine land.

Mr. Anthony Macaluso

IND115-1 Section 4.1.3 of the EIS has been revised to provide additional information regarding flooding. As discussed in table 2.3.1-1 of the EIS, the proposed pipeline would have a minimum cover of 5 feet in normal soil and 2 feet in consolidated rock under roadways. In addition, many roadways would be crossed using trenchless crossing methods which would result in a deeper burial depth than those listed in table 2.3.1-1.

IND115-2 The commentor's statement regarding the Community Grant Program and is noted. The commentor's statement regarding an intention to not sign agreements for surveys or easements is also noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND116 – Victoria Furio

20140324-5133 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/24/2014 3:01:52 PM

Victoria Furio, Yonkers, NY.
To the Members of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission:

IND116-1 As a life-long resident of New York State, and as anyone who has ever lived here would know, it's a terrible idea to try and cut through a drinking water supply for ANY reason! Drilling and digging to put a pipeline in can only result in irreparable damage, even more so if it's going to carry natural gas.

This fracking industry is completely out of hand, and we are depending on you to see common sense prevail. The Constitution Pipeline, as you well have stated, should NOT be approved!

Thanking you for your assistance-

IND116-1 As stated in section 4.3.2.1 of the EIS, no long-term impacts on groundwater are anticipated from construction or operation of the projects because disturbances would be temporary, erosion controls would be implemented, natural ground contours would be restored, and the right-of-way revegetated. Implementation of Constitution's ECPs and Iroquois' Plan and Procedures would limit impacts from construction on groundwater resources. The commentor's statement to deny the proposed projects is noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND117 – Walter and Judith Denton

20140324-0031 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 03/24/2014

ORIGINAL

393 Perry Rd
Nineveh, NY 13813
March 14, 2014

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION
2014 MAR 24 A 11:21
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP 13-502; NAN-2012-00449-UBR

To Whom It May Concern;

IND117-1 We have lived on our property, raising our family, for the past 27 years. We love our property, the beauty of the land. This proposed pipeline has put a stop to any future plans to build on our property.

If this pipeline goes through, our property values will surely decrease 25 to 30%. If we ever decided to sell this land, selling would be difficult, for who would knowingly want to buy property with a pipeline?

If this pipeline were to be built, we would ask the town to decrease the assessed value of the land. We would own land that has lost value and we would not have control of the land.

IND117-2 We oppose this pipeline. If this is to be forced upon us, eminent domain would be our best option. For with eminent domain it would limit the use to only this pipeline and we would have no liability for the company's actions, inactions, accidents and we will preserve our right to sue the company later for the full value of the land.

IND117-3 We ask you to reject this pipeline proposal and have respect for the property owners. This is a private company that stands to make vast amounts of money, while disrespecting the property owners that cherish their land.

Sincerely,
Walter Denton
Judith Denton

Walter Denton
Judith Denton

IND117-1 A revised discussion on the potential impacts of the projects upon property values is provided in section 4.9.5.

IND117-2 See the response to comment FA8-3 regarding eminent domain. The commentor's statement in opposition of the proposed projects is noted.

IND117-3 The commentor's request to deny the proposed projects is noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND118 – Jason Siemion

20140325-5003 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/24/2014 8:14:33 PM

March 24, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502; NAN-2012-00449-UBR

Dear Ms. Bose:

I am writing with regard to the DEIS for the proposed Constitution Pipeline.

IND118-1 **Direct Effects to Our Persons and on Our Land**

Constitution has been misleading, if not outright lying, when discussing the footprint of the project on our land. At first it was a 50' right of way, then 100', then 125', then additional workspace. Constitution agreed to "work with local landowners" to minimize the impact to us. None of our concerns were addressed when we spoke to their representative. We have no trust in anything Constitution says to us at this point.

The portion of our land that would be affected contains a 30' deep, steep sided stream gorge. This stream is listed as protected by New York State as its temperature is suitable for trout habitat. The clearing of the trees adjacent to the stream would allow sunlight to reach the stream, potentially warming the water to levels unsuitable for trout. Additionally the disturbance of the steeply sloping stream banks may cause the water to become turbid, even after the work is completed. Constitution should be required to drill under the stream and leave at least a 50' buffer strip of trees along both banks of the stream.

IND118-2 The forest on our property that would be clear cut for the right of way and work space consists of primarily mature hemlock trees, some of which are in excess of 2-3' in diameter. These trees will never grow back in our lifetimes, thereby leaving a permanent scar on our land.

We have settled in Schoharie County, and specifically the town of Summit, because of the natural beauty of the forests and agriculture. We do not want an industrial pipeline on our property, or anywhere in our town or county for that matter. This is a complete violation of our property rights. We have lost sleep and have been under a tremendous amount of stress since Constitution first stated their intentions to build this pipeline. FERC appears to have given little to no consideration for the rights and desires of the local landowners affected by this project. None of our neighbors are in favor of this project, and the majority of people in our county do not want this project to proceed.

IND118-1 The commentor's statements regarding Constitution are noted. Construction of the proposed pipeline would require a 110-foot-wide right-of-way and additional temporary workspace to cross the adjacent roadway and waterbody and wetlands on the property. Fifty feet of the construction right-of-way would be retained for operation of the pipeline.

Constitution would be required to restore the streambanks following construction. During operations, Constitution would mow up to a 50-foot-wide permanent right-of-way no more than once every three years; however, a 10-foot-wide swath may be mowed more frequently to facilitate routine patrols and emergency access. Within wetlands, Constitution would permanently maintain only a 10-foot-wide swath and selectively remove trees within 15 feet of the pipeline.

IND118-2 The commentor's statements in opposition of the proposed projects are noted. Forest clearing for pipeline construction consists of clearing in a linear fashion in a confined corridor. Clear cutting of forest in broad areas typically does not occur for pipeline projects except for clearing at aboveground facilities. There are no aboveground facilities near this parcel that would require clear cutting of a large tract.

20140325-5003 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/24/2014 8:14:33 PM

IND118-3 **General Comments on the Executive Summary**
The executive summary reads like a laundry list of the critical information that Constitution has not provided to FERC. It is inconceivable that FERC has stated there will be minimal impact from the project without having this information. FERC must not consider approval of this project until all of the outstanding information is presented.

IND118-4 In numerous sections of this document the acreage discussed as being affected by the pipeline project is given as solely the footprint of the project. This is not a scientifically sound method of analysis. This ignores all the adjacent portions of the ecosystems affected, and incorrectly minimizes the acreage affected by this project.

Specific Comments on the Executive Summary

Geology and Soils

IND118-5 How can FERC conclude that impacts on geological and soil resources would be adequately minimized when Constitution has not filed the results of the formal slope stability analysis at MP 30.3, has not provided geotechnical feasibility studies for all trenchless crossing locations, and has not yet indicated whether it would implement all of the listed potential mitigation measures discussed in its environmental reports with regards to construction and operation in karst terrain?

IND118-6 **Groundwater, Waterbody Crossings, Water Use, and Wetlands**
How can FERC conclude that impacts on groundwater resources would be adequately minimized when Constitution has not completed identifying water wells and springs within 150 feet of the proposed pipeline and contractor yards?

FERC states "Construction activities would not significantly impact groundwater resources because the majority of construction would involve shallow, temporary, and localized excavation". This statement is false. In the karst terrain of Schoharie County the surficial bedrock is known to have numerous fractures and joints that transmit surface and soil water directly to groundwater. The solution conduits found in karst terrain can transmit water and water borne contaminants long distances in short time periods. FERC must require Constitution to address this thoroughly.

IND118-7 How can FERC conclude that the impacts on surface water bodies will be minimized when Constitution has not filed a description of impacts and any proposed impact avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures for each specific water body that would be impacted by workspaces but not crossed by the pipeline?

IND118-8 The total acreage of wetlands seems low for the size of the project. Is the number given the acreage of the directly in the footprint of the project or is it the acreage of the wetlands affected by the project? For example if a 50 acre wetland is bisected by the pipeline route is the 50 acres of the wetland in the total number or only the footprint of the pipeline crossing

IND118-3 See the response to comment FA1-1.

IND118-4 We have updated section 4.5.3 of the EIS to reflect indirect impacts that would occur to adjacent tracts of interior forest that would not be directly affected by clearing. Construction crews would not be permitted to disturb any areas outside of the permitted construction right-of-way.

IND118-5 See the response to comments FA1-1 and SA1-2.

IND118-6 See the response to comments FA1-1 and SA4-9.

IND118-7 See the response to comment FA1-1.

IND118-8 The wetland impact acreages present in the EIS reflect the portion of the wetland that would be crossed by the project. Impacts on wetlands outside of the approved construction right-of-way are not expected. See the response to comment FA4-4.

20140325-5003 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/24/2014 8:14:33 PM

IND118-8 cont. the wetland? If it is only the footprint this grossly understates the affect this project will have on wetlands. If any part of a wetland is affected by the project, the wetland as a whole is degraded with reduced ecosystem production. In addition, FERC states "The majority of the projects' wetland impacts would be located in temporary workspaces (75.7 acres) and these areas would eventually return to pre-construction conditions following construction". A wetland that is affected by the project will NEVER return to its pre-construction state after heavy machinery has worked in it, water has been drained or diverted, or it has been filled.

IND118-9 How can FERC conclude that there will be a minimal impact on wetlands when Constitution has not provided sufficient detail for proposed permanent crossings of wetlands, nor have they provided sufficient justification for the use of permanent fill? The acreage stated as being filled appears to be only that of the crossings themselves, grossly underestimating the actual acreage of wetlands affected. These filled crossings would create permanent barriers within the wetlands.

How can FERC conclude that impacts on groundwater, surface water, and wetland resources would be effectively minimized or mitigated when there are numerous outstanding questions?

Vegetation, Wildlife, Fisheries, and Federally Listed and State-Sensitive Species.

IND118-10 Will construction be permitted during breeding/nesting seasons? This will not only affect the footprint of the pipeline, but also large areas adjacent to it as well.

IND118-11 A reduction of 10' in the construction corridor is considered a mitigation of the effects of the project on interior forests? Hardly.

IND118-12 "The proposed project would impact four high-quality wildlife areas, including an area of potential timber rattlesnake habitat, two state forests, and an Important Bird Area. Constitution has routed the pipeline to minimize impacts where possible and would implement its Plan, Procedures, and ECPs to minimize the effects of the project on wildlife and their habitats." These areas should NOT be disturbed by the pipeline route. Constitution should be forced to avoid these areas, especially State Forest.

IND118-13 Any and all streams that are listed by NYS as protected should not be disturbed by trenching in the stream. Has FERC and Constitution considered the effects on protected streams to having areas adjacent to the streams permanently clear cut? It is noted in the DEIS that stream crossings in steep sloped areas will need additional work space. These streams should have NO disturbance of the bed or banks and have forested riparian buffers left in place to maintain bank integrity and shade for these cold water fisheries.

IND118-9 See the response to comment FA1-1. Section 4.3.3.1 of the EIS has been revised to include additional details regarding permanent fill and permanent access road crossings.

IND118-10 See the response to comment IND16-5.

IND118-11 See the response to comment CO9-1.

IND118-12 As stated in the Executive Summary of the EIS, Constitution has routed the pipeline to minimize impacts on the four high-quality wildlife areas where possible and would implement its Plan, Procedures, and ECPs to minimize the effects of the project on wildlife and their habitats.

IND118-13 Constitution would be required to adhere to construction windows for trout streams (see the response to comment CO42-15) to minimize impacts on fishery resources.

20140325-5003 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/24/2014 8:14:33 PM

IND118-14 If the NYSDEC does not approve water withdrawals during Constitutions work window the project should not be allowed to go forward.

Constitution has not submitted the remaining surveys for state-listed species that may be present in the pipeline project workspaces. How can FERC state there will be minimal impact from this project without these surveys?

Land Use and Visual Resources

IND118-15 "Construction of the proposed projects would impact a total of 1,862.0 acres." Again, this appears to be only the actual footprint of the workspace. Consideration needs to be given to all the adjacent lands that will also be affected by this project, such as adjacent areas that landowners feel would be negatively impacted. An example of this is a landowner's mature hemlock grove that now will have a 100' clear cut running through it.

"Following construction, lands outside of the permanent right-of-way, extra workspace areas, contractor yards, and temporary access roads would be allowed to revert to their original land use type." How long will it take for a landowner's mature hemlock forest (1-3' diameter trees) to "naturally regenerate"? At a minimum Constitution should be required to plant trees of a similar species to accelerate the re-vegetation of deforested areas. Even with this re-vegetation, the forest will not reach maturity again in the landowners lifetime.

IND118-16 "Currently we have identified six residences and an occupied pool house that would be within 50 feet of Constitution's proposed construction work area. Three of them would be within 25 feet of the proposed work area." It is unconscionable that Constitution would build, and FERC would allow, a 30" diameter pipeline to be built this close to a residence.

IND118-17 "In general, impacts on recreational and special interest areas, including two New York State Forests, would be temporary (several days to several weeks in any one area). Constitution would install the pipeline at greater depths to allow trees to grow back over the pipeline." Why is this not being required for all forested areas? Are local landowners any less worthy that the State of New York? Constitution can afford to spend the money to bury the pipeline deeper to allow the landowners to grow trees on their property again.

IND118-18 "In addition, we are recommending that Constitution revise their Organic Farm Protection Plan to require the use of organic straw/hay for mulch on certified organic agricultural lands." There are many small farmers that can not afford to be Certified Organic. Constitution should be required to do this for any landowner whom requests it because of their natural product.

IND118-19 "A portion of the pipeline (about 9.0 percent) would be installed within or parallel to existing pipeline and/or utility rights-of-way." Why is Constitution not being required to follow more existing right of ways? This would lessen the impact on local land owners.

IND118-14 See the response to comment CO37-10 regarding state permits. See the response to comment CO50-68 regarding threatened and endangered species surveys.

IND118-15 As stated in the EIS, following construction, lands outside of the permanent right-of-way, extra workspace areas, contractor yards, and temporary access roads would be allowed to revert to their original land use type. Lands outside of the approved construction right-of-way would not be disturbed. As stated in section 4.5.5 of the EIS, forested lands within the maintained right-of-way would be permanently converted to an herbaceous cover type. The regrowth of shrubs and trees within the temporary workspaces may take decades before these areas resemble the forest vegetation that was present before construction.

IND118-16 The commentor's statement regarding proximity to a residence is noted.

IND118-17 See the response to comment CO50-13.

IND118-18 Landowners may negotiate directly with Constitution regarding the use of organic straw/hay.

IND118-19 Section 3.3 of the EIS discusses the feasibility of collocating with existing pipeline systems.

20140325-5003 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/24/2014 8:14:33 PM

Socioeconomic Impacts

IND118-20 "We received comments regarding the effect of the project on property values and insurance policies. The real potential for these impacts is unclear and would likely be highly variable. To address this issue we are recommending that Constitution document any property insurance issues and describe efforts to coordinate with the affected landowners to mitigate impacts." This is completely unacceptable. This is a very real fear shared by the majority of landowners affected by the pipeline. FERC should require Constitution to pay for appraisals of the total value of the properties affected, not just the footprint of the pipeline. This would set a baseline for future disputes over whether the pipeline affects property values or not.

Why are only the minor positive impacts of the project on local economies being discussed? Why is there no acknowledgement of the negative impacts to the local communities? What about the impacts on local landowners in terms of having their land forcibly taken from them? What about the violation of their private property rights? What about the lowering of property values leading to less property taxes taken in by local governments?

Reliability and Safety

IND118-21 "We conclude that the Applicants' implementation of the above measures would protect public safety and the integrity of the proposed facilities." And what happens when something unforeseen happens and there is a catastrophic failure? It is the people living next to this pipeline that have to bear the ongoing stress of worrying when something bad will happen. We are already losing sleep over the thought of this project.

Sincerely,

Jason Siemion

Landowner, 113 Davis Road, Summit NY

IND118-20 A revised discussion on the potential impacts of the projects upon property values is provided in section 4.9.5. See the response to comment FA8-3 regarding eminent domain.

IND118-21 The commentor's statement regarding stress is noted. See the response to comment IND13-3.

INDIVIDUALS

IND119 – Suzanne Winkler

March 21, 2014

Suzanne Winkler
174 Pickens Road
Burlington Flats, NY 13315

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502; NAN-2012-00449-UBR

IND119-1 I am registering my objection to the inadequate period of time that I as an Otsego County resident and registered intervenor have been allotted to comment on both the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's (FERC) DEIS and the US Army Corp of Engineer's (USACE) 404 Permit Application for the Constitution Pipeline proposal.

I am requesting that the 45 day comment period be extended to at the very least 90 days.

FERC has acknowledged that at this time, a portion of the required information is missing from the document. How then is it possible for someone such as myself to examine, understand and comment on the project in its entirety? Likewise how is it possible for the Army Corp to have done the same?

IND119-2 The concerns I have regarding this flawed "Constitution" proposal are great and upon receiving the CD containing only the 945 page DEIS document it is clearer than ever to me that this system of review and comment is designed to support the applicant and to simultaneously overwhelm and discourage individuals such as myself who seek to be part of the permitting process.

IND119-3 The community who will be forced to live with this unwelcomed pipeline should the permit be approved deserve to have a reasonable amount of time to research the work that an entire team of Constitution employee's have had to compile this document. Surely 45 days cannot be considered appropriate for such a massive proposal.

I ask that FERC and USACE extend the comment period to afford the citizen's of the southern tier a voice in this process.

Thank you for your consideration,

Suzanne Winkler
Burlington Flats, NY

IND119-1 See response to comment FA1-1.

IND119-2 The commentor's statements regarding the draft EIS are noted.

IND119-3 See response to comment FA1-1.

INDIVIDUALS

IND120 – Dianne Sefcik

Dianne Sefcik, Registered Intervenor
194 Clickman Rd
Westerlo, NY 12193

March 24, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502; NAN-2012-00449-UBR

IND120-1 **Comment: Justification for the Constitution pipeline project as serving domestic markets in "New York and New England" misrepresents the end-market scope and its shale gas deliverables**

I live in Westerlo, Albany County, NY. The **Iroquois** pipeline, party to the Constitution application, runs through my town. The **Tennessee** pipeline is only a few miles away in Berne. Expansion of these, and other transmission lines, would be a direct result of approval of the Constitution application, but these impacts are not addressed in the DEIS.

Exerpts from the DEIS Re: End-market demand for shale gas

*"According to Constitution, the proposed pipeline project was developed in response to natural gas market demands in the New York and the New England areas, and interest from natural gas shippers that require transportation capacity from Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania to the existing **Tennessee** Gas Pipeline Company LLC (TGP) and **Iroquois** systems in Schoharie County, New York.*

*The proposed projects would deliver up to 650,000 dekatherms per day (Dth/d) of natural gas supply from Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania to the interconnect with the TGP and **Iroquois** systems at the existing Wright Compressor Station (to markets in New York and New England)."*[1]

I submit the following comments and references:

This misrepresents the end-market scope of the Constitution/**Iroquois** proposal since domestic markets are not the only, or perhaps even the primary, markets for shale gas products.

Justification for shale gas development in the US has included "energy independence",

1 Page ES1

IND120-1 See the response to comment LA7-5 regarding export.

IND120-1 cont'd "energy security", "domestic energy supply" and "bridge to renewables".

The gas and oil industry, however, has clearly signalled its intention to export natural gas products, including highly volatile liquid natural gas. This is motivated by the higher prices paid by international vs. domestic markets. It does nothing to protect US "energy independence" or non-renewable domestic reserves. It does not improve "energy security", and it undermines incentives to develop renewable technologies.

IND120-2 **Projects are already in development to export natural gas to Canada. For example:**

1) **Tennessee** Gas Pipeline Company has developed a Northeast Expansion project to transport Marcellus and Utica supplies (including Liquid Natural Gas, LNG) to markets in Canada:

*"To address the need for additional pipeline infrastructure and firm transportation service in the Northeast United States, **Tennessee** Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C. is developing its Northeast Expansion Project (the "Project"). In response to significant interest from local distribution companies, electric generators, industrial end users and developers of liquefied natural gas ("LNG") projects in New England and Atlantic Canada, **Tennessee** is holding an open season to solicit requests for service on new capacity which can be sized from approximately 600,000 Mcf per day ("Mcf/d") up to 2.2 Bcf per day ("Bcf/d") ("Project TQ")."*

*"... As currently configured, the Project facilities would consist of (1) approximately 179 miles of pipeline from Wright, New York, to Dracut, Massachusetts, 50 miles of which would be constructed along the same right of way as **Tennessee**'s existing 200 Line system in New York and Massachusetts; and (2) sufficient horsepower of new compression to efficiently transport the volume for which the Project is ultimately subscribed. "*

It goes on to say:

*"Based on shipper interest, the Project may also be configured to add, or interconnect with, pipeline facilities from **Tennessee**'s 300 Line in Bradford and Susquehanna Counties in Pennsylvania to Wright, New York, to provide more direct access to the Marcellus and Utica shale production areas."*

2) In December 2013 **Iroquois** Gas announced its South-to-North Project (SoNo), another example of shale gas production reversing historical gas flows:

*"... regional production and availability of shale gas has led to dramatic changes in the historical flow of domestic natural gas... Recently, **Iroquois** Gas Transmission System ("**Iroquois**") announced an open season on a South-to-North Project ("SoNo") that*

2

IND120-2 See the response to comment CO26-18 regarding the Northeast Expansion Project and the SoNo Project.

IND120-2 cont.

*would reverse the traditional southern flow of gas on the **Iroquois** system from south to north. **Iroquois**' proposed project is another example of the reversal of gas flows due to the expanded production within the Marcellus Shale region.*

*Iroquois presently flows gas north to south starting from its receipt point off the TransCanada Pipeline ("TCPL") at Waddington down to distribution systems servicing the Long Island, NY area. On TCPL, natural gas traditionally has flowed east from production areas in Western Canada. Now, with the availability of cheaper and geographically nearer gas in the Marcellus shale basin, shippers are looking for new ways to bring gas from PA into NY and New England. The natural gas flowing on TCPL across the US/Canadian border to Waddington incurs transportation costs that make the gas less competitive with Marcellus gas that may have a cheaper commodity price and a more economic transportation element. Consequently, real and impactful market dynamics are driving facility providers to adapt to the current situation. In its Open Season announcement, **Iroquois** highlighted the new proposals that will potentially bring Marcellus shale supplies to **Iroquois**:*

*Constitution Pipeline on June 13, 2013 filed its FERC certificate application to construct a 650,000 Dt/day pipeline from Susquehanna County, PA to **Iroquois** at Wright, NY with an in-service date of March 2015. Constitution has requested certificate authorization that will allow it to being construction in June of 2014.*

*Dominion Transmission recently concluded an open season for up to 250,000 Dt/day of capacity from Leidy to **Iroquois** at Canajoharie, NY with a proposed in-service date of November 2016.*

*Algonquin Gas Transmission currently supplies up to 345,000 Dt/day to **Iroquois** shippers at Brookfield, CT. Algonquin recently submitted its FERC pre-filing application for the AIM Project to expand its capacity into New England by up to an additional 450,000 Dt/day with an in-service date of November 2016.*

*TCPL currently has an open season under way that will enable receipt of natural gas from **Iroquois** and other eastern Canadian supply points beginning in 2016.*

***Iroquois**' proposal to reverse flow is targeted at exporting natural gas to eastern Canada and also to service Northern New England markets. Clearly, the aforementioned natural gas transportation entities have the same ideas in mind. Reversal of flow on a pipeline is not entirely uncommon in this day and age, but still it is a significant proposal. We anticipate that additional domestic pipelines will consider flow reversals and incremental facility projects to reap the benefits of regional gas supply from shale production facilities across the country."*[2]

2 http://blogs.mvalaw.com/blog/2013/12/11/iroquois-south-to-north-project-sono-another-example-of-shale-gas-production-reversing-historical-gas-flows/

3

S-1222

IND120-2 cont.

Spectra Energy wants to switch to south-to-north transport to bring the natural gas products to New England and Canada from New York and Pennsylvania.[3]

Facilities are being proposed and permitted to export Liquid Natural Gas:

1) Liberty LNG has proposed the 'Port Ambrose' deepwater Liquid Natural Gas (LNG) port. This is proposed as an import/export facility but would likely quickly become an export facility for shale LNG, which can be shipped across the world and sold to the highest bidder.

The port would allow LNG vessels (which are as long as the Empire State Building is tall) to directly connect to the region's natural gas [pipeline] system.[4]

According to the New York Daily News, November 2013:

"Liberty Natural Gas seeks to build massive plant just off Rockaways to aid supply network, but it could one day be used to store fossil fuel, obtained through fracking, for export overseas.

Unknown to many New Yorkers, a complex and potentially disastrous plan to station an offshore liquefied natural gas terminal just off the Rockaways is quietly winding its way through a federal approval process.

According to Liberty Natural Gas, the proposed Port Ambrose offshore terminal would import liquefied gas from specially designed ships, and pump it down into undersea pipelines that would then channel the gas to consumers throughout the Northeast.

That's the plan, anyway, as the industry explains it, but the scenario seems highly suspect. The more likely plan for Port Ambrose is very different — and very alarming — and it likely involves the risky practice of fracking.

Almost certainly, Liberty Natural Gas — a fossil fuel giant that prioritizes its bottom line above all — seeks to build the Port Ambrose "import" facility and convert it to export mode, as soon as possible."[5]

2) NYS has banned the building of new LNG facilities for the past 40 years after a 1973 explosion at a Staten Island facility killed 40 workers. But recently:

"DEC proposed the addition of Part 570 to 6 NYCRR to establish a permitting program

3 http://www.pressherald.com/news/Plan_to_boost_supply_of_natural_gas_would_reverse_flow_of_pipeline_in_Maine_.html

4 http://www.cleanoceanaction.org/fileadmin/editor_group1/Issues/Ambrose_LibertyLNG_FactSheet.pdf
5 http://www.nydailynews.com/new-york/guest-port-ambrose-offshore-article-1.1512406

IND120-2 cont.

for the safe siting, construction, and operation of liquefied natural gas (LNG) facilities and transportation of LNG in New York State, as required in Article 23, Title 17 of the Environmental Conservation Law. LNG facilities are those that either store LNG in a tank system or convert LNG into natural gas through vaporization. The two types of facilities that DEC expects to permit most frequently include facilities to fuel trucks and facilities that store LNG as a backup heating fuel." [6]

3) Geology.com describes "The Changing Role of LNG in the United States":

As recently as 2008, demand for natural gas in the United States greatly exceeded domestic supplies. To meet demand, a large amount of natural gas was imported by pipeline from Canada and several terminals to receive liquefied natural gas from Africa, South America and the Middle East were built or planned on the eastern and Gulf coasts of the United States. Construction costs for each of these terminals was billions of dollars.

Then, the use of hydraulic fracturing and horizontal drilling caused an enormous surge in the production of domestic natural gas. A flood of new production from shale plays such as the Marcellus, Haynesville, Fayetteville, Barnett and others overwhelmed the market. Domestic natural gas prices fell from over ten dollars per thousand cubic feet down to below two dollars. The terminals built to receive the liquefied natural gas are now underutilized or idle.

Now, several companies are working to convert the LNG import terminals into terminals suitable to export gas. Their goal is to move the gas to Asian markets where prices are much higher. Although this sounds like a fantastic idea, a tremendous amount of gas has recently been discovered off Australia, Indonesia and Southern Asia. These areas have a significant transportation advantage over shipments leaving the Atlantic or Gulf coast of the United States. Converting the US import terminals into export facilities is a gamble without long-term contracts. [7]

4) And, finally:

*"The **U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) has granted the first ever LNG export permit license to Dominion Resources, Inc. to export gas obtained from the controversial hydraulic fracturing ("fracking") process in the Marcellus Shale basin.***

It's the fourth ever export terminal approved by the DOE, with the three others along the Gulf Coast: Cheniere's Sabine Pass LNG, Freeport LNG (50-percent owned by ConocoPhillips) and Lake Charles Exports, LLC.

Located in Lusby, Maryland, the Dominion Cove Point LNG terminal will be a key

6 http://www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/93069.html
7 http://geology.com/articles/lng-liquefied-natural-gas/

IND120-2 cont. *regional hub to take gas fracked from one of the most prolific shale basins in the world - the Marcellus – and ship it to global markets, with shale gas exports a key geopolitical bargaining chip with Russia, the biggest producer of conventional gas in the world.*[8]

Clearly the end-market for shale gas products extracted from the Marcellus and Utica reserves is not limited to domestic demands.

The US oil and gas industry is looking to maximize profits from these non-renewable fossil fuel resources. There seems to be no restraint practiced by the industry and no regulatory constraint imposed on the industry to preserve these resources for the American people. Additionally, the geopolitical aspects of exporting domestic shale gas products compromises US governmental choices in favor of private exploitation.

IND120-3 This FERC EIS does not address the misrepresentation of these issues inherent in the proposal and their associated wide-ranging impacts. The EIS must consider *all* the impacts from the proposed Constitution pipeline as they radiate out not only locally and domestically but also globally in order to justify:

- the potential for accidents that impact people, livestock, wildlife and property
- the confiscation of private property
- degradation of property values and its impact on residential financing and homeowners insurance
- the destruction of ecosystems, soil structure and organisms, and wildlife habitats
- the risks of water, air, geology, soils and noise pollution
- the impacts to land use and visual resources
- the impacts to cultural resources
- the impacts to community character and way of life

IND120-4 Rural communities are disproportionately impacted by shale gas development. The lives of rural people are undervalued when compared to the lives of people in more densely populated areas. This is demonstrated, for instance, in the previously referenced NY DEC proposed LNG regulations. Safety guidelines and risk-assessment parameters favor greater protection for urban populations.

This project is an incentive and a green light for additional shale gas development. It overwhelmingly favors the oil and gas industry. The pipeline proposal does not benefit the people of the United States and will only degrade the lives of the people in its path. This project benefits the multinational corporations with no real commitment, responsibility or accountability to human beings anywhere in the world.

Sincerely,

Dianne Sefcik

8 Published on *DeSmogBlog* (http://www.desmogblog.com) "Breaking: First Marcellus Fracked Gas Export Permit Approved by Energy Dept", Steve Horn Wed, 2013-09-11

6

IND120-3 See the response to comment FA8-3 regarding eminent domain. A revised discussion on the potential impacts of the projects upon property values is provided in section 4.9.5. Sensitive resources, as well as potential impacts and mitigation, are discussed in the EIS for safety (section 4.2), interior forest (section 4.5.3), waterbodies (section 4.3.3), steep slopes (sections 2.3.2, and 4.1.3; appendix G), shallow bedrock (sections 2.3.1 and 4.1.3; appendix I), wetlands (section 4.4 and appendix L), wildlife and aquatic resources (section 4.6), land use and visual resources (section 4.8), cultural resources (section 4.10), air quality (section 4.11.1), noise (section 4.11.2), and farmland/agriculture (sections 2.3.2, 4.2, 4.8.4, and appendix J).

IND120-4 See the response to comments FA4-45 and CO26-11 regarding induced development.

INDIVIDUALS

IND121 – James Bixby Sr.

20140325-0033 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 03/25/2014

ORIGINAL

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION
2014 MAR 25 A 9:18
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

James Bixby Sr.
190 Bixby Rd.
Schoharie, NY 12157

March 19, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502: NAN-2012-00449-UBR

IND121-1 The proposed pipe-line is going through our community of ecker hollow in the town of Middleburgh, a area of 60 homes including a campground and a horse boarding operation.
Our 300 acre farm is located in this area, a farm that has been owner-operated for over 150 years, selling crops , fire-wood and a small maple syrup operation. We have 50 acres of 'wetlands' with a 19 acre pond. This area is home to many waterfowl and beaver and muskrats , a stoping area for spring and fall geese , ducks and cranes, some stay all summer raising their young. Eagles and osprey often feed here also.
This gas line is going through several of our crop fields and wood land. There is no question but what this will do to the value of our farm and surrounding homes. Our plans are to have this farm remain in the bixby family and will do what -ever we can to stop this from happening.
A lot of money is being offered to get people to sign the lease but we are not signing it.the final goal for the company is to make money and they have no concerns for home owners living in this area . We hope you will vote this down . Please help us save the tranquility of our homes and neighbors. Thank you
sincerely, James E Bixby

James E. Bixby

IND121-1 The commentor's statements in opposition of the project are noted. A revised discussion on the potential impacts of the projects upon property values is provided in section 4.9.5.

INDIVIDUALS

IND122 – Margaret G. Bixby

20140325-0037 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 03/25/2014

ORIGINAL

Margaret G. Bixby
190 Bixby Rd.
Schoharie, NY 12157

March 19, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502: NAN-2012-00449-UBR

IND122-1 I am a landowner at 190 Bixby Road, Schoharie, NY 12157, in the town of Middleburgh and I am against the Constitution gas pipeline and will not sign an easement.

Our property has been in the family since 1867. The proposed pipeline will divide the land running through hay fields, forests and "wetlands" that include 2 streams feeding into our 19 acre lake.The lake is only a few feet from the proposed line and has many Canadian geese, woodducks, mergansers, mallard and many other ducks and herons, as well as American eagles and osprey that feed from the lake. Also there are beaver, muskrats and mink that traverse these 2 streams leading to the lake. Construction and maintenance will discourage and drive these waterfowl away.

IND122-2 I am very concerned about the loss of value in the property and the increased cost of insurance due to leaks or explosions as well as emissions from venting that will be done. Putting in this pipeline will lead to "fracking" and industrial development will change the quiet, serene character of this valley.

IND122-3 I believe the government should discourage this gas line which will not help those of us whose land will be taken so that gas companies have access to the coast where they will sell it overseas. We should be encouraging use of sun and wind which are renewable resources and to use this energy for own citizens.

IND122-4 Please stop this pipeline!

Sincerely,
Margaret G. Bixby
Margaret G. Bixby

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION
2014 MAR 25 A 9:16
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

IND122-1 The commentor's statement regarding an intention to not sign an easement is noted.

IND122-2 See the response to comment LA5-3 regarding property values, mortgages, and insurance. A discussion on the safety of the proposed projects can be found in section 4.12 of the EIS. See the response to comments FA4-45 and CO26-10 regarding high volume hydraulic fracturing.

IND122-3 See the response to comment LA7-5 regarding export. Section 3.0 of the EIS discusses renewable energy.

IND122-4 The commentor's request to deny the proposed projects is noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND123 – Kurt Seitz

20140325-0023 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 03/25/2014

ORIGINAL

Kurt Seitz
577 State Highway 165
Cherry Valley, NY 13320
845-499-7457
seitzkurt@gmail.com

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION
2014 MAR 25 A 9:07
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

March 19, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

Dear Ms. Bose and FERC,

IND123-1 This letter is in reference to Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502; NAN-2012-00449-UBR. Prior to disputing the Conclusions of the Environmental Analysis contained in the DEIS for the Constitution Pipeline, I would like to address the underlying premise of need. There is no need for this project to move forward. There is no need for more capacity for natural gas in this region. Any future energy needs can easily be accommodated through the use of renewable resources and conservation practices.

IND123-2 Regarding the Environmental Analysis, I believe the environmental impacts have been significantly downplayed. In particular, habitat fragmentation and wildlife disruption would be substantial. In addition, there would be significant disruption of agricultural land, and of the scenic quality of the region. The potential for a catastrophic failure of the pipeline is also significantly downplayed.

IND123-3 I most strongly dispute the conclusions reached with regard to "Alternatives". There are no logical explanations given for reaching the conclusions stated.

It is stated in the DEIS that "While the no-action alternative would eliminate the short- and long-term environmental impacts identified in the EIS, the stated objectives of the Applicants' proposals would not be met." However, the Applicants' proposals are not delivered from God, the United States Constitution, or the People of the United States, and the proposals do not take precedence.

IND123-4 It is also stated in the DEIS that "We also evaluated the use of alternative energy sources and the potential effects of energy conservation, but determined that these sources and measures would not be practicable alternatives to the proposed projects." The evaluation of alternative energy sources and conservation measures could only have been superficial, because they are most definitely practicable.

IND123-5 I strongly suggest that you reject the DEIS.

Sincerely,

Kurt Seitz

IND123-1 See the response to comment LA7-5 regarding need for the proposed projects.

IND123-2 Sensitive resources, as well as potential impacts and mitigation, are discussed in the EIS for safety (section 4.2), interior forest (section 4.5.3), wildlife and aquatic resources (section 4.6), and farmland/agriculture (sections 2.3.2, 4.2, 4.8.4, and appendix J).

IND123-3 See the response to comment CO41-30.

IND123-4 As stated in section 3.1.2.3 of the EIS, the renewable energy projects planned or proposed in both New York and New England would help to diversify the electricity market in the both regions, thus helping to protect consumers from volatile fossil fuel prices and assisting both regions with achieving their respective RPS goals. See the response to comment CO26-18 regarding other, recently proposed projects that could potentially alter service area and end user markets. Accordingly, while these renewable energy projects would benefit the energy market by diversifying the array of fuels used to generate electricity, they are not expected to meet consumers' overall electricity needs. Moreover, renewable energy is not completely interchangeable with natural gas. Most renewable energy sources are used to generate electricity. While natural gas is used for this purpose, it is also used for space heating and cooking. Although these uses could be served by electricity instead of natural gas, existing natural gas-based heating and cooking systems would have to be converted to electric-based systems, which may be prohibitively expensive for many individual and residential consumers. Finally, moving electricity from the point of generation to consumers may require major investment in electric transmission lines as well as other additional infrastructure costs. Additionally, the development of the transmission lines associated with renewable projects would have potentially adverse effects on air, water, ecological values, and other resources. Therefore, renewable energy alternatives were eliminated from further consideration.

IND123-5 The commentor's request to deny the proposed projects is noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND124 – Ann S. Horan

20140325-0025 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 03/25/2014

ORIGINAL

March 18, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary

The FERC

888 First Street NE, Room 1A

Washington, D.C. 20426

Dear Secretary Bose:

IND124-1 I am writing regarding **Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP 13-502; NAN-2012-00449-UBR.**

I am very opposed to the building of the Constitution Pipeline. We in New York State should be leading the way to the development and use of clean energy. This pipeline would encourage the continued use and development of natural gas, thus further postponing more responsible energy actions.

IND124-2 The Constitution Pipeline will cause the degradation of the 220 miles it passes through. The DEIS ignores the proven havoc which such construction have been known to create. There would be much clear cutting through farmlands and forestlands, and wetlands. There would be a need to build many access roads and increased truck traffic would definitely ensue.

IND124-3 Some say that this pipeline has nothing to do with possible hydraulic fracturing for natural gas, yet the Williams Midstream Gathering System does anticipate and even promise "fracking" to their investors. In no way do I approve any natural gas development in our state. We should be able to take an intelligent look at the known problems suffered by those in fracking states and learn from their unfortunate dilemma. The former mayor of Dish, TX acknowledges the property value losses documented in his state. North Dakota residents are suffering widespread health issues, water contamination and a rapid loss of their whole way of life. Gridlock traffic and noise pollution are widespread problems there, as they have been for some time in parts of Pennsylvania.

IND124-4 Please do not approve this pipeline. Let our state and our nation begin to work on ways to provide clean energy for our future generations.

Sincerely,

Ann S. Horan

Ann S. Horan

41 Edgewood Drive

Baldwinsville, NY 13027

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION
2014 MAR 25 A 9:07
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

IND124-1 The commentor's statement in opposition of the proposed projects is noted. Section 3.0 of the EIS discusses renewable energy. See the response to comments FA4-45 and CO26-10 regarding induced development.

IND124-2 Sensitive resources, as well as potential impacts and mitigation, are discussed in the EIS for safety (section 4.2), interior forest (section 4.5.3), wildlife and aquatic resources (section 4.6), and farmland/agriculture (sections 2.3.2, 4.2, 4.8.4, and appendix J).

IND124-3 See the response to comments FA4-45 and CO26-10 regarding induced development.

IND124-4 The commentor's request to deny the proposed projects is noted.

Robert Lidsky, Registered Intervenor
622 Ridge Road
Andes NY 13731

March 25, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC 888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426
Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502

US Army Corps of Engineers New York District,
CENAN-OP-R Upstate Regulatory Field Office 1
Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000
Re: Docket Nos. NAN-2012-00449-UBR

Subject: Landowner Mortgage Denials and Cancellations.

IND125-1 **Excerpt From the DEIS: 4.9.5 Property Values and Mortgages:**
"We also researched comments received about the potential impact of installation of the pipeline upon the ability to obtain a mortgage or on mortgage rates. We interviewed staff at banks and mortgage companies, but could not confirm that impact would occur."

My Response:
The above is the statement offered by CP (Constitution Pipeline) about the inability of Landowners to get mortgages with a pipeline nearby. It appears to be a lame attempt at avoiding discussion of this volatile issue.

There is no evidence submitted by CP that reveals the names of banks and mortgage companies, and staff that were purportedly interviewed. Perhaps these banks and mortgage companies did not have any clients near a pipeline or were not familiar with those Landowners who might be affected by 30" high pressure interstate pipeline located a few feet from their home. Perhaps these banks and mortgage companies were purposely selected by CP *because* of their lack of knowledge of the negative effect pipelines have on mortgages.

If CP did just a little research they would have easily found the information below, information gleaned from a variety of sources, some local to the pipeline.

I submit the following five Documents:

1- Gas and Oil Leases Impact on Residential Lending -
By Greg May VP - Residential Mortgage Lending Tompkins Trust Company
March 24, 2011
Excerpts:

- Gas/oil leases are generally NOT accepted by lenders such as Wells, First Place Bank, Provident Funding, GMAC, FNCB, Fidelity, FHA, First Liberty or Bank of America.
- NYS title insurance gas endorsements specifically void title insurance coverage if the premises are used for any commercial venture.
- The loss or inability to provide title insurance would restrict lending on properties
- Lenders are responsible to warrant several items to the investor in the Secondary market that cannot be done leaving lenders with significant liability. Must not affect the

IND125-1 The commentor's statements are focused on gas drilling leases rather than natural gas transmission lines. A revised discussion on the potential impacts of the projects upon mortgages is discussed in sections 4.9.6 of the EIS.

IND125-1 cont.

marketability of the Mortgaged Premises. Must have no or minimal effect on the value of the Mortgaged Premises.

- Surface or sub surface rights within 200 feet of a residential structure would not be acceptable for conventional financing in the Secondary market.
- Surface or sub surface rights within 300 feet of a residential structure OR within 300 feet of property boundary lines would not be acceptable for FHA (Department of HUD) financing.

2- New York Times- Drilling Down- Rush to Drill for Natural Gas Creates Conflicts With Mortgages
By Ian Urbina
Published: October 19, 2011
Excerpts:

- Greg May, vice president of residential mortgage lending at Tompkins Trust Company, headquartered in Ithaca. Mr. May said the issue was causing "a high level of concern for prudent banks and lenders."
- He and other bankers have also questioned how the growing grid of buried pipelines that carry natural gas from wells to consumers will comply with mortgage rules.
- A separate report from the Congressional Research Service, the research arm of Congress, said signing a drilling lease without prior approval on a property with a mortgage owned or guaranteed by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac "generally will be considered an act of default under the mortgage."
- That could give either of the federally run companies the right to demand immediate payment of the full loan and even foreclose on the property if the owner cannot pay, the report said.

3- Senate hearing on hydraulic fracturing -
Testimony Of Elisabeth N. Radow, Esq.
April 25, 2012
Excerpts:

- Homeowners remain potentially liable for the activity that occurs on their property if it is not effectively delegated.
- Homeowners insurance excludes from coverage industrial activity and leaves homeowners vulnerable to losing their insurance coverage.
- A mortgaged home without homeowners insurance will result in loss of the Mortgage.
- If a person cannot get a mortgage or keep a mortgage, the house will be difficult to sell.
- Already, mortgage lenders in New York are connecting the dots and denying loans

4- Association of Corporate Council -
David M. Dolendi, Sedgwick LLP
November 21 2011
Excerpts:

- Recent reports indicate that mortgage lenders are becoming increasingly concerned with the growing number of gas and oil leases on mortgaged land.
- A landowner may be able to seek permission from the mortgage lender before entering into a gas and oil lease. When deciding to grant permission, lenders generally take into account the following factors: (1) whether the lease is customary in the area: (2) whether the lease will prevent the use of the property as a residence; (3) whether the lease will

IND125-1 cont.

materially affect the value of the property; or (4) whether the activity contemplated in the lease will expose residents to serious health or safety hazards.

- Mortgage lenders may also require the landowner to pay additional sums toward the balance of the loan before approving the lease or require the extraction company to indemnify the landowner for damage resulting in the devaluation of the property.
- A failure by a landowner to obtain permission from the mortgage lender prior to entering into a lease may be deemed a breach of the mortgage requirements and could give the lender the right to demand immediate payment of the mortgage or to foreclose on the property.

IND125-2

5- Landowner Comment to FERC - DEIS
Mark E. Archambault, Masonville, NY
US Citizen, USA Veteran
March 5, 2014
Excerpts:

- In the spring of 2013 I attended a meeting at the Chenango/Delaware Gun Club. Members of the gun club and representatives of the group Stop the Constitution Pipe Line were in attendance.
- During the meeting several distressing possibilities that could arise affecting my property, if indeed the pipeline was approve and built. One possibly would be if I attempted to sell my property with a pipeline lease and pipe line on my property a buyer of my home would not be able to secure a mortgage for the property.
- As a result of that statement I contacted and met with the loan officers of SFCU, Community Bank and NBT Banks of Sidney. All Banks said they would not consider a Mortgage loan for my property if indeed a pipeline lease and pipeline existed on this property. The loan officers said this would be because of their liability on the property.

IND125-3

Conclusion:
The evidence above speaks for itself. The statement from Mr. Archambault, *"Banks said they would not consider a Mortgage loan for my property if indeed a pipeline lease and pipeline existed on this property", speaks* volumes…

There is no way I and many other Landowners will be able to sell our property at a price reflecting "the highest and best use", when a potential buyer becomes informed that he/she cannot obtain a mortgage because there is a pipeline on or near my property.

CP is acutely aware of this problem and is doing whatever it can to prevent public discussion. FERC seems to accept CP's data without question. This tactic by CP has limited life… banks will become increasingly aware of the chaos pipelines will bring to Landowners who need mortgages in order to buy, keep, or sell properties… and FERC will be forced to deal with this issue.

FERC must act on this purposeful omission and lack of transparency by CP and demand that CP offer to buy these properties or compensate land owners in full, for the damages they are about to cause if this pipeline is permitted. As of now, FERC has taken no action to consider Landowners concerns. FERC has completely avoided dealing with Landowner compensation in the DEIS. FERC's position will have to change. Landowner mortgages or the lack of them are "the elephant in the room".

By: Robert Lidsky
Registered Intervenor with impacted property on the proposed CP route in Davenport, NY

IND125-2 Responses to Mr. Archambault's letter can be found in comment IND48.

IND125-3 A revised discussion on the potential impacts of the projects upon property values is provided in section 4.9.5. The potential impacts of the projects upon property insurance, including our recommendation to ensure that any impacts are mitigated, and mortgages are discussed in sections 4.9.6. This section has been updated for the final EIS.

INDIVIDUALS

IND126 – Sharon Goldstein

20140325-5087 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/25/2014 2:45:55 PM

Sharon Goldstein, New York, NY.

IND126-1 The DEIS is severely flawed, and does not support a conclusion that the project will avoid significant environmental impacts.

For example:

Cumulative impacts, including those associated with the pipeline's potential to encourage future fracking in New York, must be fully evaluated.

IND126-2 Alternatives to the use of proposed trenching methods, which involve digging a hole through a waterbody or wetland, should be fully evaluated for each and every proposed waterbody and wetland crossing.

IND126-3 Necessary information that FERC identified as missing from the DEIS must be submitted by Constitution before FERC makes a decision about significant environmental impacts.

IND126-4 Also tell FERC you agree with its conclusion that a proposed alternative pipeline route that would cut through the New York City drinking water supply watershed is not viable and should not be considered further.

IND126-1 Cumulative impacts, including a discussion of hydraulic fracturing, are discussed in section 4.13 of the EIS.

IND126-2 Proposed crossing methods for waterbodies and wetlands are discussed in sections 2.3, 4.3, and 4.4 of the EIS. Alternative crossing methods, including trenchless methods, are included in this discussion.

IND126-3 See the response to comment FA1-1 regarding information that was pending at time of issuance of the draft EIS.

IND126-4 The commentor's statement regarding opposition to alternative K is noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND127 – Richard L. Walworth

20140325-0043 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 03/25/2014

ORIGINAL

CP13-499

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION
2014 MAR 25 A 9:13
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

Richard L. Walworth
6353 Tingley Lake Road
New Milford, PA 18834

March 20, 2014

Dear Kimberly Bose,

IND127-1 I am the owner of a farm that has been in the family for over 100 years and I am the fourth generation owner. My farm is in Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania and consists of 172 acres.

Over the past year representatives for the Constitution Pipeline have been in contact with me regarding the development of this pipeline. During the initial discussions with the Constitution Representatives during meetings at the Summit Inn in New Milford, PA. and the Blue Ridge High School they informed me that the route of the pipeline would not pass through my property.

Time passed then representatives visited me one and one and informed me that the Constitution Pipeline would be crossing my property. During all of these conversations I informed them that I actually did not want the pipeline crossing my property but if it had to I did not want it in a location that would hinder my farming operation.

Later on I received documents in the mail from Constitution that include an offer for an easement and map showing the pipeline going directly through my best hay fields and grazing land. A number of times I had meetings with representatives for the Constitution pipeline requesting they move the pipeline to a location on my property that would not interfere with my farming operation. The answer every time was we cannot do that.

Recently FERC sent me a CD containing the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Constitution Pipeline and Wright Interconnect Projects. Upon reviewing this CD I found many deviations to replace the route including a number of deviations to reduce impacts on farmland. See a short list below taken from the CD.

ALT-L-NY-SC-007.000 ALT-L-NY-SC-008.000 ALT-L-NY-SC-009.000 ALT-L-NY-SC-010.000	104.9	This deviation was developed to reduce impacts on farmland.	Replaced by a new route deviation.	Yes
ALT-L-NY-SC-008.000 ALT-L-NY-SC-009.000 ALT-L-NY-SC-010.000 ALT-L-NY-SC-011.000 ALT-L-NY-SC-012.000	105.1	This deviation was developed to avoid a 300-year-old tree that has historical importance.	The route deviation was adopted.	Yes
ALT-R-NY-SC-003.000 ALT-R-NY-SC-005.000	105.8	This deviation was developed to avoid sensitive land features.	This route deviation was adopted.	Yes

As I stated above due to the fact the farm has been in the family for over 100 years and it will disrupt and possibly ruin my farming operation I would prefer that the pipeline not cross my property. But if necessary there is land on my property that the pipeline can be laid that will minimize disruption to my farming. Besides being disruptive to my farming operation the present pipeline route proposed to

IND127-1 Our assessment of this parcel can be found in section 3.4.3.2 of the EIS. Based on our analysis, we could not identify a viable route crossing for this parcel that was preferable to the proposed route.

20140325-0043 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 03/25/2014

IND127-1 cont. cross my property will ruin any changes for me to subdivide excellent property for home building along Tingley Lake Road.

Therefore I would like your support in requesting Constitution Pipeline to reevaluate the area they have selected to cross my property and provide a deviation like they have in a number of instances as contained in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

You may contact me by phone at 570-465-3428.

Sincerely

Richard L. Walworth

Richard L. Walworth

INDIVIDUALS

IND128 – Eugene Marner

Eugene Marner
1245 Oak Hill Road
Franklin, NY 13775

Wednesday, March 26, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502

IND128-1 According to the transcript, the following exchange took place during the Cabot Oil & Gas Corporation (COG) Q4 2013 Results Earnings Conference Call February 21, 2014 9:30 AM ET. Dan Dinges is the Chairman, President and CEO of Cabot Oil. The questioner is Charles Meade of investment firm Johnson Rice.

> **Charles Meade - Johnson Rice**
>
> Then, is it -- would it be right to think that Constitution is -- I don't want to say getting less important, but it's maybe just one of -- that in light of these bigger -- or more recent deals you guys have signed for additional takeaway out of the area that it's more becoming one of many solutions, rather than the kind of -- the sole most important project, or is it still the biggest thing for you guys?
>
> **Dan Dinges**
>
> Well, it's the nearest term, Charles. And the other projects, in addition to what we just announced that Jeff looks at and continues to try to find ways to move our gas and **we have found additional pathways for our over 400 million cubic foot of gas and being able to keep moving our gas into the marketplace.**

It appears that Mr. Dinges is acknowledging that the Constitution Pipeline is not necessary which is precisely what opponents of the pipeline have argued for a very long time.

Sincerely,

Eugene Marner

IND128-1 Constitution has a firm contract with Cabot Oil and Gas to ship 500,000 dekatherms per day in the proposed pipeline. As stated in the commentor's letter, Cabot's has proposed other near-term solutions to meet their need to ship their supplies of natural gas. The proposed Constitution Pipeline Project would be capable of shipping 1/8th of Cabot's supply of natural gas.

INDIVIDUALS

IND129 – John Miglietta

John Miglietta

237 Jersey Rd.

Delhi, NY 13753

March 25, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502; NAN-2012-00449-UBR

IND129-1 Within sec. 4.9.5 "Property Values and Mortgages" the conclusion that the presence of an (unwanted, new) pipeline on a landowners property is not going to affect its value is counter-intuitive and unacceptable since the strongest basis offered for such an assertion is a series of studies funded by and prepared for gas companies. No contradictory studies are considered or mentioned. I would like the person who wrote this spurious paragraph to visit my neighbors the Briggs' (the proposed pipeline would run a stone's throw from their home), look them in the eye, and make that statement. I would be happy to arrange such a meeting.

In this section the following statement appears:

Land values are determined by appraisals which take into account objective characteristics of the property such as size, location, and any improvements. The potential impact of a pipeline on the value of a tract of land would be related to many tract-specific variables, including the size of the tract, the current value of the land, the utilities and services available or accessible, the current land use, and the values of the adjacent properties. However, subjective valuation is generally not considered in appraisals.

Here is an excerpt from a contradictory study done by an actual appraisal firm (cited later):

The foundation of our studies was recognizing that there are two factors that give value to real

IND129-1 A revised discussion on the potential impacts of the projects upon property values and mortgages is provided in section 4.9.5.

IND129-1 cont.

estate. The first is that only humans give value to real estate. It may be an obvious point, but nonetheless a necessary one for it leads directly to the second factor. The second factor that gives value is perception (or belief) by the human as to what the property value is.

This study then looks at the generally negative portrayal in the media of gas pipelines and the companies that build them-- since most news stories relate to fatal accidents. And for those who probe further, for instance into the minutes of Congressional hearings and in GAO reports, the following disturbing facts are revealed:

- *The Office of Pipeline Safety (OPS) is supported by user fees assessed on transmission pipelines paid by the pipeline companies. (page 8)*

- *There is virtually no testing of (pipeline) operators.*

- *There are more than 2 million miles of pipeline in the United States and there are 52 inspectors from the Office of Pipeline Safety. (page 8)*

- *For the most part, safety violations and leaks are self reported by the pipeline companies to the Office of Pipeline Safety (OPS). Trusting the pipeline companies to report all of their safety violations and leaks to the OPS for review and potential penalties, would amount to reporting on yourself.*

- *The OPS reports that the average number of major accidents (defined as resulting in a fatality, injury or property damage of $50,000 or more) has increased at a 4% rate annually for a 10-year time period ending in 1998. (page 4)*

- *The OPS has had the lowest compliance ratio to the Safety Board's recommendations. (page 5)*

- *Natural gas transmission pipelines have a higher "number of major accidents per 10,000 miles of pipeline" than natural gas distribution pipelines. (page 15)*
  The GAO report is available on-line, in public libraries or can be sent to a citizen on request. The point here is that this report, and others like it, is readily available to the potential buyer of a property that has a natural gas transmission pipeline on it and would like to learn more about such a pipeline.

So it comes as no surprise that an opinion survey of real estate sales agents in 3 areas of Wisconsin concludes:

- ✓ *68% stated that the presence of a pipeline on a residential property would decrease its value.*

IND129-1 cont.

- ✓ *70% believed that it would take longer to sell the house with a pipeline than one without.*
- ✓ *Of those who said there would be a decrease in value due to a gas pipeline, 56% believed the decrease in value to be between 5% and 10%.*
- ✓ *78% stated they believed a pipeline is a safety risk.*
- ✓ *78% stated that such a pipeline should be revealed to the potential buyer through disclosure.*

I invite you to read the whole study at (the link below):

https://sendnow.acrobat.com/?i=WfjY2p*lXmSgsPaxvQzNDg

prepared by:

Kurt C. Kielisch, ASA, IFAS, SR/WA, R/W-AC

For the Forensic Appraisal Group

www.forensic-appraisal.com

1936 Algoma Blvd – Suite B

Oshkosh, WI 54901

You will also see that in the impact studies of Real Estate transactions in 2 States--Wisconsin and Ohio:

The Ohio studies indicated a range of loss in the range of -12% to -14% due to the presence of a pipeline easement. The Wisconsin studies indicated a loss in the range of -15% with thirteen studies being mostly small residential lots, and -18% to -31% with large agricultural parcels. The weighted overall average for the Wisconsin studies was -16%.
In conclusion, there is a perceived negative influence suffered by residential and agricultural properties having a gas transmission pipeline easement, reducing the market value of these properties. It would also appear that as more information on the characteristics and potential dangers of gas pipelines is made available, through public media or real estate disclosure requirements, potential buyers will perceive gas pipeline easements to have an increasingly negative influence on value.

It appears to me that the methodology and conclusions of this study are sound and in accord with common sense, which section 4.9.5 is lacking.

Thank You,,

John Miglietta

INDIVIDUALS

IND130 – Robert Lidsky

Robert Lidsky, Registered Intervener
622 Ridge Road
Andes NY 13731

March 26, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC 888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426
Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502

US Army Corps of Engineers New York District,
CENAN-OP-R Upstate Regulatory Field Office 1
Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000
Re: Docket Nos. NAN-2012-00449-UBR

Subject: Texas Landowners Decision

Texas Landowners Win $2.1 Million Judgment Against Pipeline Company Over Lower Property Value
By Johns Marrs Ellis & Hodge LLP

IND130-1 CLEBURNE, Texas, March 24, 2014 /PRNewswire/ -- North Texas family members have won a $2.1 million verdict against a pipeline company after their parcel of land lost value because an easement was taken for a gas line. This marks the third time Texas property owners recently have prevailed in similar eminent domain cases.

The Johnson County dispute represents a fundamental debate between the pipeline industry and Texas landowners: Does a pipeline devalue only the narrow easement strip or some larger portion of the overall property? The jury agreed that land outside the easement lost value.

"This verdict sends a strong message that pipeline easements often cause significant damages to property beyond the easement area," says Austin-based eminent domain attorney Luke Ellis of Johns Marrs Ellis & Hodge LLP, who represented the family partnership at trial. "Unfortunately, many Texas landowners don't realize that they have a constitutional right to seek just compensation for such damages."

The dispute began in 2007 when Midland-based Peregrine Pipeline Co. sued family-owned Eagle Ford Land Partners to gain a mile-long easement for a natural gas pipeline. Peregrine claimed Eagle Ford's damages totaled only about $80,000. The family's appraisers and lawyers countered that damages should account not only for the easement strip, but also for the loss in value to the remaining property.

After a one-week trial in County Court at Law No. 2 in Johnson County, jurors awarded the family partnership more than $1.6 million. Judge Robert Dohoney entered the final judgment of $2.1 million, which includes interest. The case is Peregrine Pipeline Co., L.P. v. Eagle Ford Land Partners, LP, No. E-2007-00046. Peregrine plans to appeal.

The judgment continues a trend in similar Texas condemnation cases and is one of the largest so far in favor of a landowner. Last year, the Texas Supreme Court denied review of a McMullen County verdict against LaSalle Pipeline LP. Earlier this month a Fort Worth appeals court denied reconsideration of its decision in favor of a landowner over Crosstex DC Gathering Co.

Johns Marrs Ellis & Hodge LLP, a trial and appellate boutique with offices in Austin and Houston, focuses on commercial litigation, eminent domain, probate and fiduciary matters, and appeals
SOURCE Johns Marrs Ellis & Hodge LLP

IND130-1 A revised discussion on the potential impacts of the projects upon property values is provided in section 4.9.5.

Discussion:

IND130-1 cont. The Texas settlement was for $2.1 million, which represents twenty-six times the amount offered by the pipeline company using the threat of eminent domain.

Regarding compensation, the same situation exists along the proposed route of the Constitution Pipeline (CP). Landowners are being offered a minuscule fraction of the loss they will incur. CP using thinly veiled threats attempts to frighten Landowners, demanding that Landowners settle and take their paltry offer, which will be more than they will get in court.

That fear of "settle now or get far less" is obviously not true. In the Texas case it is exactly the opposite... go to eminent domain court where you have a good chance at fair compensation for your all of your parcel, including improvements, not just the value of a fifty foot wide strip.

This is a good example of pipeline companies not paying their fair share, while trying to shift the burden of cost to others, while FERC looks the other way, dumping the problem on the Eminent Domain Courts. The system is fundamentally flawed.

Landowner compensation must be taken into account on the EIS.

Robert Lidsky
Registered Intervener with property in Davenport, NY along the proposed pipeline route.

INDIVIDUALS

IND131 – Jeanne Simonelli

20140326-5029 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/26/2014 9:48:01 AM

March 25, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502; NAN-2012-00449-UBR

Dear Ms. Bose and the Army Corp:

This letter is in response to comments in **Section 4.10 (Cultural Resources),** especially **4.10.1.3** of the Constitution DEIS.

IND131-1 The DEIS states
As of November 2013, Constitution had conducted historic aboveground resource surveys of all property parcels within or crossed by the survey corridor except for 10 parcels in New York for which access permission was not obtained and which could not be adequately examined from public rights-of-way. Constitution will conduct surveys of the remaining property parcels ***once access permission is obtained****. Constitution has also conducted the preliminary assessment of effects of the proposed project on NRHP-eligible historic aboveground resources within the pipeline's area of potential impacts.*

With forty percent of landowners in NY still refusing access to survey crews, Constitution is requesting a pipeline permit using a DEIS that lacks information on a significant amount of land.

Constitution's report was submitted by the Cultural Resources Division of URS, a major research firm for the extractive industries. The Cultural division, located in North Carolina, was hired to undertake a typical review using contract archeologists described by URS staff during a Constitution informational meeting in New York as "tested commodities." Only one of these individuals had previous experience in the region under survey.

In NY, the survey was conducted by reviewing materials on file at the NYS Museum and at the NYS Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and by survey and testing of the properties to which Constitution had access. As a result of these reviews, URS archeologists, in the employ of Williams-Transco-Piedmont, made a series of recommendations pertaining to the extensive number of prehistoric and historic sites encountered in their on-ground survey, plus documental review based on available records. While some of the sites identified as archeological may be avoided, many of the historic sites were dismissed as being judged ineligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NHRP). This is no surprise as the Liberty Bell would likely have trouble getting listed if it fell into the route since it has a crack.

Constitution plans to perform *Phase II testing to formally evaluate the NRHP eligibility of the other 11 sites presently recommended potentially eligible. If Phase II testing were to indicate any of these sites are eligible for listing in the NRHP, Constitution would consider modifications*

IND131-1 As stated in section 1.2 of the EIS, Constitution has field surveyed 76 percent of the proposed pipeline route. As stated in section 4.10.1 of the EIS, Constitution has conducted cultural resource surveys in New York for all parcels except 10. All cultural resource survey protocols proposed by Constitution and their subcontractor were reviewed and approved by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (PHMC) and the New York Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP). In addition, Commission archeologists and staff with the PHMC and the OPRHP reviewed Constitution's cultural resource survey reports. As stated in section 4.10.3 of the EIS, we have reviewed the Applicants state-specific plans for unanticipated discoveries and find the revised plans to be acceptable. Further, we included a recommendation in section 4.10.4 of the EIS that all cultural resource surveys and resulting consultation must be completed before any construction is authorized.

20140326-5029 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/26/2014 9:48:01 AM

IND131-1 cont.

to the project to avoid them. If they could not be avoided due to terrain or construction constraints, further investigations would be required to mitigate any adverse effects that would occur.

- Mitigation is not a viable option for cultural resources. That is, once destroyed, they are destroyed. You cannot recreate the cultural heritage of a people in another location.

- With this in mind, Constitution's report was reviewed at my request by an archeologist trained in both PA and NY who has previously done CRM work along the Susquehanna River. He described the results as sparse, given his experience in the region and noted that with almost 40% of land unsurveyed, it is likely that at least that percentage more of sites exist along the route.

By their own admission, in addition to unsurveyed parcels, *Constitution has not completed surveys for historic aboveground resources for aboveground facilities, access roads, contractor yards other facilities or extra workspace outside the survey corridor. Constitution has also not completed analysis of visual impacts on historic aboveground resources pending the completion of project plans.*

- Not only is this an incomplete DEIS, it is an inscrutable DEIS. They conclude in Section 4.13.5.9 that *cumulative impacts on cultural resources would only occur if other projects were to impact the same historic properties impacted by the proposed projects.* Huh???

- Constitution's policy for resources identified after this review closes ("unanticipated discovery" or "post-review discovery") is also unacceptable. In an area with such intensive prehistoric and historic occupation, the likelihood of the identification of new or additional cultural resources, including previously undiscovered archaeological resources and/or human remains is not only possible but probable.

FERC should require
1) an impartial review of DEIS cultural resource reports that have been produced by archeologists in the employ of Constitution.
2) a comprehensive review of the route by archeologists with training and experience in the region.

Sincerely,
Jeanne Simonelli, PhD; MPH
Senior Research Associate
Wake Forest University
Convenor, ExtrACTION Research Group
Society for Applied Anthropology(and)
Resident, Town of Oneonta

INDIVIDUALS

IND132 – Suzanne Winkler

March 26, 2014

Suzanne Winkler
174 Pickens Road
Burlington Flats, NY 13315

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502; NAN-2012-00449-UBR

IND132-1 *Regarding Constitutions most recent "additional" filing today (see below), I think It's safe to say that the DEIS was filed in haste and prematurely.*

Sincerely,
Suzanne Winkler
Burlington Flats, NY

Constitution Pipeline Company, LLC
2800 Post Oak Boulevard (77056)
P.O. Box 1396
Houston, Texas 77251-1396
713/215-2000

March 26, 2014
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20426
Attention: Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary

Reference: Constitution Pipeline Company, LLC
Constitution Pipeline Project
Docket No. CP13-499-000
Additional Project Information Regarding Constitution Pipeline

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Constitution Pipeline Company, LLC (Constitution) hereby submits additional information to the application for Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity for the proposed Constitution Pipeline Project ("Project"). This submittal provides an update to information provided on November 11, 2013, and includes the following:

IND132-1 The commentor's statement regarding the draft EIS is noted. See the response to comment SA2-1.

· Communication Tower Information – Constitution has identified a need for a radio communication system for use by Williams Operations personnel in the course of operation, maintenance, special operations such as pig runs and pipeline repairs, and during emergency situations. Constitution proposes to install a radio communication system that will consist of erecting a 100-foot high monopole, with an antenna installed near the top of the pole, at eleven (11) locations. A lightning rod will be located on the top of the pole. These locations are at the Turnpike Meter and Regulator (M&R) Station, Westfall M&R Station, and each proposed Main Line Valve (9). A VHF or UHF radio communication system will prove vital to maintain communication between operations personnel throughout the pipeline route during emergency situations. In the event that the primary (DSL) and secondary (Cellular) modes of supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) communication at these facilities fail during emergency situations, such as during inclement weather, Williams may be required to perform manual operation of these facilities to maintain the integrity of the pipeline infrastructure. The ability to perform manual operations should not depend on modes of communication that may be out of service during these situations. This reasoning is in accord with Williams' firm commitment to ensure the safety of the public, public and private property, and Williams personnel at all times. A drawing depicting a typical communication tower is provided with this submittal.

All of the enclosed information is considered Public.

Any questions regarding this submittal should be directed to Lynda Schubring at (713) 215-2491
or Lynda.Schubring@Williams.com.
Respectfully,

CONSTITUTION PIPELINE COMPANY, LLC
By Williams Gas Pipeline Company, LLC,

Its Operator
Timothy Powell
Manager – Land, GIS, and Permits

cc: Kevin Bowman, Environmental Project Manager, Division of Gas – Environment and Engineering

INDIVIDUALS

IND133 – Allegra Schecter

20140326-5117 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/26/2014 3:12:29 PM

Allegra Schecter, Cherry Valley, NY.

IND133-1 I am commenting as an individual with intervenor status.

The Constitution Pipeline will open up New York to fracking for natural gas. The Williams Co. is proudly proclaiming this to their shareholders. The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) knows it: "Since the location of the proposed Project route has a high potential for development of natural gas extraction from Marcellus and Utica Shale formations…the draft EIS must evaluate the cumulative environmental impacts associated with these potential activities". This was not done and in that respect, besides its many other short comings, the FERC EIS is incomplete.

In 2012, there were over 55,000 active gas wells being fracked in Pennsylvania. If you consider the thousands of wells that would eventually be drilled in New York, and the 2-7 million gallons of water required for just one frack of each well, with each well requiring 3-4 fracks or more in its short lifetime, then we are talking about removing hundreds of billions of gallons of fresh water - JUST in New York - from the hydrological, or water cycle of the planet, forever. This is very upsetting to many New Yorkers, because they realize the magnitude of the assault on our ecosystem that fracking creates, and what it could mean for our future on this planet. The banning of the process of hydro-fracking for natural gas is not the irrational hysteria of extremists. People all over the world are starting to realize what this practice can do to their health and the environment and they are fighting back. Worldwide, we could potentially be permanently destroying tens of trillions of gallons of fresh water. Removing water from its natural cycle in such vast proportions has never been done before in human history. This means there is no data, no scientist on the planet who can predict what will happen as a result of such blatant misuse of this precious resource.

This fracked water can never return to its true purpose of sustaining life on this planet. The problem lies not only with the many toxic chemicals that are put into the ground in the fracking process. This includes benzene, toluene, ethyl-benzene, and many more volatile organic compounds and hormone disruptors that can be injurious to human health. The real problem, as it turns out, lies in the dissolved substances that are coming back up with the flow-back or "produced" water. Salts, (bromides, chlorides), heavy metals such as arsenic and radioactive substances like strontium and barium are leached from the shale itself. Fracking introduces brine, which is more than eight times more saline than sea water, into the environment. Not surprisingly, in Pennsylvania's State Forests where brine and drill cuttings were dumped, all the trees died. Recently it was revealed that these briny waste-fluids from Pennsylvania have already been entering New York, and even the Otsego County ecosystem, by towns spreading these extremely toxic substances on roads for dust control and melting ice. These toxins then inevitably enter the ground water, killing plant and animal life, doing irreparable damage to our beautiful woodlands and waterways. You would think this would be considered equivalent to illegal dumping, but it is an authorized "legal secondary use" by the New York State DEC.

There is no way to scrub clean the flow-back water. Local water treatment facilities are not equipped to remove these salts, unknown proprietary toxic chemicals and radiation. After processing it as best they can, they can only end up sending the supposedly cleaned frack water back into local rivers. In 2008, a United States Steel plant in Clairton, PA complained that the water from the Monongahela River was unfit for use. Loaded with salts, the water tasted and

IND133-1 See the response to comment LA1-4.

20140326-5117 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/26/2014 3:12:29 PM

IND133-1 cont'd

smelled odd and was corroding not only industrial equipment but also dishwashers and kitchen faucets. For several months, the Monongahela River, which provides millions of people in the Pittsburgh area with drinking water, no longer met state and federal standards. Following a request from the State of Pennsylvania, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers found it would require five times the amount of water in their reservoirs to dilute the river. It took five months to clean it up.

"Salt is a serious problem," Rose Reilly, a water biologist for the Army Corps of" Engineers, said. It has to be managed like any other pollutant. "It isn't biodegradable."

If fracking comes to New York, the amount of these waste fluids will be so enormous, it will be impossible to prevent them from re-entering the environment. There is no way to completely monitor and prevent illegal dumping. Just look at the recent reports of stacked, highly radioactive oil filter socks discovered in a vacant gas station in North Dakota, or the Ohio wastewater company owner who ordered the dumping of thousands of gallons of toxic and radioactive wastewater into a storm drain and repeatedly dumped drilling mud and brine into the Mahoning River watershed between November 2012 and January 2013.

There is no way to dispose of or store these fluids in New York. Disposing of the frack water has meant trucking it to another state for depositing in injection wells. With no inspectors at the well sites measuring what is hauled away and comparing it with what ends up at the legal depository hundreds of miles away, the potential for "losing" some or all of it "somewhere" along the route is too great.

We can't have open frack pits to retain produced waste water here in New York, as they do in some other states. This isn't the desert Southwest. In our area, they would likely overflow in an unexpected heavy downpour. A few years ago, our area had two 100 year floods in the space of two weeks. Tiny creeks became raging rivers carrying away homes, animals and even people. Bridges were washed away that have still not been re-built. Last Summer, we again had several record breaking floods that almost washed away entire towns. Surprisingly, these floods were not connected to a hurricane or any other major weather event! If we had open frack pits, they would have overflowed and contaminated the farms, streams, wetlands and homes below.

Many parts of our country are now experiencing the most severe droughts in their history. We have no idea in today's global climate crisis if these weather and rainfall patterns will improve or get worse. Many states that in the past have grown most of the nation's food might no longer be able to sustain that agriculture. It doesn't take much to tip the balance of nature. Right now, central New York is still blessed with adequate, or sometimes too much, rainwater. More and more organic farmers in New York are meeting local demands for fresh meat and produce. Soon, we just may have to take on the growing needs of much of our country's food supply! That is why it is so important that we keep our area rural and agricultural, with plenty of uncontaminated water. Hopefully someday soon, people will realize that water is more valuable than gas - let's hope it's not too late. Food Not Fracking!

Thank you,

Allegra Schecter

INDIVIDUALS

IND134 – Bob Rosen

Bob Rosen
351 Dickmann Rd
East Meredith, NY 13757

March 26, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502; NAN-2012-00449-UBR

IND134-1 From Tom Friedman's op-ed column in today's NY Times:

"...the chief economist of the International Energy Agency has declared that "about two-thirds of all proven reserves of oil, gas and coal will have to be left undeveloped if the world is to achieve the goal of limiting global warming at two degrees Celsius" since the Industrial Revolution. Crossing that two-degrees line, say climate scientists, will dramatically increase the likelihood of melting the Arctic, dangerous sea level rises, more disruptive superstorms and unmanageable climate change.

"..."The Stone Age didn't end because we ran out of stones." It ended because we invented bronze tools, which were more productive. The hydrocarbon age will also have to end with a lot of oil, coal and gas left in the ground, replaced by cleaner forms of power generation, or Mother Nature will have her way with us... Anyone following the clean power industry today can tell you that there is something of a Moore's Law now at work around solar power, the price of which is falling so fast that more and more homes and even utilities are finding it as cheap to install as natural gas."

The Constitution Pipeline is not only unnecessary. These kinds of projects are taking America down the wrong road. We need to change direction, now. What we need are more renewables, not more gas. Please stop the pipeline!

Sincerely,
Bob Rosen, registered intervenor

1

IND134-1 The commentor's statement regarding the need for renewable energy is noted. See the responses to comments CO26-19 and IND21-7.

INDIVIDUALS

IND135 – Kate Ryan

20140326-0021 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 03/26/2014

ORIGINAL

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION

2014 MAR 26 A 9:41

FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

Kate Ryan
87 Sal Bren Rd
Delhi, NY, 13753

3/20/14

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502; NAN-2012-00449-UBR

Dear People:

IND135-1 I'm writing to oppose the building of the so-called "Constitution Pipeline." This winter has certainly shown that "Climate Change" or "Global Warming" is a reality. We should be phasing out of the use of fossil fuels and working toward the implementation of safer and wiser renewable energy

IND135-2 The seepage of methane from all phases of natural gas production and distribution, including from pipelines like the so-called "Constitution Pipeline," presents a serious threat to our planet in the form of increased global warming and general environmental destruction.

Methane is far more dangerous than CO2 in terms of global warming. The research by Prof. Robert Howarth and his colleagues at Cornell University has shown this clearly. This should be taken into consideration when deciding

IND135-3 whether to allow the construction of a pipe line that would carry methane. In my mind this is a danger that can't be overcome. The recent explosion of gas lines in NYC shows that pipes carrying explosive gas are not totally full-proof. And the amount of gas that would be traveling through the so-called "Constitution Pipeline" would be so much more than that in the NYC pipeline. Hence neither FERC nor the Army Corps of Engineers should approve the construction of this pipeline.

IND135-4 It's interesting that the companies proposing and investing in this pipeline chose the name "Constitution Pipeline" for this venture. If you OK this pipeline these companies may try to use the "right of eminent domain" to put the pipe line across land belonging to people who do not want the pipeline. Yet using eminent domain in this instance appears to be unconstitutional because it would deprive some people of the use of their own land for the benefit of corporations and their backers.

IND135-1 See the responses to comments CO26-19 and IND21-7.

IND135-2 See the response to comment IND31-3.

IND135-3 Preliminary reports on the Harlem, New York explosion indicate that natural gas service to the area was provided to the area by an 8-inch cast iron/plastic main which failed a pressure test (NTSB 2014). The gas service to this area is distributed by Con Edison. Preliminary media reports have indicated that the gas line was approximately 127 years old (CNN 2014). As stated in section 4.12.1 of the EIS, the majority of fatalities from pipelines involve local distribution pipelines. These are natural gas pipelines that are not regulated by the FERC and that distribute natural gas to homes and businesses after transportation through interstate natural gas transmission pipelines. As discussed in section 4.12 of the EIS, these distribution lines typically are smaller diameter pipes, often made of plastic or cast iron rather than welded steel, and tend to be older pipelines that are more susceptible to damage. Also as discussed in section 4.12, the pipeline and aboveground facilities associated with the Constitution and Iroquois projects would be designed, constructed, operated, and maintained in accordance with or to exceed the DOT *Minimum Federal Safety Standards* in 49 CFR 192 as well as The Pipeline Safety, Regulatory Certainty and Job Creation Act of 2011. These regulations, which are intended to protect the public and to prevent natural gas facility accidents and failures, include specifications for material selection and qualification; minimum design requirements; and protection of the pipeline from internal, external, and atmospheric corrosion.

IND135-4 See the response to comment IND13-3.

20140326-0021 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 03/26/2014

IND135-5 I wonder how all of you feel about this. Are you all considering the concerns of all the people in the country when you are regulating the actions of the energy industry? I would hope so. I hope you aren't under undue pressure from those above you to support all of industry's demands. Both FERC and the Army Corps of Engineers are supposed to consider the opinions of the states and ultimately the people of the states and - the ordinary people of this so-called democracy when making regulations.

IND135-6 I do hope that both FERC and the Army Corps of Engineers will deny the permit of the so-called "Constitution Pipeline." Instead, I encourage you both to recommend that energy production be shifted to renewable sources of energy such as wind, solar & water as quickly as possible. I'd like my children and grandchildren to have a life. I'd like to see planet earth continue to be able to support many people and animals and plants – for many years to come.

I think that all of you that work for FERC and the Army Corps of Engineers are under tremendous pressure. I hope you will be able to make the wise decision to reject the application for the so-called "Constitution Pipeline."

Sincerely,

Kate Ryan

Kate Ryan

IND135-5 As stated in the executive summary of the draft EIS, all comments received prior to issuance of the draft EIS were considered and addressed in the draft EIS. All comments received on the draft EIS related to environmental issues were addressed in this EIS.

IND135-6 The commentor's statement to deny the projects is noted. See the response to comment IND21-7 regarding renewable energy.

INDIVIDUALS

IND136 – Patricia Wheelhouse

20140326-0022 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 03/26/2014

ORIGINAL

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary, The FERC

888 First Street NE, Room 1A

Washington, D.C. 20426

US Army Corps of EngineersNew York District, CENAN-OP-R Upstate Regulatory Field Office

1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor

Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION
2014 MAR 26 A 9:44
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502; NAN-2012-00449-UBR

March 20, 2014

To Whom It May Concern:

IND136-1 My husband's family purchased land in Franklin, NY, in 1973 upon which we now have a home. Several generations of our family enjoy the peace, purity, and rustic beauty of our home and property. The Constitution Pipeline was slated to cut across our land, taking out our woods and our neighbors' woods and pond. Due to the diligent efforts of our neighbors, the pipeline was moved just off our back property line. We have requested that the pipeline be moved further back, and are still waiting to see updated maps of the route as it currently stands.

IND136-2 This construction will impact our homes, our roads, our property values, and our ability to get affordable insurance or mortgages. There are also many environmental issues to be

IND136-3 considered, not the least of which are water quality and the integrity of our wells.

IND136-4 I urge you **not to approve the pipeline**. However, I am aware that newspaper articles have already been published stating that truckloads of pipeline are being delivered in Schoharie County. How is that possible, if the project hasn't yet been approved? If the pipeline is inevitable, I strongly request that it be moved further back from our neighbors' property and ours.

IND136-5 I have read the many letters and comments that have been submitted by other landowners urging you to reconsider or at least move the pipeline off private property lines.

IND136-1 See the response to comment IND108-1.

IND136-2 See the response to comment LA1-1 regarding road repairs. Our assessment of the projects' impact upon property values is discussed in section 4.9.5 of the EIS. Issues related to insurance are discussed in section 4.9.6 of the EIS. See the response to comment LA5-3 regarding mortgages.

IND136-3 The projects' potential impacts, as well as impact avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures, regarding water quality and wells can be found in section 4.3 of the EIS.

IND136-4 See the response to comment IND54-1.

IND136-5 See the response to comment IND135-5.

20140326-0022 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 03/26/2014

IND136-5 cont'd

However, I am aware that money is what makes the U.S. go around, and that the corporate voice has far more clout with the government than the voice of the people who will suffer from this project. I can only hope that these opportunities to send letters and comments will actually make a difference, and that you will honor the opinions you have solicited. Hopefully your requests for comments are more than lip service. Will you represent the interests and concerns of the landowners, who stand to lose the most?

Sincerely,

Patricia Wheelhouse

Patricia Wheelhouse

410 Van Tassel Road

Franklin, NY 13775

INDIVIDUALS

IND137 – Shyama Orum

20140326-5159 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/26/2014 4:58:47 PM

IND137-1 shyama orum, New York, NY.
I ask FERC to deny the Constitution Pipeline Company permission to build a 30 inch natural gas pipeline from Susquehanna County, PA to Schoharie County, NY. This pipeline would threaten the water supply of more than 100,00 people and cut across vital aquifers as well as public supply watersheds. The Constitution Pipeline company has not provided necessary information that is needed to assess environmental impacts. As the protector of the public, I ask FERC to require a complete assessment of environmental impacts including the cumulative impact of the pipeline in encouraging hydrofracking which has already damaged the water supply, health and property of citizens in Pennsylvania and around the country.

IND137-1 The projects' potential impacts, as well as impact avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures, regarding water quality can be found in section 4.3 of the EIS. See the response to comment FA1-1 regarding pending information. As discussed in section 4.13.1 of the EIS, the general development of the Marcellus Shale in proximity to the projects within the context of cumulative impacts was considered.

INDIVIDUALS

IND138 – Cathy McNulty

20140327-5002 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/27/2014 5:49:24 AM

Cathy McNulty, Unadilla, NY.
These blue-black and water laced verdant hills are our wealth and our health comingled. Like our bodies made of bone and water, our Catskills are cratered and lapping and coursing abundant water while most of the world is in draught. This is not Texas. These are places so varied and changeable, rolling hills, sharp cliffs, flooding valleys, old and winding streams, mountain lakes; places so beautiful they should be cherished not raped and despoiled by a thousand cuts. Historically a refuge and a breadbasket to cities, the Catskill Mountains can remain and regain this renown in a time of when our economy should turn again to local resources for our livelihoods. I believe shortsighted farm policy that relied on more fossil fuel and outsourced exploited labor, factory farming and chemical fertilizer have made us less healthy and less free, less self-sufficient. The Yeoman farmer was more able to provide for himself and herself than the wage slaves of industry. Where is the spirit that wild and independent pride that threw off the tyranny of patroons during the Anti-Rent Wars in New York? Why is our foreign policy cynically being
IND138-1 run by the oil and gas industry for their gain? Private landowners do have a right to self-determination and should not be robbed by a government sanctioned land grab; but they have no right to poison their neighbors. I do not trust Cabot , nor Williams, nor Mirabito, nor Corning to protect my wellbeing, my property, my children or my future. What industry lied about the amounts of recoverable gas? Who is lying now about local jobs and property values and
IND138-2 pipeline safety? Who is lying nightly on TV and Radio about Corporate responsibility for spills and fires and explosions and loss of life and health? KABOOM Exxon Valdes, KABOOM Staten Island gas storage, KABOOM Deepwater Horizon, KABOOM underground gas lines during Hurricane Irene, KABOOM Williams Lathrop Compressor Station, KABOOM aged pipelines in New York City. It's not your imagination, it is getting closer. Think about it indeed before KABOOM.

IND138-1 The commentor's statement regarding foreign policy and trust of the Applicants is noted. See the response to comment FA8-3 regarding eminent domain.

IND138-2 See the response to comment IND13-3 and section 4.12 of the EIS regarding safety.

This comment has been submitted twice by the same individual (4-8-14)

Thomas Gorman
476 Poplar Hill Road
Unadilla, NY 13849

March 26, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502; NAN-2012-00449-UBR

I am an intervenor, and a landowner and resident in the town of Sidney. Regarding sections:

4.1.3 Geologic Hazards

4.1.3.5 Flash Flooding

IND139-1 The DEIS does not sufficiently address issues of flooding. In recent years the region has had multiple '100-year' flooding events resulting in loss of life, damage to and destruction of homes and local businesses, and great financial cost to the community. (They also resulted in large federal recovery expenditures, expenditures paid for by taxpayers).

Established climate science (as acknowledged and apparently accepted in the DEIS 4.13.5.10 Air Quality and Noise) indicates increased heavy precipitation in the Northeast region. Flooding events are anticipated to become more frequent with climate instability. The DEIS only briefly addresses limited and hyper-localized possibilities of flash flooding, and where addressed at all seems primarily concerned with how potential flash-flooding might affect the construction process and the operation of the pipeline.

While the DEIS makes some mention of flash-flood mitigation techniques and strategies to be employed during construction and at specific locations along the route, it makes no mention of the cumulative contribution to increased surface-water flow and flooding that the entirety of the project will make. What is required is a whole-systems analysis of how the landscape changes brought by the construction and maintenance of the Constitution Pipeline will effect local communities and the region in terms of storm run-off and flooding.

CP has by design sited much of the pipeline route on ridge tops, strategically positioning it for advantage in anticipation of future high-volume hydraulic-fracturing (HVHF) operations. This is exactly where forestation and dense vegetation is most needed to absorb rainfall and decelerate run-off during storms. Deforestation of these ridge tops will create new pathways for erosion and greater flow and velocity during flood events.

IND139-2 Further, per the DEIS, a significant 15-30% of the planned pipeline route in NY traverses "steep

IND139-1 See the response to comment IND36-1 regarding flooding.

IND139-2 Section 4.1.3.5 of the EIS has been revised to provide a discussion of vegetation removal on steep slopes and potential impacts from flooding.

IND139-2 cont'd

slopes" in many places with little soil-cover, creating direct pathways for greater water flow (and attendant erosion) during snow-melt and storm events. Disrupting and clearing *any* sort of slope (whether determined to be 'steep' or not) increases runoff potential. While the DEIS discusses (insufficiently…) strategies for the "mitigation" of localized mudslides, etc. it does not at all address the cumulative hydrological effect of permanently deforesting over 1,000 acres, and how that significant and permanent alteration of the landscape will likely exacerbate flood events on a vast, scale. These increasingly frequent flood events are *regional* in nature, and the DEIS must study how this proposed project will impact and increase the severity of flooding on a *regional* scale.

Sincerely,

Thomas Gorman

INDIVIDUALS

IND140 – Bobbie Dee Flowers

20140327-5005 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/27/2014 6:55:39 AM

Bobbie Dee Flowers, New York, NY.

IND140-1 Tell FERC not so fast! The DEIS is severely flawed, and does not support a conclusion that the project will avoid significant environmental impacts.

1) Cumulative impacts, including those associated with the pipeline's potential to encourage future fracking in New York, must be fully evaluated.

IND140-2 2) Alternatives to the use of proposed trenching methods, which involve digging a hole through a waterbody or wetland, should be fully evaluated for each and every proposed waterbody and wetland crossing.

IND140-3 3) Necessary information that FERC identified as missing from the DEIS must be submitted by Constitution before FERC makes a decision about significant environmental impacts.

IND140-4 Also tell FERC I agree with its conclusion that a proposed alternative pipeline route that would cut through the New York City drinking water supply watershed is not viable and should not be considered further.
- See more at: http://www.riverkeeper.org/blog/fracking/take-action-protect-ny-water-from-constitution-pipeline/#sthash.E99XtrAR.dpuf

IND140-1 Cumulative impacts, including a discussion of hydraulic fracturing, are discussed in section 4.13 of the EIS.

IND140-2 Proposed crossing methods for waterbodies and wetlands are discussed in sections 2.3, 4.3, and 4.4 of the EIS. Alternative crossing methods, including trenchless methods, are included in this discussion.

IND140-3 See the response to comment FA1-1 regarding information that was pending at time of issuance of the draft EIS.

IND140-4 The commentor's statement regarding opposition to alternative K is noted.

Thomas Gorman
476 Poplar Hill Road
Unadilla, NY 13849

March 26, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502; NAN-2012-00449-UBR

IND141-1 I am an intervenor, and a landowner and resident in the town of Sidney. The current proposed route of the Constitution pipeline runs adjacent to my property.

As near as I can determine, the DEIS has only considered safety and other impacts of the Constitution pipeline based on the *initially intended* facilities, pressures and capacity *as stated* by Constitution Pipeline Co. LLC and Iroquois Gas Transmission System LP. Section 2-32 of the DEIS:

> Constitution indicated if its pipeline inlet pressures were to be increased to Constitution's maximum operating pressure of 1,440 psig, then the maximum volume that the pipeline would be able to transport would be 850,000 Dth/d….. This scenario would possibly allow Constitution to deliver an additional 200,000 Dth/d of natural gas beyond the level currently proposed. However, Constitution would need additional FERC authorization to increase any volumes above the proposed 650,000 Dth/d.

The DEIS should be rewritten and all impacts reconsidered based on the absolute maximum pressure/capacity of the pipeline and the additional facilities such maximization requires, not simply the initially stated capacities. Further, the DEIS should also include *all possible* expansions of the system, and build-out of additional lines and facilities the presence of the Constitution pipeline would make likely. As has been seen with recent pipeline projects (Millennium, etc.), soon after completion of the original build, additional capacity, compressor stations and other facilities not included in the initial proposal are inevitably added. It defies logic to accept that Constitution and Iroquois would not seek to maximize revenue by running the pipeline at absolute maximum capacity and pressure, and also seek as many profitable tie-ins, etc. as possible. The very likely additions and expansions to the CP are significant, as will be the health, environmental and social

IND141-1 See the response to comment IND13-5 regarding future expansion of the proposed projects.

IND141-1 cont'd

impacts. Regardless of whether Constitution Pipeline Co. LLC and Iroquois Gas Transmission System LP have stated an intention to expand the CP beyond their initial proposal, recent history and experience from similar projects indicates that expansion *must* be assumed and therefore must be included and addressed in an adequate DEIS. It is insufficient to merely state that "additional FERC authorization" would be required for expansions- these probable (and probably intended) expansions must be considered now.

Sincerely,

Thomas Gorman

20140327-5034 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/27/2014 8:32:28 AM

john, new york, NY.
DEIS NEEDS A MORE THROUGH REVIEW

IND142-1 Pipeline construction and right-of-way maintenance could have massive negative impacts on water quality. In New York alone, the pipeline would cross 20 aquifers (including one that provides the main source of drinking water to more than 100,000 people in Broome County), more than 20 private wells, and 4 public water supply watersheds. It would also cross 207 waterbodies - most by digging a trench through them - and impact 75 acres of wetlands. We are also

IND142-2 concerned that, if constructed, the pipeline could incentivize increased gas drilling, including the use of high-volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing (fracking), in the Marcellus and Utica shales in western New York.

IND142-3 I also agree with FERC conclusion that a proposed alternative pipeline route that would cut through the New York City drinking water supply watershed is NOT viable and should not be considered further.

Thank you.

IND142-1 Impacts on groundwater and surface water resources are discussed in section 4.3 and wetlands in section 4.4 of the EIS.

IND142-2 Cumulative impacts, including a discussion of hydraulic fracturing, are discussed in section 4.13 of the EIS and also see the response to comment LA1-4.

IND142-3 The commentor's statement regarding opposition to alternative K is noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND143 – Liz Wassell

20140327-5041 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/27/2014 9:00:22 AM

Liz Wassell, New Paltz, NY.

IND143-1 To FERC: As a NYS resident (Ulster County) I ask you, what is the hurry here? The DEIS is severely flawed, and does not support a conclusion that the project will avoid significant environmental impacts. 3 examples:
1) Cumulative impacts, including those associated with the pipeline's potential to encourage future fracking in New York, must be fully evaluated.

IND143-2 2) Alternatives to the use of proposed trenching methods, which involve digging a hole through a waterbody or wetland, should be fully evaluated for each and every proposed waterbody and wetland crossing.

IND143-3 3) Necessary information that FERC identified as missing from the DEIS must be submitted by Constitution before FERC makes a decision about significant environmental impacts.

IND143-4 I agree with your conclusion that a proposed alternative pipeline route that would cut through the New York City drinking water supply watershed is not viable and should not be considered further. - See more at: http://www.riverkeeper.org/blog/fracking/take-action-protect-ny-water-from-constitution-pipeline/#sthash.kEUQQ74h.dpuf
Thank you. Liz Wassell

IND143-1 Cumulative impacts, including a discussion of hydraulic fracturing, are discussed in section 4.13 of the EIS.

IND143-2 Proposed crossing methods for waterbodies and wetlands are discussed in sections 2.3, 4.3, and 4.4 of the EIS. Alternative crossing methods, including trenchless methods, are included in this discussion.

IND143-3 See the response to comment FA1-1 regarding information that was pending at time of issuance of the draft EIS.

IND143-4 The commentor's statement regarding opposition to alternative K is noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND144 – Jeanne Simonelli

20140327-5060 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/27/2014 10:07:14 AM

March 27, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502; NAN-2012-00449-UBR
Dear Ms. Bose and the Army Corp:

IND144-1 This letter is in response to comments in **Section 4.9 (Socioeconomics),** of the Constitution DEIS, including comments on population, housing, services, and environmental justice. A separate comment will cover property values and insurance.

According to the DEIS, (page 4-133) *The primary socioeconomic impacts of the Constitution project include population effects associated with the influx of construction workers and the impact of these workers on public services and temporary housing during construction. Secondary socioeconomic effects include increased vehicle traffic necessary to move materials, equipment, and workers to and from the right-of-way, increased property tax revenue, job opportunities, and income associated with local construction employment.*

In both this section and in the Executive Summary, the DEIS concludes that *Construction of the projects would result in minor positive impacts due to increases in construction jobs, payroll taxes, purchases made by the workforce, and expenses associated with the acquisition of material goods and equipment. Operation of the projects would have a minor to moderate positive effect on the local governments' tax revenues due to the increase in property taxes that would be collected.*

I am writing to you as an anthropologist with expertise in community development and social impact analysis, an of area of the report which is decidedly thin.

I was chair of the Department of Anthropology at SUNY-Oneonta for a number of years, before taking a similar position at Wake Forest University in NC. Now, as a Senior Researcher, I remain a homeowner and resident in the Town of Oneonta, doing energy-related social impact research in Otsego County and surroundings. This work expands on my 1987 book about the region *Too Wet To Plow: The Family Farm in Transition*[1], as well as boom-bust oilfield research I did while a PhD student at the University of Oklahoma[2].
While the DEIS provides considerable, though still incomplete detail concerning natural environmental considerations, concerns about social change are not adequately addressed in document.

In 2009, a comprehensive report was completed by The Northeast Center for Regional Development (NERCRD) of the Pennsylvania State University[3] which summarizes years of sociological and economic research on the ways in which the extractive industry impacts local communities. This work describes the process of change that begins with the arrival of a large, demographically circumscribed, short term transient labor force, and includes impact on housing,

IND144-1 The Pennsylvania State University document referenced by the commentor primarily discusses drilling of natural gas rather than construction of natural gas pipelines. The EIS discusses impacts on housing (section 4.9.2), property values (section 4.9.5), recreation (4.8.4), and social services (section 4.9.3). The EIS states that a peak total workforce of 520 workers may be present within a single county during periods of coinciding construction spreads. However, it would be speculative to assume these would all be located within the city of Oneonta given varying housing desires of individual construction workers and the linear nature of pipeline construction influencing where workers are needed.

20140327-5060 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/27/2014 10:07:14 AM

IND144-1 cont'd

property values, a need for "recreation," and subsequent demand for social and other services, to name a few concerns. The report draws on classic boomtown research, and concludes with predictions and prognosis for the Marcellus Shale region.

Noting that "the employment, retail, and population impacts can vary dramatically from community-to-community even in a relatively small region," the report draws on previous research[4] to conclude that "The larger and more established communities in the region of a major project will attract the largest population influx – even when smaller communities are geographically closer to the project site." This means that the bulk of the workforce**, 1) will be from outside (as confirmed by Constitution project leaders during community informational sessions) and 2) will likely cluster in the city of Oneonta. In fact, the DEIS predicts up to 520 in one county.**

IND144-2

As a small city likely to be a population magnet, a quick snapshot of Oneonta can provide food for thought:

Oneonta is a city of 14,000 people and the largest in the Otsego-Delaware County region. The population swells by 7578 during the academic year when SUNY-Oneonta and Hartwick College are in session. Students living off campus have already inflated housing costs; an influx of industry workers will create competition for these same properties. Comparing the demographics of these two populations, students are 58% female; energy workers are overwhelmingly male. Only full scale field research can project the potential volatility of this dynamic. There is no indication of how local services, including University health centers, will deal with this issue.

IND144-3

Recent reports focus on the rates of drug use among oil and gas workers, including methamphetamine and opiates[5] Oneonta already has a serious drug problem, among both college students and townies, as reported in the Oneonta Daily Star on February 4, 2014. There is no indication of how the pipeline company will drug test employees or how the town will prepare for the problems associated with these behaviors.

IND144-4

While some services (pizza, bars, Walmart, gas stations) will enjoy increased business due to the influx, other areas would suffer. According to local realtors, those buying homes already want to know if land is *near* the pipeline, and those selling property are required to disclose this information when listing a home. Recent news reports from Pennsylvania paint a dismal picture of what can ensue in the housing arena.[6] Other studies are similar.

IND144-5

For individuals living in the shale gas regions, many of them politically conservative, the ability to become energy self-sufficient was a powerful sell. Cabot, under whose auspices this project falls, has already contracted to export the gas flowing through its pipelines. If the gas flows out of the country, the dubious short term payoff of this project will not counter the long term implications of drilling, even for this supportive segment of the population.

Numerous reports on energy development reach conclusions that state that "shale development has the potential to place unprecedented strains on the communities...Researchers and analysts are just beginning to understand the environmental, health and infrastructural impacts.[7]

IND144-2 As stated in section 4.9.2 of the EIS, at a maximum, the workforce would utilize about 2.5 percent of the vacant housing units. A discussion of impacts on social services is discussed in section 4.9.3 of the EIS.

IND144-3 Pipeline construction contractors would comply, at a minimum, with all drug testing procedures as required by applicable law or regulation.

IND144-4 The potential impacts of the projects upon property values are discussed in section 4.9.5.

IND144-5 See the response to comment LA7-5 regarding exportation.

20140327-5060 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/27/2014 10:07:14 AM

IND144-6 While statistical analyses derived from survey based research provide comforting numbers and percentages for those trying to project the potential positive implications of the gas industry,[8] only field based, qualitative, case studies can provide the information needed for FERC to make an informed decision concerning this project. Therefore, to fully understand what the social and economic impacts of this project will be FERC must direct Constitution to

- **Consult and plan with health and mental health providers along the route, especially Planned Parenthood, and the health centers of SUNY-Oneonta and Hartwick Colleges.**

IND144-7
- **Provide a plan for drug testing among employees of contractors and subcontractors, which means providing detailed information about these entities.**

IND144-8
- **Complete reasonable research concerning the effects of this project on poor *white* residents, whose plight is not covered in summaries of environmental justice issues, or in the skewed statistics that result from the presence of higher education in the region.**

IND144-9
- **Project out, through field research, the long term impacts of this project on quality of life, including real estate and air and water quality as build out of the gas industry occurs.**

Please do not begin to issue permits until adequate research has been done into all of the long and short term implications. I will be continuing with my own research over the next several months.

Sincerely,
Jeanne Simonelli, PhD; MPH
Senior Research Associate
Wake Forest University
Convenor, ExtrACTION Research Group
Society for Applied Anthropology(and)
Resident, Town of Oneonta

---

[1] *Too Wet To Plow: The Family Farm in Transition* New York: New Amsterdam Press. (C.D. Winters, photographer) 1990

[2] Walsh, AC and J. Simonelli Migrant Women in the Oklahoma Oilfield. *Human Organization* 45(1):43-52. Spring, 1986.

[3] Energy Boomtowns and Natural Gas: Implications for Marcellus Shale Local Governments and Rural Communities. NERCRD Rural Development Paper No. 43 January 2009. The Northeast Regional Center for Rural Development. The Pennsylvania State University

[4] Cortese, C. F. 1979. "The Social Impacts of Energy Development in the West: An Introduction" *The Social Science Journal* 16:2

[5] Wanted: Drug-Free Workers: Amphetamine, Pain-Killer Use Is Hiring Hurdle in Appalachia's Oil-and-Gas Boom. WSJ, Jan. 8, 2013, http://online.wsj.com/news/articles/SB10001424127887324731304578193881448683910

IND144-6 The commentor's comment regarding the need for consultation with local health and mental health providers is noted.

IND144-7 See the response to comment IND144-3 regarding drug testing.

IND144-8 The environmental justice section of the EIS (section 4.9.8) discusses potential impacts on low-income populations regardless of race.

IND144-9 See the response to comment FA4-45 regarding the Marcellus Shale.

20140327-5060 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/27/2014 10:07:14 AM

---

[6] Executive Summary. The Impact on Housing in Appalachian Pennsylvania as a Result of Marcellus Shale. Applachian Regional Commission, Nov. 2011
[7] http://tinyurl.com/895amrf
[8] http://devsoc.cals.cornell.edu/cals/devsoc/outreach/cardi/publications/cardi-reports.cfm;

INDIVIDUALS

IND145 – Steven Kostis

20140327-5082 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/27/2014 10:56:58 AM

Steven Kostis, New York, NY.

IND145-1 1) Cumulative impacts, including those associated with the pipeline's potential to encourage future fracking in New York, must be fully evaluated.

IND145-2 2) Alternatives to the use of proposed trenching methods, which involve digging a hole through a waterbody or wetland, should be fully evaluated for each and every proposed waterbody and wetland crossing.

IND145-3 3) Necessary information that FERC identified as missing from the DEIS must be submitted by Constitution before FERC makes a decision about significant environmental impacts.

IND145-4 Also I must tell FERC I agree with its conclusion that a proposed alternative pipeline route that would cut through the New York City drinking water supply watershed is not viable and should not be considered further.
- See more at: http://www.riverkeeper.org/blog/fracking/take-action-protect-ny-water-from-constitution-pipeline/#sthash.UwmPvrbP.dpuf

IND145-1 Cumulative impacts, including a discussion of hydraulic fracturing, are discussed in section 4.13 of the EIS.

IND145-2 Proposed crossing methods for waterbodies and wetlands are discussed in sections 2.3, 4.3, and 4.4 of the EIS. Alternative crossing methods, including trenchless methods, are included in this discussion.

IND145-3 See the response to comment FA1-1 regarding information that was pending at time of issuance of the draft EIS.

IND145-4 The commentor's statement regarding opposition to alternative K is noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND146 – Jared Cornelia

20140327-5091 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/27/2014 12:02:33 PM

Jared Cornelia, Wilmington, DE.

IND146-1 Please do not move so fast on this approval!

The DEIS is severely flawed, and does not support a conclusion that the project will avoid significant environmental impacts.

1) Cumulative impacts, including those associated with the pipeline's potential to encourage future fracking in New York, must be fully evaluated.

IND146-2 2) Alternatives to the use of proposed trenching methods, which involve digging a hole through a waterbody or wetland, should be fully evaluated for each and every proposed waterbody and wetland crossing.

IND146-3 3) Necessary information that FERC identified as missing from the DEIS must be submitted by Constitution before FERC makes a decision about significant environmental impacts.

IND146-4 I agree with your conclusion that a proposed alternative pipeline route that would cut through the New York City drinking water supply watershed is not viable and should not be considered further.

IND146-1 Cumulative impacts, including a discussion of hydraulic fracturing, are discussed in section 4.13 of the EIS.

IND146-2 Proposed crossing methods for waterbodies and wetlands are discussed in sections 2.3, 4.3, and 4.4 of the EIS. Alternative crossing methods, including trenchless methods, are included in this discussion.

IND146-3 See the response to comment FA1-1 regarding information that was pending at time of issuance of the draft EIS.

IND146-4 The commentor's statement regarding opposition to alternative K is noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND147 – Jack DiGirolamo

20140327-0038 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 03/27/2014

CP13-499

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION

2014 MAR 27 A 10:05

FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

Jack DiGirolamo
884 Columbus ave
North Bellmore, NY
11710

Kimberly D. Bose Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
88 First St. NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Ms. Bose,

IND147-1 I'm writing you this letter because I can not make the meeting being held on April 1st at 7PM at Oneonta High School, 130 East St. Oneonta, NY. I would like to express my concerns about the Constitution Pipe Line that is being built to transfer natural gas from Pa through NY and point beyond. I hear that there are issues about property easements. If anyone one comes through my property I feel that there should be a cost to the pipeline owners in the form of a RENT. Easements decrease property value ! Property owners should be compensated. I hear that the pipeline will feed some local towns along the way,

IND147-2 I have no problem with that, but these towns are sitting on there own natural gas, I can't understand why New York State isn't pumping Natural gas into this pipeline. Its time for change. The world is changing very fast and we, the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA is missing a monumental opportunity to become a leader in Natural Gas development. Its time to stop play politics with the citizens of NY.

I have owned my property for almost 30 years. I love upstate NY, I have made many friends in that 30 years only to watch them lost jobs, go on welfare, and even move out of the state just to survive. Natural Gas would help the economy in NY state and probably the country. The facts are the facts about fraking, its time for our leaders to lead the people into a better life, that's what they where elected to do.

Thank you for your time in this matter

Sincerely yours,

Jack DiGirolamo

IND147-1 The commentor's statement regarding payment of rent for an easement is noted. See section 4.8.2 of the EIS for additional information regarding easement requirements. Our assessment of the projects' impact upon property values is discussed in section 4.9.5 of the EIS.

IND147-2 The commentor's support of natural gas extraction in New York is noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND148 – Thomas M. Alba

20140327-5099 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/27/2014 12:55:07 PM

Thomas M. Alba, Ambler, PA.

IND148-1 Drilling must cease. Period. Misguided Democrats point to Republicans and fault them for not collecting taxes. The Democrats propose to tax drilling.

This is akin to the Church selling indulgences in the middle ages. We cannot condone nor allow the evil of destroying land, water, air and all other tangent aspects of the environment by simply collecting revenue.

We are doing so much already to push the environment down. Greenhouse gases and sea levels are on the rise. Harvesting and promoting greater levels and usage of fossil fuels exacerbates rather than solves the problem. We simply cannot continue upon this self destructive path or we will surely cause our own demise.

This pipeline is like a giant tack in our coffin. Do not approve or allow it to move forward.

IND148-1 The commentor's statements regarding natural gas extraction and the proposed projects are noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND149 – Mary Rojeski

20140327-5101 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/27/2014 1:03:51 PM

IND149-1 MARY ROJESKI, SANTA MONICA, CA.
I AM AGAINST FRACKING ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD!!! I DON'T UNDERSTAND HOW ANY RIGHT THINKING INDIVIDUAL COULD EVEN CONSIDER PUMPING MILLIONS OF GALLONS OF WATER POLLUTED WITH POISONIOUS CHEMICALS INTO THE EARTH. ESPECIALLY IN CALIFORNIA NEAR THE FAULT LINES AND IN A TERRIBLE DROUGHT AS WE ARE HAVING NOW!?@#!! DO ANY OF YOU WANT TO LIVE NEAR THIS?? GREED MAKES MEN STUPID!!!! CONSTITUTION PIPELING THAT NAME COULD NOT BE FURTHER FROM THE TRUTH,RICH MANS PIPELING IS MORE LIKE IT!!!!

IND149-1 The commentor's statement regarding opposition to hydraulic fracturing and the proposed projects is noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND150 – Eugene Marner

Eugene Marner
1245 Oak Hill Road
Franklin, NY 13775

Thursday, March 27, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502

IND150-1 The final paragraph on Page ES-3 of the DEIS includes the phrase:

> To further protect soils, we are recommending that Constitution adhere to a maximum allowable rutting depth of 4 inches in agricultural areas and that Constitution consult with the NYSDAM and Constitution's agricultural inspector prior to conducting any agricultural restoration of New York agricultural parcels between October 1 and May 15 to determine soil workability during winter conditions.

I have lived for more than 40 years at the top of a hill in Delaware County just two ridges away from the proposed pipeline. Soil conditions on our ridge are virtually identical to those along the proposed route. I am very familiar with the terrain and know that, depending on the rainfall, it is often not possible even to walk through hay fields in this area without sinking in 4 inches and more. When an average sized man in rubber boots does that, just imagine the ruts that heavy construction equipment will leave in these soils.

I have seen farm tractors sink into our fields up to the axle and have to be pulled out by a more powerful tractor that, being heavier, also sank into the ground and, in turn, had to be pulled out by yet a third still larger tractor. That image of three tractors chained together struggling with mud has remained with me for many years. I don't tell you about it because the image is comical but to emphasize that the terrain here is unpredictable and variable and holds surprises even for those who have spent their whole lives working it. This is a fragile landscape.

How is the massive construction equipment used to build a pipeline going to get onto the pipeline route without making ruts deeper than 4 inches? Who will monitor the depths of the ruts? Will inspectors with rulers and the authority to stop construction stand by during all operations? Who will pay for those inspectors and ensure that they are sufficiently motivated to stop the giant earth-moving equipment they will be observing?

IND150-1 Constitution's Agricultural Inspector (AI) and the FERC's third-party compliance monitor would ensure that Constitution adhered to the 4 inch maximum allowable rutting recommendation. A discussion of the AI and the FERC's third-party monitor can be found in section 2.5 of the EIS. Construction would be halted if rutting deeper than 4 inches is observed, and construction would resume when soils were less saturated. As stated in section 4.2.4 of the EIS, the recommendation for a maximum allowable rutting depth of 4 inches was based on our discussions with the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets (NYSDAM).

IND150-1 cont'd | What is the basis for choosing 4-inches as the "allowable rutting depth? What evidence have you that a field traversed with 4-inch deep ruts will not suffer permanent damage?

IND150-2 | Descriptions of Delaware County soils in the DEIS do not inspire confidence in the care that the pipeline company has given to studying the soils. On page 4-21 is Table 4.2.2-1 "Potential Soil Limitations (in acres) for the Constitution Pipeline Project." The rows of the table are assigned to the various counties along the route. The columns across the top list soil conditions such as erosion by wind and water, and "Stony/rocky soils" and "Soil compaction potential." The entry for Delaware County under both the latter two categories is a dash. In other words, according to the DEIS table, along the entire 47-mile length of the pipeline in Delaware County, there are no acres that are *Stony/rocky* and none with *Soil compaction potential*. One wonders where these assessments came from. Anyone who has lived, gardened and farmed in Delaware County knows well that there is *only* Stony/rocky soil in Delaware County with huge potential for compaction. The claims in this table are wishful thinking on the part of the pipeline company and utterly ludicrous. In 1987, the Delaware County Historical Association published "**Two Stones for Every Dirt: The Story of Delaware County, New York**." I realize that this title is not a scientific description of the terrain but it gives you an idea of the reality that we live with here.

I urge FERC to insist on a proper scientific evaluation of our soils by independent scientists not in the pay of the Constitution Pipeline.

Sincerely,

Eugene Marner

IND150-2 As stated in table 4.2.2-1 of the EIS, the soil limitations provided were compiled by the FERC staff from Natural Resource Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture data. As stated in section 4.2.2 of the EIS, prior to topsoil replacement, topsoil would be screened for rock fragments greater than 4 inches in diameter. As stated in section 4.2.4 of the EIS, Constitution would conduct compaction tests and till compacted subsurface soils in agricultural and residential areas through the use of paratills or similar equipment.

INDIVIDUALS

IND151 – Irwin Waldman

20140327-5129 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/27/2014 1:31:15 PM

Irwin Waldman, Santa Monica, CA.

IND151-1 FERC has received many requests to extend the time for commenting on the DEIS all of which have merit.
The last minute information submitted by Constitution Pipeline concerning building 11 100 foot towers is reason enough alone to grant the extension. Does FERC honestly believe that Constitution Pipeline just thought of the need for these towers. If so there is a bridge in Brooklyn they shoud buy.
It is obvious that CP knew this would generate a lot of opposition so it wants to limit this as much as possible.

IND151-2 The underhanded tactics of CP including threats and intimidation of landowners, misrepresenting facts, bribing local government and other institutions, trespassing etc. cries out for FERC to adopt a set of Ethics principles for applicants to follow upon pain of being disqualified from approval.

IND151-3 FERC should remember that it exists to protect the American public not just big oil and gas.
GRANT THE EXTENSION. Its the right thing to do!

IND151-1 See the responses to comments FA1-1 and SA2-1.

IND151-2 The commentor's statements regarding Constitution's ethics are noted.

IND151-3 See the response to comment FA1-1.

INDIVIDUALS

IND152 – Francoise Lagasse

20140327-5131 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/27/2014 1:55:19 PM

Francoise Lagasse, Pittsburgh, PA.

IND152-1 Please stop being shortsighted. Any pipeline will have an environmental cost and that cost has to be multiplied by the aging factor of the structure. We need a safe environment to live in. Money will not buy that. Cleaning up is costly and never recovers the full impact on the environment. This pipeline is not going to last but the damages will reverberate for a long while. We all drink the same water and breathe the same air so no one is immune to the damages and the benefits are only short term if any.

IND152-1 The EIS evaluated impacts safety (section 4. 12), water (section 4.3), and air (section 4.11).

INDIVIDUALS

IND153 – Lisa Lerner

20140327-5152 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/27/2014 3:08:39 PM

Lisa Lerner, Brooklyn, NY.

IND153-1 Please, no pipeline, no fracking. We live in Brooklyn, New York and fear for our water.

We go to the Catskills every summer for two months and will NOT return if the area is full of trucks and fracking/pipeline equipment.

Sincerely,
Lisa Lerner

IND153-1 The commentor's opposition to the projects is noted. See the response to LA1-4 regarding high volume hydraulic fracturing. Whether or not high volume hydraulic fracturing is allowed in the Catskills will be up to the State of New York.

INDIVIDUALS

IND154 – Gina Dahlstrom-Osburn

20140327-5157 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/27/2014 3:30:08 PM

gina dahlstrom-osburn, guttenberg, IA.

IND154-1 Unfortunately our area has large deposits of silica sand used in the fracking process.
It had been an idle mine for decades because of the damage to miners lungs caused by silicosis. Now with the big money being thrown their way a new fervor has overtaken the area and the mine is in full swing-stripping the formerly green and lushly treed bluffs of the Mississippi River. Our beautiful vistas may soon be dotted with stripped and eroding sand piles that will silt up the river even more than previous. Our weather has swung from drought to monsoon-like in the past few years and any landowner knows that is a recipe for environmental disaster. The other fact is that we can not afford the loss of any more fresh/ potable water. We have shortages all over the country and to waste it in the fracking process is ridiculous.
This issue effects us all, and unless they are going to built a pipeline to distribute excess water to areas that lack it- then it is not something I want to see.

IND154-1 See the response to LA1-4 regarding high volume hydraulic fracturing.

INDIVIDUALS

IND155 – Charlotte Jones

20140328-5006 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/27/2014 7:12:26 PM

Charlotte Jones, Indianapolis, IN.

IND155-1 I am not even a resident of the state of New York, but I do know that fracking is harmful and dangerous to the environment. This seems like another Keystone XL except instead of tar sands, natural gas is being pumped through a pipeline for lucrative profit without concern to the immediate surroundings and the affected landowners.

IND155-1 See the response to LA1-4 regarding hydraulic fracturing. The EIS evaluated the projects' impacts on the environment (section 4.0) and affected landowners (section 4.10).

INDIVIDUALS

IND156 – Amy Irene Anderson

20140328-5007 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/27/2014 7:46:20 PM

Amy Irene Anderson, Kingston, NY.

IND156-1 This project will enable hydro-fracking in New York State, which both I and everyone I know is against due to:

--the incredible amount of fresh water required in this process;
--the toxic wastewater produced and the lack of anyplace to store it;
--the many spills of wastewater and contamination of water wells that have already occurred;
--the methane releases that accompany hydro-fracking;
--the earthquakes that hydro-fracking causes;
--the noise pollution and damage to roads from trucks;
--the ugly devastation of tourist and wilderness areas.

IND156-2 The pipeline will have massive, long term regional environmental impacts. We have already seen too many spills and explosions in the past year on the North American continent. We don't want any in our state.

IND156-3 The pipeline will also not only enable but demand a massive expansion of hydro-fracking in Northeast Pennsylvania.

This pipeline is not needed.

IND156-4 Eminent Domain is theft. We're getting really tired of our rights as American citizens being taken away from us.

IND156-5 The applicants, Williams Company and Cabot, have an abysmal compliance and safety record and ADMIT this pipeline will be used to EXPORT gas (including to Canada for Tar Sands Development). This is not in our interest. We already know how few REAL local jobs are created by hydro-fracking, and the Tar Sands project is one of the dirtiest oil production scenarios ever.

IND156-6 Climate change is real. Natural gas is NOT CLEAN ENERGY!!! We must put everything we have into solar and wind energy if we expect to survive into the future without great suffering, and if we want our children and grandchildren to survive.

IND156-1 See the response to LA1-4 regarding high volume hydraulic fracturing.

IND156-2 The EIS evaluated the projects' impacts on the environment (section 4.0) and safety (section 4.12).

IND156-3 See the response to comments FA4-45 and LA1-4 regarding hydraulic fracturing.

IND156-4 The commentor's statement regarding eminent domain is noted. See the response to comment FA8-3 regarding eminent domain.

IND156-5 Safety of the proposed projects is discussed in section 4.12 of the EIS. See the response to comment LA7-5 above regarding exportation.

IND156-6 The commentor's statements regarding the "cleanliness" of natural gas and to encourage renewable energy are noted. Alternate energy sources, including renewable sources, are discussed in section 3.1 of the EIS.

INDIVIDUALS

IND157 – Janice Cragnolin

20140328-5008 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/27/2014 9:04:59 PM

Janice Cragnolin, Unadilla, NY.

IND157-1 I wish to express my concerns about the construction and operation of the Constitution Pipeline, specifically impact on property value, mortgage-ability, and insure-ability.

We live on a small 6 acre farm outside of Unadilla that has been in my family for four generations. Our immediate neighbors properties are in the proposed path of the Pipeline, and we are within 1/4 mile of the proposed path. So in addition to my concern for what they are experiencing (and they are understandably traumatized), I am concerned for what we may also face and what the rest of our community faces.

My insurance company (and I would expect also that my neighbors' insurance companies) may refuse to write our homeowners insurance policy, or write an exclusion because of our proximity to a high pressure 30"gas pipeline. If we cannot get Homeowners insurance, we face risking total loss (not just a number on an income tax form but a history, a contribution and membership to a community, a heritage... how do I explain what this means?)

IND157-2 What measure is in place to assure that we are 1) insured, and 2) recover property and emotional loss and damages in the event, of any event, but worst case scenario - an explosion like the one in San Francisco?

IND157-3 Knowing that the pipeline is a potential, we are in limbo as we consider renovations and improvements. Should we invest $25,000-$50,000+ in our planned improvements (and all the benefits such an investment provides to the town and community) or accept that our community faces an economic death spiral induced by the proposed pipeline and imminent fracking? and do what?

This is emotionally nerve-wracking. We were initially told that the proposed pipeline was only a fully subscribed transmission pipeline. However, we know that this pipeline development project is not the sole purpose, according to the state agency DEC. "[T]he Applicant must evaluate whether the Project would be reasonably available for supply and distribution for communities along the Project route and whether the Project could reasonably serve as a collector line for additional supply from New York Marcellus and Utica Shale formations. Since the location of the proposed Project route has a high potential for development of natural gas extraction from Marcellus and Utica Shale formations, as indicated in the revised NYSDEC draft Supplemental Generic Environmental Impact Statement on the Oil, Gas and Solution Mining Regulatory Program, September 7, 2011, the draft EIS must evaluate the cumulative environmental impacts associated with these potential activities." Patricia J. Denoyers, NYS DEC. According to the DEC, 40 miles on either side of the Pipeline has been studied for fracking.

This project is apparently tightly connected with an intent to exploit the Marcellous shale for fracking in this area. Therefore, a consideration for allowing the pipeline is a de facto approval to allow fracking.

Accumulating evidence indicates significant health and quality of life issues associated with fracking. Even Rex Tillerson, CEO for Exxon Mobil, the single largest drilling company in the world, sued to stop fracking near his Texas ranch. He acknowledges the "constant and unbearable nuisance" that would come from having "lights on at all hours of the night … traffic at unreasonable hours … noise from mechanical and electrical equipment, nuisance of, among other things, heavy truck traffic, noise and traffic hazards from the fracking

IND157-1 Issues related to homeowner's insurance are discussed in an updated section 4.9.6 of the EIS.

IND157-2 As stated in section 4.12.1 of the EIS, we received comments regarding who would be financially responsible should there be a pipeline incident. Constitution has stated that it would reimburse the landowner for any loss or damage to their property as a result of an incident related to the operation of the pipeline. According to Constitution, compensation would include but is not limited to, replacement, repair, rental, or financial compensation of the damage.

IND157-3 See the response to comments FA4-45 and CO26-10 regarding induced development.

20140328-5008 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/27/2014 9:04:59 PM

IND157-3 cont'd

operations..." Tellingly, Tillerson's lawsuit—filed in 2012 with other plaintiffs, including former House Majority Leader Dick Armey—claims the project would do "irreparable harm" to his property values.

Fracking apparently does devalue property value... "irreparably".

IND157-4 Based on increasing evidence across the country, property values of gas/oil leased real estate NEVER increase in value, only decrease, ranging from small devaluations (4-8%), but increasingly more common, majority losses (+50%), to 100% losses.

Banks are increasingly no longer holding mortgages on gas/oil leased properties."Gas/oil leases are generally NOT accepted by lenders such as Wells Fargo, First Place Bank, Provident Funding, GMAC, FNCB, Fidelity, FHA, First Liberty or Bank of America."
-- VP Residential Mortgage Lending, Tompkins County Trust Company, 3/24/11

What measure is in place to protect our properties from unmortgage-ability?

IND157-5 We do not want to be forced off this property... ever. But if we have to leave because the issues created by pipeline construction, such as truck traffic,
IND157-6 blasting intrusions, erosion, environmental destruction, proximity to a never-ending potential explosion, emotional harm, and devaluation of property, what
IND157-7 measure is in place to make right the harm done and salvage our investment? What if a prospective buyer cannot get a mortgage because of our proximity to a pipeline? What measure is in place to reimburse us for the value of our farm?
IND157-8 What measure is in place to reimburse us for the history and heritage, the community and location that we give up? How do you even put a monetary value on
IND157-9 that? Better yet, how do we stop this before it starts?

This is not just 5 cents on a share earned on today's portfolio. This is a community with a history, that a painfully flawed proposal will divide and disintegrate... my neighborhood, my neighbors, our home.

I'm not imaging this... Cabot (or another gas company) intends to drill here whether or not you wish to recognize responsibility for what they are doing. Allowing this Pipeline means you are consenting to allowing drilling, fracking in NYS, rendering our property value and quality of life valueless. Please do not approve the Constitution Pipeline.

Respectfully,

IND157-4 A revised discussion on the potential impacts of the projects upon property values is provided in section 4.9.5. The potential impacts of the projects upon property insurance (including our recommendation to ensure that any impacts are mitigated) and mortgages are discussed in sections 4.9.6. This section has been updated for the final EIS.

IND157-5 See section 4.9.4 of the EIS for a discussion of traffic.

IND157-6 See the response to comment CO1-4 regarding blasting and erosion. A revised discussion on the potential impacts of the projects upon property values is provided in section 4.9.5.

IND157-7 See the response to comments LA5-3 and IND157-4.

IND157-8 See the response to comment FA8-3.

IND157-9 The commentor's request to deny the proposed projects is noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND158 – Mav Moorhead

20140328-5009 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/27/2014 10:46:58 PM

Mav Moorhead, New York, NY.

IND158-1 Moody's: Many US energy companies on investors' hit list

"Its' a hard thing to build your business around; it's very consuming," said Maynard Holt, co-president and head of the upstream investment banking business at Tudor, Pickering, Holt & Co.

"It means you're cutting the search for opportunities that play out many years from now," Holt said. "You can underinvest and wake up one day and wish you had more inventory."

The investor aggression comes just as oil companies feel sharp pressure from the rising cost of steel, labor and specialized equipment designed to puncture shale rock. Energy companies' costs are expected to rise 4 percent to 5 percent globally this year, and slightly more in North America, according to the information firm IHS. That's faster than inflation.

Also, moving from over-drilled natural gas fields to more lucrative oil patches has taken time and billions of dollars since 2011, compressing margins despite what is often characterized as a U.S. energy renaissance.

Some view it as an opportunity. Over the past three years, returns on energy investments have underperformed other global markets by 27 percent — making the field ripe for adjustments, said Poppy Allonby, an energy investment manager at BlackRock, the largest money manager in the world with more than $4 trillion in assets.

"I think the sector is cheap versus its own history and the broader market. As an investor, I ask myself, 'Can that change?'" Allonby said, noting an increase in dialogue about capital allocation and investment returns. "A lot of the companies are starting to address some of the market's key concerns, and that's a positive."

Last year, investors shook up top management at Chesapeake Energy, Occidental Petroleum and SandRidge Energy, and they urged Apache Corp., Devon Energy, QEP Resources and Hess Corp. to sell billions in foreign and nonessential U.S. assets and put more muscle behind key plays in North American.

Environment: Climate change becoming top shareholder concern

Gretchen French, vice president and senior credit officer for Moody's Investors Service, counts 15 cases of major shareholder activism in the energy industry last year, dwarfing the two such instances the year before.

And French said she expects more this year from investors impatient with smaller, independent oil producers' high capital spending — they typically outspend their cash flow by billions of dollars — while share prices lag and distributions to shareholders are few.

Investment returns have hovered between 10 percent and 15 percent for the past four years, sinking from 25 percent to 30 percent returns in the previous decade, according to IHS.

Shareholders have had difficulty understanding that the five-year rush for North American shale oil and gas land has forced producers to take the long view on profits, said Stephen Trauber, global head of energy investment banking at Citigroup.

"These are pieces of acreage, so they don't return anything right away," Trauber said. "You can deploy the capital, but it takes three to four years before they can start generating cash flow."

Trauber said more than 170 new activist investor funds — ones that invest in companies with the intent of changing them — have emerged in the past two years, encouraged by the success of forceful tactics that led to the spinoff of several pipeline and refinery businesses.

The trend is starting to change behavior even at companies that haven't been targeted by aggressive shareholders. Some oil producers have worked to get a

IND158-1 See the response to LA1-4 regarding hydraulic fracturing.

20140328-5009 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/27/2014 10:46:58 PM

IND158-1 cont'd

jump on the pressure, forming tax-advantaged master limited partnerships and stock buyback plans unprompted.

Shale shocked: Shell to slash oil field spending, jobs in the Americas

And as costs overrun projects, oil companies have become a lot more cautious about taking on complex new ventures: Investors often see them as too risky, even if they help build the oil and gas reserves that are crucial to energy company balance sheets, saidPritesh Patel, a senior director and researcher of capital costs at IHS.

Rising costs and high spending have eaten into production margins before without igniting shareholder revolts. But because oil prices have been relatively stagnant in recent years, higher production can't always cover the costs, Patel said.

That's made companies reluctant to start new projects, Patel said.

Roger Diwan, vice president of financial services at IHS, said that can be short-sighted. "They're getting out of projects where returns aren't so good," he said. "But five years down the road, what does your business look like when you cut, cut, cut?"

Occidental Petroleum, to cite one example, recently announced it is spinning off its California business and moving the rest to Houston. But it will have to find a way to offset lost cash flow from the spun off unit and from other assets it plans to sell.

Still, other companies — including Hess and Apache — have seen several performance measures improve since investors pushed them to cut assets, reduce debt and repurchase shares, Diwan said.

And in other cases, activists have instilled better checks and balances on corporate leadership at oil companies, as in the management shakeups at Chesapeake and SandRidge last year, said French of Moody's Investors Service. "They were demanding greater accountability, and in our view, that was positive," French said.

Spending cuts: Investor push to cut spending hindering M&A markets

But as militant billionaire investors like Carl Icahn and Barry Rosenstein reach deeper into the industry, some stakeholders are worried that spending cuts will force producers to drill fewer wells and deploy fewer rigs, said Michelle Foss, chief energy economist at the Center for Energy Economics at the University of Texas.

"The only way to bring up production in tight rock plays is to spend more," Foss said. "If you spend more, you risk losing your margin, and everyone has. If you don't spend enough, you blow your economics," as there is not enough pro

INDIVIDUALS

IND159 – John Hill

20140328-5103 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/28/2014 12:08:51 PM

John Hill, Oxford, NY.

IND159-1 New York State needs more jobs and businesses. By allowing the Constitution Pipeline and hopefully hydraulic fracking in the future we can generate those jobs and attract new businesses. The constitution pipeline is a VITAL step in this process. We need to approve the pipeline and prepare for an influx of prosperity as is alrady happening in Pennslyvania. I trust you will do what is best for ALL residents of New York State and approve the Constitution Pipeline.

IND159-1 The commentor's statements in support of the projects are noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND160 – Bill Blanchetto

20140328-5105 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/28/2014 12:15:29 PM

Bill Bianchetto, Middletown, NY.

IND160-1 Dear Sir's. I would like to comment on the Constitution pipe line. I would like to see approval of this project because it will help the environment by reducing our use of coal and oil. A by product would also be much needed jobs. Thank You,Bill Bianchetto

IND160-1 The commentor's statements in support of the projects are noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND161 – Barry Harris

20140328-5126 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/28/2014 1:06:15 PM

Barry Harris, Kirkwood, NY.

IND161-1 I would like to express my support of the construction of the Constitution Pipeline project. We have a domestic resource that is good for the environment, it is good for making the US energy independent lessening our need of the middle-east oil and it's conflicts, it will provide jobs and it will help the ever needed distribution of natural gas to places that need better safe supplies of natural gas. Thank-you

IND161-1 The commentor's statements in support of the projects are noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND162 – Mary Colleen McKinney

20140328-5149 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/28/2014 1:27:01 PM

Mary Colleen McKinney
476 Poplar Hill Rd.
Unadilla, NY 13849

March 27, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502; NAN-2012-00449-UBR

IND162-1 My husband and I own 48 acres adjacent to the proposed pipeline route. We have invested our life's savings and nearly eight years in our hillside acreage and 149-year-old house. We have an organic garden from which we get much of our fresh food, we've planted fruit, nut and maple trees, we keep several beehives and we have plans to expand our organic honey operation. We love this land. Many of our neighbors have similar financial commitments and emotional ties to their properties. As we have, they have worked and saved to afford their land, land that they hope to preserve and enjoy their whole lives. One family raises beef cattle, another raises sheep for wool, another grows blueberries, some hunt deer and many also tend fruit trees and vegetable gardens. All of us love this area for its natural beauty and serenity.

IND162-2 IND162-3 If built, the proposed Constitution Pipeline (CP) would permanently degrade an irreplaceable portion of New York's rural landscape. It would permanently degrade the value of our property. We would watch a significant portion of the landscape and the hills northeast and southwest of us destroyed. Installing the CP would mean constant truck traffic on small country roads, massive earth-moving equipment in wooded areas currently only populated by wildlife, and large-scale blasting for many months.

IND162-4 IND162-5 Once completed, two things would be certain. First: A massive gash would permanently cut through hillsides, waterways, farmlands, yards and mature forests. This is a residual adverse impact that cannot be mitigated. Thirty-year-old trees that are cut down today cannot be replaced by thirty-year-old trees—here or anywhere else—tomorrow. And how do you mitigate the fact that an explosive, high-pressure pipeline would be running next to people's homes? The only way I can think of is to not build the pipeline at all.

IND162-6 The second certainty: A major piece of infrastructure would be in place for fracking. The DEIS does not address this adequately.

IND162-1 The commentor's statement that the proposed projects would result in degradation of the environment is noted. As stated in the Executive Summary of the EIS, we have determined that construction and operation of the projects would result in limited adverse environmental impacts.

IND162-2 Our assessment of the projects' impact upon property values is discussed in section 4.9.5 of the EIS.

IND162-3 Impacts at any one location along the proposed pipeline route would be temporary and intermittent, as pipeline construction typically occurs in a manner similar to a moving assembly line.

IND162-4 See the response to comment CO1-4 regarding impacts on forest lands.

IND162-5 Safety of the proposed projects is discussed in section 4.12 of the EIS.

IND162-6 See the response to LA1-4 regarding hydraulic fracturing.

20140328-5149 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/28/2014 1:27:01 PM

IND162-6 cont'd

Fracking would contaminate New York's abundant supply of clean water. Most of us along the pipeline get our water from wells and/or springs. One need only look at Dimock, PA, the unfortunate ground zero of what can happen to water wells near fracking operations, to see that fracking poisons water. Upstate reservoirs supply water to nine million people in New York City. New York farmers are not faced with the water shortages that those in California, Colorado and the Midwest are struggling with. If that trend continues (and the science suggests that it will), New York could soon play a key role in providing food for our country. Our abundant unfiltered clean water is an asset far more precious than a few years' worth of natural gas.

IND162-7

FERC's mandate is to weigh the public good against the adverse effects of a project. I ask FERC to weigh the value of clean water for millions of people for years to come against the value of a pipeline that would be infrastructure for fracking in New York.

I ask FERC to weigh the value of hundreds of people whose land will be devalued and degraded and whose dreams will be destroyed (there is no mitigation for this) against the value of a pipeline that would provide short-term economic gain for a private for-profit company that plans to export that gas overseas.

Please take these facts into account as you make your decision. Do not approve this pipeline.

Sincerely,

Mary Colleen McKinney
Registered Intervenor

IND162-7 Our assessment of the projects' impact upon water resources is discussed in section 4.3 of the EIS, and property values are discussed in section 4.9.5 of the EIS. See the response to comment LA7-5 regarding exportation. The commentor's statement requesting denial of the projects is noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND163 – Mary Colleen McKinney

20140328-5151 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/28/2014 1:33:15 PM

Mary Colleen McKinney
476 Poplar Hill Rd.
Unadilla, NY 13849

March 27, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502; NAN-2012-00449-UBR

IND163-1 In Section 4.2.2.9 (Ground Heaving), the DEIS states that "the ground surrounding the buried pipeline would be warmed by natural gas flow in the winter." This is seen as a plus because it will protect the ground around the pipeline from freezing and heaving, and thus protect the integrity of the pipe. I ask that a revision of the DEIS study what other effects, both short and long term, perpetually warming a 124.4-mile-long swath of earth might have.

Extremely cold weather like we've experienced this year in the northeast not only causes ground heaving; it's also known to help decrease populations of Lyme disease–carrying ticks and other potentially harmful and/or invasive insects.

How warm would the ground be around the pipeline? Would it create a microclimate along its length? One in which ticks and other harmful insects might thrive? Would we see higher rates of Lyme disease in the areas surrounding it?

I ask FERC to investigate how a constantly warm corridor in a historically four-season climate zone might propagate larger populations of disease-carrying insects, and provide a conduit for their migration.

IND163-2 Portions of the proposed route also run under bodies of water. How would constant warmth from the gas-filled pipe affect aquatic ecosystems? I ask FERC to investigate this as well.

Sincerely,

Mary Colleen McKinney
Registered Intervenor

IND163-1 As stated in table 2.3.1-1 in the EIS, the minimum depth of cover would be 24 inches in consolidated rock and 36 inches in normal soil. Slight warming of the ground near the pipeline would not be expected to significantly change the surface temperature of the soil. In fact, snow will accumulate along pipeline rights-of-way.

IND163-2 See the response to IND163-1. The pipeline would be buried at greater depths at waterbody crossings, further reducing any temperature-related impacts.

INDIVIDUALS

IND164 – David Wright

20140328-5167 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/28/2014 2:10:31 PM

David Wright, Greene, NY.

IND164-1 As a landowner I fully support the Constitution Pipeline. Also as a homeowner we need natural gas to heat our homes.

IND164-1 The commentor's statements in support of the projects are noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND165 – Dr. Nancy Rourke

20140328-5170 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/28/2014 2:21:46 PM

Nancy Rourke, Rochester, NY.
From: Nancy Rourke, Ph.D.
Re: Docket PF 12-9

IND165-1 I write as an expert in environmental ethics, as an individual whose family will be profoundly harmed by the proposed route for the Constitution Pipeline and as a citizen well familiar with the specific lands targeted by this proposed route. This plan disproportionately burdens local stakeholders who will receive no sufficient or even reasonable benefit in return. This proposed pipeline is unjust and unwise. Please adjust the EIS draft to take this more seriously into account.

IND165-2 Economic considerations are sometimes cited as sufficient justification for similar pipeline proposals. But this is not true in the case of the Constitution Pipeline. The Center for Governmental Research study (released 2/11/2013) found that the long-term economic impact of this project would be the addition of twelve—12—jobs to the five-county region in question. This study is not the one cited in Appendix Q of the 2013 EIS draft. Enormous environmental, social, aesthetic, economic and ecological burdens would be shouldered by

IND165-3 stakeholders whose land would be forced to accommodate these pipes, by those who would be indirectly affected by this pipeline, and by the land itself. The EIS draft's discussion of direct and indirect economic impacts demonstrates that the long-term economic impact of this pipeline does not even remotely suffice to justify the degree of burden that these counties and citizens will bear. This plan exploits citizens who own and farm land along the proposed route and offers appallingly insufficient compensation, recompense or even signs of awareness of the consequences that would result.

Thank you for your time.

Dr. Nancy Rourke

IND165-1 The commentor's statement regarding the projects is noted. See the response to comment IND10-5 regarding benefits to landowners from the proposed projects.

IND165-2 The Center for Government Research document cited in the EIS was completed in June 2013. The February 11, 2013 document was revised and provided to the FERC in June 2013. The revised document also states that the proposed pipeline would result in 12 permanent jobs.

IND165-3 The commentor's statements regarding economic impacts of the proposed projects are noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND166 – Mary Colleen McKinney

20140328-5184 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/28/2014 2:25:46 PM

Mary Colleen McKinney
476 Poplar Hill Rd.
Unadilla, NY 13849

March 27, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502; NAN-2012-00449-UBR

IND166-1 I am an intervenor and I oppose this pipeline. The proposed Constitution Pipeline (CP) would run alongside my property and through and nearby the properties of many of my neighbors. If built, it would put our lives at risk every day.

Any of us within the pipeline's "Potential Impact Radius" (aka burn zone) would have reason to fear for his or her life on a daily basis. At CP's informational meetings, we were told that the maximum operating pressure of their pipeline would be 1,100 psig (pounds per square inch). The Project Description in the DEIS has raised that amount substantially, quoting two different figures: 1,440 and 1,480 psig. Please clarify what the maximum operating pressure of this pipeline would be.

IND166-2 Nowhere in the DEIS does CP state the actual "Potential Impact Radius" along its proposed pipeline. A footnote states: "The potential impact radius is calculated as the product of 0.69 and the square root of the MAOP of the pipeline in pounds per square inch multiplied by the pipeline diameter in inches."

I ask that this formula be carried out in a revised DEIS and that the "Potential Impact Radius" be spelled out (in feet) along the entire pipeline route, citing burn zone numbers for minimum and maximum psig.

IND166-3 In the DEIS Table 4.12.1-2, *Natural Gas Transmission Pipeline Significant Incidents by Cause (1993-2012)*, fire and explosion are classified as "Outside Forces" and lumped together with "vehicle damage, previous damage [and] intentional damage." This seems to intentionally hide how many pipeline fires and explosions have occurred in the past 20 years. CP managed to find only 67 incidents of what they call "outside forces" that caused "a death or personal injury requiring hospitalization; or involving property damage of more than $50,000 in 1984 dollars" (which is approximately $110,660 in 2013 dollars).

IND166-1 Safety of the proposed projects is discussed in section 4.12 of the EIS. As stated by Constitution in Resource Report 1, the maximum *allowable* operating pressure of the proposed pipeline would be 1,480 psig. However, in order to comply with American National Standards Institute (ANSI) 600 specifications, the pipeline would have a maximum operating pressure of 1,440 psig.

IND166-2 As stated by the commentor, a description of how the potential impact radius is calculated was included in a footnote in section 4.12.1 of the EIS. The potential impact for radius the proposed pipeline is 796 feet. The equation to calculate the potential impact radius is provided by regulations at 49 CFR 192.903(4)(c) as established by the United States DOT's PHMSA.

IND166-3 The data in the "outside forces" category discussed in table 4.12.1-2 is further broken down in table 4.12.1-3, which identifies that eight incidents were attributed to fire/explosion. Safety of the proposed projects is discussed in section 4.12 of the EIS.

20140328-5184 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/28/2014 2:25:46 PM

IND166-3 cont'd

By reading the news, however, I can attest that gas transmission pipelines are exploding every month if not more often these days. To cite a few from this year alone:

In January 2014, a 12-inch-diameter line ruptured near Asheville, North Carolina, sending flames 200 feet into the air and leaving a huge crater. The photo below is from WYFF News in Greenville, SC.

In February 2014, a 30-inch-diameter pipeline exploded in Knifley, Kentucky. That blast destroyed houses, barns and cars and caused multiple woodland fires.

In March 2014, an 18-inch-diameter pipeline exploded in eastern Nebraska, shown on the following page in a photo from the *Journal Star* in Lincoln.

20140328-5184 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/28/2014 2:25:46 PM

IND166-3 cont'd

A news report on the Nebraska blast said, "The explosion happened in a rural area, so no people or houses were nearby."

Well, CP is slated to run through a rural area where there ARE people. A pipeline is only safe until it kills someone. I would rather not have that chance taken on my or my family's, friends' or neighbors' lives.

IND166-4 I see in the DEIS that CP has offered to upgrade much of the route from Class 1 to Class 2, which means that a slightly higher grade of pipe material might be used and, where possible, the pipe would be buried a little deeper. Who would make sure CP actually does this? The New York State DOT workforce is stretched thin. And would a slightly thicker, deeper pipe save someone who lives a few hundred feet (or fewer) from this pipeline if or when it explodes?

Any stretch of this proposed pipeline near which a single person lives should be considered a High Consequence Area. I request that the DEIS be revised to require CP to upgrade the entire line to Class 3 or higher.

In the DEIS, FERC says, "Constitution has routed the pipeline, and is continuing to evaluate route modifications, to minimize risks to local residents and vulnerable locations." If this were so, the proposed pipeline would not be running a few

IND166-4 As discussed in section 4.12.1 of the EIS, the Applicants would design, construct, operate, and maintain the proposed facilities in accordance with the DOT's Minimum Federal Safety Standards in Title 49 CFR Part 192. As described in that section, Constitution committed to a number of additional design measures including a commitment to install Class 2 design pipe in all Class 1 locations. See the response to comment LA1-6 regarding emergency response funding.

20140328-5184 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/28/2014 2:25:46 PM

IND166-4 cont'd

hundred feet from two of my neighbors' homes and even closer to who knows how many other peoples' homes. If this were so, the proposed pipeline would not be crossing tributaries that feed a reservoir that is the main water source for part of the Village of Sidney and is a backup water supply for many of its other residents.

If there is an explosion or accident along the pipeline route, who will respond to the emergency? The DEIS does not make this clear. Most of our towns have small, underfunded volunteer fire and EMT departments, even *with* the monetary "awards"/bribes that CP has bestowed on some of them. A monitoring center in Texas is not going to help us with boots on the ground.

If this pipeline is approved, CP and its partners stand to make large profits while putting lives at risk. Therefore, *they should be required to fully fund and maintain enhanced emergency-response capability for the entire route.* I ask that this be included in a revised DEIS.

Sincerely,

Mary Colleen McKinney

INDIVIDUALS

IND167 – Donald Sykes

20140328-5210 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/28/2014 3:17:29 PM

Donald Sykes, Badwinsville, NY.

IND167-1 I support for the Constitution Pipeline project between Williams and Cabot Oil and Gas. The pipeline will not only help the communities it touches but the state as well. The project has been proposed to help deliver low-cost, clean burning, natural gas to New York and Boston while bringing some wealth to the communities it will pass through.

The Constitution Pipeline will bring natural gas to one of the most essential companies in our area, Amphenol Aerospace in Sidney. Amphenol has experienced two devastating floods but has stayed in New York State regardless because they have hope that one day they will see natural gas come to the area. They provide over 1,000 local jobs to our area and our economy depends on their success.

The Constitution Pipeline itself will bring construction jobs to the area. They are anticipating 25% of the workers will be hired locally of the workers needed to construct the pipeline and get it online and running. In-state trade unions will provide approximately 50% of the construction workforce. If this isn't putting New Yorker's back to work, I don't know what is!

Another benefit of the Constitution Pipeline is the tax revenue it will bring to upstate New York. It will affect four New York Counties. Broome County will see $2.1 million in annual property tax benefits, Chenango County will see $1.3 million in annual property tax benefits, Delaware County will see $4.9 million in annual property tax benefits and Schoharie County will see $4.4 million in property tax benefits. The project is expected to generate $17 million in new sales and income tax revenue.

The pipeline will contribute significant tax revenue to the school districts, communities, and counties it passes through. The benefits my community and state would gain from it are remarkable.

Not only will many benefit from the jobs, taxes, and other sales revenues thanks to the pipeline, we will also see our businesses, homes, and municipalities benefiting without having to do anything at all. The Constitution Pipeline is helping our communities in more ways than we can even imagine.

IND167-1 The commentor's statements in support of the proposed projects are noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND168 – Caroline Martin

This comment was submitted twice by the same commentor (3-28-14 and 3-21-14)

Caroline Martin
102 Mink Brook Road
Downsville, NY 13755

March 28, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502; NAN-2012-00449-UBR

IND168-1 I intervened as I am concerned about the impact of the pipeline on tourism in Delaware County. Tourists in the Catskills spent $1.07 billion in 2012 (the last year for which figures are available), and rumors of the pipeline and gas drilling discourage these visitors. It also

IND168-2 discourages second home owners (another source of income and employment) from buying in upstate New York reducing property values even away from the pipeline. Currently there is de facto moratorium on gas drilling and people are already nervous of committing to buying property in the area. When you add to this uncertainty with a pipeline project that the average person can see no reason for, you just make matters worse.

Sincerely,
Caroline Martin

IND168-1 A discussion regarding potential impacts on tourism can be found in section 4.9.2 of the EIS.

IND168-2 A revised discussion of the projects' potential impacts on property values is provided in section 4.9.5.

INDIVIDUALS

IND169 – Caroline Martin

Caroline Martin
102 Mink Brook Road
Downsville, NY 13755

March 28, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502; NAN-2012-00449-UBR

IND169-1 In July of 2012 two people were killed in their car in Dorset, England. They were killed by a wall of mud which engulfed their car. They lay undiscovered for 10 days. The cause of death was in one case chest compression and the other a fractured spine. According to a physical geographer, who testified at the inquest, "It is a well-known geographical fact, if you cut down trees or vegetation on a slope of more than 45 degrees, you are going to get some kind of landslip movement." (The Guardian, Tuesday 25th February 2014) The Constitution Pipeline is going to run along the ridge line through most of its route. Mudslides fall into the valleys where most of the local roads are located. 2.3.2.9 entitled Rugged Topography explains how construction would be carried out, but also says that "restoration of pre-construction contours..." would occur. I assume this means that the slopes would be preserved. It continues, "Seeding and mulching would be performed in these areas to promote revegetation and slope stability." Seeding takes a very long time to be helpful against mudslides, and given the propensity we have for 100 year floods, it seems that there is a considerable danger of mudslides. 28% of the entire route - 35.1 miles is of steep and side slopes. 4.1.3.4 entitled Landslides in Table 4.1.3-1 details 25.24 miles of moderate/low susceptibility to Landslides in Pennsylvania's section of the route, and 99.2 miles in New York of Moderate/Low or Low susceptibility to Landslides. It should be noted that this information is based on a 2002 study, which predates the catastrophic rains and floods we have experienced since 2006. How valid is this study to current conditions? All steep slopes along the route should be subject to a formal slope stability study before permission is given for this pipeline. According to Appendix G the pipeline crosses 2.3 miles of steep slopes over 30% in PA, and 2.9 miles in NY. To this should be added .4 miles of side slopes over 30% in PA and 1.4 miles of side slopes over 30% in NY. It is my understanding that the whole route has not yet been surveyed as various landowners have not allowed surveyors onto their property. I again question the accuracy of the slope information and also the kind of mitigations that are even possible given the catastrophic weather events we have regularly experienced in the recent past.

Sincerely,
Caroline Martin

IND169-1 As stated in section 2.3.1 of the EIS, all work areas would be final graded and restored to pre-construction contours and natural drainage patterns as closely as possible, weather permitting. The right-of-way would be seeded within six working days following final grading, weather and soil conditions permitting. Constitution's Plan requires the inspection and maintenance of temporary erosion control measures at least on a daily basis in areas of active construction or equipment operation, on a weekly basis in areas with no construction or equipment operation, and within 24 hours of each 0.5 inch rainfall event. Within 20 days of backfilling the trench, all work areas would be final graded and restored to preconstruction contours and natural drainage patterns as closely as possible, weather permitting. Permanent slope breakers or diversion berms would be constructed and maintained in accordance with the ECPs as needed. In addition, Constitution would remove a small portion of the vegetation on the slope. Remaining vegetation and installed erosion and control measures would assist in minimizing erosion until vegetation grows back.

As discussed in section 4.1.3.4, Constitution hired a geotechnical consulting firm to analyze steep slope and karst areas that would be crossed by the proposed project. In addition, we recommended in section 4.1.3 of the EIS that Constitution adopt the mitigation measures and recommendations in the Geological Reconnaissance Memorandum dated October 4, 2013 which include additional field visits and reconnaissance that would be performed by qualified geologists and engineers.

See the response to comment FA4-3 regarding surveys.

INDIVIDUALS

IND170 – Ann Roberti

This comment was submitted twice by the same commentor (3-28-14 and 3-22-14)

Ann Roberti
1690 Upper Dingle Hill Rd
Andes, NY 13731

March 28, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502; NAN-2012-00449-UBR

IND170-1 I believe that the economic justification for the Constitution Pipeline comes from using it for the transportation of gas recovered from the horizontal hydraulic fracturing process. Therefore, the FERC should include the study of the impacts of the hydraulic fracturing process when considering the impacts of the constitution pipeline.

Sincerely,

Ann Roberti

IND170-1 See the response to comments LA1-4 and FA4-45.

INDIVIDUALS

IND171 – Sue Bailey

Sue Bailey
589 Davis Road
East Meredith, NY 13757

March 28, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502; NAN-2012-00449-UBR

IND171-1 One of our local newspapers--The Freeman's Journal--just published photographs of cranes in Albany unloading sections of pipe for the proposed Constitution Pipeline. The caption says they are unloading enough pipe to stretch for three miles across our part of upstate New York. Does this mean that it would be a waste of my time to attend FERC's public hearing in Oneonta on April 1? Have you already decided that you will approve this pipeline no matter what the people here want? Is the hearing just a sham?

Sincerely,
Sue Bailey

IND171-1 See the response to comment IND54-1.

INDIVIDUALS

IND172 – Ronald Bailey

Ronald Bailey
589 Davis Road
East Meredith, NY 13757

March 28, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502; NAN-2012-00449-UBR

IND172-1 My name is Ronald Bailey, and I am a member of the Town of Meredith Town Board. I and other members of the board are alarmed that the DEIS makes no provision for the potentially devastating impact of the Constitution Pipeline on neighboring towns.Our town borders two towns through which the pipeline is scheduled to pass--Franklin and Davenport. Our roads will almost certainly be used by trucks and other heavy equipment in order to access construction sites in Franklin and Davenport. Our roads are practically all unpaved and thus

IND172-2 particularly vulnerable. Who will repair these roads? The taxpayers of Meredith fear that they will be stuck with the bills for a project that has no possible benefit to the Town. They also fear that blasting of the nearby bedrock with impact our watershed. Kortright Creek, in particular, is prone to flooded and thus threatens the hamlet of East Meredith. I urge FERC

IND172-3 to revise the DEIS to provide for our concerns in Meredith and reissue the draft with ample time for us to comment.

Sincerely,

Ronald Bailey

IND172-1 See the response to comment LA1-1.

IND172-2 See the response to comment LA1-5.

IND172-3 See the response to comment FA1-1. The commentor's request to revise the draft EIS is noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND173 – Pamela Bohsung

Pamela Bohsung
741 Baldwin Rd
Summit, NY 12175

March 28, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502; NAN-2012-00449-UBR

IND173-1 As a homeowner whose land will be directly impacted by the proposed Constitution Pipeline, I have many concerns. First of all, the pipeline is only a few hundred feet from my front door and even closer to my organic garden. The sprays that will be used to obliterate any natural growth on each side of the pipeline will surely drift over to my garden, fruit trees and home. My property sits atop a very windy hill and I will have no defense against this assault on my health and well-being. Secondly, the proposed pipeline is much too close to my residence. Despite what the gas companies want us to think, gas pipelines are not safe. They explode. This pipeline is putting me in danger and drastically reducing the value of my home. Who would buy a piece of property with a gas pipeline so close to the house? Would you? Thirdly, I strongly object to the argument that the pipeline will be good for the local economy. Any gains in employment will be for the short term while the long-term effects – a ravaged natural environment – will be with us forever. Hydrofracking, which will surely follow the construction of a pipeline, will turn our beautiful, clean, rural area into an industrial wasteland, putting our well water at risk and polluting our air. Gas companies cannot claim, as they do every night on the evening news, that gas is "clean" when the process they use to extract it involves injecting toxic chemicals and millions of gallons of clean water into the earth. Water is becoming scarce and we should be protecting our water supply against such a wasteful misuse of our most precious resource. Without clean water, life cannot exist. In general, the whole idea that this project will be to our benefit is false. I have refused to have any contact with Constitution Pipeline although they have offered me money, called me to say they'd like to discuss my "concerns" and sent me propaganda through the mail. I earnestly ask FERC to consider the impact this will have on people's lives and vote to oppose construction of this pipeline.

IND173-2

IND173-3

IND173-4

IND173-5

Sincerely,

Pamela Bohsung

IND173-1 The commentor's parcel is not crossed by the proposed pipeline. See the response to comment IND11-1.

IND173-2 As stated in section 4.12 of the EIS, the available data show that natural gas transmission pipelines continue to be a safe, reliable means of energy transportation. The number of significant incidents over the more than 300,000 miles of natural gas transmission lines indicates the risk is low for an incident at any given location. The operation of the projects would represent a slight increase in risk to the nearby public.

IND173-3 A revised discussion of the projects' potential impacts on property values is provided in section 4.9.5.

IND173-4 See the response to comment IND106-1.

IND173-5 See the response to comment LA1-4 regarding hydraulic fracturing. The commentor's statements regarding Constitution are noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND174 – David and Rebecca Colby

1

ORIGINAL

DAVID + REBECCA Colby
471 BARTON Hill RD
Schoharie, NY 12157
3-21-14

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION

2014 MAR 28 A 11:36
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

KIMBERLY D. BOSE, SECRETARY
THE FERC
888 FIRST STREET NE, ROOM 1A
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20426

RE: DOCKET NOS CP13-499 AND CP13-502;
NAN-2012-00449-UBR

DEAR MS. BOSE:

IND174-1 THIS IS OUR SECOND letter TO FERC CONCERNING CONTINENTAL'S planned pipeline.

WE WANT TO let FERC know THAT OUR position HAS NOT CHANGED. WE STILL ARE OPPOSED TO GIVING AN EASEMENT TO CONTINENTAL FOR A RIGHT OF WAY THAT WOULD DESTROY A CENTURY OLD STONEWALL AND TREE LINE; DESTRUCTION OF OUR TREES 50' INTO OUR PROPERTY (INCLUDING SOME HUGE old TREES); 50' INTO CROPLAND USED FOR SOYBEANS, CORN, ETC THAT WE would lose RENTAL INCOME FROM; DISTURBANCE OF 50' INTO A WET LAND SECTION THAT ATTRACTS HERONS, DEER AND OTHER WILDLIFE.

IND174-2 OUR PROPERTY VALUE will GO DOWN, OUR INS + liability will GO UP. WE STILL HAVE NOT GIVEN CONTINENTAL AND THEIR SUB-CONTRACTORS PERMISSION TO ENTER OUR PROPERTY. WE will MAKE THEM TAKE US TO COURT TO GET OUR PROPERTY BY EMINENT DOMAIN (LEGAL THEFT)

IND174-1 The commentor's statement regarding the proposed pipeline is noted. A small portion of the commentor's property along the northern property line would be used for extra workspace. The pipeline it's self would be installed on the property adjacent to the commentor's parcel. As discussed in section 4.9.5 of the EIS, Constitution would compensate landowners at current market value for any crop damage or measureable loss resulting from construction of the project. In addition, landowners would be compensated for any marketable timber that is removed from their property during construction.

IND174-2 A revised discussion of the projects' potential impacts on property values is provided in section 4.9.5. The potential impacts of the projects upon property insurance (including our recommendation to ensure that any impacts are mitigated) and mortgages are discussed in sections 4.9.6 and 4.9.5 of the EIS, respectively. These sections have been updated for the final EIS. See the response to comment FA8-3 regarding eminent domain. The commentor's statement to deny the proposed projects is noted.

2

IND174-2 cont'd

IF THE PIPELINE [redacted] IS APPROVED. WE URGE YOU NOT TO APPROVE THIS PROPOSED ROUTE.
THANK YOU.

DAVID COLBY
David Colby
REBECCA COLBY
Rebecca J. Colby

INDIVIDUALS

IND175 – Nick Nazzaro

20140328-5254 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/28/2014 3:57:05 PM

Nick Nazzaro, Long Eddy, NY.

IND175-1 As a landowner I am writing to express my support for the Constitution Pipeline project. The project has been proposed to help deliver low-cost, clean burning, natural gas to New York.

The Constitution Pipeline itself will bring construction jobs to the area and trade unions will provide at least 50% of the construction workforce.

The Constitution Pipeline tax revenue it will bring to upstate New York will affect four New York Counties. Broome County will see $2.1 million in annual property tax benefits, Chenango County will see $1.3 million in annual property tax benefits, Delaware County will see $4.9 million in annual property tax benefits and Schoharie County will see $4.4 million in property tax benefits. The project is expected to generate $17 million in new sales and income tax revenue.

I fully support this pipeline project and hope to see it begin work as soon as possible.

IND175-1 The commentor's statements in support of the proposed projects are noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND176 – Mary Pelligrino

20140328-5275 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/28/2014 4:24:00 PM

Mary Pellegrino, Windsor, NY.
Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary

FERC

Room 1A

888 First Street NE,

Washington, D.C. 20426

Reference Docket No.s: CP13-499, CP13-502

Dear Secretary Bose;

IND176-1 As a landowner I am writing to express my support for the Constitution Pipeline project between

Williams and Cabot Oil and Gas. The pipeline will not only help the communities it touches but the state

as well. The project has been proposed to help deliver low-cost, clean burning, natural gas to New York

and Boston while bringing some wealth to the communities it will pass through.

The Constitution Pipeline will bring natural gas to one of the most essential companies in our area,

Amphenol Aerospace in Sidney. Amphenol has experienced two devastating floods but has stayed in

New York State regardless because they have hope that one day they will see natural gas come to the

area. They provide over 1,000 local jobs to our area and our economy depends on their success.

The Constitution Pipeline itself will bring construction jobs to the area. They are anticipating 25% of the

workers will be hired locally of the workers needed to construct the pipeline and get it online and

running. In-state trade unions will provide approximately 50% of the construction workforce. If this isn't

putting New Yorker's back to work, I don't know what is!

IND176-1 The commentor's statements in support of the proposed projects are noted.

20140328-5275 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/28/2014 4:24:00 PM

IND176-1 cont'd

Another benefit of the Constitution Pipeline is the tax revenue it will bring to upstate New York. It will

affect four New York Counties. Broome County will see $2.1 million in annual property tax benefits,

Chenango County will see $1.3 million in annual property tax benefits, Delaware County will see $4.9

million in annual property tax benefits and Schoharie County will see $4.4 million in property tax

benefits. The project is expected to generate $17 million in new sales and income tax revenue.

Again, I just want to express my support for the Constitution Pipeline project.

Sincerely, Mary Pellegrino

INDIVIDUALS

IND177 – Mary Colleen McKinney

20140328-5277 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/28/2014 4:20:21 PM

Mary Colleen McKinney
476 Poplar Hill Rd.
Unadilla, NY 13849

March 28, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502; NAN-2012-00449-UBR

IND177-1 I am an intervenor and a landowner adjacent to the route of the proposed Constitution Pipeline (CP). The original route cut across a corner of our property; it was subsequently shifted further onto our neighbors' land. I understand if this project is approved, CP could move it back onto our land. My husband and I feel it should cut through no one's property.

IND177-2 Regarding the effect of this pipeline on property values and insurance policies, the DEIS states: *The real potential for these impacts is unclear and would likely be highly variable. To address this issue we are recommending that Constitution document any property insurance issues and describe efforts to coordinate with the affected landowners to mitigate impacts.*

This is vague and inadequate. Rather than adopting a wait-and-see attitude, FERC should require a more thorough, realistic study from an independent group on how insurance companies, as profit-seeking businesses, would reassess premiums on customers who, once low liabilities, find themselves living near a 30-inch-diameter, high-pressure, potentially explosive gas line.

Many of us, the people who stand to be affected by this pipeline, have called our insurance companies and received information.

My homeowners insurance company, USAA, has said that we will be reassessed if a pipeline is built. The USAA operator said to me, "You don't want this on your property. Liability would be a problem."

IND177-3 If the route were to change again and the pipeline did traverse our land, the operator suggested splitting the property into two parcels and selling the pipeline portion to CP. As far as we all know, however, CP has no interest in purchasing any land, only in exploiting it and letting the landowners deal with the adverse consequences.

IND177-1 If approved, the alignment discussed in the final EIS would be the approved alignment. Minor changes to this route might occur in accordance with our post-approval variance process, but would require additional approval by the FERC, and landowner concurrence. The commentor's statement that the proposed pipeline should not cross private property is noted. See also the response to comment CO50-35.

IND177-2 A revised discussion of the projects' potential impacts on property values is provided in section 4.9.5. The potential impacts of the projects upon property insurance (including our recommendation to ensure that any impacts are mitigated) and mortgages are discussed in sections 4.9.6 and 4.9.5 of the EIS, respectively. These sections have been updated for the final EIS. The commentor's suggestion to conduct an independent study is noted.

IND177-3 See the response to comment FA8-3 regarding easement negotiations. We are not aware of any intent from Constitution to purchase property.

20140328-5277 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/28/2014 4:20:21 PM

IND177-4 To ease my worries, the USAA operator said that if the pipeline crosses our property, by law USAA cannot cancel our policy. However, she said, our premium would likely increase, possibly by a lot.

The DEIS should clearly state how CP would compensate homeowners who face skyrocketing premiums as a result of this pipeline. The DEIS should also state how CP will "mitigate" situations where homeowners lose coverage entirely.

IND177-5 Regarding property values, would the people at CP, FERC and USACE want to purchase a home for themselves and their children next to such a pipeline? I cannot believe they would.

IND177-6 The following three points come from the Forensic Appraisal Group, based in Oshkosh, Wisconsin. The company's president has completed "18 studies on the impact of natural gas transmission pipelines on property value."

1. The effect of a pipeline running across your property could diminish its value by "as little as 50% of the easement land value, or up to 30% or more of the whole property value." (To be fair, these are indeed highly variable figures. But the short of it is this: A pipeline will decrease the value of your property.)
2. Among the reasons a potential buyer may decide not to consider a property with a gas pipeline running through it: The "fear factor," "inconvenience, restrictions on [land] use, [and] unsightly paths cut through wooded areas."
3. "There is no upside to having a pipeline easement on a property."

Sincerely,

Mary Colleen McKinney

IND177-4 Our discussion of the potential impacts of the projects upon property insurance in section 4.9.6 of the EIS has been revised (including our recommendation to ensure that any impacts are mitigated). In addition, as stated in section 4.12.1 of the EIS, we received comments regarding who would be financially responsible should there be a pipeline incident. Constitution has stated that it would reimburse the landowner for any loss or damage to their property as a result of an incident with the operation of the proposed pipeline. According to Constitution, compensation would include but is not limited to, replacement, repair, rental, or financial compensation of the damage.

IND177-5 The proximity of FERC or other agency staff to natural gas infrastructure and personal home buying opinions are beyond the scope of this EIS.

IND177-6 A revised discussion of the projects' potential impacts on property values is provided in section 4.9.5.

INDIVIDUALS

IND178 – William H. Owen

20140331-5000 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/28/2014 9:28:24 PM

William H. Owen, Binghamton, NY.

IND178-1 I would like to go on record as supporting the proposed Constitution Pipeline project. The past winter has illustrated how vital it is to maintain and grow a reliable system for natural gas delivery throughout the Northeast. This region, more than any other, relies on natural gas for home heating, and building this pipeline will help ensure that natural gas can be safely transported to the major metro areas such as Boston and New York. In addition the plans I have seen for the pipeline will include taps so that areas which have no access to gas will, including the village of Sidney NY and their major employer, Amphenol. Having a source of natural gas will reduce their energy costs and help keep them competive in the global market, therby providing employment security for those who work there. There is also a startup company (Leatherstocking) who is investing in distribution network to bring gas from these proposed taps to schools, hospitals and residential customers. This means that not only will these customers save on energy, but the jobs provided by this new company, along with the jobs associated with the pipeline itself will help the economy of this long depressed region. Thank you for the opportunity to speak.

IND178-1 The commentor's statements in support of the proposed projects are noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND179 – Carmela Marner

20140331-5001 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/28/2014 10:34:11 PM

Carmela Marner, Franklin, NY.
To whom it may concern:

IND179-1 I am writing to oppose the Constitution Pipeline. My home is in a so-called burn zone for the pipeline. That is no way to raise a child, as I do here. The news is full of terrible accidents along gas and oil pipelines. And that's even the news that's sponsored by those same companies.

IND179-2 There are arguments that environmental impact would be minimal. Is the destruction of hundreds of thousands of mature trees minimal? the fragementation of forests? soil compaction? restriction on crops that can be grown? noise, structural damage and aquifer contamination from blasting and jack hammers? WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION?!?!

Almost all the pipeline will traverse sensitive or difficult terrain including: 36 miles of interior forest - 29% of entire route; 277 bodies of water; 35.1 miles of steep & side slopes - 28% of entire route; 45.43 miles of shallow bedrock - 37% of entire route; 10.7 miles of wetlands - 9% of entire route (This will be higher as 25% of parcels have not been surveyed.); 555.34 acres of prime and "statewide important" farmland; and 33.35 miles in agricultural districts - 27% of entire route.

IND179-3 Our area of NY State has some of the only clean water left anywhere. Our area of NY State has the potential to produce huge amounts of clean, healthy food. Why sacrifice this urgently needed land and water to profits for the very few, and dangerous destroyed lives for those that make this their home?

IND179-4 We have terrible "hundred year floods" every few years now. Is this really a place to dig a path for a pipeline filled with poisoned fracked gas from Pennsylvania. Also, are we truly to believe that there's any real reason to put in this pipeline except to make way for fracking once the infrastructure is in place??!!

IND179-5 These companies have terrible safety records and terrible clean-up records. At a time when the planet is hemorrhaging, when the impacts of climate change are everywhere, and the dirty secret of fossil fuels is out there for all to see, do we really want to invest in an infrastructure like this? that will allow for fracking here, that will transport dangerous gas through our regions, by schools and farms??

IND179-6 If, and it seems most likely, the Constitution Pipeline leads to fracking, There could be 16 wells per square mile - per formation. Since there are two formations in the study area (Utica and Marcellus), there could be 32 wells per square mile.The average size of each well pad is 3.5 acres, plus access roads and gathering lines. It would take 6,700 truck trips to construct ONE pad and frack ONE well. SO: Where would the drill cuttings and waste water go? Where is the road infrastructure to support this truck traffic? Who fixes that when it goes wrong - everywhere there's fracking THEY DON'T FIX IT WHEN IT GOES WRONG. In Pennsylvania, producing gas wells are as much as 25 miles from a high pressure gas transmission line. A pipe must be laid from each well to a transmission line. Compressor stations are located every 2-4 miles along major gathering lines.

Forgive me, but this sounds like hell on earth - and indeed that's what they say in Pennsylvania where their lives have been wrecked.

IND179-1 See the response to comment IND13-3.

IND179-2 Sensitive resources, as well as potential impacts and mitigation, are discussed in the EIS for soil compaction (section 4.2.2.3), interior forest and fragmentation (section 4.5.3), noise (section 4.11.2), and farmland/agriculture (sections 2.3.2, 4.2, 4.8.4 and appendix J). See the response to comment IND110-6 regarding blasting.

IND179-3 See the response to comment LA8-3 regarding drinking water.

IND179-4 Section 4.1.3 of the EIS has been revised to provide additional information regarding flooding. See the response to comment LA1-4 regarding hydraulic fracturing.

IND179-5 See the response to comment CO47-1. Section 3.0 provides a discussion of renewable energy.

IND179-6 See the response to comment LA1-4 regarding hydraulic fracturing.

20140331-5001 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/28/2014 10:34:11 PM

IND179-7 Oh yes, and I haven't mentioned property values. Guess what: with a gasline around, they plummet! There's huge difficulties (at best!) getting a mortgage or home owners' insurance.

IND179-8 Let's say the Constitution Pipeline doesn't lead to fracking in this region, there's still the environmental horrors of its building - the emissions, traffic, noise and the impact on community wellness - and there's the danger inherent to the presence of the pipeline itself built by companies with bad safety records .

please see these articles:

http://www.naturalgaswatch.org/?p=1305

http://www.kftc.org/sites/default/files/docs/resources/williams_compliance_and_safety.pdf

http://saneenergyproject.org/2013/12/07/williams-safety-record/

http://www.forensic-appraisal.com/potential-danger-

PLEASE REEXAMINE THIS DEIS. AND KEEP IN MIND THE DISASTERS WILLIAMS HAS ON THEIR RECORD!!

STOP THE PIPELINE!

Thank you for reading this.

IND179-7 A revised discussion of the projects' potential impacts on property values is provided in section 4.9.5. The potential impacts of the projects upon property insurance (including our recommendation to ensure that any impacts are mitigated) and mortgages are discussed in sections 4.9.6 and 4.9.5 of the EIS, respectively. These sections have been updated for the final EIS.

IND179-8 Sensitive resources, as well as potential impacts and mitigation, are discussed in the EIS for air quality (section 4.11.1), noise (section 4.11.2), and traffic (section 4.9.4).

INDIVIDUALS

IND180 – Cristina Toro

20140331-5003 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/29/2014 8:36:47 AM

cristina toro, NEW BERLIN, NY.

IND180-1 I am VERY OPPOSED to this project happening in my home state. I think it is environmentally irresponsible and immoral.

IND180-1 The commentor's statements in opposition to the proposed projects are noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND181 – Sharon Meyer

20140331-5004 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/29/2014 2:42:00 PM

Sharon Meyer, Glen Cove, NY.
To whom it may concern,
IND181-1 I am very concerned that DEIS may move forward before all potential risks have been studied, evaluated and reported to the public. Our water is a resource that is and will continue to be most critical to our life and health. Putting our waterways and wetlands at risk to possible oil spills is simply not an option. Again and again, companies that venture to gain financially at the cost of our environment have shown how susceptible we are to their dollars. Please act in the best interest of our wetlands and waterways.
Sincerely,
Sharon Meyer

IND181-1 The proposed pipeline would transport natural gas rather than oil. The potential for an oil spill would be limited to equipment used during construction of the projects. As discussed in section 2.3 of the EIS, Constitution and Iroquois would implement their respective spill plans during construction and operation to prevent, contain, and clean-up accidental spills.

INDIVIDUALS

IND182 – Patricia Bower

20140331-5006 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/29/2014 3:38:37 PM

Patricia Bower, Delhi, NY.

IND182-1 We the people do not want a pipeline passing through our counties in upstate NY. We are one of the few places in the world that has clean unfiltered water, and we do not want it compromised.
We do not want energy companies to profit from our natural beauty and surroundings. We want our forest, bodies of water, steep and side slopes, bedrock, wetlands, farmland and agricultural districts to be left alone in it's entirety. Your gain is our loss, in the long run.

IND182-2 Governor Andrew Cuomo, State of the State (2013) said "There is a 100 year flood every 2 years now." So,if your pipeline creates a new path for storm runoff, will you be responsible to repair the destruction along the pipeline and surrounding areas? Land now in the flood zone may no longer be in the flood zone, and new land will become the flood zone. What will the ramifications be?

IND182-3 Leave upstate NY alone!! Use safer alternative energy sources that have less impact on the environment. Use solar and wind turbines. Killing a few birds is much better then the mass destruction of land as you propose. Get real, and do the right thing; you have a moral responsibility to make a better choice.

IND182-1 The commentor's statements in opposition of the proposed projects are noted.

IND182-2 Section 4.1.3 of the EIS has been revised to provide additional information regarding flooding. Also see the response to comments IND36-1 and IND169-1.

IND182-3 The commentor's statements regarding the proposed projects are noted. Section 3.0 provides a discussion of renewable energy.

INDIVIDUALS

IND183 – Neil Bleifeld

20140331-5007 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/29/2014 5:03:48 PM

Neil Bleifeld, NEW YORK, NY.

IND183-1 The DEIS is severely flawed, and does not support a conclusion that the project will avoid significant environmental impacts.

Cumulative impacts, including those associated with the pipeline's potential to encourage future fracking in New York, must be fully evaluated.

IND183-2 Alternatives to the use of proposed trenching methods, which involve digging a hole through a waterbody or wetland, should be fully evaluated for each and every proposed waterbody and wetland crossing.

IND183-3 Necessary information that FERC identified as missing from the DEIS must be submitted by Constitution before FERC makes a decision about significant environmental impacts.

IND183-4 I agree with FERC's conclusion that a proposed alternative pipeline route that would cut through the New York City drinking water supply watershed is not viable and should not be considered further.

IND183-1 Cumulative impacts, including a discussion of hydraulic fracturing, are discussed in section 4.13 of the EIS.

IND183-2 Proposed crossing methods for waterbodies and wetlands are discussed in sections 2.3, 4.3, and 4.4 of the EIS. Alternative crossing methods, including trenchless methods, are included in this discussion.

IND183-3 See the response to comment FA1-1 regarding information that was pending at time of issuance of the draft EIS.

IND183-4 The commentor's statement regarding opposition to alternative K is noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND184 – Thomas Burford

20140331-5008 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/29/2014 5:16:53 PM

Thomas Burford, Binghamton, NY.

Dear Ms./Mr.

IND184-1 As a long time Binghamton, NY resident and land owner, We wish to express our strong support for the construction of the pipeline between Williams and Cabot Oil and Gas. We welcome the "safe & responsible" exploration and transport of natural gas in/from our region. We believe that all residents will benefit from the added industry and reduced tax burden associated with the natural gas exploration.

Sincerely, June and Thomas Burford

IND184-1 The commentor's statements in support of the proposed project are noted..

INDIVIDUALS

IND185 – Gretchen Herrmann

20140331-5009 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/29/2014 9:29:18 PM

Gretchen Herrmann, Ithaca, NY.

Kimberly D. Bose,
Secretary The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426
Re Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502; NAN-2012-00449-UBR
Dear Ms. Bose,

IND185-1 The Constitution Pipeline would bring gas, most of it fracked, through more than 700 New Yorkers' properties. Such a vast pipeline would disrupt the land use of myriad properties, fragment the landscape and invite invasive species.

IND185-2 The proposed pipeline would cross 277 streams, ponds and rivers, and over 10 miles of wetland. It would tear a gash through Central New York State, clear-cutting 1000 acres of forest, and ruining over 550 acres of prime farmland. Such disruption is totally unacceptable, especially since individual landowners would bear the costs of devalued properties and appropriation of their land.

IND185-3 Further, building infrastructure like this pipeline will encourage more fracking in Pennsylvania with its attendant water pollution and release of methane, a greenhouse gas far more potent than CO2. It could be used to justify fracking in New York State.

I am strongly opposed to building this pipeline.

Best,

Gretchen Herrmann

IND185-1 Sensitive resources, as well as potential impacts and mitigation, are discussed in the EIS for interior forest and fragmentation (section 4.5.3) and land use (section 4.8). See the response to comment IND110-6 regarding blasting. See the response to comment FA6-10 regarding long-term monitoring of the proposed pipeline right-of-way for invasive species.

IND185-2 A revised discussion of the projects' potential impacts on property values is provided in section 4.9.5.

IND185-3 See the response to comment LA1-4 regarding hydraulic fracturing. The commentor's opposition of the proposed projects is noted.

20140331-5011 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/30/2014 2:53:51 PM

Alanna Rose, Cairncrest Farm, West Winfield, NY.
March 22, 2014

Alana Rose
Cairncrest Farm
156 Talbot Rd
West Winfield, NY 13491

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502; NAN-2012-00449-UBR

IND186-1 I am opposed to the Constitution Pipeline because it furthers the encroachment of heavy industry into this rural area. If this happens we will see the denigration of our air and water quality. I am a farmer raising meat for the grass fed and finished market and I will not be able to continue here if the environment is sacrificed for a short term gain from fossil fuel extraction. I

IND186-2 resent that many landowners along the corridor set for development will be forced to accept the pipeline via imminent domain. I think property rights

IND186-3 should be respected and that we should pursue alternative energy solutions for a sustainable future.

Sincerely,

Alanna Rose
Cairncrest Farm

IND186-1 See the response to comment CO41-23 regarding the potential for induced development of heavy industry. Sensitive resources, as well as potential impacts and mitigation, are discussed in the EIS for air quality (section 4.11.1) and noise (section 4.11.2). See the response to comment LA8-3 regarding drinking water.

IND186-2 See the response to comment FA8-3.

IND186-3 Section 3.0 of the EIS provides a discussion of renewable energy.

INDIVIDUALS

IND187 – Mark Davies

20140331-5012 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/30/2014 6:37:53 PM

Mark Davies, Oneonta, NY.

IND187-1 Please do not approve the Constitution Pipeline. The pipeline threatens to disrupt many communities along the path. It will also compromise farmlands, natural habitats, forests and wetlands along the proposed path.

IND187-2 The pipeline will also encourage greater gad development in NE Pennsylvania and open up drilling in the Southern Tier. Gas development puts millions of gallons of freshwater at risk to contamination. With potable freshwater supplies in short supply, willfully contaminating our own water seems woefully negligent and criminal.

IND187-3 We also need to put financial resource into alternative energy sources and NOT a finite fuel source such as gas.

I ask you to consider the negative impact on communities that a pipeline will bring. Upstate communities are already negatively impacted by the decline of the family farm, the pipeline will continue this downward cycle.

IND187-1 Sensitive resources, as well as potential impacts and mitigation, are discussed in the EIS for wetlands (section 4.4), interior forest and fragmentation (section 4.5.3), noise (section 4.11.2), and farmland/agriculture (sections 2.3.2, 4.2, 4.8.4 and appendix J).

IND187-2 See the response to comments LA1-4 and FA4-45.

IND187-3 Section 3.0 of the EIS provides a discussion of renewable energy. The commentor's statements in opposition of the proposed projects are noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND188 – Charles Filipski

20140331-5013 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/30/2014 8:40:27 PM

Charles Filipski, Keene Valley, NY.

IND188-1 I am writing to oppose the Constitution Pipeline. I ask you to deny a permit for the Constitution Pipeline.

Other than the obvious risks of explosions and fires, gas pipelines produce fugitive emissions of methane and hydrocarbons, while compressors generate volatile organic compounds and hazardous air pollutants.

IND188-2 Additional impacts include: cutting thousands of trees, forest fragmentation, devaluation of property, soil compaction, use-restrictions on ROWs, noise and aquifer contamination from blasting, and erosion from ROW pathways for storm runoff.

Sincerely,
Charles Filipski

IND188-1 The commentor's statements in opposition of the proposed projects are noted. See the response to comment IND13-3 regarding safety. Air quality impacts are discussed in section 4.11.1 of the EIS. See the response to comments CO16-28 and CO23-1 regarding fugitive emissions.

IND188-2 Our discussion of forest interior and forest fragmentation in section 4.5.3 of the EIS has been revised. A revised discussion on the potential impacts of the projects upon property values are discussed in section 4.9.5 of the EIS. Sensitive resources, as well as potential impacts and mitigation, are discussed in the EIS for soil compaction (section 4.2.2.3) and noise (section 4.11.2). Section 4.3.2.1 of the EIS discusses potential impacts on water resources from blasting. See the response to comment IND169-1 regarding erosion and stormwater runoff.

INDIVIDUALS

IND189 – Kathryn Davino

This comment has been submitted twice by the same individual (4-8-14)

Kathryn Davino
353 Sal Bren Rd.
Delhi, NY 13753

March 28, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502; NAN-2012-00449-UBR

IND189-1 I am a tax-paying, landowner in the Town of Meredith within Delaware County of New York State. I am adamantly opposed to the Constitution Pipeline, mostly because I am adamantly against hydrofracking for natural gas in New York State. I live within the headwaters of the West branch of the Delaware River watershed. Technically, my land would be exempt from hydrofracking for natural gas, and the proposed pipeline route does not run along my property directly, but I am deeply concerned about the environmental impacts of both the pipeline and hydrofracking throughout my state, as the environmental and economic impacts will be far reaching.

IND189-2 We are all connected in this, not only me and my neighbors, but these harmful actions have national, even global implications. I believe that FERC should in the very least reconsider its recent Draft E.I.S. document and redraft a proper scientific document that follows and references proper studies of the many and varied ecosystems along the 124 mile proposed pipeline route.

IND189-3 The FERC has stated throughout the document that proper environmental studies are lacking. It seems obvious that more time must be allowed for professional scientists to perform the studies and prepare reports of their findings, and then additional time would be needed for the public to comment.

IND189-4 The proposed route passes through difficult terrain. Twenty-nine percent of the route is forested. Hundreds of thousands of mature trees would have to be cut and forests will become fragmented. The route crosses more than 500 acres of prime farmland, thus farming IND189-5 practices will be impacted. Thirty-seven percent of the route is shallow bedrock and surely IND189-6 the blasting of the bedrock that would be required would lead to a variety of harmful impacts, especially on nearby streams and wetlands. There are 277 bodies of water and at least 9% of the route crosses wetlands. Water quality will surely become degraded during the construction process, and spills would be problematic to contain and clean-up, to say the least. What will be the damaging impact of flooding, a regular occurance any season of the IND189-7 year in this area, upon the pipeline? And vice versa? This pipeline might actually exacerbate flooding by creating a pathway for storm runoff. What might be the impact upon wildlife and IND189-8 invertebrates, fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals? These creatures are just as important to me as having clean water, clean air, and good locally-grown food.

IND189-1 The commentor's statements regarding hydraulic fracturing are noted. See the response to comment LA1-4.

IND189-2 The commentor's statements regarding the draft EIS are noted.

IND189-3 See response to comment FAl-1.

IND189-4 Our discussion of forest interior and forest fragmentation in section 4.5.3 of the EIS has been revised. A revised discussion of the projects' potential impacts on property values are discussed in section 4.9.5.

IND189-5 As discussed in section 4.2.4 of the EIS, agricultural land crossed by the pipeline could continue to be used as cropland.

IND189-6 Section 4.3.2.1 of the EIS discusses potential impacts on water resources including water quality and blasting. As discussed in section 2.3 of the EIS, Constitution and Iroquois would implement their respective spill plans during construction and operation to prevent, contain, and clean-up accidental spills.

IND189-7 Section 4.1.3 of the EIS has been revised to provide additional information regarding flooding. See the response to comment IND169-1 regarding erosion and stormwater runoff.

IND189-8 Sensitive resources, as well as potential impacts and mitigation, are discussed in the EIS for wildlife in section 4.6.

page 2
Comment from Kathryn Davino

IND189-9 All of these things are an integral part of my home and my community, and all are jeopardized by the proposed practice of hydrofracking and the pipeline that would support it. I feel that the significant long term impacts I noted above cannot be mitigated. I have lived in rural New York State my entire life. I grew up in Yates County and the Finger Lakes area, and for the past 34 years, I've lived here in the foothills of the Catskills. Upstate New York is a pristine area that has immense value for many purposes such as wilderness, agricultural land, and for tourism, to name a few. Our very clean and plentiful water is a priceless resource that we should do everything in our power to protect. I hope that FERC will allay the concerns of the citizens of this region about the inadequate DEIS, and ultimately conclude that the Constitution Pipeline Project has no merit.

Sincerely,
Kathryn Davino

IND189-9 The commentor's statements in opposition of the proposed projects are noted.

Maria Kaltenbach
136 County Highway 59
Cooperstown, NY 13326

March 28, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502; NAN-2012-00449-UBR

IND190-1 My name is Maria Kaltenbach and I live in Hartwick NY. My husband works at Worcester NY and I work at Cooperstown NY. I am writing to you to stop the pipeline that would affect the area we live in. My husbands drive is half an hour and mine is 10mins to work. But with the increase in trucks and personnel from continues construction and maintenance, our commute will increase drastically. This is one of the few things that would be affected by the

IND190-2 pipeline. Not to mention the health and environmental effects it would have on the animals and land itself. My husband is from Westmoreland NY and I am from Brooklyn NY. We moved here for a better quality of life. Our daughters love hiking, swimming and exploring the different animals that live in our 6 acre parcel of sweet home. Please help us keep the area as a natural haven for humans and animals alike. Thank you for time, please make the right choice for the general public.

Sincerely,

Maria Kaltenbach

IND190-1 Traffic is discussed in section 4.9.4 of the EIS.

IND190-2 See the response to comment CO1-2. The commentor's statements in opposition of the proposed projects are noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND191 – Eugene Marner

Eugene Marner
1245 Oak Hill Road
Franklin, NY 13775

Sunday, March 30, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502

IND191-1 In an earlier comment submitted on 3/26/2014, I noted that the CEO of Cabot Oil—one of the principal partners in the Constitution Pipeline—acknowledged that the Pipeline is not necessary for Cabot to get their gas to market. I wrote the following:

> According to the transcript, the following exchange took place during the Cabot Oil & Gas Corporation (COG) Q4 2013 Results Earnings Conference Call February 21, 2014 9:30 AM ET. Dan Dinges is the Chairman, President and CEO of Cabot Oil. The questioner is Charles Meade of investment firm Johnson Rice.
>
> **Charles Meade - Johnson Rice**
>
> "Then, is it -- would it be right to think that Constitution is -- I don't want to say getting less important, but it's maybe just one of -- that in light of these bigger -- or more recent deals you guys have signed for additional takeaway out of the area that it's more becoming one of many solutions, rather than the kind of -- the sole most important project, or is it still the biggest thing for you guys?"
>
> **Dan Dinges**
>
> "Well, it's the nearest term, Charles. And the other projects, in addition to what we just announced that Jeff looks at and continues to try to find ways to move our gas and **we have found additional pathways for our over 400 million cubic foot of gas and being able to keep moving our gas into the marketplace."**

This admission leaves us asking the question: what is the purpose of the Constitution Pipeline? The answer, conveniently enough, was found on the web page of Williams, the leading partner in the pipeline. The purpose of the pipeline, according to Williams, is to gain "Access to abundant new shale supply sources" along the length of the pipeline and to expedite "LNG exports." While Williams denied this purpose in public meetings meant to win over those whose lives and properties would be harmed by the pipeline, that's not what they told investors. Here are screen shots of the relevant pages from the Williams website where they admit the truth.

IND191-1 See the responses to comments FA4-45 and LA1-4.

Eugene Marner Sunday, March 30, 2014 Page 2

IND191-1
cont'd

WPZ – Gas Pipeline

Key points

Williams. *We make energy happen.*

> Prime assets in premier growth markets

> Access to abundant new shale supply sources

> Opportunities to serve:
- Power generation
- Industrial/petrochemical
- LDCs
- LNG exports

WPZ – Gas Pipeline

Constitution Pipeline creates new market access for Marcellus production

Williams. *We make energy happen.*

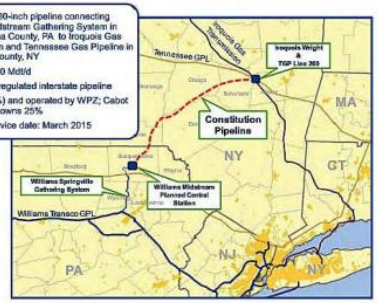
> A 120-mile, 30-inch pipeline connecting Williams' Midstream Gathering System in Susquehanna County, PA to Iroquois Gas Transmission and Tennessee Gas Pipeline in Schoharie County, NY

> Capacity: 650 Mdt/d

> New FERC-regulated interstate pipeline

> Owned (75%) and operated by WPZ; Cabot Oil and Gas owns 25%

> Target in-service date: March 2015



© 2012 The Williams Companies, Inc. All rights reserved.

IND191-1 cont'd

On 7/17/2013, Patricia J. Denoyers wrote in the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation motion to intervene:

> "[T]he Applicant must evaluate whether the Project would be reasonably available for supply and distribution for communities along the Project route and whether the Project could reasonably serve as a collector line for additional supply from New York Marcellus and Utica Shale formations. Since the location of the proposed Project route has a high potential for development of natural gas extraction from Marcellus and Utica Shale formations, as indicated in the revised NYSDEC draft Supplemental Generic Environmental Impact Statement on the Oil, Gas and Solution Mining Regulatory Program, September 7, 2011, **the draft EIS must evaluate the cumulative environmental impacts associated with these potential activities.**"

The same request was also made by many private citizens who recognize that the proposed pipeline has only one real purpose and that is to enable gas drillers to exploit the Marcellus and Utica Shales that lie beneath the route of the pipeline. Gas extraction from shales means hydraulic fracturing. Nowhere in the DEIS is there the evaluation of the cumulative environmental impacts of hydraulic fracturing called for by both private citizens and the New York Department of Environmental Conservation.

FERC needs to return to the EIS and study the impact on this fragile ecosystem (of course, they are all fragile) of the industrialization of a rural, agricultural area, of well-pad construction, waste water holding ponds, heavy road traffic, use for each well of millions of gallons of water that are removed from the hydraulic cycle, disposal of toxic waste water, fragmentation of forests, damage to agricultural lands, the construction and operation of compressor stations, the costs to local governments of dealing with explosions, accidents and spills, etc.

Sincerely,

Eugene Marner

INDIVIDUALS

IND192 – Jeanne Simonelli

20140331-5037 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/29/2014 10:09:46 AM

March 28, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502; NAN-2012-00449-UBR

Dear Ms. Bose and the Army Corp:

IND192-1 This letter is an addendum to my comments concerning **Section 4.10 (Cultural Resources),** especially **4.10.1.3** of the Constitution DEIS, submitted on March 25.

Whereas, if permits are issued for the construction of the Constitution Pipeline, almost half the land remains unsurveyed, new projects have been added and are not part of the original DEIS, and the actual construction of the pipelines, valves, access, radio transmitters and more requires excavation AND

IND192-2 **Whereas**, cultural heritage, whether historic or pre-European, cannot be mitigated or reconstructed in another location AND

Whereas, the integrity of the current archeologists is not in question, but pipeline workers are unqualified to identify cultural remains as they work

FERC should direct Constitution Pipeline to

- Keep archeological observers at all sites of excavation during the work on the pipeline, with liaison to community designated observers
- Require that all on-site employees of contractors and subcontractors of the Constitution Pipeline attend a workshop in identification of cultural remains, artifacts, human remains and other items of significance.

Sincerely,
Jeanne Simonelli, PhD; MPH
Senior Research Associate
Wake Forest University
Convenor, ExtrACTION Research Group
Society for Applied Anthropology(and)
Resident, Town of Oneonta

IND192-1 See the response to comment SA2-1 regarding the communication towers. See the response to comment FA4-3 regarding surveys.

IND192-2 The following is from Constitution's Unanticipated Cultural Discovery Plan, "Environmental inspectors and construction contractors and subcontractors will receive training regarding the identification and preliminary treatment of unanticipated discoveries and their responsibilities for protecting discoveries and initiating implementation of the plans. Training will occur as part of the pre-construction on-site training program for foremen, company inspectors, and construction supervisors and will be given by a qualified cultural resource specialist. During construction, the Environmental Inspectors (EI) will be responsible for advising construction contractor personnel on the procedure to follow in the event that an unanticipated discovery is made. The EI will advise all operators of equipment involved in grading, stripping, or trenching activities to stop work immediately if they observe any indications of the presence of cultural materials, contact the EI as soon as possible, comply with unanticipated discovery procedures (outlined below), and treat human remains with dignity and respect." We find this acceptable.

INDIVIDUALS

IND193 – Jeanne Simonelli

20140331-5038 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/29/2014 10:06:21 AM

March 25, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502; NAN-2012-00449-UBR

IND193-1 Dear Ms. Bose and the Army Corp:

This letter is in response to comments in **Sections 4.1.5 4.5.4 4.8.4.2** which relate in part to herbicides, karst topography and organic farms.

According to the DEIS, *To minimize the potential spread of invasive species, Constitution has developed state-specific Invasive Species Management Plans in consultation with the applicable state regulatory agencies (the PADCNR, the NYSDEC, and the NYSDAM). The Management Plans contain measures designed to control invasive plant species during project construction and operation through* ***limited use of herbicides****, installation of wash stations to clean vehicles that have traversed infested areas, and rapid restoration and reseeding following installation of the pipeline, which would promote the establishment of desirable plant species and deter the spread of unwanted plant species.* ***Constitution would also conduct yearly monitoring and apply herbicide, as needed.***

The use of herbicides to control vegetation has several potential impacts, two of which include migration of chemicals through karst topography and impact on organic farming. Because this is not my area of expertise, I consulted with a colleague, Dr. Brian Campbell, whose ethnographic research focuses on the issue of utility easements and herbicide use in a region of karst topography in Arkansas, and is the subject of a recent documentary film.[1]

Though spraying in any geographical region can result in contamination of organic products and death of flora through root to root travel of chemicals, the situation is even more critical in areas which are characterized by fragile karst topography, underlain by subsurface water systems, as in Schoharie County. Karst landscapes are areas of caves and cracked limestone under the earth; a three dimensional landscape with dissolvable rock. As others have attested, this pipeline runs contiguous to the cave system where the index case of white nose fungal disease was identified. Since subsurface migration of chemicals occurs with the increasing flow rate of rainstorms as residue moves into sinks and seeps, the question is not if herbicides will seep through into aquifers, but how long it will take.

An extensive section of the DEIS relates to identification of karst features, caves and sink holes on land to which Constitution has existing survey rights. They highlight a host of potential problems and possible solutions. Amidst this, a single line in Constitution's Karst Mitigation Plan states that it will be *applying fertilizers, herbicides, pesticides, or other chemicals at least 200 feet from waterbodies or karst features;*

IND193-1 See the response to comment LA8-1 regarding herbicides in karst areas and comment IND11-1 regarding herbicides and organic lands. See the response to comment FA8-3 regarding eminent domain. We find Constitution's proposal to not apply herbicides and pesticides within 200 feet of karst features to be acceptable.

20140331-5038 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/29/2014 10:06:21 AM

IND193-1 cont'd

Review of the literature, including the recommendations of the Forest Service, BLM and independent scientists strongly suggest that a buffer of 300 feet minimally be maintained

- FERC should direct Constitution to conform to this minimum 300 foot figure.

While herbicides are used as part of integrated management plans to control invasive vegetation along utility easements and pipelines, there is no research on what herbicides do to naturally occurring plant communities and little research concerning residual impacts. Herbicides are endocrine disrupters and though the EPA registers herbicides, it doesn't mean they are safe… even if label directions are followed.

This is particularly critical in the case of the increasing numbers of organic food producers in the region. According to the DEIS, *Constitution would limit potential impacts on organic farms, through implementation of its Organic Farm Protection Plan;… we recommend that: Constitution should revise its Organic Farm Protection Plan to include the required use of organic straw/hay for mulch in certified organic agricultural land.*

Though this is an important recommendation, there is no mention of how Constitution will control for **herbicide contamination** on pipeline easements, access roads or facilities through or near organic farms.

The DEIS states that *the owners of agricultural land would be compensated for any measureable loss of agricultural or livestock production in accordance with the terms of landowner agreements. Impacts on agricultural lands would be short-term and* ***offset by compensation agreed to during easement negotiations***.

Organic farms or gardens that lose certification through contamination must wait three years to be recertified. Because of run-off, wind, and other means of spread, not only are farms along the pipeline route at risk, but those nearby as well. Moreover, studies have determined that the foraging range of honey bees is 12.5 km. This means that potential contamination of natural or organic honey production is threatened far beyond the spray range of the easements. Finally, as the DEIS attests, some of the affected farmers have refused to acquiesce to Constitution's requests to survey. What about compensation for loss of livelihood on lands taken through eminent domain?

IND193-2

FERC should direct Constitution to

- Determine the location of all organic properties contiguous to the 124 mile pipeline route.

IND193-3

- Provide a plan for compensation for all organic farms who lose certification or experience reduced sales due to the presence of the pipeline on or near their properties.

IND193-4

- Provide a legal mechanism by which any farm, kitchen garden, or property can be placed on a "do not spray" list and a plan by which this would be communicated to subcontractors

Sincerely,
Jeanne Simonelli, PhD; MPH
Senior Research Associate

IND193-2 Constitution has identified all organic lands for which it has survey permission. If the project is certificated, Constitution will identify organic lands on parcels for which it did not yet have access.

IND193-3 As stated in Constitution's Organic Farm Protection Plan, "Should any portion of certified organic agricultural land be decertified as a result of construction activities, the settlement of damages will be based on the difference in revenue generated from the land before decertification and after decertification, for a minimum of three years (7 CFR Part 205.202), or the duration of the decertification period, so long as a good faith effort is made by the landowner or tenant to regain certification."

IND193-4 As part of their individual easement agreements with Constitution, landowners may request Constitution not use herbicides or pesticides on the portion of the right-of-way crossing their property.

20140331-5038 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/29/2014 10:06:21 AM

Wake Forest University
Convenor, ExtrACTION Research Group
Society for Applied Anthropology(and)
Resident, Town of Oneonta

---

[1] The Natural State of America we all live downstream
Produced and Written by Brian Campbell
Co-directed by Timothy Lucas Wistrand, Matthew Corey Gaittin, and Terrell Case
An Ozarkadia/Duck-A-Duck Production, 2011, 77 minutes

INDIVIDUALS

IND194 – Michael Gogins

Michael Gogins
1576 Crescent Valley Road
Bovina Center NY 13740

29 March 2014

Mr. Kimberly D. Bose
Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Washington DC 20426

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District CENAN-OP-R
1 Buffington Street
Building 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet NY 12189-4000

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502, NAN-2012-00449-UBR

Dear Sirs:

IND194-1 I am writing to comment on the proposed Constitution Pipeline and its environmental, economic, and political impacts.

This pipeline should not be constructed, and if it is constructed in spite of being a very bad idea, some (but not all) of the bad effects could be mitigated by substantially changing the design of the pipeline.

In the first place the pipeline should not be built because the world in general, the United States in particular, and New York state should be making every effort to replace fossil fuels with solar energy, wind power, and possibly nuclear power in order to mitigate global warming.

The International Panel on Climate Change has summarized the best scientific knowledge of climate change. There is no reasonable doubt that climate change is real, that it has been happening for at least a hundred years, and that its rate is accelerating. The average global temperature has already increased by at least one degree Celsius, and the sea level has already risen by about 30 centimeters. There is no reasonable doubt that this change is caused by human actions, especially the burning of fossil fuels. There is also little doubt that this trend is accelerating. Without mitigation, the sea level will rise by up to another meter by 2100, and the global average temperate will increase by about another 2 and 5 degrees Celsius. If this happens, many species will go extinct, global weather patterns will change, and many people, probably at least hundreds of millions of them, will try to leave the most affected regions for cooler places. The further consequences of this are difficult to foresee, but they are not at all likely to be nice.

Under these circumstances, investments in fossil fuels should be strongly discouraged by law and incentive, and investments in sustainable energy and in safer forms of nuclear energy should be strongly encouraged by law and incentive.

It is important to understand that natural gas is not preferable to other fossil fuels. It is true that

IND194-1 The commentor's statement in opposition of the proposed projects is noted. Section 3.1.2.3 of the EIS contains a discussion of renewable energy. See the response to comment SA6-1 regarding climate change.

IND194-1 cont'd

methane burns more cleanly than other fossil fuels, but methane itself is a more active agent in promoting warming.

The proposed pipeline is exactly the opposite of the kind of thing that should be happening in New York State. Its only purpose is to encourage and profit from natural gas extraction in the Northeast part of the United States.

IND194-2

In addition to the adverse global impacts of climate change, the proposed pipeline would have adverse impacts upon the economy of the state and the nation. The economy of upstate New York has been suffering since the 1960s. Young people who want a future for themselves generally leave the area. The existing economy is a mixture of farming, light manufacturing, services, and tourism. All of these can grow if a turn away from fossil fuels is prioritized. Farming and tourism will suffer under a fossil fuel shift. Light manufacturing may or may not suffer impacts. Services will be turned to serve the fossil fuel industry, and then suffer a crash when the boom is over. This is a recipe for social disaster in the region.

IND194-3

Constructing the pipeline on its proposed path would require the acquisition of 125 miles of right of way and 18 miles of access roads. Almost a third of the proposed route crosses interior forest, which currently supports hunting, hiking, and summer homes. Based on comparable developments in our neighboring state of Pennsylvania, areas open for gas drilling would host around 30 wells per square mile, each of which requires thousands of heavy truck trips to drill and maintain. This kind of development is not consistent with tourism, summer homes, or farming.

IND194-4

The environmental impact statement states that real estate values are not affected by drilling or pipelines, but the only evidence in the statement for this is from the fossil fuel industry, taking into account only "objective factors." Other people with an interest in the question have done their own studies with drastically different results, taking into account not only objective but also subjective factors. In particular, real estate agents and assessors are frequently reported as saying that drilling and pipelines depress property values. See for example http://sendnow.com/?i=WfjY2p*lXmSgsPaxvQzNDg. This should be given more weight than the impact statement, because the economic interests of the assessors and agents depend mostly on getting the numbers right, whereas the interests of the fossil fuel industry reside exclusively in encouraging extraction. On the face of it, the environmental impact statement is biased on a fundamental issue. This makes the rest of the statement suspect.

IND194-5

A major reason against the pipeline is health. Some of the health impacts of horizontal fracturing, the main method used in gas drilling in the region, are known. Other impacts will not be known for years, or even decades. Claims that fracking fluids will remain safely underground are not supported by scientific evidence. Such claims look to me like self-serving wishful thinking. There is no doubt at all that the fluids, in spite of extensive legal efforts to keep their contents and impacts private, are highly toxic. They cause immediate symptoms and they contain known carcinogens.

These impacts arise not only from the fracking fluids themselves, but, more apposite to the proposed pipeline, from leaks, and the numerous exhausts from pumping and compressor stations.

IND194-6

Finally, I would like to say a word about the political impact of the pipeline.

In my view, the pipeline, if constructed, would betray the public interest in favor of the fossil fuel industry and their current political allies. In the future, as the impacts begin to be felt more and more

IND194-2 The commentor's statements regarding possible changes to the economy if the projects are certificated are noted. As discussed in section 4.9.7 of the EIS, construction of the proposed pipeline project would have a short-term, beneficial effect in terms of increased payroll and local material purchases.

IND194-3 See the response to comment FA4-45.

IND194-4 A revised discussion of the projects' potential impacts on property values are discussed in section 4.9.5.

IND194-5 As discussed in section 4.9.8 of the EIS, the primary health issue related to the proposed projects would be the risk associated with an unanticipated pipeline failure. An assessment of the health impacts from hydraulic fracturing is beyond the scope of this EIS.

IND194-6 The commentor's statements in opposition of the proposed projects are noted. Section 3.3 of the EIS provides a discussion of collocation with existing pipeline systems.

IND194-6 cont'd

severely, with harm to farming and tourism, with increased migration of the young from the region, and with repeated severe hurricane impacts on the infrastructure of coastal and even inland cities (remember what happened to towns on the Esopus a few years ago), not to mention loss of coastal towns and neighborhoods, a deeply felt revulsion against that industry and those politicians will inevitably arise. Why not get on the right side of this issue now? The pipeline should be disallowed.

If for some reason the pipeline is built anyway, then it should be built on existing rights of way to mitigate the destruction of forest and farms. The existing plan concedes too much to the immediate interests of the industry even assuming that it is built.

Sincerely,

Michael Gogins

20140331-5043 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/29/2014 6:08:26 PM

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502; NAN-2012-00449-UBR

IND 195-1 I am writing to FERC and US Army Corps of Engineers as both an intervener and an affected landowner.
During the scoping hearings, I requested a cumulative impact study be completed on all the small, low yielding(2 to 5 gallons per minute) yet important springs used as drinking water supplies for both dwellings and livestock uses. The source and recharge areas for these water supplies are typically fractured sandstone layers of the local bedrock in uplands, which in many places would be crossed by the proposed route and would likely require blasting to achieve adequate burial depth. According to Delaware County Soil and Water, local experience with bedrock quarries has shown that disturbance of bedrock, even at relatively shallow depths, can change subtle groundwater flow patterns; springs emanating from the bedrock can easily be contaminated or permanently dried up, and these water supplies can be very difficult to replace, if not impossible.

In reviewing the EIS, I find the disturbance of bedrock and changes to the groundwater flow patterns have not been addressed and are inadequate given the following statements:

The Delaware County Soil and Water Conservation District identified several important drinking water springs (2 to 5 gpm) in the project area. While the pipeline project would not impact the springs, it would cross several springs recharge areas.

IND195-1 As stated in section 4.3.2.1 of the EIS, Constitution has agreed to complete an expert field assessment of seeps and springs within 150 feet of construction workspaces. The expert would determine if construction activities could have an impact on the seeps and/or springs. The expert would then provide recommended construction alternatives to avoid impacts as applicable. Should the integrity of any water supply well be impacted during construction, either water quantity or quality, Constitution would provide an alternative water source or compensate the landowner for a new, comparable well.

20140331-5043 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/29/2014 6:08:26 PM

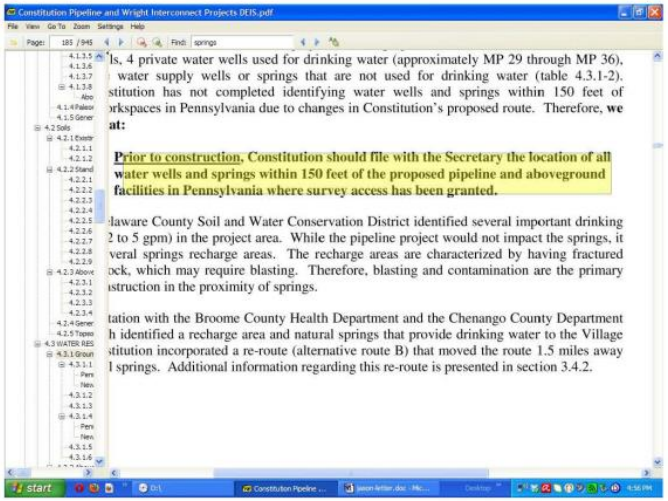
IND 195-1 cont'd

The recharge areas are characterized by having fracture sandstone bedrock, which may require blasting. Therefore, blasting and contamination are the primary concerns of construction in the proximity of springs. How can the statement be made that the pipeline project would not impact the springs when it clearly will? A cumulative impact study must be done.

J.L. Marsh
Sunset View Farm
Unadilla, NY
13849

20140331-5043 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/29/2014 6:08:26 PM

IND195-1 cont'd



Constitution Pipeline and Wright Interconnect Projects DEIS.pdf

'ls, 4 private water wells used for drinking water (approximately MP 29 through MP 36), water supply wells or springs that are not used for drinking water (table 4.3.1-2). stitution has not completed identifying water wells and springs within 150 feet of orkspaces in Pennsylvania due to changes in Constitution's proposed route. Therefore, **we at:**

Prior to construction, Constitution should file with the Secretary the location of all water wells and springs within 150 feet of the proposed pipeline and aboveground facilities in Pennsylvania where survey access has been granted.

laware County Soil and Water Conservation District identified several important drinking 2 to 5 gpm) in the project area. While the pipeline project would not impact the springs, it veral springs recharge areas. The recharge areas are characterized by having fractured ock, which may require blasting. Therefore, blasting and contamination are the primary istruction in the proximity of springs.

tation with the Broome County Health Department and the Chenango County Department h identified a recharge area and natural springs that provide drinking water to the Village stitution incorporated a re-route (alternative route B) that moved the route 1.5 miles away l springs. Additional information regarding this re-route is presented in section 3.4.2.

INDIVIDUALS

IND196 – Sara Zimmerman

Sara Zimmerman
1171 County Highway 12
East Meredith, NY 13757

March 28, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502; NAN-2012-00449-UBR

IND196-1 The route of the proposed Constitution Pipeline runs partially along Gulf Road in Davenport, which is directly above and parallel to Kortright Creek. About seven years ago I purchased 5 acres of land running along and crossing this creek; my entire life savings went into this purchase, as well as the construction of a small, exquisite straw bale home. I have enjoyed numerous sightings of beaver, mink and river otter on Kortright Creek, as well as many ducks, geese, herons and bald eagles. The smallest mishap from this pipeline, releasing toxins into the land and following gravity down to the creek, would compromise the viability of this idyllic and vulnerable ecosystem. This is one of fewer and fewer areas where the wildlife is not threatened by humans, and beaver dams do not encroach onto roads or structures. I have listened carefully to the opinions which favor the Constitution Pipeline; they are about creating jobs for the communities and decreasing the cost of natural gas to the residents. I have also heard considerable skepticism regarding these claims; large corporations are not famous for altruism. People have been flocking to this area more and more since 9/11, in search of a natural haven, with a view to be stewards of the land, to create a life style that can be shared and passed along to children and grandchildren. To permit the pollution and damage which are statistically, over time, inevitable with the transport of toxic materials via pipeline, rail, or even trucking, is to move in the opposite direction of implementing newer and cleaner energies. The priorities of pipeline advocates are utterly out of touch with the values of those choosing to live here.

Sincerely,
Sara Zimmerman

IND196-1 The commentor's statements regarding the proposed projects are noted. The pipeline would only transport natural gas. Section 3.1.2.3 of the EIS contains a discussion of renewable energy.

Dianne Sefcik, Registered Intervenor
194 Clickman Rd
Westerlo, NY 12193

March 24, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502; NAN-2012-00449-UBR

IND197-1 **Comment: Constitution pipeline project Maximum Allowable Operating Pressure (MAOP) inconsistently described**

Excerpts from the DEIS Re Inconsistent MAOP descriptions:

1) Section 2.1.1 Pipeline Facilities describes the MAOP:

*"The **maximum allowable operating pressure (MAOP) for the new pipeline would be 1,480** pounds per square inch gauge(**psig**)."*

2) Section 2.7 FUTURE PLANS AND ABANDONMENT contradicts this:

*"In response to an information request from the FERC, Constitution indicated if its pipeline inlet pressures were to be increased to **Constitution's maximum operating pressure of 1,440 psig**, then the maximum volume that the pipeline would be able to transport would be 850,000 Dth/d, assuming there were no other constraints at the delivery point. This scenario would possibly allow Constitution an additional 200,000 Dth/d of natural gas beyond the level currently proposed. However, Constitution would need additional FERC authorization to increase any volumes above the proposed 650,000 Dth/d."*

Comments and References:

I don't understand excerpt #2. Is it worded incorrectly? What is the proposed MAOP?

I cite the following relevant reference:

"On September 9, 2010, a high-pressure gas pipeline exploded in San Bruno, California, a suburb of San Francisco. The blast destroyed 38 homes and damaged 120 others. Eight people died and many more were injured. Through the public utility commission, the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) demanded that the operator perform a full investigation of all drawings, alignment sheets, and relevant information to validate and

1

IND197-1 See the response to comment IND166-1.

IND197-1 cont'd

confirm that maximum allowable operating pressures (MAOP) were designated and enforced across their entire pipeline system.

...the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) mandated the operator to perform an aggressive and diligent search for all as-built drawings, alignment sheets, and specifications, and all design, construction, inspection, testing, maintenance, and other related records for all High Consequence Areas (HCA) across the operator's entire system. There was the additional focus that the MAOP under which the pipeline was being operated be "traceable, verifiable, and complete."

Additionally, the NTSB appears intent upon requiring operators and their personnel to have a documented and readily available basis establishing MAOPs. In turn, MAOPs need to be integrated into the operating procedures to demonstrate that the pipeline system is being safely operated. It is not enough to operate the pipeline safely; operators must be able to both operate and readily demonstrate the pipeline's safe operation through documentation and internal controls. Records management is an important aspect for meeting this objective. The concept of records being "readily available" may be widely interpreted.[1]"

Sincerely,

Dianne Sefcik

1 "Pipeline failures are more common than you think", KPMG Global Energy Institute , April 2011

INDIVIDUALS

IND198 – Janet Terchek

20140331-5059 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/28/2014 7:35:21 PM

Janet Terchek
832 Willis Pl.
Roselle Park, NJ 07204

March 10, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502; NAN-2012-00449-UBR

IND198-1 I own 20 acres of land in Pennsylvania and registered for intervention status on the proposed Constitution pipeline.
Due to the fact that the Constitution Pipeline Company is proposing to bisect my beautiful wooded land in Harmony Township, Susquehanna County, with a high pressure 30 inch natural gas pipeline I have given up my dream of forever protecting a small piece of the environment for future generations. Due to the location of the proposed pipeline and the permanent access road I would no longer have a safe, private location to put a small retirement cabin on my land. I have owned this land since 1981, and had made provisions in my will to keep it from ever being developed by leaving it to The Nature Conservancy. This land provides habitat for Rattle snakes, nesting Thrushes and Warblers, Saw Whet, and Barred owls, and other birds of prey, just to name a few. The uninterrupted, mature woodlands with stream frontage are a wilderness haven.
I am heartsick at the possibility of this pipeline (and access road) becoming a reality, resulting in the destruction of my woodlands, and the displacement of the varied wildlife that depends on said woodlands for food and shelter. If this pipeline and access road become a reality my land will become uninhabitable to me. Facing this sickening

IND198-2 possibility and hoping to never have to witness the destruction, I sadly put my land up for sale in the Autumn of 2013. I have found it to be very difficult to sell. I realize I can't expect to get market value. Even so, due to the gas industry issues, banks are reluctant to give potential buyers a mortgage. Then recently, after initially telling me they would not buy my land, Constitution Pipeline Company made an offer on my land for an even more reduced price. After a counter offer I agreed to accept less than I had hoped to get just so I could sell and walk away and never have to witness the destruction of the land that I loved for so many years. However Constitution counter offered again asking me to give up my right to mediation if we could not agree on something. They also demanded an extension on the time to survey my land, and changed the closing date to a month beyond. All of this for what should have been a simple cash deal. They are asking me to give up my rights, and these are rights everyone should expect. Rights that are in all real estate contracts. At this point I could not agree to their further wheeling and dealing. I feel this was all a ploy to get onto my land to conduct their surveys. I do not believe they were ever dealing in good faith.

IND198-1 The commentor's statements regarding the proposed projects and wildlife in the area are noted. Section 3.4.3.2 of the EIS has been revised to provide further assessment of this parcel. Based on our analysis, we could not identify a viable route crossing for this parcel that was preferable to the proposed route.

IND198-2 The FERC does not become involved in easement negotiations or land sale issues. However, the FERC's Dispute Resolution Service is available at 1-877-337-2237 to landowners seeking mediation assistance. The landowner's comments in opposition of the proposed projects are noted. See the response to comment FA1-1 regarding the adequacy of the draft EIS and inclusion of comments. The Commissioners at the FERC ultimately have the authority to evaluate the merits of a project's objective and either approve the proposal, with or without modification, or decide not to approve the project.

20140331-5059 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 3/28/2014 7:35:21 PM

IND198-2 cont'd

I still do not want their people on my land. I still think this pipeline is unnecessary, and an ecological nightmare for northeastern Pennsylvania and New York state. Personally however, I am even more upset that just so some rich guys can get even richer that I have to let them onto my land to destroy it forever. I thought it was my land. This pipeline has been a tough lesson for me in what it really means to own land in this country. This pipeline has already stolen my dream of making a difference, whether it gets built or not. It is important to note though, that the DEIS is sorely incomplete, and did not prove that this pipeline is for the greater good of society, or that it will be of little impact on the landowners or the environment! The impact on me has already been more than I could have believed. Please do not give the companies involved the OK to build this pipeline. As I am unable to attend any of the upcoming public meetings, and wasn't even on the pipeline route for the early meetings and scopings, and therefore was not informed of them, I ask that my objections be heard and addressed.

Janet Terchek

INDIVIDUALS

IND199 – Dianne Sefcik

Dianne Sefcik, Registered Intervenor
194 Clickman Rd
Westerlo, NY 12193

March 24, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
The FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

US Army Corps of Engineers
New York District, CENAN-OP-R
Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington Street, Bldg. 10, 3rd Floor
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Re: Docket Nos. CP13-499 and CP13-502; NAN-2012-00449-UBR

IND199-1 **Comment: Cumulative Impacts of gathering lines and other shale gas development components are intrinsic to the proposed Constitution pipeline and are inadequately addressed in the DEIS**

Excerpts from the DEIS re gathering lines:

1) Cumulative Impacts 4-203

"We have identified four types of projects that would potentially cause a cumulative impact when considered with the proposed projects. These are: 1) Marcellus Shale development (wells and gathering systems); 2) natural gas facilities that are not under the Commission's jurisdiction [non-jurisdictional project-related facilities]; 3) other FERC jurisdictional natural gas pipelines; and 4) other actions (see table 4.13-1). ...".

2) Section 4.13.1 Marcellus Shale Development. 4.13.1.1 Background

"Natural gas production from the Marcellus Shale involves the drilling and completion of wells and construction of gathering systems and consequent rights-of-way. We received comments concerning the FERC's jurisdiction over these "upstream" production activities. The FERC's authority under the NGA review requirements relate only to natural gas facilities that are involved in interstate commerce. Thus, the facilities associated with the production of natural gas are not under FERC jurisdiction.

We received comments during scoping concerning the development of natural gas reserves in the Marcellus Shale. Development of the Marcellus Shale natural gas resource is not the subject of the EIS nor is the issue directly related to the proposed projects. Production and gathering activities, and the pipelines and facilities used for these activities, are not regulated by the FERC but are overseen by the affected region's state and local agencies with jurisdiction over the management and extraction of the Marcellus Shale gas resource. The FERC's jurisdiction is further restricted to facilities used for the transportation of natural gas in interstate commerce, and does not typically extend to facilities used for intrastate transportation."

1

IND199-1 The discussion of Marcellus Shale developments, including wells and pipelines, in section 4.13.1 of the EIS has been updated with additional information for the final EIS. Also see the response to comment CO26-11.

IND199-1 cont'd

3) 4.13.1.3 Pipeline Gathering Systems

This speaks to the extent of current shale gas development and we would expect this only to increase, especially if NY were to permit and/or if Utica reserves were tapped:

"Multiple non-jurisdictional FERC intrastate natural gas well interconnect and gathering facilities are either proposed, under construction, or have been constructed within 10 miles of the proposed projects. These non-jurisdictional pipeline systems gather natural gas from Marcellus Shale wells for transport to local customers or the interstate natural gas transmission system.

At least 13 companies own multiple natural gas gathering system projects within the region of influence for both projects. Eleven of these projects are located within 0.25 mile of the proposed projects, and five of these intersect Constitution's project (see table 4.13-1). The Williams Field Services Company's (Williams's) Squire Pipeline project, which is currently in the permitting and review process, is an eight-inch-diameter natural gas pipeline that intersects Constitution's project at MP 1.8. DTE Energy's (DTE's) Bluestone Gathering System project is a 44-mile-long, 16- to 20-inch-diameter pipeline that extends from Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania to Broome County, New York. The Bluestone Gathering System was placed into service in November 2012 and intersects Constitution's proposed route in multiple locations. The remaining three projects would intersect the Constitution pipeline corridor and would also contribute to the infrastructure providing natural gas volumes to the Constitution pipeline. These projects include Williams's Central Compressor Station adjacent to Constitution's project at MP 0.0; William's White Road M&R Station at MP 3.3and Southwestern's Sutton Road M&R Station at MP 9.4, all in Susquehanna County. These facilities are discussed further in section 4.13.2.

Comments and References:

FERC claims no jurisdiction over gathering lines and other shale gas components and has excluded their related impacts from the scope of the DEIS. These impacts are intrinsic to the application since it is made by shale gas development companies wishing to deliver their products through the proposed Constitution pipeline to their markets.

Marcellus and Utica shale development, and all their impacts, cannot be ignored in this DEIS. Gathering lines are often unregulated and uninspected and there is no disclosure or discussion of their cumulative impacts here. These and other fugitive impacts are not addressed in the application. If gathering lines and other shale gas components are overseen by state and local agencies, what impacts have been described and what regulations have been implemented? This discussion is necessary to assess the true impact of the proposal. If not addressed as part of the FERC scope they should be fully addressed in appendices so that the public and other stakeholders have the benefit of full disclosure of the impacts of this project. .

I cite the following references:

1) ***"Some types of pipelines – such as the "gathering" lines that connect wells to***

2

IND199-1 cont'd

process facilities or larger transmission lines – lack any PHMSA regulation at all. *A* ***GAO report*** *estimates that of the roughly 230,000 miles of gathering lines, only 24,000 are federally regulated. Because many of these lines operate at lower pressures and generally go through remote areas, says the GAO,* ***the government collects no data on ruptures or spills, and has no enforced standards for pipeline strength, welds, or underground depth on the vast majority of these pipes.***

The problem, critics argue, is that ***today's gathering lines no longer match their old description. Driven in part by the rising demands of hydraulic fracturing, operators have built thousands of miles of new lines to transport gas from fracked wells. Despite the fact that these lines are often just as wide as transmission lines (some up to 2 feet in diameter) and can operate under the same high pressures, they receive little oversight.***

Operators use a risk-based system to maintain their pipelines – instead of treating all pipelines equally, they focus safety efforts on the lines deemed most risky, and those that would cause the most harm if they failed. The problem is that each company use different criteria, so "it's a nightmare for regulators," Weimer said."[1]

2) *"As noted in a recent Philadelphia Inquirer article, gathering lines in a defined rural area (ten or fewer homes within a quarter-mile right-of-way of the pipeline in any mile-long stretch of pipe) are completely unregulated; there are no rules for pipe thickness or strength, welding, burial depth, or inspections. Gathering lines in other areas are subject to regulations, but they are much weaker than those for transmission lines. This may be because, historically, gathering lines were smaller and thought to be less risky. But many gathering lines today are as big as, or bigger than, many transmission lines and may operate at the same extremely high pressures. New gathering lines can be more than 24 inches in diameter and operate at pressures upwards of 1400 pounds per square inch.*

This is bad news when it comes to the safety of gathering lines. Compounding the problem, it gives companies an incentive to classify pipelines as gathering lines even when they travel long distances at high pressure. The Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has allowed this to happen by failing to create strong regulations. Instead, the agency refers companies to a manual on classification produced by an industry group. Not surprisingly, the industry manual allows pipeline operators to interpret the rules such that many of their lines remain unregulated.

In 2010, 240 reported natural gas pipeline safety incidents in the United States killed 21 people and injured 105 others. These numbers are sobering. But the statistics do not include accidents along gathering lines in rural areas. Because those gathering lines are unregulated, the operators of gathering lines aren't required to report accidents. So there is no reliable information concerning how many more accidents are occurring on

1 http://www.propublica.org/article/pipelines-explained-how-safe-are-americas-2.5-million-miles-of-pipelines ("Pipelines Explained: How Safe are America's 2.5 Million Miles of Pipelines?")

3

IND199-1 cont'd

lines where there is no oversight.

The Pipeline Safety Trust, a nonpartisan organization dedicated to improving the safety of our nation's pipeline system, recently outlined a number of recommendations to address the many dangers that pipelines continue to pose. The recommendations include:

- *Requiring PHMSA to regulate all pipelines including gathering lines*
- *Mandating remote or automatic shutoff valves on transmission pipelines*
- *Requiring more pipelines to accommodate and use "smart pigs" (inspection devices which can be inserted in a pipeline and can travel along the length of the pipe in order to assess structural integrity and flow restrictions)*
- *Requiring operators to have tools to recognize and pinpoint locations of leaks and line breaks*

The new pipeline safety bill is a small step forward, but it does not include these priorities. Among other things, the bill will double the maximum fine for safety violations and very modestly increase the number of safety inspectors. The country still has a long way to go when it comes to improving pipeline safety. A year of major accidents and missteps by pipeline operators and regulators alike has revealed serious flaws in the safety of our nation's pipelines. In addition to the problem of an aging pipeline system, pipelines are transporting increasing volumes of corrosive products like raw tar sands.

*(It's important to note that there are other lines which PHMSA doesn't even consider "pipelines" and, as a result, are completely unregulated by PHMSA. The pipes, called "flow lines" or "production piping," transport a mixture of oil, gas and/or water that emerges from the well through the production process (which includes separation, dehydration, and metering). It's not until after this production process that gathering lines begin. I**n natural gas production these activities often occur on the wellpad. However, when these activities occur far from a well, long unregulated flow lines may pose a significant risk of breakage, spills or even explosions.)** [2]*

.3) *"A major natural gas gathering pipeline owned and operated by the Williams Companies ruptured earlier today in West Virginia, according to recent media reports, just days after the company rejected safety recommendations from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in connection with controversial new natural gas pipeline of similar diameter proposed for New York City.*

Natural gas gathering pipelines move methane from the wells in the gas fields to processing facilities, where it is then move downstream via natural gas transmission lines. Natural gas gathering lines operate essentially unregulated by federal agencies.[3]

4) *"Thousands of miles of pipelines are being built at natural gas drilling sites*

2 http://switchboard.nrdc.org/blogs/amall/many_hazards_from_natural_gas.html
3 http://www.naturalgaswatch.org/?p=1833

4

IND199-1 cont'd

throughout the nation without supervision or regulation by state or federal authorities.

These specialized pipelines, known as gathering lines, carry gas from wells to nearby separation facilities for processing. Many of the pipes are as large as regulated pipelines and operate at the same or higher pressures. Some run close to homes and businesses.

Of the nation's 240,000 miles of gathering lines , only about 10 percent are regulated. ***When leaks or accidents occur on the remaining 90 percent, operators aren't required to notify regulators. In most cases, state and federal officials don't even know where these lines are located."***[4]

IND199-2

This FERC EIS does not address the risks and cumulative impacts of gathering lines and other collection components of shale gas development that are implicit in this application. The DEIS must consider *all* the impacts from the proposed Constitution pipeline in order to justify:

- the potential for accidents that impact people, livestock, wildlife and property
- the confiscation of private property
- degradation of property values and its impact on residential financing and homeowners insurance
- the destruction of ecosystems, soil structure and organisms, and wildlife habitats
- the risks of water, air, geology, soils and noise pollution
- the impacts to land use and visual resources
- the impacts to cultural resources
- the impacts to community character and way of life

IND199-3

Rural communities are disproportionately impacted by shale gas development. The lives of rural people, their land and quality-of-life are undervalued when compared to the lives of people in more densely populated areas.

This project will support additional shale gas development and overwhelmingly favors the oil and gas industry. The pipeline proposal will endanger and degrade the lives of the people in its path. It benefits only the multinational corporations with no real commitment, responsibility or accountability to human beings anywhere in the world.

Sincerely,

Dianne Sefcik

4 http://insideclimatenews.org/news/20130926/boom-unregulated-natural-gas-pipelines-posing-new-risks

5

IND199-2 See the response to IND120-3.

IND199-3 See the response to comments FA4-45 and CO26-11 regarding induced development.