

IND200 – Emily Sabol

20160613-5230 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/13/2016 4:45:02 PM

Emily Sabol, Larksville, PA.

IND200-1 The Atlantic Sunrise pipeline should be stopped. The pipeline would have adverse environmental effects such as water contamination and air pollution (which would result in sicknesses) as well as earthquakes. The state of Pennsylvania has to pass new laws regarding gas drilling such as outlawing waste pits of fracking wastewater and new technology so that the wells don't flare (I read on the Internet that this is possible).

IND200-1 Seismicity and mitigation measures to minimize the effects of the Project on groundwater resources and air quality are discussed in sections 4.1.5.1, 4.3.1, and 4.11.1.3, respectively.

IND200-2 The potential effects of the Project are evaluated throughout section 4 of the EIS. Also see the response to comment PM2-126.

IND201 – Josalyn Johnson

20160614-5028 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/14/2016 9:13:36 AM

Josalyn Johnson, Tulsa, OK.
IND201-1 support the Atlantic Sunrise Project.

IND201-1 Comment noted.

IND202 – Claude King

20160614-5074 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/14/2016 1:38:28 PM

IND202-1 Claude King, Micanopy, FL.
This pipeline is necessary for the country to have access to low cost
Gas. Which is necessary to continue the switch from Coal to Gas to reduce
pollution.

IND202-1 Comment noted.

IND203 – Walter & Robyn Kochan

20160614-5121 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/14/2016 2:44:16 PM

Comment #18, June 14, 2016

IND203-1 Hooray for the Columbia County Commissioner who clearly sees what the #1 PRIORITY should be in this entire review process --- Public Safety. Unfortunately, the majority of supporters for the ASP only have their eyes on money and greed. Sure, jobs are great. But are the lives and well-being of landowners worth the jobs ---- many of which will be short-term and low paying? People need to think long and hard beyond the dollar signs that are immediately before their eyes. If they can't care about Pennsylvania's beautiful environment and plentiful clean waters, human decency would clearly tell their conscience what the most important component is in deciding a final route and whether or not to grant the certificate for the ASP. This involves everyone from Williams to FERC to lawyers, government officials and legislators, emergency management personnel, neighbors, landowners, etc., etc., etc.

IND203-1 Comment noted.

IND204 – Craig Lehman

20160614-5127 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/14/2016 3:09:49 PM

Craig Lehman, Lancaster, PA.
Dear FERC,

Thank you for the opportunity to share my thoughts on the proposed Atlantic Sunrise Project.

As you may be aware, I previously recommended an expand and upgrade approach to the proposed pipeline because it is consistent with Lancaster County's targeted efforts toward development and growth. I specifically mentioned farmland preservation and transportation and also offered three examples of how our community is working together to maximize the use of existing infrastructure and resources. At its core, this is an anti-sprawl and pro-environment argument.

IND204-1 In short, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) has failed to fully address my concerns, specifically as it relates to requiring Williams Partners to upgrade and expand their existing pipeline infrastructure. I specifically noted that there is existing connectivity within the current pipeline infrastructure network, which is at least a reasonable place to start. While the DEIS reports that substituting the Transco Looping CPL South Alternative is not feasible, but based on my understanding, it did not address what additional capacity could be developed there or perhaps in other places by leveraging existing pipeline infrastructure to prevent or reduce environmental and other impacts to Lancaster County and potentially other communities along the proposed route.

Most of us have heard debate and discussion at all levels of government about our aging infrastructure in this country, bridges that are structurally deficient, roads that are deteriorating, water and wastewater systems that are aging combined with the fact that we are unable or unwilling to provide the appropriate resources to make the necessary improvements and upgrades. In the meantime, our communities are negatively impacted.

Right now, in my opinion, we are rushing to build new pipeline driven by short-term profit and contrary to stated national energy independence goals rather than take a long-term view with the understanding that what is built now must be maintained later. This is why requiring that existing infrastructure be expanded and upgraded first makes sense. It protects us in the short-term and protects us in the long-term and potentially reduces the future cost and public safety risks from an aging and sprawling pipeline infrastructure.

With these things in mind, I strongly encourage FERC to embrace this long-term approach and require Williams Partners to expand and upgrade their existing pipeline infrastructure first. It is anti-sprawl and pro-environment. Thank you for the opportunity to share my thoughts on this important matter.

Sincerely,

IND204-1 An evaluation of system alternatives is provided in section 3.2 of the EIS.

IND204 – Craig Lehman (cont'd)

20160614-5127 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/14/2016 3:09:49 PM

Craig Lehman, Commissioner
County of Lancaster

IND205 – Larry Sportsman

20160615-5001 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/14/2016 5:43:22 PM

Larry A. Sportsman, Colorado Springs, CO.
IND205-1 I would like to comment on the Atlantic Sunrise Pipeline project. This is something my family and I support. It is necessary for the customers in the Northeast to get this line in service.
It will create construction jobs for pipe-liners and operational jobs once it is in service. It is important that attention be paid to the pipeline and the benefits received from having it in service. There is a small group that would like to delay or even cancel the project, but we all know it is needed. So please listen to those of us, who wish to see this pipeline put into service, for the customers in the great Northeast.
Larry A. Sportsman

IND205-1 Comment noted.

IND206 – James Palumbo

20160614-0022 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 06/14/2016

CP15-138

Emberclear Reserves
72 Glenmaura National Blvd.
Suite 104 A
Moosic, Pa 18507

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION
2016 JUN 14 P 3:06
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

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

ORIGINAL

RE: Atlantic Sunrise, Docket No. 15-138-000

Dear Secretary Bose,

IND206-1 As a landowner on Atlantic Sunrise, I appreciate how engaging, thoughtful and responsive Williams representatives have been when visiting my property. My experiences have always been positive and I look forward to working with the company during the construction process.

Atlantic Sunrise is a key piece of energy infrastructure that provides an important connection between consumers and supplies of clean, affordable natural gas. As noted in the commission's DEIS, any environmental impacts would be reduced to less-than-significant levels with the implementation of recommended mitigation measures. Notably, the company has shown a commitment to constructing this project in a responsible, environmentally-sensitive manner by thoughtfully considering stakeholder feedback, and adjusting the pipeline route in response to customer input.

Atlantic Sunrise has already provided substantial environmental and community benefits in the proposed project area, which is reflected in the company's commitment to being a good neighbor and environmental steward. Notably, the Atlantic Sunrise Community Grant Program has supported 148 fire departments, schools, townships, hospitals and other organizations with more than \$1 million. In addition, the Atlantic Sunrise Environmental Stewardship Program supported 17 conservation projects, with more than \$2.5 million. Please take into consideration this example of good community engagement practices that bring positive and significant impacts to the region.

As a landowner, I have been treated fairly and with respect. I am confident that Williams will have the least possible impact on my property and the environment. By transporting enough natural gas to serve approximately 7 million homes, this project is a true investment in the region and the customers it serves. I urge the commission to move this project forward without delay.

Sincerely

James Palumbo, P.E.
President
Emberclear Reserves
1-570-793-6012

IND206-1 Comment noted.

IND207 – Larry Sportsman

20160615-5078 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/15/2016 1:52:32 PM

Larry A. Sportsman, Colorado Springs, CO.
IND207-1 I appreciate the opportunity to voice my support for the Atlantic Sunrise Pipeline.
This important pipeline will benefit millions of customers once it is in service. Please do not delay the approval of this line. We believe it to be crucial to the Northeast sector. Do not allow a few who oppose progress to intervene.
Thank you
Larry A. Sportsman and family

IND207-1 Comment noted.

IND208 – Larry Sportsman

20160615-5095 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/15/2016 2:49:21 PM

Larry A. Sportsman, Colorado Springs, CO.
IND208-1 I would like to comment on the Atlantic Sunrise Pipeline project. This is something my family and I support. It is necessary for the customers in the Northeast to get this line in service.
It will create construction jobs for pipe-liners and operational jobs once it is in service. It is important that attention be paid to the pipeline and the benefits received from having it in service. There is a small group that would like to delay or even cancel the project, but we all know it is needed. So please listen to those of us, who wish to see this pipeline put into service, for the customers in the great Northeast.
Larry A. Sportsman

IND208-1 Comment noted.

IND209 – Sherrie Avery

20160616-5005 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/16/2016 7:39:58 AM

Sherrie Avery, Corning, NY.
IND209-1 I strongly support Atlantic Sunrise because it will help millions of Americans have access to affordable, reliable, environmentally responsible and domestically produced energy. It will alleviate the bottleneck of natural gas from the Marcellus reaching other parts of the Northeast. It will create several jobs and keep several people employed who are already in the natural gas business.

IND209-1 Comment noted.

IND210 – Brian Earley

20160616-5057 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/16/2016 12:10:14 PM

Brian Earley, Lancaster, PA.

Mr. Brian Earley

962 Salisbury Court

Lancaster, PA 17601

16 June 2016
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N. E.
Washington, D. C. 20426

Dear Members of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission:

I have written to the commission before regarding the proposed Atlantic Sunrise Pipeline project, now project docket number CP15-138-000. I have also spoken in person to representatives of the FERC. In these past communications I have voiced my opposition to the pipeline project, referencing the dangers of air quality in Lancaster County, of methane pollution and the threat of climate change, and of the fragile eco-system of the Susquehanna River and surrounding bodies of water, including the Chesapeake Bay, the river's ultimate destination.

In this letter, I wish to reaffirm my previous communications, but I also would like to speak on a more personal level to the commission.

The residents of Lancaster County have overwhelmingly voiced opposition to the Atlantic Sunrise Pipeline, with some estimates showing as many as 97% of Lancaster residents opposing the project.

Lancaster County is beautiful, its farms and grassy meadows of great fame and significance to the history of Pennsylvania and to the United States. Its forests, though much depleted from their abundance leading up to the Twentieth Century, are among the most scenic and sublime in the nation. Hans Herr and John Wright came to this county because of its fertility and natural beauty. Many Native American tribes have deep history here. The Amish have seen the face of God in the fields and forests of the county. Many slaves found freedom after traveling the Underground Railroad and arriving in Lancaster County, the southern most point above the Mason-Dixon Line and the gateway to the north.

Lancaster, in short, is at the very center of the history of the United States and of what it means to be an American. Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin, in drafting The Declaration of Independence, wrote of this nature in the famous lines of the right of all Americans to have life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

IND210 – Brian Earley (cont'd)

20160616-5057 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/16/2016 12:10:14 PM

IND210-1 I am deeply saddened at the insensitivity of Williams/Transco to the voices of the people of Lancaster. I understand Williams has listened and has made adjustments to its original plans, but the overwhelming voice from Lancaster is a complete abandonment of the pipeline project. Many in Lancaster have also voiced a willingness to compromise with Williams, though Lancaster County stands to gain nothing from the project, by asking Williams to upgrade and utilize existing pipelines in the county, which would eliminate a number of the current problems the pipeline presents to Lancaster. Williams, however, seems unwilling to listen to these often-echoed statements by the people of our county.

I am also deeply disheartened by what appears to be FERC's intention to approve Williams's project using new pipeline routes, despite the overwhelming voice of opposition among the people of Lancaster.

IND210-2 The necessity for the majority to be listened to and followed is at the very heart of a democracy in the United States. Also at the center of United States democracy is life, liberty and the pursuit of property, the original phrasing of the lines in our great Declaration. I can think of few things that more obviously violate this sentiment than a corporation using eminent domain and federal regulators to benefit the few financially while harming the many.

I love the United States and have great faith in its checks and balances, its thoughtful review processes, and its promise to equally and fairly better all who live as citizens within its boundaries, whether they be CEO's of major corporations, owners of small organic farms, or, in my case, everyday fathers who want to leave a legacy for their children that they can be proud of: a legacy that includes clean air and water, pristine forests and a democratic process that actively fulfills its promises.

I do not wish to villainize the members of the FERC commission, or even those working for Williams/Transco. I know that you, like me, are normal everyday citizens of the United States sometimes faced with great responsibility and incredibly trying decisions. I am appealing to this side of the commission's humanity. There is that within you that I know you sense you should honor. Sometimes choices that seem impossible or difficult grow obvious once one has even slightly altered his or her perspective.

To the people of Lancaster County, this decision is obvious. Please look within yourselves and make the decision that your nature calls for, that your obligation as inheritors and distributors of the legacy of United States democracy demands, and that, in the end, is simply the right decision.

Please reject this pipeline.

Thank you,

Brian Earley

IND210-1 An evaluation of system alternatives is provided in section 3.2 of the EIS.

IND210-2 The use of eminent domain is discussed in section 4.8.2 of the EIS. Also see the response to comment PM1-1.

IND211 – Cassie Moore

20160616-5091 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/16/2016 1:33:44 PM

Cassie Moore, Cogan Station, PA.

I have questions about the vague wording of page 4 on the draft EIS:

"The Project is not likely to significantly affect groundwater resources because the majority of construction would involve shallow, temporary, and localized excavation. Potential impacts would be avoided or further minimized by the use of construction techniques and mitigation measures described in Transco's ECP, Procedures, Karst Investigation and Mitigation Plan, and Abandoned Mine and Investigation and Mitigation Plan. In addition, Transco would prevent or adequately minimize accidental spills and leaks of hazardous materials into groundwater resources during construction and operation by adhering to its Spill Plan for Oil and Hazardous Materials. Given Transco's proposed measures, as well as our recommendations, we conclude that potential impacts on groundwater resources would be adequately avoided, minimized, or mitigated."

IND211-1 The words used in this portion, as well as the entire document, are intentionally very vague, abstract, and undefinable without subjective inputs from those in power. I would like to know more specifics about the "Plans" that TRANSCO has in store, as well as a detailed explanation of their mitigation plans and strategies. Is there a checks and balances system in place that is not FERC or Williams that will examine and focus on the changes that the environment WILL face due to this project if approved? I do not believe or trust the agencies involved as I know they scheme together and work together to encourage the internal colonization of the state of Pennsylvania and its citizens.

I demand to know what FERC means when using terms like, "not likely to significantly affect," "potential impacts," and "would prevent or adequately minimize accidental spills." More specifically how can you prove, with what supporting evidence and official claims, that "we conclude that potential impacts on groundwater resources would be adequately avoided, minimized, or mitigated?"

I expect these to be answered but I also don't because we all know FERC is total bullshit that is intentionally designed to be inaccessible and not in favor of citizens that you have colonized with fossil fuel infrastructure for corporate greed and gain.

IND211-1

See the response to comment PM1-9. Transco's ECP and the associated mitigation plans can be viewed on the FERC website at <http://www.ferc.gov>. Using the "eLibrary" link under Documents & Filings, select "Advanced Search" from the eLibrary menu and enter 20150331-5153 in the "Numbers: Accession Number" field. In addition, Transco's Plan and Procedures, *Karst Investigation and Mitigation Plan*, and *Migratory Bird Plan* were included in appendices E, J, and M of the draft EIS, and are also included in the final EIS.

IND212 – Robert Byler

20160617-5000 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/16/2016 6:19:29 PM

Robert Byler, Gap, PA.
Dear FERC,

FIRST OF ALL, I AM DISGUSTED WITH THIS COMMENT SECTION. THIS IS MY 3rd ATTEMPT TO WRITE & BOTH TIMES I HAVE BEEN "TIMED OUT!" DIRECTIONS SAY TO PUSH "OK" TO CONTINUE. WELL! THERE'S NO "OK" TO PUSH!! SO, I'LL KEEP THIS SHORT AND FAST!

IND212-1 I WOULD LIKE TO ADD MY FAVORABLE COMMENT FOR THE ATLANTIC SUNRISE PIPELINES! THE ANTI PEOPLE HAVE MADE UP A PLETHORA OF DRUMMED UP REASONS TO STOP IT. FIRST IT WAS A RARE FLOWER. NEXT IT WAS DAMAGING STREAMS. NEXT WAS OLD INDIAN GROUNDS, THEN PRESERVED FARM LAND, AND ON AND ON, IT NEVER STOPS,

MY COMPARISON WOULD TO BUILD A LG. INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX THEN NOT ALLOW ANY ROADS BUILT TO IT, RIDICULOUS!

WE HAVE A "GOLD MINE" IN OUR LIFETIME WITH BEING ABLE TO PRODUCE SHALE OIL AND GAS, NOW WE NEED PIPELINES, AND MANY OF THEM!

I REALIZE YOU HAVE A DIFFICULT TASK WITH EACH PIPELINE REQUEST, BUT THEY ARE AN ABSOLUTE NECESSITY,

PLEASE BE AWARE THAT THE ANTI PIPELINE CROWD ARE SIMPLY ANTI FOSSIL FUEL, PLAIN AND SIMPLE!

I REQUEST OF YOU TO APPROVE THIS PROJECT,

SINCERLY,
ROBERT BYLER

IND212-1 Comment noted.

IND213 – Karen Hubbard et al. (Form Letter)

20160616-0017 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 06/16/2016

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

ORIGINAL

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION
2016 JUN 16 P 3:47

Re: Docket CP 15-138-000 – Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project

Dear Secretary Bose:

IND213-1 Williams commissioned a study authored by researchers at Pennsylvania State University, entitled "Economic Impacts of the Atlantic Sunrise Pipeline Project.". Some amazing findings from the study include:

- Atlantic Sunrise will directly employ approximately 2,300 people in 10 Pennsylvania counties during the project's construction phase.
- The project will result in an estimated \$1.6 billion increase economic activity in the project area.
- The 2,300 employees would stimulate the local and regional economies in the project area and support an additional 6,000 indirect and induced jobs.
- Atlantic Sunrise is also expected to generate an additional \$245 million in labor income in the project area during construction.
- An estimated 15 full-time permanent positions will be needed to operate and maintain the pipeline, compressor stations, and related facilities.
- Significant federal, state and local taxes would also be generated during the approximate one-year construction phase.

Therefore, I support the Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project and the Incredible economic value it brings.

Best regards,

NAME: Karen Hubbard
ADDRESS: PO Box 196
Duncok PA 18816
PHONE: 570-263-0813
EMAIL: HubbardKE@lockawanna.edu

IND213-1 Comment noted.

IND214 – Amanda Daoro et al. (Form Letter)

20160616-0025 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 06/16/2016

The Honorable Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426

ORIGINAL

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION
2016 JUN 16 P 3:53
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

Re: Docket CP 15-138-000 – Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project

Dear Secretary Bose:

IND214-1 Williams has operated pipelines safely in Pennsylvania for more than 50 years, delivering much needed natural gas. I support Atlantic Sunrise and am writing to ask the Commission to approve this much-needed pipeline as soon as possible.

Atlantic Sunrise will help millions of more Americans gain greater access to affordable, reliable, environmentally responsible and domestically produced energy. It will also drive \$1.6 billion in regional economic activity and directly employ approximately 2,300 people during the pipeline's construction phase. The project will also increase the potential for greater supply of renewable energy by giving utilities better access to lower-cost and more-reliable natural gas, offsetting higher costs and reliability issues that are sometimes associated with renewables.

Atlantic Sunrise will also help the country further reduce carbon emissions, which it is currently doing thanks to the proliferation of natural gas.

As noted in the Commission's DEIS, any environmental impacts would be reduced to less-than-significant levels with the implementation of recommended mitigation measures.

It's also worth noting that Williams has taken a collaborative approach and kept an open mind when working with local stakeholders. As a result, Williams has adjusted more than half of the originally planned route.

Atlantic Sunrise is vital in helping meet U.S. energy needs in an affordable, reliable and environmentally responsible manner. It will also provide many short- and long-term economic benefits.

I support the Atlantic Sunrise Project and urge FERC to move the project forward.

Sincerely, *Amanda Daoro*

NAME: Amanda Daoro
ADDRESS: 55 Myrtle Way
New Milford PA 18834
PHONE: (570) 533 3187
EMAIL: Daoroam@gmail.com

IND214-1 Comment noted.

IND215 – Stephanie Poch et al. (Form Letter)

20160616-0012 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 06/16/2016

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

RE: Atlantic Sunrise, Docket No. 15-138-000

Dear Secretary Bose,

IND215-1 I support Atlantic Sunrise and am writing to ask the Commission to approve this much-needed pipeline as soon as possible.

Atlantic Sunrise will help millions more Americans gain greater access to affordable, reliable, environmentally responsible and domestically produced energy. It will also:

- Drive \$1.6 billion in regional economic activity.
- Directly employ approximately 2,300 people during the pipeline's construction phase.
- Help the country further reduce carbon emissions, which it is currently doing thanks to the proliferation of natural gas.
- Increase the potential for greater supply of renewable energy by giving utilities better access to lower-cost and more-reliable natural gas, offsetting higher costs and reliability issues that are sometimes associated with renewables.

As noted in the Commission's DEIS, any environmental impacts would be reduced to less-than-significant levels with the implementation of recommended mitigation measures.

It's also worth noting that Williams has taken a collaborative approach and kept an open mind when working with local stakeholders. As a result, Williams has adjusted more than half of the originally planned route.

In a further demonstration of being a good neighbor and environmental steward, Williams, through its Atlantic Sunrise Community Grant Program and Atlantic Sunrise Environmental Stewardship Program, has contributed more than \$3.5 million to 148 fire departments, schools, townships, hospitals and – in coordination with The Conservation Fund – 17 conservation projects.

Atlantic Sunrise is vital in helping meet U.S. energy needs in an affordable, reliable and environmentally responsible manner. It will also provide many short- and long-term economic benefits. With this in mind, please move this project forward without delay.

Sincerely,

Stephanie Poch
200 Calman Dr
Moundsville, WV 26041

CP15-138-000

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION

2016 JUN 16 P 2:46

FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

IND215-1 Comment noted.

IND215 – Stephanie Poch et al. (Form Letter) (cont'd)

The attachments to this letter are too voluminous to include in this environmental impact statement. The additional 76 copies of this form letter are available for viewing on the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's (FERC) website at <http://www.ferc.gov>. Using the "eLibrary" link, select "General Search" from the eLibrary menu, enter the selected date range and "Docket No." excluding the last three digits (i.e., CP15-138, PF14-8), and follow the instructions. For assistance please contact FERC Online Support at FERCOnlineSupport@ferc.gov or toll free at 1-866-208-3676, or for TTY, contact 202-502-8659. The Category/Accession number for this submittal is 20160616-0012.

IND216 – Gary Leber et al. (Form Letter)

20160616-0024 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 06/16/2016

The Honorable Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426

ORIGINAL

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION
2016 JUN 16 P 3:53
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

Re: Docket CP 15-138-000 – Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project

Dear Secretary Bose:

IND216-1 Energy Independence is no pipe dream. The U.S. is already the world's fastest-growing oil and natural gas producer.

The modern natural gas boom has given the U.S. a chance to achieve genuine energy independence and seriously cut down on carbon emissions.

We all know natural gas is the cleanest burning fossil fuel and is helping to lower U.S. greenhouse gas emissions. A growing number of industries are converting to natural gas and contributing toward increased air quality.

In fact, Pennsylvania's natural gas production has reduced total CO2 emissions in the commonwealth's power sector by about 30 since about 2005.

But despite historic lows in natural gas prices, America's lack of natural gas pipeline capacity has prevented most consumers from fully realizing the advantages of this abundant, reliable, affordable and environmentally responsible resource.

This is why Williams is developing the Atlantic Sunrise Project – to connect cleaner burning energy with growing demand. The need for this project is evident and the environmental benefits are substantial.

I encourage Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to issue a Final Environmental Impact State and a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity to allow Williams to move forward with the Atlantic Sunrise project.

Thank you,



NAME: GARY P. LEBER

ADDRESS: 637 COLESVILLE RD.
BINGHAMTON, NY 13904

PHONE: 607-821-9513

EMAIL: GaryLeber@gmail.com

IND216-1 Comment noted.

IND217 – Michael Narcavage et al. (Form Letter)

20160616-0014 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 06/16/2016

The Honorable Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426

ORIGINAL

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION
2016 JUN 16 P 3:47
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

Re: Docket CP 15-138-000 Transcontinental Gas Pipeline Company LLC proposed Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project

Dear Secretary Bose:

IND217-1 The natural gas supply landscape has shifted in recent years as a result of new gas discoveries, particularly located in the Northeast. As a result, the popularity of natural gas has never been higher.

Today, because of its environmental advantages, natural gas fuels one-third of electric power generation and heats half of all U.S. homes — and those numbers continue to climb. Although the price of natural gas has fallen to historic lows in some regions of the U.S., a lack of sufficient pipeline infrastructure has prevented most consumers from realizing the full economic advantages of this abundant, domestic resource.

In response to this supply shift, Williams is developing a pipeline proposal known as the Atlantic Sunrise Project. It would include expanding the existing Transco transmission pipeline in Pennsylvania, as well as modifying some existing Transco facilities in other states, to allow for additional capacity on the Transco system.

I encourage Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to issue the Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity in a manner that will permit Williams to construct the Atlantic Sunrise project and meet its proposed in-service date

Best regards,

NAME: Michael Narcavage

ADDRESS: 810 Blakey St

Jessup PA 18434

PHONE: _____

EMAIL: michaelnarcavage@gmail.com

IND217-1 Comment noted.

IND218 – Russell Stepanchak

20160629-0025 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 06/30/2016

CP15-138

Russell Stepanchak
429 Chestnut Street
Columbia PA 17512

717-684-2458
stepruss@aol.com

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION
2016 JUN 30 P 4: 29
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

June 22, 2016

ORIGINAL

Kimberly Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20246

Dear Ms Bose:

RE: Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Company LLC Notice of Application
– Atlantic Sunrise Project, SRBC Pending No. 2015-099, West Hempfield
Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania (PA)

Please take notice in the enclosed schematic, Exhibit A, that the Transcontinental Gas
Pipe Line Company's pipeline would isolate a large portion of the Stepanchak Farm from
public access.

IND218-1 With property lines on one side, and Chickies Creek on the other, the pipeline would cut
the Stepanchak Farm in two, and would deny free and total public access to nearly 30
acres of Stepanchak land.

Lancaster County Renaissance

Philadelphia-based retailer Urban Outfitters paid \$6.3 million for 43.3 acres of Lancaster
County farmland in May 2016.

In September 2013, they paid \$9 million for 51.9 acres.

In total, they bought 95 acres of Lancaster County farmland for \$15.3 million.

Extrapolate those numbers to the nearly 30 isolated Stepanchak acres to arrive at the huge
potential loss that Transcontinental Pipeline Company's gas pipeline would effect upon
the Stepanchaks and their heirs.

John J. and Sylvia Ann Lapp will continue to farm the 43.3 acres they just sold. "We
don't need the property right now," said David Ziel, Urban Outfitters' chief development
officer. "We're just making sure we have the ability to grow in the future."

Rental Housing is scarce in Lancaster County. Developer Community Basics is seeking
land to build a six-building apartment complex.

IND218-1 See the responses to comments PM1-1 and IND114-58.


IND218 – Russell Stepanchak (cont'd)

20160629-0025 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 06/30/2016

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission - 2 - Stepanchak Farm, Lancaster PA

IND218-1 (cont'd) A renaissance is occurring in Lancaster County. Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Company's pipeline would rob the potential of the Stepanchak's to take part in it.

IND218-2 **Withdrawing water from Chickies Creek**
Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Company LLC's Atlantic Sunrise pipeline project calls for the pumping of 2.88 million gallons of water per day from Chickies Creek. That would be tantamount to diverting the stream from its natural course.
It would wreak havoc upon and endanger the habitat of the stream.
It would destroy the prospect of drawing water from the stream that runs through the Stepanchak Farm to irrigate crops grown on Stepanchak land.

IND218-3 **Nullification of verbal agreements**
Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Company LLC's correspondence and Purchase and Construction Agreement dictate what they will do, and threaten what the courts will do. At no time have they responded to my proposals nor addressed our concerns.
Any and all verbal agreements between their agents the William's company's Bo Vires and the Stepanchaks are nullified in the tendered agreement document.
Sincerely,

Russell Stepanchak
Enc. Exhibit A

IND218-2 As noted in table 4.3.2-7 of the EIS, Transco is proposing to use a total of 4,906,000 gallons of water from Chickies Creek, not 2.88 million gallons per day as indicated in the comment.

IND218-3 See the response to comment PM1-1.

IND219 – Justin Cappiello

Secretary Bose
PM Jennifer Kerrigan
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE
Room 1 A
Washington, DC 20426

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION
2016 JUN 15 P 2:24
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

docket CP15-138

 ORIGINAL

RE: FERC

Dear Sir, Madam,

IND219-1 We write today in order to bring attention to previously omitted information. At the release of the DEIS, we became more familiar with the location and impacts of the proposed Horizontal Directional Drilling entry point of the proposed current Conestoga River Crossing at Milepost 12.1. (attached incorrectly labeled plate 4.11.2-6)

We've also reviewed the Noise Sensitive Areas (NSA) as noted on that same plate which seem to indicate that the FERC will require sound dampening measures to reduce the decibal level at a distance of 1/2 mile (2640') to levels at or below the FERC threshold of 55 decibels, we used the inverse square law to calculate the estimated dB at the HDD entry point MP 12.1 to estimate the dB level there at around 135-155 dB.

We, the owners of that property, have rented the farm to an Amish family who sustains their family by the use of that property. The farmhouse they occupy is noted in the attached sheet 25 map of the property as submitted by Transco in the June 8 2015 submission. (accession # 20150608-5187)

The family farms the land and has animals which require constant care. Re-location during construction is not an option for the Amish. As the Williams Field Services employees have been on the premises but never mentioned this fact seems a glaring omission which must be addressed. The noise levels associated with HDD entry points are well above what is tolerable for captive animals with no means to flee and would be a cruel infliction of possibly painful levels of sound pressure.

As you can see, the farmhouse the Amish family occupies is a mere 200' (est) from the entry point at MP 12.1. Even with the FERC required sound dampening measures in place, it seems obvious the dB levels at the Amish families home will be intolerable, and if the FERC estimate at 1/2 mile from the entry point as demonstrated in (again, incorrectly labeled) plate 04.11.2-6 are estimated to be no greater than 55dB, the inverse square law would estimate the noise levels at the Amish families home at around 135-155.

IND219-1

As stated in section 4.11.2.3 of the EIS, mitigated noise levels attributable to the HDDs are expected to be below the FERC's 55-dBA L_{dn} threshold at the nearest NSAs and would not be expected to significantly affect surrounding NSAs. We have revised section 4.11.2.3 to include a recommendation that Transco file in its weekly construction status reports noise measurements from the nearest NSA, noise mitigation implemented at the start of drilling, and any additional mitigation measures to be implemented if the initial noise measurements exceed an L_{dn} of 55 dBA at the nearest NSA. Residents would be temporarily relocated only in rare instances or under extenuating circumstances. The Conestoga Alternate Route is discussed in section 3.3.2 of the EIS. The figure titles have been corrected in section 4.11.2.3. Also see the response to comment PM1-106.

IND219_Justin Cappiello (cont'd)

IND219-1
(cont'd) Purdue University has an estimated dB level comparison table available for the public's viewing. Comparisons are "jet takeoff at 25 meters 150 decibels. Military jet aircraft carrier take-off from aircraft carrier with after burner at 50' 130 dB. It goes on and on but the takeaway is that the farmhouse at MP 12.1 may be uninhabitable during the HDD drilling should the location not be moved.

We support the Conestoga Alternate Route as a better option which would mitigate the impact to not only the people living in close proximity to the HDD entry and exit points, but to the township as a whole.

Please reconsider following the FERC's own guidelines of co-location wherever possible.

Also, please inform us as to how anyone could live at the farmhouse occupied by the Amish and how that problem will be dealt with should the FERC not do the right thing and insist the route is moved.

IND219-2 As was recently pointed out in a Lancaster Newspaper article, the Williams company has already begun stockpiling pipe in the Lebanon County area. Williams spokesperson Chris Stockton was asked if this was not premature given the project has not yet been approved. His response was basically, pre ordering the \$ 55 million dollars worth of the 83 miles of pipe, made in Turkey, is just a cost of doing business and if the project is not approved, they'll just do something else with it or move it.

IND219-3 The money involved makes the small amount already paid to landowners for easements along the current pale in comparison and the gamble that the FERC won't do the right thing and force the Williams company to use existing ROWs wherever possible is clearly also just a cost of doing business.

Sincerely, 
Justin and Susan Cappiello

ROW # PA-LA-135-B.000

IND219-2 Comment noted.

IND219-3 Comment noted. Analyses of possible collocation alternatives are included in sections 3.2 and 3.3 of the EIS.

IND220 – Margaret Lynch

20160616-0018 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 06/16/2016

ORIGINAL

June 10, 2016
Margaret Lynch
7340 Skillman #901
Dallas, TX 75321

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION
2016 JUN 16 P 3:51
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

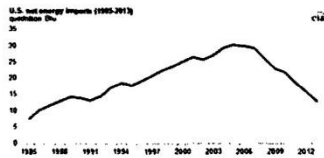
Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

RE: Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Company, LLC

Docket No. CP15-138-000

Dear Secretary Bose:

IND220-1 I would like to express my whole-hearted support of the fixed asset improvements of the company referenced above. I believe this is a very worthwhile investment because it contributes to our country's freedom from dependence on foreign oil. (See chart below.)



As of March 2015, 85% of crude oil imports came from (in decreasing volume): Canada, Saudi Arabia, Mexico, Venezuela, and Colombia. 19% of imported oil comes from the Middle East. The fraction of crude oil consumed in the U.S. that was imported went from 35% immediately before the 1973 oil crisis, peaked at 60% in 2005, and then returned to 35% by 2013 thanks to increased domestic production from the shale oil boom.

Trend of net energy imports into the United States, 1985-2013 (US Energy Information Administration)
US Energy Information Administration, Today in Energy, 2 April 2014 • [Public domain](#)

Sincerely,
Margaret Lynch
Margaret Lynch

IND220-1 Comment noted.

IND221 – David Singer

20160616-0026 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 06/16/2016

The Honorable Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426

 ORIGINAL

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION
2016 JUN 15 P 3:49
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

Re: Docket CP 15-138-000 – Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project

Dear Secretary Bose:

IND221-1 I am writing to address the specific topic of the need for constructing the Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project.

The project will connect abundant, cost-effective Marcellus supply with gas markets in the Mid-Atlantic and Southeastern states.

Williams' existing Transco pipeline (to which Atlantic Sunrise will connect) provides a third of the gas consumed in Pennsylvania.

Despite low commodity prices, the Marcellus Shale remains one of the country's most active production areas, accounting for the majority of the nation's total growth in natural gas production (source: EIA). In fact, the Marcellus produces more natural gas than all of Canada.

The biggest problem is the region doesn't have the necessary pipeline network to connect Pennsylvania natural gas with critical markets.

I am confident the pipeline can be built safely and successfully in all proposed regions traversed by the proposed line.

For this reason, I support the Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project and urge FERC to issue an final Environmental Impact Statement and a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity.

Thank you,

NAME: David Singer

ADDRESS: 8 Concord Ave

Factoryville, PA 18419

PHONE: (570) 468-3646

EMAIL: ~~DS~~ Singer.D@lackawanna.edu

IND221-1 Comment noted.

IND222 – Stephanie Poch

20160616-0012 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 06/16/2016

CP15-138-000

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

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION

2016 JUN 16 P 2:46

RE: Atlantic Sunrise, Docket No. 15-138-000

FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

Dear Secretary Bose,

I support Atlantic Sunrise and am writing to ask the Commission to approve this much-needed pipeline as soon as possible.

IND222-1 Atlantic Sunrise will help millions more Americans gain greater access to affordable, reliable, environmentally responsible and domestically produced energy. It will also:

- Drive \$1.6 billion in regional economic activity.
- Directly employ approximately 2,300 people during the pipeline's construction phase.
- Help the country further reduce carbon emissions, which it is currently doing thanks to the proliferation of natural gas.
- Increase the potential for greater supply of renewable energy by giving utilities better access to lower-cost and more-reliable natural gas, offsetting higher costs and reliability issues that are sometimes associated with renewables.

As noted in the Commission's DEIS, any environmental impacts would be reduced to less-than-significant levels with the implementation of recommended mitigation measures.

It's also worth noting that Williams has taken a collaborative approach and kept an open mind when working with local stakeholders. As a result, Williams has adjusted more than half of the originally planned route.

In a further demonstration of being a good neighbor and environmental steward, Williams, through its Atlantic Sunrise Community Grant Program and Atlantic Sunrise Environmental Stewardship Program, has contributed more than \$3.5 million to 148 fire departments, schools, townships, hospitals and – in coordination with The Conservation Fund – 17 conservation projects.

Atlantic Sunrise is vital in helping meet U.S. energy needs in an affordable, reliable and environmentally responsible manner. It will also provide many short- and long-term economic benefits. With this in mind, please move this project forward without delay.

Sincerely,

Stephanie Poch
200 Calman Dr
Moundsville, WV 26041

IND222-1 Comment noted.

IND223 – Christopher Rachor

20160617-5025 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/17/2016 9:27:20 AM

Christopher P Rachor, Conestoga, PA.

IND223-1 I am writing in regards to the proposed Williams Partners pipeline set to be built in southern Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Our family has called this area home all of our lives. While we respect and understand the need for energy to be generated, supplied, and delivered, building a pipeline through the beautiful southern part of our county is not the answer.

This is not an existing energy corridor that is already built up, nor is it a sparsely populated barren area with few visitors. Building a pipeline will forever alter our lives in Conestoga Township, devaluing properties, destroying roads, damaging our waterways, and opening the door to potential future pipelines that we don't want around. All this for energy that isn't even serving our community, or anyone in the United States for that matter.

Please consider extending any timelines in order to allow the proper analysis of any proposals. Beyond that, please carefully consider shutting this project down in order to protect our preserved farmlands and woodlands we so dearly love.

IND223-1 Comment noted. See the response to comment PM1-130.

IND224 – Chris McCue

20160617-5033 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/17/2016 9:56:02 AM

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission June 16, 2106

Dear Commission Members: June 16, 2106

IND224-1 I am writing to support the Atlantic Sunrise project. As a local resident and an engineering consultant involved in the natural gas industry I have seen the benefits of providing low cost natural gas for regional and domestic use. I have personally worked with Williams developing pipelines, site development, and compressor facilities, and can state with confidence all work has been done in accordance with all required regulatory requirements, and with great respect for the environment and property owners. Our firm alone employs approximately 40 engineers, designers, environmental scientists and surveyors dedicated to the natural gas industry and dedicated to ensure the work is completed with the utmost care.

The Atlantic Sunrise project is a critical piece of infrastructure needed in the northeastern United States, with the project benefits as follows;

- o Atlantic Sunrise will inject over \$1.6 billion into our economy through new wages, revenues and regional investments
- o Over 8,000 jobs will be supported by approval of this project, generating an additional \$245 million in labor income during project construction
- o Atlantic Sunrise will deliver enough energy to meet the needs of up to 7 million American homes
- o This project will lessen our dependence on foreign sources of energy as we strive toward an Energy Secure America
- o Atlantic Sunrise will help to meet the obligations of the forthcoming U.S. EPA Clean Power Plan, which will rely on increased use of natural gas for electric generation
- o Increased use of natural gas helps to improve significantly regional air quality, with fewer sulfur, carbon dioxide, volatile organic compounds and particulate matter emissions

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Chris McCue

IND224-1 Comment noted.

IND225 – Mitchell Weaver

20160617-5083 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/17/2016 12:09:53 PM

Date: June 17, 2016

Draft Environmental Impact Statement Comments

Dear FERC,

I am a homeowner along the proposed Atlantic Sunrise Project route. It is proposed to remove 526 ft long by 110 ft wide (even wider at some locations) strip of complete woodland from my property. This is most of the woodland on my property. It is noted on page 5-6 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (referred to as DEIS from here forward) issued by FERC that "the greatest impact on vegetation would be on forested areas because of the time required for tree regrowth back to preconstruction condition." It also states that the woodlands on the permanent right-of-way would be permanently affected since no trees can be re-established. On page 5-7 of the DEIS, it also states that the indirect impacts could extend for 300 ft on each side of the new pipeline corridor. Yet, on page 5-8, it concludes that the permanent conversion of forested land would not result in significant impact on the vegetative resources. **Not only is this conclusion in direct opposition to the previous statements within the DEIS, but FERC has failed to consider the use impacts of the forested lands and adjacent areas that depend on the forested land.**

Using my property for example, the impact of losing most of my forested land is very significant. We use it for shade on our adjacent yard so that we can enjoy many various activities throughout the entire day that would otherwise be uncomfortable and unbearable in the direct sun. We have hammocks hung on the forest edge for lounging and relaxation. The forest provides privacy for our property from neighbors and the road traffic. It provides shading of our home to save in energy use. The dead or fallen trees within the forest we are able to use for energy in heating our home. We have a large fire pit nestled within the trees for our family and groups to enjoy private camp fires in the seclusion of the forest. We watch wildlife such as birds, woodpeckers, turkeys, squirrels, and deer that have made their homes in our woods. We camp out in the woods. We have a zip line that is anchored to the trees and runs through the woods. Therefore, not having the forested area on our property completely changes the use, appearance, feel, and value of our property, which is **very significant**. And we are not alone. There are at least three (3) neighbors that agree with us in the significant impact this has on their property and lives. In addition, there many others along the proposed route that are significantly impacted. Some of these testimonies I know you heard on June 13 at the public comment meeting that I attended.

You also appear to have very limited knowledge of the lands and topography of the lands affected by the pipeline route which makes your conclusions incorrect. Our property is located on hill. Water management due to runoff is an important consideration. On our

IND225-1 Section 4.5 has been revised to include additional information about potential effects on forested lands and mitigation measures to minimize impacts. Also see the response to comment FA1-97.

IND225-2 See the responses to comments PM1-60 and CO9-21.

IND225 – Mitchell Weaver (cont'd)

20160617-5083 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/17/2016 12:09:53 PM

IND225-2
(cont'd) property, water runoff from the forested areas will run down into our yards and had caused some serious erosion damage. This may be due to the silty soils and shallow rock on our hill. We have created soil berms that are seeded around the high sides of our yards to capture water runoff and prevent erosion. The removal of the woodlands along the hill will only make water runoff much worse. And seeding of the permanent right-of-way will not control the runoff and soil erosion as we have already discovered. Additional measures would need to be taken prevent erosion. We have heard similar testimony of others along the proposed pipeline route. It appears that Transco and FERC has not properly considered the detrimental and very significant effects of the pipeline on the environment and has reached incorrect conclusions.

IND225-3 More importantly, the disturbing problem is that the pipeline and FERC do not appear to even care about considering the significant impacts the pipeline has on the lands, properties and the lives of the owners it is destroying. We work from home and homeschool some of our children. The construction of the proposed route of the pipeline is within 100 ft of our home. There is no possibility that these activities can continue from our home during the construction process with large construction equipment activity and noise right outside our home. We also have a son with severe asthma that has needed hospitalization twice within the last two years. He is very sensitive to air quality. We have constructed our home to help minimize the triggers of his asthma and provide a good air quality environment. There is no possibility that we could remain at our home during the construction of the pipeline due the equipment emissions and dust. Therefore, we would have no choice but to move from our home which we built specifically for the unique requirements of our family. The pipeline will destroy how our family uses and enjoys our property and will force us to uproot and move our five (5) children somewhere else. We have provided all of this information to Williams and FERC and have never received any response to it. Williams has completely ignored any information we have provided them. So it is apparent that neither Williams nor FERC appear to care about the significant impacts of this pipeline.

IND225-4 So my question is, FERC do you care? Do you care that all along the proposed pipeline route valuable land is being destroyed and families are uprooted?

The correct conclusions to your DEIS is that there are **very significant impacts** to the lands, waters, forests, vegetation, soils, properties, and families along the route. Therefore, I urge you to do your job and protect all of us from the effect of the pipeline. Do not approve the proposed route. There are other options available that are much better to the public and environment. Williams can upgrade and install new lines along existing right-of-ways that have already been impacted by pipelines. It may cost Williams more to use existing right-of-ways than to take a short cut through our properties. But you are supposed to be protecting the

IND225-3 Section 4.11.1.3 of the EIS provides construction emission estimates and mitigation measures. Construction of the pipeline would be similar to other infrastructure construction projects, such as road construction. We concluded that pipeline construction activities would be temporary and short term, and would not result in a significant impact on local air quality.

IND225-4 See the responses to comments PM1-9 and PM4-41.

IND225 – Mitchell Weaver (cont'd)

20160617-5083 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/17/2016 12:09:53 PM

IND225-4
(cont'd) public, not Williams deep pockets. Do what it is right and join Lancaster in saying **NO** to the pipeline.

Thank you for your time.

Respectfully,

Mitchell Weaver

4418 Fairview Road

Columbia, Pa 17512

IND226 – Lynda Like

20160617-5172 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/17/2016 4:42:40 PM

lynda like, Conestoga, PA.

IND226-1 CNN DID A REPORT ON THE AGING PIPELINE'S IN THIS COUNTRY. WE SHOULD SERIOUSLY CONSIDER THESE RISKS IN WHICH THESE CORPORATIONS SHOULD BE HELD 'ACCOUNTABLE' AND PULL THE OLD PIPE AND INSTALL THIS NEW PIPE. THE EXPLOSION IN SALEM TWP. PA IN APRIL 2016 IS STILL BEING INVESTIGATED AND IT SEEMS THEY THINK IT WAS FROM CORRODED CONNECTORS. WE LEARNED THAT THESE PIPES ARE OF SUBSTANDARD MATERIAL IN RURAL AREAS AS OPOSED TO A MORE POPULATED AREA. WHAT CAN WE THINK WHEN WE HEAR THIS 42' PIPE IS MADE IN TURKEY AND FOR ALL WE KNOW THE CONNECOTRS AND CONDUITS ARE ALSO MADE THERE AS THE PIPE IS OF SECOND GRADE MATERIAL. IN THE INSTANCE OF SALEM TWP IT SEEMS FROM ALL REPORTS THAT A 1500 FT.BLAST ZONE AS STATED BY NG IS QUITE INACCURATE. IN THE LOCAL PAPER 'PRESS ENTERPRISE' IN POINT TWP,PA. LANDOWNERS REJECTED OR DECLINED THE OFFERS MADE TO THEM BY UGI ON SOME OF THE POINTS WE RAISE HERE IN THIS TWP. THAT IS WE WOULD NOT BE ABLE TO BUILD ON THE LAND WHEN OUR CHILDREN WERE READY TO DO SO OR SELL LOTS FOR THE OWNERS RETIREMENT AND IT WOULD ALSO LOWER THE LAND VALUES OF THEIR PROPERTIES. FERC COMMENTED 'THE BENEFITS WOULD OUTWEIGH ANY ADVERSE EFFECTS ON LANDOWNERS AND SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES.' THIS SOUNDS SUSPICIOULY WORD FOR WORD WHAT FERC SAID ABOUT OUR TWP ACCORDING TO THIS DEI STUDY. IN CLOSING I ASK FERC TO DISCOUNT ALL THE COMMENTS FROM PEOPLE WHO DON'T LIVE IN THIS TWP, DON'T WORK IN THE TWP, NOR PAY TAXES IN THIS TWP WHICH INCLUDES THE LANCASTER CONSERVANCY. GOOD NEIGHBORS 'INDEED' WHO FORCED THE LDANDOWNERS TO DEAL WITH THIS PROJECT NOW. AS FAR AS HAVING BEING FORCED TO CHOOSE BETWEEN MY PROPERTY WHICH IS MY RETIREMENT AND MY CHILDRENS' HERITAGE OR A PRESERVE THAT WILL HARDLY BE IMPACTED, THEN MY CHOICE IS CLEARLY MY HOME. I SHOULD NOT HAVE TO CHOOSE BUT THEN I SHOULD NOT HAVE HAD THIS DANGEROUS HAZARD TO DEAL WITH EITHER WHICH I HAVE NO OPEN DISCOURSE TO OBJECT ON. I HAVE PAID TAXES FAITHFULLY ON THIS PROPERTY AND BEEN A GOOD STEWARD TO IT. I HAVE EVERY RIGHT TO THE FUTURE EXPECTATIONS OF THIS PROPERTY TO SUPPORT MY RETIREMENT AND KEEP FAMILY EXPECTATIONS ALSO. I SHOULD 'NEVER' EXPECT ANYTHING OTHERWISE!!!!!!

LYNDA LIKE

IND226-1 See the responses to comments PM1-11 and PM1-25.

IND226-2 See the responses to comments PM1-1, PM1-116, and IND114-58.

IND226-3 See the response to comment PM1-44.

IND226-4 Comment noted. Section 3.3.2 includes an analysis of the Conestoga Alternative Route.

IND227 – Joseph Kelly

20160620-5000 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/17/2016 8:50:51 PM

Joseph Shelly, Conestoga, PA.

IND227-1 As part of the DEIS, the FERC does not address the issue regarding TRANSCO's existing infrastructure and the possibility of requiring the company to upgrade all existing infrastructure within existing right-of-way.

The FERC should require that TRANSCO maximize and update all current pipeline capacity within its current right-of-way before considering a greenfield installation of the Atlantic Sunrise project regardless of the cost to the company. The Atlantic Sunrise project will bring considerable risk to all landowners along the route. The U.S. Department of Energy study in 2015 concluded that there is enough current infrastructure to meet the increased demand for natural gas used in electricity generation. Why is TRANSCO not required to bear the additional cost of upgrading old lines before being permitted to require United States citizens to bear the cost and risk of new infrastructure that will bring significant financial benefit to a private corporation?

IND227-1 See the response to comment PM1-162.

IND228 – Joseph Kelly

20160620-5001 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/18/2016 8:49:13 PM

IND228-1 Joseph Shelly, Conestoga, PA.
The Atlantic Sunrise Project DEIS states that the Delaware Nation "requested mitigation of sites that cannot be avoided" by the project in Lancaster County (4-184).

The letter from the Delaware Nation to Transco dated March 12, 2015 actually states the necessity to protect the "large number of archaeological sites in and around Lancaster, PA, which constitute a re-route or avoidance." By this statement, it is apparent that the Delaware Nation desires to keep the project out of these valuable archeological sites. The statement made by Transco and FERC appears to be incorrect.

The DEIS also states that the cultural resources survey is only about 60% completed for archeological resources and 90% complete for architectural resources. There are still 3,543 acres remaining to survey for cultural resources (4-186). The DEIS appears to be premature based upon these admissions. This work must be completed and the public must have time to comment due to the significant number of culturally significant Native sites in Lancaster County.

IND228-1

Comment noted. Prior to construction, Transco would complete the remaining archaeological surveys and file with the Secretary all remaining cultural resource surveys and evaluation reports as well as any necessary avoidance or treatment plans that outline measures to avoid, reduce, and/or mitigate effects on historic properties.

IND229 – Lynda Like

20160620-5003 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/19/2016 9:11:36 PM

lynda like, Conestoga, PA.

IND229-1 This project has a right of way around our twp. of Conestoga. There is only 15% of Pa trees in Lancaster county. This project will be taking 25 ft by 1200 ft of my virgin trees on my property. There will be more trees destroyed on Kann's property and on Frey's property and thru J. Gross property. Ferc has already said in the past to try and not take any trees but to follow a right of way already present around this town. In fact, Transco dictated that very statement to the landowners in Rock Springs and followed that right of way. In light of this, I think that leaves one route to take and that is around this twp.
Lynda Like

IND229-1 See the response to comment PM1-106.

IND230 – Douglas Beck

20160620-5008 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/18/2016 1:21:14 PM

Docket #CP15-138-000

Atlantic Sunrise Project

I am a lifelong resident of Lancaster County with 35 years of professional experience in construction, design, and maintenance of water and wastewater pipelines. I offer comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Atlantic Sunrise Project.

IND230-1 **Section 1.1** Table 1 list companies willing to supply gas to the pipeline, but there is no attempt to identify customers, need, or desirability of a massive increase in gas transmission capabilities. Gas prices have generally dropped along this corridor since the initial proposal, the need for an increase in capacity is questioned. I suggest there is likely a significant need for rehabilitation and maintenance of the exiting transmission pipelines, yet discussion of upgrades to existing transmission pipelines is lacking. The size, capacity, and location of this project strongly suggest a majority of this increased capacity is intended for foreign export gas via an inefficient conversion to liquid gas.

As stated in the EIS, FERC will make the determination of the need for this Greenfield project. How can FERC make this determination if the federal government, 30+ years after the oil embargo, still does not have a coherent national energy policy? It is evident that approving this project, as proposed, will undercut any attempt for national energy independence and cause increased gas prices for American customers. Approving this project will result in one of the most significant changes in direction of US energy policy.

IND230-2 How can any Greenfield project be considered without providing a clear and convincing need? This project will require extensive use of eminent domain, being for the public good with no other alternatives. There are many other alternatives then presented in the EIS. The first consideration should be rehabilitation and colocation along existing right-of-ways. This should be the defacto primary route. As a minimum FERC should require upgrades to the existing pipelines to current safety standards before any Greenfield projects.

IND230-1 See the response to comment PM1-113.

IND230-2 See the response to comment PM1-162.

IND230 – Douglas Beck (cont'd)

20160620-5008 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/18/2016 1:21:14 PM

IND230-2
(cont'd) The proposed route through Lancaster County is questioned, because Lancaster County is a recognized national leader in preserving farms and natural area conservation. If FERC approves this project, decades of preservation efforts will be exploited by one non local company for their profits, leaving a permanent stain on the landscape and significant environmental and safety liabilities for Lancaster County.

The proposed route in Lancaster County will cross more preserved farms and clean and green properties than almost any other conceivable route. These properties have restricted development rights significantly lowering the fair market values of those properties. The property owner accepts the lower value for a reduction in taxes. In turn, the public compensates the landowner for the restriction by assuming an increased tax burden. The property owner on a preserved farmer would not be allowed to build anything similar, yet FERC is considering forcing this same property owner and local agencies to give all rights to whatever portion of the property Transco requires for construction. If the property owner reestablished development rights, previous tax benefits received would need to be paid. Why should Transco be exempt from this process? After construction, the property owner not Transco will be restricted on the right-of-way, however; the property owner will pay all property tax. Within a few years, the property tax will likely exceed the expected cash offering by Transco. How can this be fair? From first-hand experience, I can assure FERC that a local water utility would not be allowed to use eminent domain in this manner. Nor would a local utility be permitted to be exempt from local zoning ordinances. At a minimum, FERC should recognize that true value of preserved farms far exceeds 'fair market' value. Both the property owners and the public should be compensated for the reduced 'fair market' value.

IND230-4 An alternative route directly from Station 517 to Station 200 on Figure 3.31-1 is a closer route. A route along this line can easily be found with significantly less shallow bed rock and forested land resulting in lower construction costs and impacts. Numerous local engineering firms will be happy to demonstrate this statement. However, land values east of the proposed route are generally more expensive. It is my opinion that Lancaster County was selected based on the large

IND230-3 See the responses to comments PM1-1, PM1-116, and IND114-58.

IND230-4 We disagree. A pipeline alignment located between Compressor Stations 517 and 200 would cross comparable land uses as that of the proposed route. Moreover, the alignment between Compressor Stations 517 and 200 would cross through developed areas of Berwick, Fleetwood, and Douglassville, Pennsylvania, which would present numerous routing constraints.

IND230 – Douglas Beck (cont'd)

20160620-5008 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/18/2016 1:21:14 PM

IND230-4
(cont'd) | number of preserved farms and wilderness areas. In effect Transco expects to cash in on the conservation efforts of the County.

Section 2.3 Some of the propose construction methods are less stringent than those utilized in the water industry. Although the methods proposed are standard for the oil and gas industry, they are not best practices.

The water industry requires a casing pipe, a carrier pipe, cradles, and select fill for all horizontal borings. The ESI indicates the proposed pipeline will be pulled through the borehole. Likewise, the HDD method specified has the pipeline pulled through the borehole. Neither method offers any protection to the prosed pipeline from direct contract with bedrock or subsurface voids.

Water pipelines that cross streams require encasement, isolation valves, and facilities to monitor leakage. The gas pipeline does not offer these monitoring and control safe guards.

Water and sewer transmission mains are buried below the frost line for several reasons that are applicable to any pipeline. The proposed shallow depths will expose the proposed pipeline to thrust and abrasion forces caused by freeze thaw ground movement. Also shallow pipes are more prone to damage from vertical loading, equipment contact, and erosion.

Even when water pipelines are installed per specifications, they leak. The City of Lancaster owns and maintains several hundred miles of pipelines including several miles of a 42-inch diameter steel pipeline that bisecting the proposed route. That pipeline was installed per industry specification, but still experiences several leaks every year. Most leaks are attributed to corrosion, however; the pipeline experienced at least two catastrophic breaks due to storm erosion along a portion of the pipeline. This pipe has also been hit by contractors on several occasions. The fact is stringent design and construction standards, participation in the statewide one call system, and routine maintenance does not assure continuous pipeline integrity. The City of Lancaster water system repairs over 150 pipeline breaks per years. Yet due to allowable leakage thresholds approximately 90% are

IND230 – Douglas Beck (cont'd)

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not required to be reported to regulatory agencies. I assume, the gas and oil industries are likewise significantly under reporting leakage.

IND230-5 Gas is harder to contain than a liquid. So why are the construction standards less stringent when the consequence of a gas leak is a more serious risk to human health and the environment?

The project's proposed pressure exceeds the industry's norms and significantly increases the potential risk of catastrophic failure. The question is, 'is the benefit of this pipeline worth the risk'. To any Lancaster County resident the question is, 'is there any benefit'.

IND230-6 **Section 2.5** Based upon the EIS, it should be concluded there will be little if any independent inspection or monitoring of the construction. Transco will supply the environmental compliance manager. Really, this would not be acceptable in any other public works project. The EIS states FERC will provide independent inspection or monitoring of this project. Based upon the EIS it appears that FERC

IND230-7 staff does not have the resources or ability to offer any significant objection to the project as proposed by Transco. The fact that FERC did not consider any significant deviation from the proposed project illustrates my concern that FERC can act in a professional independent manner.

IND230-8 **Section 3.2.1** implied the ESI did not consider rehabilitation/ colocation as a feasible alternative. How can anyone believe an independent professional review of Transco' proposed project is being conducted with such sweeping assumption? Throughout the EIS, it is appears that FERC's accepts as fact the need and desirability of a new 42-inch diameter high pressure pipeline routed along the lower Susquehanna River Valley.

Douglas Beck
14 Trolley Rd
Pequea, PA 17565
phone 7173931051

IND230-5 Comment noted. See the response to comment PM1-25.

IND230-6 Environmental compliance inspection and mitigation monitoring procedures are described in section 2.5 of the EIS.

IND230-7 We disagree. We evaluated and recommended a number of alternative routes. Section 3.3 includes our evaluation of alternative routes.

IND230-8 We concluded that the Transco System Alternative would not be environmentally preferable to the proposed route because it would be longer and cross more forestland, waterbodies, and wetlands.

IND231 – Robert Lewis

20160620-5043 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/20/2016 12:12:03 PM

Robert Lewis, Shavertown, PA.
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission -
Atlantic Sunrise Project (docket No. CP15-138-000)

I attended the public hearing at the Lake Lehman High School last Thursday evening, June 16th, to hear public comments on the environmental impact study performed for the Atlantic Sunrise Project.

The majority of the testimonies that I heard were from those with a vested economic interest in having the project proceed - laborers, welders, contractors, landscapers, and representatives of the gas pipeline company. There were a few landowners who expressed their support of the project, but they too, had already or would soon receive compensation either from hydro-fracking operations or pipelines installed on their property. They offered no opinion regarding the environmental study in question.

IND231-1 It was my understanding that the purpose of the hearing was to give feedback on the environmental impact study, not whether the attendees would benefit financially from the project. Therefore I would urge you to disregard all testimony from those with a vested economic interest in the project. I only heard a handful of residents who addressed real concern about environmental issues, or concerns about potential hazards to personal health and safety. These are the individual testimonies that I believe you should consider.

I am not well versed in the legal issues regarding eminent domain in Pennsylvania, but I am deeply troubled by the fact that a 36 inch or 42 inch diameter gas pipeline may be considered "public use" by the authorities, when the landowners and communities impacted by the pipelines and compressor stations installation will receive no benefit from their construction. They will only lose the use of their property, and be exposed to potential health and safety hazards, air and noise pollution. A pipeline of this size can only be seen as transporting massive quantities of natural gas to other domestic and foreign markets, not to the local residents themselves.

I am troubled by the amount of environmental degradation already done by previous hydro-fracking and pipeline operations. It was clear to me that a number of residents of Kunkle and Dallas felt that their concerns about environmental degradation of their property and potential health and safety risks had not been addressed by the study. I therefore, urge you to disregard those who have a vested economic interest in the project, and instead address the concerns of the local residents and landowners.

We live in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Construction projects should be approved on the basis of "common good" to the residents of the state, not the enrichment of outside entities and corporate interests only seeking profit, by selling the natural resources of Pennsylvania to other domestic and foreign markets. The natural habitat of native wildlife is being fragmented by the duplication of pipelines being installed by extractive industry. I encourage you to force pipeline

IND231-1 The use of eminent domain is discussed in section 4.8.2 of the EIS. Also see the responses to comments PM1-1 and PM1-113.

IND231_Robert Lewis (cont'd)

20160620-5043 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/20/2016 12:12:03 PM

companies to cooperate with each other and re-use existing utility easements for the installation of larger diameter pipelines.

Thank you for your consideration,

Robert Lewis
243 Jackson Road
Shavertown, PA 18708
(570) 675-8843

IND232 – Ken Burkholder

20160620-5061 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/20/2016 1:27:09 PM

Ken Burkholder, Hughesville, PA.

IND232-1 Please approve the Atlantic Sunrise Project so that more affordable and cleaner energy can be available to more U.S. citizens. Also, this project is much needed to help continue to boost the economy of Lycoming County, Pennsylvania where it is sorely needed to turn around our local struggling economy.

IND232-1 Comment noted.

IND233 – David Zegers

20160620-5134 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/20/2016 4:35:36 PM

David Zegers, Lancaster, PA.

IND233-1 I continue to have significant concerns about the Williams partners plans to route a natural gas pipeline through Lancaster County, PA (Atlantic Sunrise Project, Docket CP15-138-000). A significant portion of the proposed route goes through agricultural land, which will have significant negative impacts not just on the rural culture and economy of Lancaster County, but badly effect farms that are attempting to be both environmentally responsible and to feed America.

IND233-2 My major concern, however, is that the proposed route may end up destroying forested lands, which ultimately would be extremely detrimental to human and other life in the county. Forest is both precious and rare in Lancaster County, but essential in preserving human health and prosperity. The forests that likely will be affected are not vacant or unused, but are some of the best examples of functional forests that remain in Lancaster County. They perform essential services in absorbing CO2 and other harmful gases, producing oxygen, conserving and building soil, capturing precipitation and replenishing groundwater, sustaining wildlife and native plants (including species of conservation concern), providing essential habitat for species that control agricultural, ecological and health pests, and cleaning air and water for us all. Our forests do all this much more effectively than any other habitats around.

The disruption caused by this pipeline through any forest could take well over 100 years to heal if any forest restoration was allowed; however, forest restoration is not permitted in the right of way. So the impact on forest is forever. This impact is much more than simply compromising water and air quality. It is a significant fragmentation of the habitat. A pipeline cut, like a roadway or power line cut, produces a forest edge "scar" that significantly alters the temperature/moisture regime that may extend over 100 yards from the edge of the scar into the forest. These changes in temperature and moisture ultimately promote the invasion of non-native plants and animals that are often agricultural, environmental and/or health pests. In addition these changes in temperature and moisture are detrimental to native species of wildlife from salamanders and frogs to forest-dependent birds (e.g. Prothonotary, Cerulean, Worm-eating, Hooded, Parula and other warblers, Summer and Scarlet tanagers, waterthrushes, ovenbirds, and Wood thrushes -- all of which are important in controlling insect pests), and forest-dependent mammals, e.g. rodents and bats that are essential in controlling flying insects that are agricultural and health pests. These forest edge scars also promote species that are the vectors (carriers) and reservoirs of disease such as Lyme, West Nile, and rabies. Because only 15% of Lancaster County remains as forest (at one time it was nearly 100% forested!), logic tells us that this pipeline should not go through any forested land.

IND233-3 Moreover, I find the notion of a high-pressure, high volume pipe line, which is by nature a safety risk, to be proposed by a company with no good track record with this type of pipeline less than reassuring. The fact that the citizens of Lancaster County will not benefit from this pipeline makes the potential burden and risk to us even more egregious.

IND233-4 Most of the forested land in Lancaster County remains because ngo's (such as the Lancaster County Conservancy) and local, state and federal agencies, as well as many local citizens, have expended considerable

IND233-1 Mitigation measures to minimize impacts on agricultural lands are described in sections 4.8.4 and 4.8.6.2.

IND233-2 Section 4.5 has been revised to include additional information about potential effects on forested lands and mitigation measures to minimize impacts. Also see the responses to comments FA1-97 and IND114-5.

IND233-3 Comment noted. Transco's safety record is discussed in section 4.12.2 of the EIS.

IND233-4 Comment noted.

IND233_David Zegers (cont'd)

20160620-5134 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/20/2016 4:35:36 PM

IND233-4
(cont'd) energy, time and money to preserve them. Likewise, our agricultural productivity remains in large part because of the dedication of our farmers and the investment of considerable energy, time and money by local, state and federal agencies and ngo's. Our vital natural resources should not be squandered for the profits of others. Please do not allow our investment in what is truly the public good to be lost to private profit. Thank you.

IND234 – Jonathan Telesco

20160621-5000 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/20/2016 9:02:17 PM

Jonathan Telesco, Conestoga, PA.

IND234-1 I am writing today to express my concerns and objections to the Atlantic Sunrise Project. First of all I wish to request an extension for the comment period. We have been given a ridiculous 60 days of time in which to research, compile and draft comments for the project. You have had more than ten times that, with a huge staff of energy industry funded employees to draft this joke of an impact study.

IND234-2 Aside from the illegal taking of property for the benefit of Williams, ignoring even the huge explosion risk to my family, friends and neighbors I will make this comment specific to the deforestation and destroyed habitats. I will call your attention to one section of the Land Use, Recreation and Visual Resources. Specifically 4-127. It states "Although trees cleared within the temporary construction work areas would be allowed to revert to forest through natural successional processes following construction, impacts on forest resources in these areas would last for several years." The cutting of any trees for this project is a travesty and you should be ashamed of yourselves for permitting it. The loss of trees although in the construction zones may be temporary the area will never return to it's original state. The area will be taken over by invasive species of plants that will make it difficult if not impossible for our native plants and trees to thrive. At the very least the Williams Company should be required to plant one tree for each removed. They should do this on their own free will but I assure you they won't. Think of the old growth trees that will be removed. If a 100 year old tree is removed how many years will it take to return to it's pre-construction state. By my math about 100 years. Let's also consider the fact that this is only the construction zone we're talking about here. The permanently clear cut right-of-way will never return to it's original state. Thankfully trees are only there to look pretty. Disregard that, I just realized they provide very life sustaining oxygen for the planet.

One other small issue. How about the number or animals and birds that make their home in these trees? I suppose there will be a less than significant impact on them.
FERC, we ask you to step up for once in your history. Do the right thing and stop this project. Lancaster County will thank you, Pennsylvania will thank you, the Earth will thank you.

IND234-1 See the response to comment PM1-130.

IND234-2 Measures to minimize impacts on forested areas are discussed in section 4.5 of the EIS. Potential impacts on wildlife caused by forest clearing are described in section 4.6 of the EIS and Transco's *Migratory Bird Plan* (see appendix M).

IND235 – Thomas Byron

20160621-5001 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/20/2016 10:56:03 PM

Thomas Byron, Dallas, PA.

IND235-1 To FERC and attn. Joanne Wachholder, We were very disappointed with the meeting held on June 16, 2016, at Lake Lehman highschool. It seemed FERC had very little knowledge of the true environmental issues. Our property, mile 23.2 to 24.0 was never surveyed or environmentally assessed by anyone, yet there were inaccurate as well as incomplete statements in the EIS. Williams refused to do anything unless we signed their contract. Until an appropriate assessment is done the EIS remains incomplete. Ms Wachholder was quoted in the Times Leader regarding eminent domain. She stated ED does not allow Transco to put a shovel in the dirt. Please review Penn ED statutes. In fact properties are seized immediately! We have been told by a head of this project " We will take your land and fight about it later. We don't have to pay you a cent!" None of our neighbors on the adjacent properties have even been notified by Williams. When we inform them they are very upset. They need to be informed. The blasting zone is another issue that FERC is misinformed. Because we are on solid rock with 1 to 6 inches of soil, we have been told by Williams that we will be unable to build on 600 to 800 feet on either side of the pipeline. This is unacceptable. Williams has not positioned the line along our border. They have not contacted us. We have sent FERC many e-mails over the last 2 years which have not been addressed. Williams does not work with any landowner unless you follow all their directives. Why does the grantee (Williams), get to write the contract for the grantor (landowner)? Thomas and Joan Byron

IND235-1 See the response to comment PM1-70.

IND235-2 The use of eminent domain is discussed in section 4.8.2 of the EIS. Also see the response to comment PM1-1.

IND235-3 The requirements for notification of affected landowners for certificate applications prepared under sections 3, 7(b), and 7(c) of the NGA are included in subparts A and F of part 157 of FERC's regulations. All affected landowners (as defined in section 157.6(d)(2)) include owners of property interests, as noted in the most recent county/city tax records as receiving the tax notice, whose property:

- is directly affected (i.e., crossed or used) by the proposed activity, including all facility sites, rights-of-way, access roads, pipe and contractor yards, and temporary workspaces;
- abuts either side of an existing right-of-way or facility site owned in fee by any utility company, or abuts the edge of a proposed facility site or right-of-way that runs along a property line in the area in which the facilities would be constructed, or contains a residence within 50 feet of the proposed construction work area;
- is within 0.5 mile of proposed compressors or their enclosures or LNG facilities; or
- is within the area of proposed new storage fields or proposed expansions of storage fields, including any applicable buffer zone.

IND235-4 Comment noted. Following construction, most open land uses would be able to continue on the permanent right-of-way. However, some activities, such as the building of new commercial or residential structures, would be prohibited. Land not maintained for operation of the Project would be restored and allowed to return to preconstruction conditions/uses (i.e., allowed to revert to its former use).

IND236 – Gary and Michelle Erb

June 20, 2016

Kimberly Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE Room 1A
Washington D.C. 20246
Docket No. CP15 -138

Dear Ms. Bose,

IND236-1 This letter is intended to provide information as it relates to Alternate Route 22 between MP 8.4 and MP 10.2 on the Atlantic Sunrise pipeline project. Your firm recently stated Transco should file with the Secretary a revised alignment sheet that incorporates CPL South Alternative 22. In my opinion, this is an error in judgment and should be seriously reconsidered. I can assure you there was false information presented by other parties which I can only assume swayed your decision making process. In addition, I understand providing a desk top analysis can be very difficult since the facts aren't always clearly visible. This letter is intended to provide actual facts that should help you with your final decision on which route best suits the FERC guidelines.

Below are some of the negative aspects of selecting Alternate Route 22 as the proposed route:

- Neighbors claim Alternate Route 22 provides a greater separation distance from existing residential structures. This is completely false as it places 29 residents within the impact zone vs. 22 along the June '15 route. See Attachment A for a list of the residents and their addresses along the June '15 and Alternate Route 22. There is a 32% increase of residents impacted by this route variation.
- The PIR is calculated per the formula outlined per Attachment B. The final PIR distance is estimated to be 1,112 feet.

IND236-1 See the responses to comments PM1-10, PM1-17, and PM1-106.

IND236_Gary and Michelle Erb (cont'd)

IND236-1
(cont'd)

- In accordance with the Pipeline Hazardous Material Safety Administration (PMHSA) Part 192, Alternate Route 22 would/should qualify as a High Consequence Area (HCA).
- Based on this code of federal regulations, if 20 or more buildings intended for human occupancy are within a 1 mile segment (5,280 feet) while also within the impact zone, then extra stringent construction and maintenance standards will apply.
- Attachment C illustrates the HCA which clearly reflects 28 of 29 homes along Alternate 22 within that area.
- Table 3.3.2-8 (Attachment D) from the FERC report proposing the change to Alternate Route 22 references the comparisons between the various alternate routes (21, 22 & 23). This chart does not reflect an existing wetland which is adjacent to (the north side of) my mailbox at 415 Hilltop Drive. The wetlands are visible from the road and can be verified without accessing my property which is not permissible.
- There is one (1) additional road that must be crossed causing an inconvenience to traffic flow and the township residents.
- Additional acreage and forestland will be utilized by choosing Alternate Route 22 vs. the June '15 route (See Attachment E for an illustration of the two (2) routes).
- There is greater erosion and run off risk for the Pequea Creek at the bottom of the 100 foot steep gorges located on the Smith/Gerdy/Everhart properties. Attachment F provides an illustration of the gorges.
- There are many artifacts along Alternate Route 22 which are being investigated by a certified Archeologist.

The residents along Alternate Route 22 emphatically do not want this route on their properties However, if your firm directs Williams to use Alternate Route 22 then at the very least you should recognize the nature of the area affected by the

IND236_Gary and Michelle Erb (cont'd)

IND236-1
(cont'd)

route and impose conditions accordingly. These conditions should include, but not be limited to, the use of the PMHSA extra stringent safety construction and maintenance standards for a high consequence area.

My wife and I own a 72 acre property located along Hilltop Drive in Conestoga, PA. We purchased our property in January 2008 which had previously been placed in the Lancaster Farmland Trust (LFT). We had no issues with this stipulation because we had no intentions of ever developing the land. However, we did purchase the property with every intention of building our family home; plus one (1) additional home for one of our three sons. Ideally we wanted to build a total of three (3) homes because one of our other sons also expressed an interest in building a new home along Hilltop Drive in the future. This was not possible however because LFT restricted us from building a third home. I find it very troubling that we cannot do what we want with our own property, but a "for profit" company can decide to come through our property and do whatever they want. The only location the second home can be built (that makes any sense) is directly in the pathway of the proposed pipeline location along Alternate Route 22.

Your firm specifically stated one of the reasons for moving the proposed June '15 route (between MP 8.4 to 10.2) to Alternate Route 22 was because of Life Counseling Ministries (LCM) located along Meadow Lane. LCM is a very small business that operates from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. from Monday thru Friday. They have very staff and clients at that location approximately 40 to 45 hours out of the 168 hour week or about 25% of the time. I was hoping to do an actual study of how many people entered and exited the facility on average during the course of an eight (8) hour day, but I wasn't able to do so with my full time job. I'm told there are very few clients on any given day, but that is hearsay and not a proven fact. I can state for the record that on 6/17/16 there were 3 cars in their parking lot at 3:00 p.m. I have people at my home virtually 168 hours each and every week or 100% of the time. Your acknowledgement of this business tells me there is risk involved with the installation of the pipeline; otherwise you wouldn't even make this a point of contention in your report. I find it troubling that my family is exposed to a greater risk (percentage wise) which doesn't seem to really

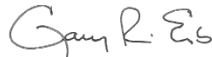
IND236_Gary and Michelle Erb (cont'd)

IND236-1
(cont'd)

matter. According to a Bloomberg report, last year in the U.S. pipelines carrying natural gas, oil or other hazardous materials leaked or ruptured 322 times, an average of almost once a day. Forty nine (49) people were injured and nine (9) people died. The damage amounted to more than \$320 million and 2015 wasn't even a record year. Williams can say all they want about the improbability of an accident happening, but quite frankly these statistics scare the hell out of me. Let me just summarize by saying, until the threat of the pipeline being next to your house is a possibility, then you really don't know how traumatizing this really is.

Very few people in Conestoga Township want the pipeline, but if there is absolutely no way to stop it from coming through our quiet little town, then at the very least please make Williams follow the FERC guidelines by minimizing the damage to existing woodlands, minimize road closures and utilize as many existing right of ways as possible. In my opinion, the original route Williams proposed back in April '14 made the most sense and followed these guidelines more closely than any of the other routes proposed since then. Recent studies provided by neighbors show that relocating the pipeline along the Conestoga Alternate Route (CAR) follows all of the FERC guidelines and is the least evasive to the residents of Conestoga. Attachment G reflects the proposed "CAR" route for your review. Let's stop the madness and either put an end to the pipeline coming through Conestoga or at the very least, put it where it minimizes exposure to the majority of the township residents.

Regards,



Gary R. Erb



Michelle Erb

IND236_Gary and Michelle Erb (cont'd)

Residential Structures within 1100ft of Route Alternative 22 vs. June 2015 Proposed Route

Alternative 22 Route		June 2015 Proposed Route			
Orange		Green			
Number	Address	Distance (in ft. from pipeline)	Number	Address	Distance (in ft. from pipeline)
1	289 River Corner Rd	1000	1	Wilker Farm	400
2	River Corner Rd (Wilker)	700	2	138 Hilltop Dr	1100
3	35 Hilltop Dr	900	3	318 Hilltop Dr	300
4	73 Hilltop Dr	1100	4	Lockway, Sr	150
5	93 Hilltop Dr A	600	5	146 Meadow Lane	400
6	138 Hilltop Dr	800	6	186 Meadow Lane	150
7	289 Hilltop Dr	800	7	198 Meadow Lane	150
8	189 Hilltop Dr	700	8	L.M. Residence	225
9	189 Hilltop Dr	700	9	L.M. Hall	500
10	550 Hilltop Dr	150	10	264 Meadow Lane	1100
11	374 Hilltop Dr	250	11	66 Meadow Lane	400
12	415 Hilltop Dr	500	12	55 Meadow Lane	700
13	540 Sickmans Mill Rd	300	13	415 Hilltop Dr	1000
14	550 Sickmans Mill Rd	540	14	700 Sickmans Mill Rd	150
15	564 Sickmans Mill Rd	670	15	810 Sickmans Mill Rd	800
16	584 Sickmans Mill Rd	700	16	650 Sickmans Mill Rd	500
17	55 Meadow Lane	1000	17	600 Sickmans Mill Rd	800
18	66 Meadow Lane	1100	18	601 Sickmans Mill Rd	850
19	541 Sickmans Mill Rd	525	19	Martin Ranch	200
20	409 Sickmans Mill Rd A	700	20	Martin Farmhouse	700
21	1000 Pequea Cr Rd	525	21	1020 Pequea Cr Rd	650
22	1000 Pequea Cr Rd	425	22	1005 Pequea Cr Rd	1000
23	1005 Pequea Cr Rd	500			
24	Pequea Cr Rd	500			
25	894 Pequea Cr Rd	525			
26	890 Pequea Cr Rd	700			
27	895 Pequea Cr Rd	700			
28	93 Hilltop Dr B	1025			
29	409 Sickmans Mill Rd B	500			

Attachment A

There are 32% more homes within 1100 feet of Alternative 22 than June 2015 Route segment. The claim that Alternative 22 provides the greatest separation distance from existing residential structures is not true.

Potential Impact Radius (PIR)

Universal Field Services (Williams' subcontractor doing the surveying)

PIR = $0.69 \times d \times \text{SQRT}(P)$, where:

PIR = *Potential Impact Radius (feet)*

d = *diameter of the pipe (inches)*

SQRT = *square root*

P = *pressure (psi)*

0.69 x 42" pipeline x sq root of 1475 psi = 1,112 feet

Attachment B

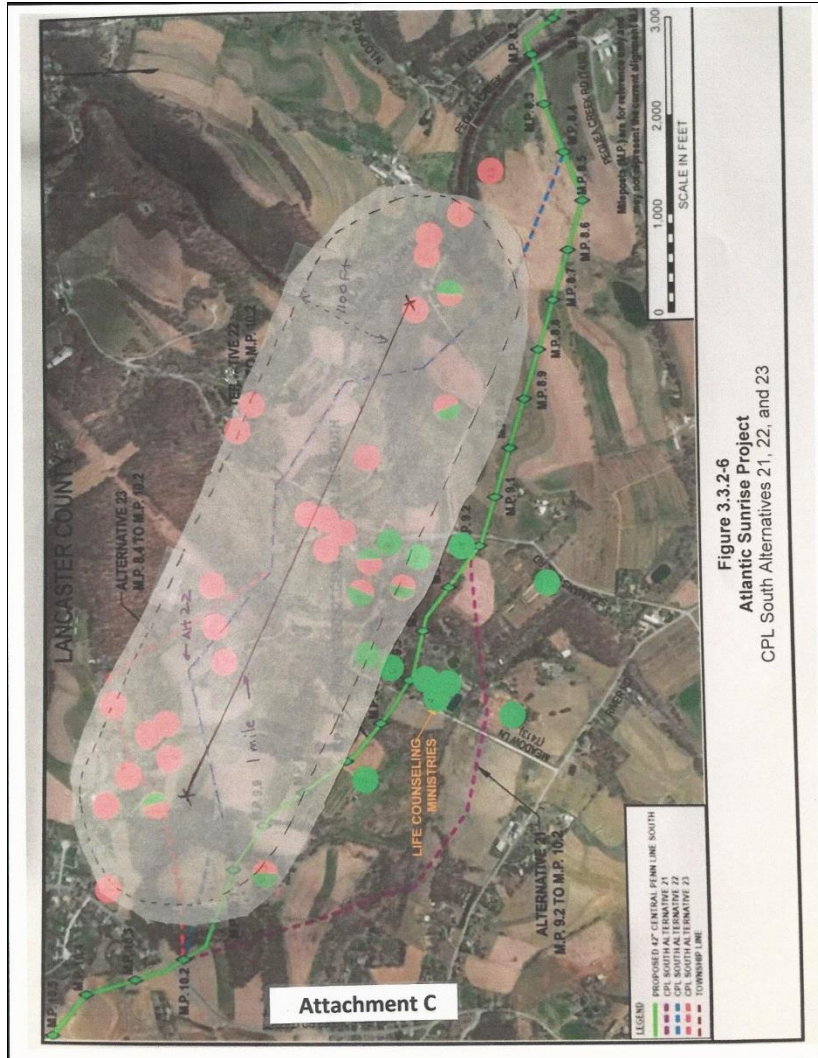


Figure 3.3.2-6
Atlantic Sunrise Project
CPL South Alternatives 21, 22, and 23

IND236_Gary and Michelle Erb (cont'd)

TABLE 3.3.2-8
Comparison of the CPL South Alternatives 21, 22, and 23 to the
Corresponding Segment of the Proposed Route for the Atlantic Sunrise Project

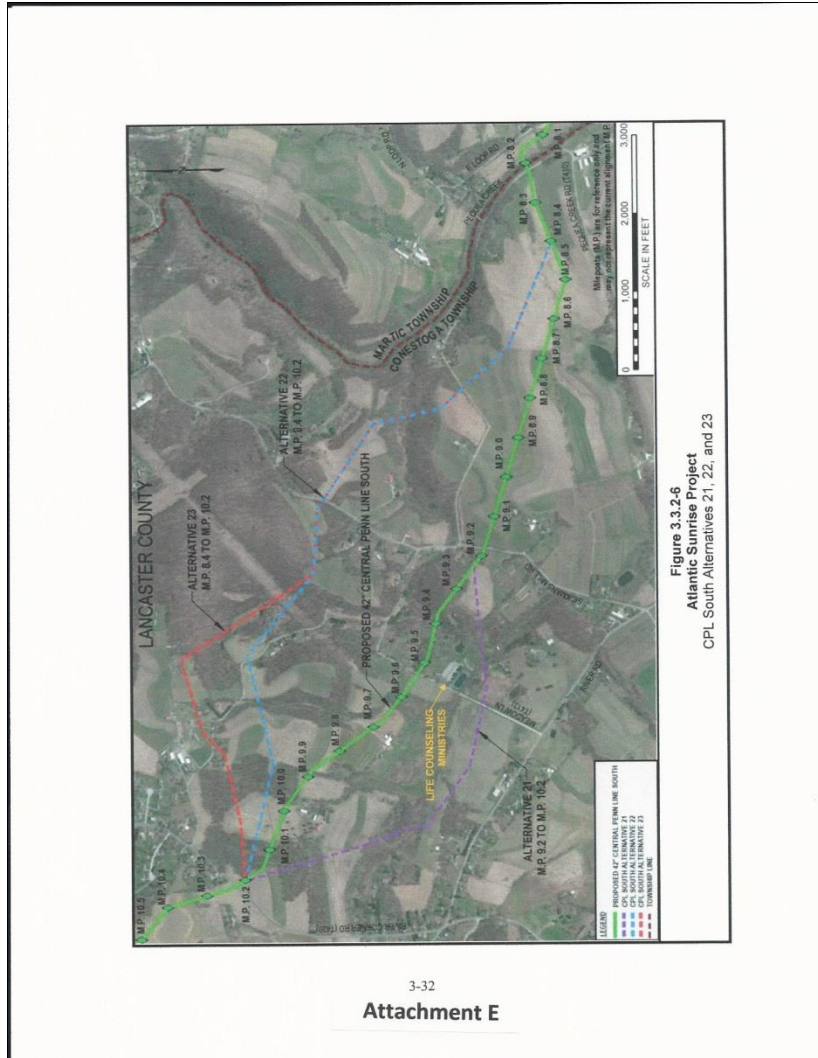
Environmental/Engineering Factor	Unit	CPL South Alternative 21	CPL South Alternative 22	CPL South Alternative 23	Proposed Route
Length	miles	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.8
Length adjacent to existing right-of-way	miles	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction right-of-way ^a	acres	24.2	23.0	24.2	22.0
Forestland crossed	miles	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5
Agricultural land crossed	miles	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.3
Residences within 100 feet of the pipeline centerline	no.	0	0	1	0
Distance to LCM property (length crossed)	feet	142 (531)	2,337 (0)	2,337 (0)	458 (324 ^b)
Length					
Waterbodies crossed	no.	1	1	1	1
Wetlands crossed	no. (feet)	1 (321)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Road crossings	no.	2	3	3	2
Railroad crossings	no.	0	0	2	0

^a Based on a 100-foot-wide construction right-of-way.
^b Length crossed associated with ATWS. Pipeline centerline does not cross property.

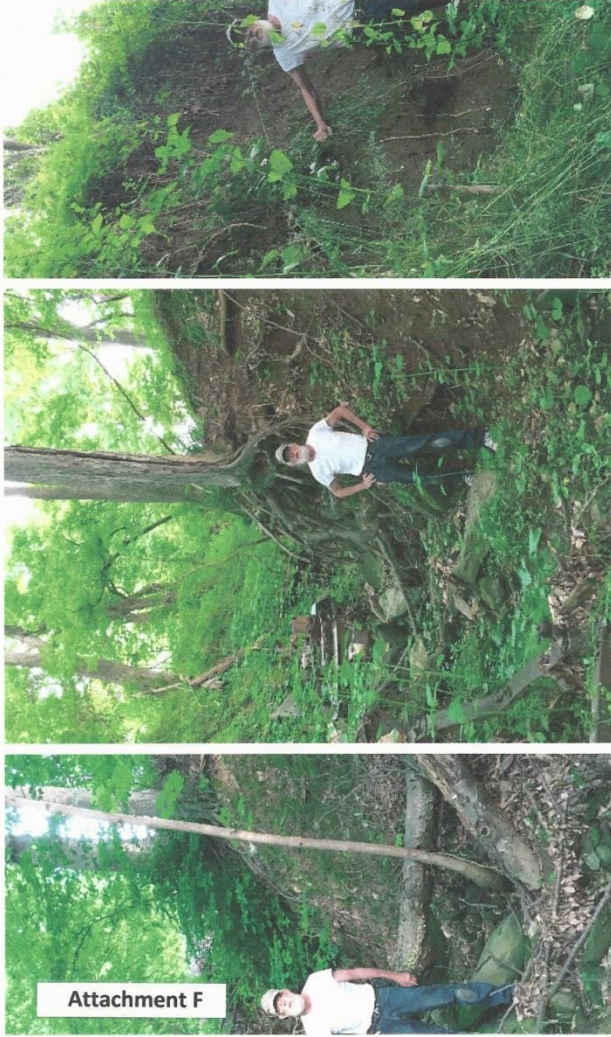
Alternative 21 crosses the most agricultural land (1.5 miles), followed by Alternative 22 and the proposed route (1.3 miles), and Alternative 23 (1.0 mile). We received comments from David Pomper (representing Ms. Follin Smith, a landowner along Alternatives 22 and 23) and Megan and Blair Mohn indicating that Alternatives 22 and 23 would cross certified organic cropland and that construction and operation activities (particularly pesticide use for right-of-way maintenance) would adversely affect the organic certification of the properties. The USDA requires anyone who produces, processes, or handles organic agricultural products to be certified by a USDA-accredited certifier in order to sell, label, or represent their products as organic. To become certified, an organic producer, processor, or handler must develop, implement, and maintain an organic system plan (Pennsylvania Certified Organic, 2015). All farmland must be free of prohibited materials for at least 3 years prior to harvest of an organic crop. Prohibited materials include any fertilizer or composted plant and animal matter that contains a synthetic substance not included on the national list of synthetic substances allowed for use in organic crop production and sewage sludge (7 CFR 205). Transco would implement the measures contained in its *Draft Agricultural and Construction Monitoring Plan* to minimize impacts on agricultural land. These include measures to maintain organic certification of agricultural land, which would mitigate the effect of the Project on the certification of organic farms.

Residences in close proximity to pipeline construction activities would be exposed to additional noise and dust and could potentially encounter access issues throughout the duration of construction (see sections 4.8.3.1 and 4.11). One of the residences along the proposed route that could encounter access issues is the residence of John Gross. The proposed pipeline would be adjacent to his driveway for a distance of about 490 feet and would require ATWS that would extend across the width of his driveway to cross Meadow Lane and an unnamed tributary of Pequea Creek.

Another disadvantage of the proposed route and Alternative 21 is that they would require construction near the LCM facility located on Meadow Lane. LCM hosts events and provides lodging and financial, marriage, and personal counseling services on its 19-acre campus. The proposed route would cross about 458 feet north of the main LCM building and would require siting some ATWS on the north end of the property to complete the crossing of Meadow Lane and an unnamed tributary of Pequea Creek. In addition, a 2-acre contractor staging area would be directly across the street from the LCM



deep erosion ditches are at the top of the steep gorge between Smith/Everhart properties.



IND236_Gary and Michelle Erb (cont'd)



IND237 – Linda Quodomine

20160621-5033 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/20/2016 9:44:27 PM

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20426

Re: Docket CP15-138 Transcontinental Gas Pipeline Co, LLC proposed Atlantic Sunrise Project

Dear Secretary Bose,

IND237-1 I would also like to take time to comment on the number of people at the DEIS scoping hearings who commented on the economic impact of this proposed pipeline. It seems the docket has been flooded with Williams' propaganda due to the launch of their web page where one can pick the propaganda of their choice and type in their name and address and bingo, you have another comment touting misinformation and myth. It would appear Williams is more concerned with the quantity of submissions than the actual quality of comments or the truth of them (or, might I say, lack thereof), and almost none of them address the environmental impact.

IND237-2 First let's look at the document from where much of this propaganda is coming. Penn State was commissioned by **WILLIAMS** to do a study on the proposed economic benefits of the ASP. Now, when I go to a national (or any other) convention, the very first thing a presenter must declare is whether or not there was any conflict of interest in his research. In other words, does he have a vested interest in the product he is about to present? Is he part owner in a company that provides the service he is going to talk about? Was he paid by the company to do the research on the product he has studied? Yes, the author of this studied admits that Williams "provided financial support for the analysis". That in itself should raise red flags as to the conflict of interest inherent in the study. Over and over in the study the words 'based on data supplied by Williams, the analysis *suggests*'..., or 'based on estimates, the ASR project will *help to support* 8000 FTE's' (italics and bold print mine). Yet most commentators are quoting statistics as fact, not estimates, and I highly doubt the majority have even read the study.

So now we know that Williams website is touting 1012 jobs in Columbia County. Period. No explanation. Yet the Penn State study breaks it down as about 118 'in county' jobs, about 350 'transients' and the rest are FTE's (full time equivalents). This includes the kid behind the cash register at Lowes where some worker goes to pick up hardware, the UPS driver that delivers a package to the temporary work office, and the waitress at the diner where a worker goes to eat. Of course, these people have full time jobs whether or not Williams comes to town, yet they are included in the propaganda to inflate numbers to make people believe the project will provide more economic benefits than is realistic. And let's remember that according to Williams's data, the direct construction jobs cited in the study will last from 3 to 11 months. Only 29 permanent jobs will supposedly be created, 15 in Columbia County and 14 in Wyoming County, related to the compressor stations. I heard a commenter at the Bloomsburg FERC DEIS meeting state that he started a business that employed about 24 people full time after just 3 years, and was doing many millions in business. So a multi-billion dollar corporation

IND237-1 See the response to PM1-44.

IND237-2 Comment noted. See the responses to comments PM1-23 and PM1-45.

IND237 – Linda Quodomine (cont'd)

20160621-5033 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/20/2016 9:44:27 PM

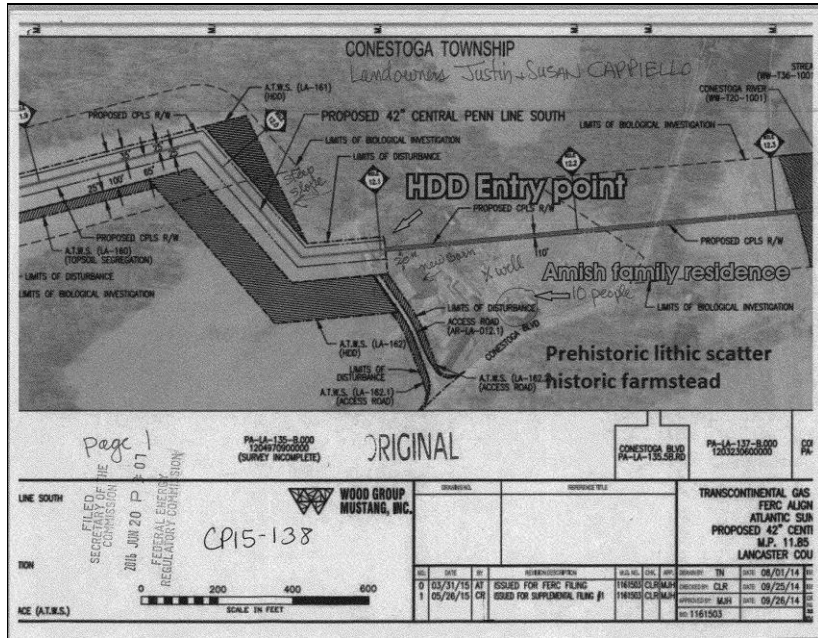
IND237-2
(cont'd) can come through and take private citizens' land, net millions in profit to their own bottom line, yet only provide 29 full time jobs with all the others extremely temporary? And as for the 'transient' jobs, will not a large percentage of them come from out of state? If the comments on the docket are any indication, these people that "support" the project are from Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Ohio, Georgia, New York, New Jersey, and many other states. Their wages will be sent home to pay mortgages, send their kids to school and buy vehicles from local dealers; it will not support the PA economy from which the NG is being taken.

I am a horse doctor, not an economist, that much is obvious. But the numbers I see being thrown around don't seem to add up. And the environmental impact of this pipeline will have a severe negative economic impact on many landowners and counties who will lose pristine farmland, woodlands and wetlands to this project should it be allowed to be built, to say nothing of the loss of privacy, serenity and peace that so many of us now enjoy on our private land. I urge FERC to ignore the submissions of the masses that have swallowed the Williams Kool-Aid, and have based their support on questionable data and hype.

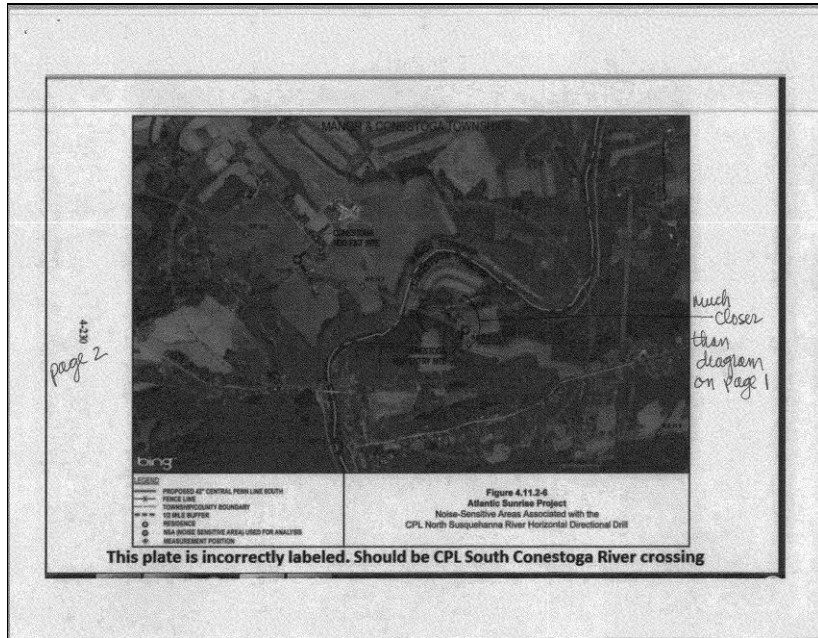
Sincerely,

Linda Quodomine DVM

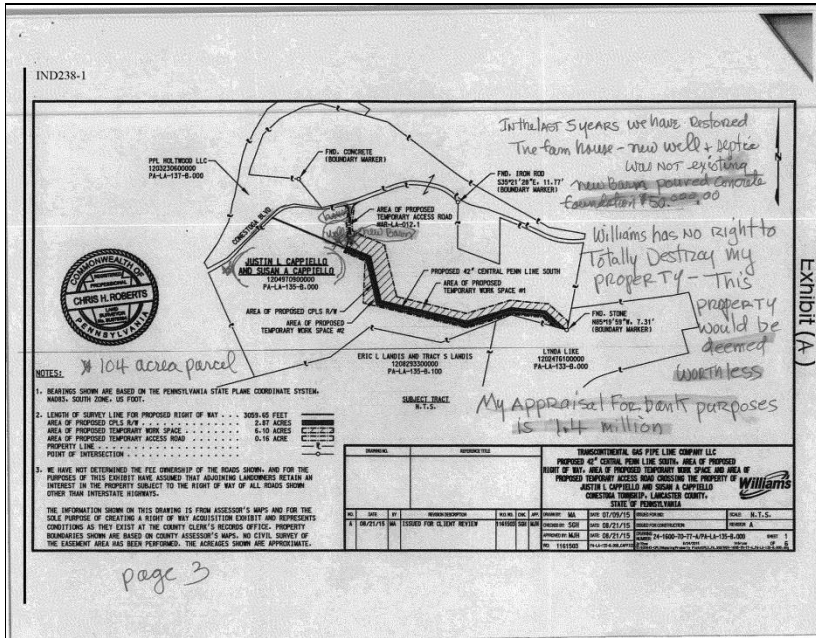
IND238 – Justin and Susan Capiello



IND238_Justin and Susan Capiello (cont'd)



IND238 – Justin and Susan Capiello (cont'd)



IND238-1 Section 4.8.3.1 of the EIS has been updated to include a recommendation that, prior to construction across the Capiello's property, Transco file with the Secretary a plan to minimize construction impacts on the newly constructed barn. Also see the response to comment IND219-1.

IND239 – Mark Schlabach

20160621-5056 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/21/2016 10:48:29 AM

Mark Schlabach, Conestoga, PA.

IND239-1 My wife and I, with our family have lived at 248 Meadow Lane 17 years. 248 Meadow Lane is located at MP 9.5. In the basement of our house there are three apartments that house people for a week at a time. They are people that are coming for counseling at Life Counseling Ministries located at 250 Meadow Lane. Most weeks there are five or six people staying in the apartments for 4 to 5 nights. I also know the ministry is in the initial planning stages of expanding their housing facilities on the property. That would place more people and buildings within the impact zone. One a normal week Life Counseling Ministries has an average of 40 to 50 people per day, four days per week that use the building. The staging area CSA-CS-LA-1-004 is located directly across the street from the house and apartments. I support the pipeline being moved to Alternate 22 because of the amount of people on our property that are within the impact zone and the disruption that construction will have on Life Counseling Ministries clientele. Thank you for your consideration.

IND239-1 See the response to comment PM1-147.

IND240 – Monica Capecci Daniels

20160620-0041 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 06/20/2016

CP15-138

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
2016 JUN 20 P 2:39
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATION COMMISSION

June 13, 2016 **ORIGINAL**

Dear Ms. Bose:

IND240-1 As a resident of Lancaster County Pennsylvania, I have grave concerns regarding the proposed Atlantic Sunrise gas pipeline. I believe that fracking itself has done serious and permanent damage to the environment, water quality, and quality of life in PA and other states. A pipeline to carry more products of fracking would increase the use of this costly and destructive energy source.

IND240-2 I urge FERC to deny permission to build the proposed pipeline through Lancaster County. This pipeline would destroy many areas of beautiful woods and farmland that contribute to the high quality of life that we enjoy. Construction of the pipeline represents a threat to the environment both during the construction phase and forever afterwards. Please put the well being of the residents of Lancaster County above the profits of the company.

I do not personally live near the proposed path of the pipeline but have spent several months reading information on both sides of the proposal. I conclude that as a country, this is an energy direction that we should not continue to pursue. In addition, I conclude that this would present a serious loss for the greater Lancaster county community to profit others.

Sincerely,
Monica Capecci Daniels
Monica Capecci Daniels

IND240-1 See the responses to comments PM1-40 and CO13-9.

IND240-2 Comment noted.

IND241 – Mitchell Weaver

20160620-0029 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 06/20/2016

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
ATLANTIC SUNRISE PROJECT (DOCKET NO. CP15-138-000)

Comments can be: (1) left with a FERC representative, (2) mailed to the address below, or (3) electronically filed.¹

Please send copies referenced to Docket No. CP15-138-000 to the addresses below.

For Official Filing (send 2 copies):

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

Another Copy (send 1 copy):

Gas Branch 1, PJ-11.2
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426

COMMENTS: (PLEASE PRINT LEGIBLY) (attach an additional sheet if necessary)

See attached comments.

ORIGINAL

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
JUN 20 2 45
WASHINGTON, DC

Commentor's Name and Mailing Address (Please print legibly)

Mitchell Weaver
4418 Fairview Road
Columbia, Pa 17512

Comment Meeting Location: _____

¹ The Commission encourages electronic filing of comments. See 18 Code of Federal Regulations 385.2001(a)(1)(iii) and the instructions on the Commission's Internet website at <http://www.ferc.gov> under the link to "Documents and Filings" and "eFiling." eFiling is a file attachment process and requires that you prepare your submission in the same manner as you would if filing on paper, and save it to a file on your hard drive. New eFiling users must first create an account by clicking on "eRegister." You will be asked to select the type of filing you are making. This filing is considered a "Comment on Filing." In addition, there is an "eComment" option available online at: <http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/eComment.asp>, which is an easy method for interested persons to submit text only comments on a project. eComment does not require a FERC eRegistration account; however, you will be asked to provide a valid email address. All comments submitted under either eFiling or the eComment option are placed in the public record for the specified docket or project number(s). Please note that to be added to the mailing list you will need to provide a mailing address. The comment period ends June 27, 2016.

IND241 – Mitchell Weaver (cont'd)

20160620-0029 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 06/20/2016

Date: June 17, 2016

Draft Environmental Impact Statement Comments

Dear FERC,

IND241-1 I am a homeowner along the proposed Atlantic Sunrise Project route. I am proposed to remove 526 ft long by 110 ft wide (even wider at some locations) strip of complete woodland from my property. This is most of the woodland on my property. It is noted on page 5-6 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (referred to as DEIS from here forward) issued by FERC that "the greatest impact on vegetation would be on forested areas because of the time required for tree regrowth back to preconstruction condition." It also states that the woodlands on the permanent right-of-way would be permanently affected since no trees can be re-established. On page 5-7 of the DEIS, it also states that the indirect impacts could extend for 300 ft on each side of the new pipeline corridor. Yet, on page 5-8, it concludes that the permanent conversion of forested land would not result in significant impact on the vegetative resources. **Not only is this conclusion in direct opposition to the previous statements within the DEIS, but FERC has failed to consider the use impacts of the forested lands and adjacent areas that depend on the forested land.**

Using my property for example, the impact of losing most of my forested land is very significant. We use it for shade on our adjacent yard so that we can enjoy many various activities throughout the entire day that would otherwise be uncomfortable and unbearable in the direct sun. We have hammocks hung on the forest edge for lounging and relaxation. The forest provides privacy for our property from neighbors and the road traffic. It provides shading of our home to save in energy use. The dead or fallen trees within the forest we are able to use for energy in heating our home. We have a large fire pit nestled within the trees for our family and groups to enjoy private camp fires in the seclusion of the forest. We watch wildlife such as birds, woodpeckers, turkeys, squirrels, and deer that have made their homes in our woods. We camp out in the woods. We have a zip line that is anchored to the trees and runs through the woods. Therefore, not having the forested area on our property completely changes the use, appearance, feel, and value of our property, which is **very significant**. And we are not alone. There are at least three (3) neighbors that agree with us in the significant impact this has on their property and lives. In addition, there many others along the proposed route that are significantly impacted. Some of these testimonies I know you heard on June 13 at the public comment meeting that I attended.

IND241-2 You also appear to have very limited knowledge of the lands and topography of the lands affected by the pipeline route which makes your conclusions incorrect. Our property is located on hill. Water management due to runoff is an important consideration. On our

IND241-1 Section 4.5 of the EIS has been revised to include additional information about potential effects on forested lands and mitigation measures to minimize impacts. Also see the response to comment FA1-97.

IND241-2 See the response to comment CO9-21.

IND241 – Mitchell Weaver (cont'd)

20160620-0029 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 06/20/2016

IND241-2
(cont'd) **property, water runoff from the forested areas will run down into our yards and had caused some serious erosion damage. This may be due to the silty soils and shallow rock on our hill. We have created soil berms that are seeded around the high sides of our yards to capture water runoff and prevent erosion. The removal of the woodlands along the hill will only make water runoff much worse. And seeding of the permanent right-of-way will not control the runoff and soil erosion as we have already discovered. Additional measures would need to be taken prevent erosion. We have heard similar testimony of others along the proposed pipeline route. It appears that Transco and FERC has not properly considered the detrimental and very significant effects of the pipeline on the environment and has reached incorrect conclusions.**

IND241-3 **More importantly, the disturbing problem is that the pipeline and FERC do not appear to even care about considering the significant impacts the pipeline has on the lands, properties and the lives of the owners it is destroying. We work from home and homeschool some of our children. The construction of the proposed route of the pipeline is within 100 ft of our home. There is no possibility that these activities can continue from our home during the construction process with large construction equipment activity and noise right outside our home. We also have a son with severe asthma that has needed hospitalization twice within the last two years. He is very sensitive to air quality. We have constructed our home to help minimize the triggers of his asthma and provide a good air quality environment. There is no possibility that we could remain at our home during the construction of the pipeline due the equipment emissions and dust. Therefore, we would have no choice but to move from our home which we built specifically for the unique requirements of our family. The pipeline will destroy how our family uses and enjoys our property and will force us to uproot and move our five (5) children somewhere else. We have provided all of this information to Williams and FERC and have never received any response to it. Williams has completely ignored any information we have provided them. So it is apparent that neither Williams nor FERC appear to care about the significant impacts of this pipeline.**

IND241-4 **So my question is, FERC do you care? Do you care that all along the proposed pipeline route valuable land is being destroyed and families are uprooted?**

The correct conclusions to your DEIS is that there are very significant impacts to the lands, waters, forests, vegetation, soils, properties, and families along the route. Therefore, I urge you to do your job and protect all of us from the effect of the pipeline. Do not approve the proposed route. There are other options available that are much better to the public and environment. Williams can upgrade and install new lines along existing right-of-ways that have already been impacted by pipelines. It may cost Williams more to use existing right-of-ways than to take a short cut through our properties. But you are supposed to be protecting the

IND241-3 See the response to comment IND225-3.

IND241-4 See the response to comment PM1-162.

IND241 – Mitchell Weaver (cont'd)

20160620-0029 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 06/20/2016

IND241-4
(cont'd) public, not Williams deep pockets. Do what it is right and join Lancaster in saying **NO** to the pipeline.

Thank you for your time.

Respectfully,



Mitchell Weaver

4418 Fairview Road

Columbia, Pa 17512

IND242 – Bob and Carolyn Kilgour

20160705-0010 FERRO PDF (Unofficial) 07/05/2016

BOB & CAROLYN KILGOUR
885 SICKMANS MILL ROAD
CONESTOGA, PA 17516

rkilgour06@comcast.net
JUNE 21, 2016

ORIGINAL

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SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION

2016 JUL -5 P 3 55

FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

KIMBERLY D. BOSE, SECRETARY
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
888 FIRST STREET NE, ROOM 1A
WASHINGTON, DC 20426

DEAR MS. BOSE,

WE ASK THAT THE FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION DENY THE ATLANTIC SUNRISE PROJECT FOR ONE CRUCIAL AND VITAL REASON; PROTECTING THE LIVES OF OUR CITIZENS FROM A HIGHER-THAN-NORMAL EXPLOSION RISK.

CONESTOGA TOWNSHIP IN LANCASTER COUNTY IS THE MOST SEISMICALLY ACTIVE ZONE IN THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. EARTHQUAKES OCCUR YEARLY; SOME ARE A INLO 1.0, BUT THE 4.5 QUAKE I REMEMBER CAUSED DAMAGE.

WILLIAMS INTENDS TO USE UNTESTED EXPERIMENTAL 42" HIGH-PRESSURE PIPES, MADE IN TURKEY. THEY ARE A POTENTIALLY LETHAL CHOICE FOR AN EARTHQUAKE PRONE AREA.

QUESTION: HAS THE FEDERAL PIPELINE AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SAFETY ADMINISTRATION TESTED THESE PROPOSED PIPES UNDER 4.5 QUAKE CONDITIONS?

CONESTOGA TOWNSHIP IS A PINCH-POINT, AS THE PROPOSED ROUTE SNAKES ITS WAY THROUGH RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENTS AND MANY CLUSTERS OF HOMES, ESSENTIALLY "BEDROOM COMMUNITIES." CONESTOGA IS THE ONLY TOWN ALONG THE ROUTE WHERE THE PIPELINE CORRIDOR CROSSES OUR MAIN STREET. AN EXPLOSION IN THE CORRIDOR OF THESE 42" PIPES WOULD DESTROY OUR LITTLE TOWN OF HOMES, CHURCHES AND BUSINESSES, WITH OUR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL AT THE EDGE OF THE BLAST ZONE.

WILLIAMS IS A PRIVATE OUT-OF-STATE CORPORATION SEEKING PROFITS BY USING FEDERAL EMINENT DOMAIN TO FORCE EXPLOSIVE FRACKED GAS THROUGH OUR NEIGHBORHOODS, VIA PIPES MADE IN TURKEY, SO IT CAN BE SHIPPED AND SOLD TO LUCRATIVE FOREIGN MARKETS.

IT WOULD BE AN UNCONSCIONABLE MISTAKE TO APPROVE A PLAN THAT POTENTIALLY ENDANGERS THE LIVES OF SO MANY CITIZENS.

SINCERELY,

BOB KILGOUR

Robert Kilgour

CAROLYN KILGOUR

Carolyn Kilgour

IND242-1

The pipeline and associated facilities would be designed and constructed in accordance with applicable DOT regulations (49 CFR 192) and applicable federal and state standards and design requirements, which would allow the project facilities to withstand probable seismic risks based on the risk zones crossed by the Project. Based on a review of the seismic performance of gas transmission lines in southern California, it was concluded that modern electric arc-welded gas pipelines perform well in seismically active areas of the United States. Based on the low seismic risk and occurrence assigned to the project area, the risk of damage to pipeline facilities by earthquakes is low. Also see the response to comment IND198-1.

IND243 – Ronald & Sylvia Long

20160620-0030 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 06/20/2016

ORIGINAL

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SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION

2016 JUN 20 P 2:46

To: Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First St., N.E., Room 1A
Washington D.C. 20426

From: Ronald and Sylvia Long
264 Meadow Lane
Conestoga, Pa 17516
717-872-4718

OEP-DG2E, Gas 2
Docket No.: CP15-138-000

Tuesday June 14, 2016

Dear Ms Bose, et al,
This is our seventh response to your notice of intent (Oct 27, 2015) and your "DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT" (DOCKET NO. CP15-138-000) May 2016.

IND243-1 My wife, Sylvia, continues to recover from a stroke. She is not well. This pipeline is causing her much stress. We have read over the material contained in the disc that you sent to us marked docket no. CP15-138-000. The scope of the content is too much for us to evaluate and understand and respond to. To be fair please understand we need much more time! Please adjust your schedule for timely response to at least 6 months.

IND243-1 See the response to comment PM1-130.

IND243-2 As I have reported to you in my previous letters I have a severe stress related condition caused by many life threatening incidents in War which involved explosions. The underground pipeline is a menace because the pipeline can explode. This possibility has triggered combat memories for me and has totally destroyed my peace of mind. We are living in a time of war right now. The Pipeline menace is causing strife to my peace loving neighbors. This once peaceful, tranquil township is nearing panic and many are nearing emotional breakdown over this pipeline threat. The potentially explosive pipeline offers a ripe opportunity to those terrorists who are ready and able to detonate such a devise. On June 12, 2016, forty nine American citizens were slaughtered while they peacefully congregated at a local facility in Orlando Florida. These victims represented a "soft target" for the terrorists. A potentially explosive devise underground here in Conestoga Township changes the township from a peaceful community into a "soft target" for terrorists. Conestoga Township has a small police force. Way too small to handle the scope of securing and maintaining security for a buried (potentially explosive) pipeline. Just as those citizens who were murdered in Orlando Florida we here in Conestoga Township can be the next soft target for a terrorist attack. We are at war right now! Giving away our security by permitting the pipeline to go through Conestoga Township is a dangerous decision that actually aids any terrorist. This is historically no time to be granting these approvals with carefree abandonment. I want this letter to go on record that permitting this pipeline to come through Conestoga Township will lead to dangerous life threatening consequences for the citizens of Conestoga Township. We cannot risk our selves to be put in jeopardy during this period in time when there are so many incidents of terrorist attacks. I'm very sure that those victims who were murdered in Orlando Florida never thought that some crazy terrorist would be coming to seek them out and shoot them to death. It's "preposterous" they probably thought. Now they are dead. I do believe that a pipeline will attract a terrorist attack. Consider my notification and proceed with care and do not allow this pipeline to come through Conestoga Township. There is no way any authority can mitigate the effects of being gunned down by terrorists and there will be no way to mitigate the effects of a pipeline explosion set off by some insane terrorist. We live in a dangerous time and decisions like this dangerous pipeline require same and prudent judgments. We are very worried that this might not happen. Additional responses are forthcoming.

IND243-2 Comment noted.

Respectfully,

Ronald Sylvia Long



IND244 – Individual

CPIS-138

ORIGINAL

June 11, 2016
1186 Elm Ave.
Lancaster, PA 17603

Dear Sec'y Bose,

IND244-1

I'm asking FERC to consider the potentially huge environmental impact of piping highly explosive gas through the proposed Atlantic Sunrise pipeline.

Just in PA, the 197-mile Transco expansion would traverse more than 300 bodies of water and 250 wetlands.

In the big picture, the pipeline's cracked gas, a so-called "bridge" to clean energy, would stake the fossil fuel fire while drastic climate change is on our doorstep.

Please seriously consider the consequences to people, animals and habitat.
Thank you,

Jon Ruttles

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2016 JUN 20 P 2:39
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATION COMMISSION

IND244-1 Comment noted. See the response to comment PM1-24.

IND245_Sharon Olt

20160621-5159 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/21/2016 3:07:53 PM

June 21, 2016

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

Dear Secretary Bose & FERC,

IND245-1 We're writing to you today to clarify our pipeline re-route request on the Williams Atlantic Sunrise Gas Pipeline, Docket No. CP15-138.

We courteously request and are begging you FERC to please review our clarified pipeline request, since it appears our pipeline re-route request was misinterpreted. We apologize for the misunderstanding.

Clarified Pipeline Re-Route Request

In the vicinity of our residence, our clarified pipeline re-route request is to move the pipeline 300' south of the current pipeline location (away from our residence) running parallel with our property boundary lines & current pipeline route.

See Exhibit A for Sharon & Russell Olt's Clarified Pipeline Re-Route Request.

Our pipeline re-route request was to follow the property boundary lines at a safe distance from our neighbor's residences.

We do not agree with FERC's determination, which was documented in FERC's review of our request, that a safe distance is 100' from our neighbor's residences.

Our Aungst Lane neighbor's residence may be 100' from our property boundary lines, however, that was not our re-route request or our intention to have it that close to their residence or any of our neighbor's residences. As we stated previously we want to also protect our neighbors & friends by keeping the pipeline a safe distance from their residences.

See Exhibit B for FERC's incorrect interpretation of our pipeline re-route request.

IND245-1 See the response to comment PM2-84.

IND245_Sharon Olt (cont'd)

20160621-5159 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/21/2016 3:07:53 PM

IND245-1
(cont'd)

Aungst Lane Residence

On the map that was previously submitted, the arrow to show where we requested the pipeline re-route was not extended to our property boundary lines. It would run parallel with our property boundary lines & current pipeline route at a safe distance from the Aungst Lane residence.

With our clarified pipeline re- route request the Aungst Lane residence would be farther away from the pipeline than our residence would be from the pipeline.

Pine Heights Drive Residences will not be affected by our re-route request.

We did not request a re-route near the Pine Heights residents. The current pipeline route is not close to their residences or our residence in this location.

Adjoining Property

Our clarified pipeline re-route request on the adjoining property would be on the north side of where the small stream (waterbody) begins. There is minimal impact of vegetation and brush.

See Exhibit C

The pipeline re-route on the adjoining property could also run parallel with Klick Dr & go around the minimal impact of vegetation and brush.

See Exhibit D

Our Property

Our clarified pipeline re-route request on our property is 300' south (away from our residence) of the current pipeline route, in the vicinity of our residence.

At this location there are not steep slopes on the east side of Klick Dr and the amount of vegetation & forestland impacted is minimal at this location.

See Exhibit E

IND245_Sharon Olt (cont'd)

20160621-5159 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/21/2016 3:07:53 PM

IND245-1
(cont'd)

Dark Woods Road Steep Slopes - Compared To Our Property

There are very steep slopes, dense vegetation, brush & forestland where the pipeline would come across the Dark Woods Rd.

See Exhibit F

Our property's slopes are not steep & it has minimal vegetation, brush & forestland impact.

Refer back to Exhibit E

Pipeline Going Through Streams, Creeks, Pond - Other Landowners Properties

Two other affected landowners have streams, creeks & ponds the pipeline is going through.

One landowner's that lives within 2 miles from us informed use that Williams is going to put the pipeline through their stream & creek at 2 places.

The neighbor of this property owner informed me that Williams is going through their pond.

If Williams can attain the proper permits for going through a creek & steam at 2 places & going through a pond, they should be able to attain the permits to go through our neighbors adjoining property that has a small stream that is dry most of the year.

Why would Williams & FERC choose to put a pipeline near our residence, putting our lives & home in potential danger, rather than getting the proper permits to go through a small stream?

What are more important human lives & our residence or a small stream that is dry most of the year & most importantly has no residence near it?

See Exhibit's G, H, I, J

I researched this further with DEP's Bureau of Oil & Gas.

I was informed that the gas pipeline can go through wetlands, creeks & streams.

Williams is able to get regulatory permission with the proper permits.

I also discovered that Williams will spend less money getting permits with quicker turnaround time if they go around the wetlands, creeks & stream.

IND245_Sharon Olt (cont'd)

20160621-5159 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/21/2016 3:07:53 PM

IND245-1
(cont'd)

We have over 100 acres & enrolled in the Clean & Green Program to ensure the farmland is protected & preserved for future generations.

Williams again re-routed the pipeline to benefit them without any considerations to our requests & concerns. This clearly shows again that Williams does not adhere to their statement that they solicit input from citizens to identify & address landowners concerns. It also clearly shows that their saving money & a faster permit turnaround time are more important than human life & working with the landowners & keeping the landowners safe by being out of the blast/hazard area...

We have voiced our concerns numerous times to Williams & they told us repeatedly that the pipeline won't be re-routed along our property boundary lines unless FERC request the re-route.

We are very concerned & quite frankly I'm scared to death since the pipeline is so close to our home & in the blast/hazard area.

We are also concerned about our neighbors & do not feel that we should be put in a position where we have to choose between our safety & our neighbor's safety. We decided that the fair humane thing to do would be to request that Williams re-route the pipeline on our property to follow our property boundary lines but at a safe distance from our neighbor's homes.

We are the type of people who would give the shirt off our back to help someone.

We thought Williams would work with us.

Unfortunately we discovered that they don't stand by their statements to work with the landowners.

We are very disappointed with Williams.

Williams is also aware of my current medical condition of anxiety & depression due to our home being in the blast/hazard area. I informed them that I was petrified & pleaded with them numerous times to reconsider our re-route request, to no avail.

IND245_Sharon Olt (cont'd)

20160621-5159 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/21/2016 3:07:53 PM

IND245-1
(cont'd)

Williams Co wants to put the pipeline close to our home within the blast/hazard area, putting our home & family in danger.

The blast/hazard area of this 42" high pressure gas pipeline is 1100'.

In the event of an explosion, as you must be aware, anything within the blast/hazard area will be destroyed including our home. My family would also not survive.

We have more than enough acreage for the pipeline to be re-routed.

Unless the pipeline is re-routed to a safe distance so our home is out of the blast/hazard area they will not only take part of our property, they will also take away our rights to feel safe in our own home. **Your home is supposed to be your safe haven**, somewhere where we should be able to go to feel safe & secure. In addition they'd also be taking away our being able to have friends & family come to our home because they will not be safe and our grandchildren can no longer safely ride their 4 wheelers on our property.

We're begging you, FERC, please consider a pipeline re-route on our property so we can have peace of mind in knowing that our home is out of the blast/hazard area & so I can try to recover from my anxiety & depression medical condition.

No one will help us. PLEASE HELP US.

Please help the landowners, who worked hard to achieve the "American Dream".

We courteously request your assistance in having the pipeline re-routed on our property.

Thank you for your assistance. We sincerely appreciate it.

Sharon & Russell Olt, 105 Klick Dr, Pine Grove, Pa 17963 Schuylkill County

Phone: 570-617-8497 E-Mail: chuttolt@yahoo.com

IND245_Sharon Olt (cont'd)

The attachments to this letter are too voluminous to include in this environmental impact statement. They are available for viewing on the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's (FERC) website at <http://www.ferc.gov>. Using the "eLibrary" link, select "General Search" from the eLibrary menu, enter the selected date range and "Docket No." excluding the last three digits (i.e., CP15-138, PF14-8), and follow the instructions. For assistance please contact FERC Online Support at FERCOnlineSupport@ferc.gov or toll free at 1-866-208-3676, or for TTY, contact 202-502-8659. The Category/Accession number for this submittal is 20160621-5159.

IND246 – Dan Ardia

20160623-5155 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/23/2016 4:13:30 PM

Dan Ardia, Lancaster, PA.
IND246-1 I am writing to oppose the pipeline project. I will address the issue, briefly, from the perspective of wildlife. First, I am a PhD biologist with expertise in forest-wildlife ecology. I live and work in Lancaster County at Franklin & Marshall College.

PA is a state with much forest land, but high levels of forest fragmentation. This fragmentation greatly diminishes forest health and the wildlife that can be supported. A new pipeline will have significant short-term (through construction) and long-term effects. It will reduce overall forest patch size and increase the amount of edge, which has negative effects for interior forest wildlife.

Secondly, a pipeline and its right of ways will increase penetration into the forest by predators, especially foxes and crows.

As I noted, I'll be brief. In summary, the pipeline will have unneeded and negative effects on forest health and the animals that can be supported.

Respectfully,

Dan Ardia

IND246-1 The potential effects of forest fragmentation and mitigation measures to minimize effects on wildlife are described in sections 4.6.1 and 4.7 of the EIS and Transco's *Migratory Bird Plan*.

IND247 – Lynda Like

20160622-5000 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/21/2016 10:15:41 PM

lynda like, Conestoga, PA.

This 42 inch pipeline going in down at Drumore Twp. There are already 3 smaller pipes down there. The landowners down around Tanglewood have no say about this pipe. One landowner who sold his home had to take half for what it was worth.

IND247-1

Other landowners were looking to their properties as part of their retirement and now will be lucky to get even half of the worth of their property. Yet, Williams repeatedly states that this is not true even when it is happening all around us. These people have no choice but here in Conestoga we still have a voice and we will be heard. This pipeline needs to follow the right of way around our township. Eminent domain should never be an option. People have a right to their expectations of the future as it relates to them. The government should never be allowed to force people to hand over their land and be put in daily danger of their lives. We have a right to be heard and solutions to be found not just by the gas industry but by the very people who worked hard all their lives to acquire property and pay taxes year after year and be part of a work force that allows a gas industry to thrive. It was never meant to overrun the people and take away their rights of ownership. Home ownership is the goal of every working American and it should never be held up for grabs by corp. to make large profits from it while the taxpayers rights are ignored. Eminent domain is a crime against every property owner in Pa. There are rights of way and our right of way is around this township.

Lynda Like

IND247-1

See the responses to comments PM1-116 and PM1-170 regarding potential impacts on property values.

IND247-2

The use of eminent domain is discussed in section 4.8.2 of the EIS. Also see the response to comment PM1-1.

IND248 – Linda Quodomine

20160622-5025 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/22/2016 12:07:49 AM

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20426

Re: Docket CP15-138 Transcontinental Gas Pipeline Co, LLC proposed Atlantic Sunrise Project

Dear Secretary Bose,

IND248-1 I would like to also comment in response to the plethora of recent submissions stating right out of the Williams playbook how “a lack of sufficient infrastructure has prevented **most consumers** from realizing the full economic advantages of this abundant, domestic resource” and “America’s lack of natural gas pipeline capacity has prevented **most consumers** from fully realizing the advantages of this abundant, reliable, affordable...resource”, and perhaps the most ludicrous statement of all: “Atlantic Sunrise will help **millions of more Americans** gain greater access to affordable, reliable,domestically produced energy”. (Italics and bold print mine).

These computer generated submissions have obviously been submitted by Williams on behalf of people who have read their propaganda and actually believe it. My question to FERC, and to Williams, and to any of the 9 subscribers to the 1.7decatherms of daily volume on this proposed pipeline is this: WHO are these consumers? Why, with all the complaints of this gas being scheduled for export, has not one of the major players stepped up and said where they are going to send this gas domestically?? Only vague comments about the ‘eastern seaboard’ or ‘south eastern customers’ have been thrown about. Of course the statement about this being “enough gas to serve 7 million homes” has been played continually, falsely leading people to believe these homes are in America, but never have we found evidence of even 1 million AMERICAN homes receiving this gas. If this project is truly in the public interest, as it should be to receive FERC’s approval of public convenience and necessity, why the secrecy of the final destination? Why intentionally mislead the public at large as to the true intent of this pipeline? Surely it is because every single person I know of that has found out that this pipeline is being constructed by a private corporation to *export* our resources for their own benefit has opined how wrong that is! This is just another of the many deceitful practices of Williams to sway the public sentiment with misleading and in some cases downright false statements. When citizens are caught cheating, they are fined or go to jail. When politicians are caught cheating/lying, they are forced from office (well, OK, only on occasion). But when big corporations are caught red-handed cheating, lying, deceiving, and committing felonies, they are rewarded with approval of their plans.

IND248-2 Years ago, the American Quarter Horse Association had a policy: if you were caught intentionally breaking the rules, you were banned from the Association for life. No more shows, nada, no questions asked. It seems like this might be a good policy to enlist in the current rush of energy companies to get their infrastructure approved and in the ground before the fossil fuel feeding frenzy crashes. If they lie to FERC (a felony) they don’t get approval. If they commit fraud against landowners with their contracts (a felony) they don’t get approval. If they lie repeatedly to hundreds of people (not a felony, but certainly a despicable business practice), there should certainly be some way to hold them accountable.

IND248-1 Transco’s proposed customers are identified in section 1.1 of the EIS. Also see the responses to comments PM1-22 and PM1-32.

IND248-2 See the responses to comments PM1-22 and PM2-34.

IND248 – Linda Quodomine (cont'd)

20160622-5025 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/22/2016 12:07:49 AM

IND248-2
(cont'd) Maybe it's just my own "pipedream" that this business could become more honest, responsible, fair and even palatable to many landowners if laws were enforced and companies had to play by set rules. But as long as they are allowed to live above the law, the land men will continue to lie to landowners, the energy companies will continue to be dishonest in dozens of ways, and citizens will continue to lose faith in our country as they get their slice of the American dream snatched from their hands. Please, if it is within your power to hold Williams accountable for their multitude of illegal practices, I urge the FERC to do everything possible to deny the permitting of this pipeline.

Thank you for the incredible amount of work you have done on this project to date.

Sincerely,

Linda Quodomine DVM

IND249 – Martin Reed

20160620-0049 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 06/20/2016 ORIGINAL CP15-138

To: Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 1st St. NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

FILED 6/19/16
SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSION
2016 JUN 20 P 2:49
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

IND249-1 I am stating my opposition to the proposed natural gas pipeline project by Williams Energy to be constructed through Lancaster County, PA. I see several solid arguments to be offered in my opposition.

#1) When is it enough environmental devastation to place on the lands of Pennsylvania? Much of the land has already been severely impacted by the shale drilling; now comes what appears to be plans for a never ending network of pipelines cutting through personal property and natural & historic sites.

IND249-2 #2) The US Dept of Energy has already concluded that the current natural gas infrastructure can meet current and increasing demands!

#3) I have already experienced the impacts (mostly negative) from the construction of a Spectra Energy pipeline in York County

IND249-1 Comment noted.

IND249-2 See the response to comment PM1-113.

IND249 – Martin Reed (cont'd)

20160620-0049 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 06/20/2016

PA AS A Township Supervisor. Wonderful promises are extended up front; however, once construction begins, those promises are "out the window."

IND249-3

4) I find it absolutely reprehensible that the U.S. Dept. of Energy can approve encroachment upon preserved farmland. Apparently, in the eyes of this Agency, nothing is sacred!

Sincerely,
Martin C. Reed
5 Safe Harbor Vlg.
Conestoga, PA 17516

IND249-3 See the response to comment PM1-83.

IND250 – David Barnett

20160622-5091 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/22/2016 11:21:21 AM

David Barnett, Haskell, OK.

RE: Atlantic Sunrise, Docket No. 15-138-000

Dear Secretary Bose,

IND250-1 I support Atlantic Sunrise and am writing to ask the Commission to approve this much-needed pipeline as soon as possible.

Atlantic Sunrise will help millions more Americans gain greater access to affordable, reliable, environmentally responsible and domestically produced energy. It will also drive \$1.6 billion in regional economic activity, directly employ approximately 2,300 people during the pipeline's construction phase, help the country further reduce carbon emissions, which it is currently doing thanks to the proliferation of natural gas, our most reliable and clean burning fuel. As noted in the Commission's DEIS, any environmental impacts would be reduced to less-than-significant levels with the implementation of recommended mitigation measures.

In my view, Williams has taken a collaborative approach and kept an open mind when working with local stakeholders. As a result, Williams has adjusted more than half of the originally planned route.

In a further demonstration of being a good neighbor and environmental steward, Williams, through its Atlantic Sunrise Community Grant Program and Atlantic Sunrise Environmental Stewardship Program, has contributed more than \$3.5 million to 148 fire departments, schools, townships, hospitals and - in coordination with The Conservation Fund - 17 conservation projects.

I am of the opinion that many of the individuals and groups involved in trying to stop this type of much needed infrastructure are simply "Not in my back yard" folks. They are inspired and helped by the anti fracking, anti fossil fuel, leave it in the ground extreme environmental groups who work to create fear among the property owners and use them to further their narrow-minded and shortsighted agenda. This is not the path that the overwhelming majority of Americans wish to go down, at least given the technology that exists today. All the while driving their cars and heating their homes with fossil fuels every day.

Atlantic Sunrise is vital in helping meet U.S. energy needs in an affordable, reliable and environmentally responsible manner. It will also provide many short- and long-term economic benefits. With this in mind, please move this project forward without delay.

Sincerely,
David L. Barnett

IND250-1 Comment noted.

IND251 – Lynda Like

20160623-5000 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/22/2016 5:08:14 PM

lynda like, Conestoga, PA.

IND251-1 I am responding to the comments by the Conservancy of Lancaster County
At the DEIS meeting the director spoke about how 8,000 to 9,000 people
every year visit Shenks Ferry and or the other preserves. I challenge
you to make him come up with that kind of data cause as a landowner here
who lives close to the preserve and walks down around that end of the
township, I have 'never' seen the kind of numbers he is talking about.
In fact, I went around and asked people about this statement and they
couldn't believe that this director said that. They hardly ever see
people down at Shenks Ferry anymore. The most people they know about is
the kids who come down and party on Friday and Sat. nights. I want the
conservancy to come up with the facts and numbers on the statement they
made.
There is absolutely, time and time again, no reason not to use this
right of way around our township. We the people here in this twp. keep
coming up with the reasons if this project is approved, to go on right of
ways. Ferc and Williams keep coming up with inaccurate data to support
Eminent Domain instead. When you can't see the forest for the trees,
there is something intentionally wrong with agencies who appear to be
against the people of this country.
Lynda Like

IND251-1 See the response to comment PM1-106.

IND252 – Michael Given

20160609-5188 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/9/2016 3:09:13 PM

Michael Given, Aliquippa, PA.
IND252-1 I support the Atlantic Sunrise Pipeline Project as it will provide affordable natural gas to the public.

IND252-1 Comment noted.

IND253 – Charles Bubar

20160623-5003 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/23/2016 4:03:36 AM

Charles O. Bubar, Effort, PA.
Charles O. Bubar
1126 Parish Park
Effort, PA 18330

June 22, 2016

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

RE: Atlantic Sunrise, Docket No. CP15-138

Dear Secretary Bose,

IND253-1 It is important to me, my family, our state of Pennsylvania, and America that the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission approves this important gas pipeline immediately..

This Atlantic Sunrise overall program will improve the economy of Pennsylvania, improve our environment with cleaner natural gas, improve America's balance of payments, create more jobs for Americans, and increase the use of American energy rather than imported fuels.

America will be able to continue to reduce carbon emissions, and do our part to reduce global warming.

I have heard that the environmental impact of this pipeline will be very small; because the Williams company is a responsible organization.

Please approve the Atlantic Sunrise project in order to allow America and Pennsylvania to achieve all of the above benefits.

Warmest regards,

Charles O Bubar

IND253-1 Comment noted.

IND254 – Seth Hiller

20160623-5097 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/23/2016 12:21:49 PM

Seth Hiller, Lancaster, PA.
IND254-1 I represent the owners of 1010 Susquehannock Drive, Holtwood, PA 17532. My clients have been in negotiations with pipeline representatives regarding the route of the pipeline through my client's commercial property.

My clients operate a successful and growing business on the property through which the pipeline route is proposed. My client has been planning and preparing for the construction of an expanded warehouse facility on the area of his property impacted by the proposed pipeline route. If the pipeline is permitted to be installed in its current proposed location, the expanded facility could not be constructed or would need to be torn down. The impact on my client's use of the property for his business will be profound, and his business would be unable to expand.

In addition, the proposed pipeline route cuts directly through stormwater management facilities located on the property. My client spent tens of thousands of dollars to construct these facilities, which include a drainage basin system, so that he could expand his business and build additional structures on the property without causing damaging water runoff problems. The pipeline route will require much of the stormwater facilities to be dug up or otherwise altered or destroyed. Significant stormwater runoff damage could occur if the existing stormwater management facilities are altered.

The pipeline should be rerouted to bypass the my client's commercial property. Representatives of the pipeline refuse to acknowledge the detrimental impact the proposed pipeline route would have on my client's business and property, and continue to offer grossly inadequate compensation for the proposed easement. My client further requests that more detailed attention be given to the route of the pipeline to reduce impacts on land use, and less preference given to the easiest route for engineers and pipeline companies.

There are millions of miles of pipelines and pipeline easements in the United States. More effort should be directed towards maximizing utilization of existing easements rather than continuing to approve more and more disruptive pipeline projects.

IND254-1

Section 4.8.3.1 of the EIS has been revised to include a recommendation that, prior to construction across the commercial property located at 1010 Susquehannock Drive, Transco file with the Secretary a site-specific plan for minimizing impacts on the commercial structures, stormwater management facilities, and planned future warehouse expansion on the property, including documentation of consultation with the owner.

IND255 – Chris Rachor

20160623-0016 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 06/23/2016

Christopher P. and Sarah M. Rachor
235 Shenks Ferry Road
Conestoga, PA 17516
crachor062202@hotmail.com
June 17th, 2016

 ORIGINAL

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION

2016 JUN 23 A 9 53

FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

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

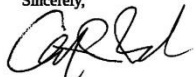
Dear Ms. Bose,

IND255-1 | I am writing in regards to the proposed Williams Partners pipeline set to be built in southern Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Our family has called this area home all of our lives. While we respect and understand the need for energy to be generated, supplied, and delivered, building a pipeline through the beautiful southern part of our county is not the answer.

This is not an existing energy corridor that is already built up, nor is it a sparsely populated barren area with few visitors. Building a pipeline will forever alter our lives in Conestoga Township, devaluing properties, destroying roads, damaging our waterways, and opening the door to potential future pipelines that we don't want around. All this for energy that isn't even serving our community, or anyone in the United States for that matter.

Please consider extending any timelines in order to allow the proper analysis of any proposals. Beyond that, please carefully consider shutting this project down in order to protect our preserved farmlands and woodlands we so dearly love.

Sincerely,

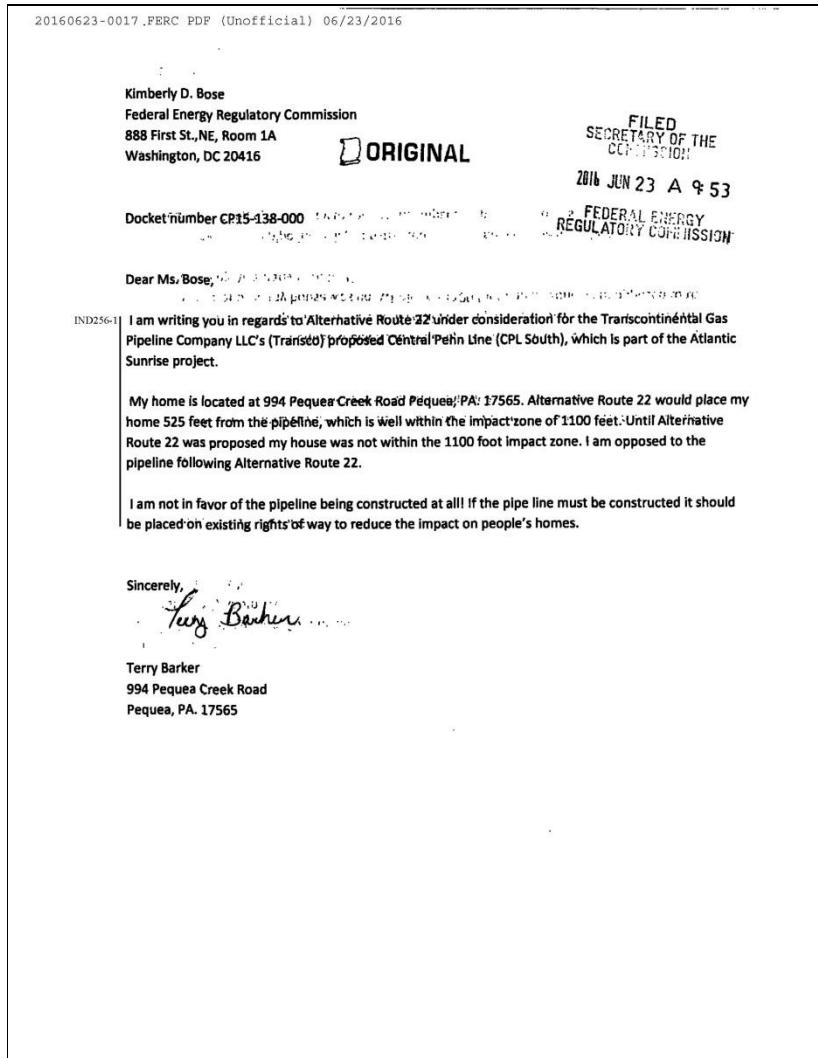


Chris and Sarah Rachor

In regard to Docket CP15-138

IND255-1 Comment noted. See the response to comment PM1-130.

IND256 – Terry Barker



IND256-1

Comment noted. In the draft EIS, we recommended that Transco incorporate Alternative 22 into the proposed route. Transco filed supplemental information in June 2016 and indicated that it had incorporated Alternative 22 into the proposed route. Also see the responses to comments PM1-13 and IND3-1.

IND257 – Lynda Like

20160624-5003 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/23/2016 7:02:27 PM

lynda like, Conestoga, PA.
IND257-1 The facts are this. There is a right of way around our township of
Conestoga.
DOE has established that electrical lines and pipelines can and 'do' co
exist.
FERC own guidelines require NG to follow those rights of way.
FERC also has guidelines to not cut down trees to make a right of way
when a right of way is already established.
The borders of Shenks Ferry preserve carry an electrical corridor that
does not 'destroy' any of the flowers, the streams, or most of its trees.
This is where this route must proceed.
Eminent Domain must not be implemented on 90% of the property owners who
are concerned about their property rights, their farmlands, and their
trees. We will challenge FERC to prove to property owners that the few
trees on Shenks Ferry are more important than the trees on tax paying
property owners!!
We will further challenge Ferc to state why they are pursuing an Eminent
Domain
route instead of their guidelines which are in line with the DOE!!
Lynda Like

IND257-1 See the response to comment PM1-106.

IND258 – Carol Richwine

20160624-5004 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/23/2016 7:11:58 PM

Carol Richwine, Conestoga, PA.

- IND258-1 The US dept of Energy Study concluded that the current natural gas infrastructure can meet the increased demands form Electric Power Sector. Natural gas pipelines leak, putting our families at risk to explosion, exposing all to methane leaks that endanger the air we breathe and water we drink. This is an export project for which landowners are being forced to give up their land. Profits from the pipeline will go to corp execs and shareholders as land is stolen from rightful owners. The pipeline will decrease property values, lowers local and state tax revenue. Regards to exports, the 5th amendment states eminent domain may only be enacted when it benefits the public, this gas will be shipped overseas.
- IND258-2 Lanc County is home to 1600 sites registered with the state. More sites are uncovered weekly. It is likely we sit on the richest concentrate of Native American artifacts in North America. This proposed project targets
- IND258-3 farms that were placed in preservation permanently because they are our most important, productive land. The pipeline construction compromises agriculture output. Lancaster County decides and we say NO!!!!

- IND258-1 The potential socioeconomic effects of the Project including the effects on land uses, property values, insurance, and public services are discussed in sections 4.8 and 4.9 of the EIS. The use of eminent domain is discussed in section 4.8.2 of the EIS. Also see the responses to comments PM1-1, PM1-32, PM1-36, PM1-51, and PM1-99.
- IND258-2 Section 4.10 of the EIS addresses the cultural resource surveys, sites identified, and NRHP eligibility status.
- IND258-3 See the response to comment PM1-179.

IND259 – Robert Pohlman

20160624-5006 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/23/2016 8:49:20 PM

IND259-1 Robert Pohlman, East Stroudsburg, PA.
The US, as a country in this day and age of world disorders and extremism, has to be energy independent. In this day and age of Middle East chaos we should not be held hostage by any country as we were in 1973 for our energy needs. Energy is a world and US necessity, and the ability of a country to continue to succeed and provide for its citizens is definitely related to energy. Many things have changed since 1973, energy efficient products, solar energy, wind power, and fuel cells to name a few. But fossil fuels are still our mainstay reliable source of energy, along with nuclear power. We cannot just give up natural gas as an excellent source of energy without a more formidable reliable alternative.

We have waited half a century for productive Fusion Power, which has yet to be achieved. We like solar power but it has yet to reach ultimate output efficiencies, and unlike any other technology, solar cell manufacturing is dependent on the existence of a complex global manufacturing system. This compromises not only the estimates of manufacturing energy, but the contingent mining, refining and global transportation systems, as well as other energy intensive critical support systems. Present estimates of payback time of solar energy systems, are considered by some to be significant, depending on the many factors. We also like wind power but here again payback time may be significant; both sources depend on Mother Nature. Fuel cells are coming of age but not yet ready for large power applications.

Pipeline transport of fossil fuel products have been statistically proven to be the safest means. Within the last eight years we had a gas pipeline installed through our community in Middle Smithfield Township, Monroe County, PA. It was as though the pipeline company was never here, they left no foot print, and no safety issues have ever occurred. I believe the companies involved will effectively respond to all the environmental and private property concerns. I have no connection with, nor own any stock in any of the participating companies. Please help keep the US energy independent by approving this pipeline

IND259-1 Comment noted.

IND260 – Alan Peterson

20160624-5007 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/23/2016 8:57:26 PM

Alan Peterson MD, Willow Street, PA.

IND260-1 As a physician I am aware that the greenhouse gas emissions of methane are 86 times that of coal in the first 12-20 years. Our CO2 levels are now over 400 for the first time in 66 million years and rising. This is creating significant climate change that 99% of climatologists agree on. This pipeline will only exacerbate the issue and will eventually lead to a climate tipping point. Methane is leaking from fracking sites at rates much higher than previously thought, as well as from pipelines and lines of old gas pipelines in older cities in the US.

IND260-1 See the response to comment PM1-36.

IND260-2 The addition of the Sunrise pipeline of 42 inch diameter under such great pressure is a significant physical and medical risk to those living within the blast zone. Williams has the worst history of accidents in the US with infrastructure. Already potential buyers of homes are staying away from the area.

IND260-2 Comment noted. Transco's safety record is discussed in section 4.12.2 of the EIS.

What more does one need to see this is not in the best interests of those in Lancaster County, the US or the world (considering climate change)?

IND260-3 See the response to comment PM1-32.

IND260-3 The fact that a majority of this gas is going to the rest of the world to keep prices here high is not in the US favor, just the company that owns it. Is that what FERC stands for?

IND260-4 See the response to comment PM1-179. In most cases, property owners would be able to use the property they did before construction as long as the use does not conflict with project operation and the terms of the negotiated easement agreement. See sections 4.8.2 and 4.8.3 of the EIS.

IND260-4 You will be running through preserved farmland and natural lands, cutting through forests and crops that have been in our County since the beginning. Your permanent ROW will not allow anything in it other than low crops on compacted earth.

IND260-5 Comment noted. See the responses to comments PM1-60, PM1-71, PM1-92, and CO9-21.

IND260-5 You will be allowing Williams to increase significant erosion in our River Hills areas in southern Lancaster County of significant elevations and gorges. I can't believe this is allowable! This will undoubtedly affect the Susquehanna River and Chesapeake Bay in a negative way. This up and down terrain will add significant stress to the pipeline

IND260-6 PHMSA administers the national regulatory program to ensure the safe transportation of natural gas materials by pipeline. It develops safety regulations and other approaches to risk management that cover design, construction, testing, operation, maintenance, and emergency response of pipeline facilities.

IND260-6 increasing fracture rates much more than would be present on the more level Transco area.

IND260-7 See the response to comment PM1-162.

IND260-7 You are already enlarging the Transco line to the East through Drumore. This pipeline through our county is not needed. It should run with the older lines to our East.

IND260-8 See the responses to comments PM1-22 and PM2-34.

IND260-8 The strife you are causing in our county you will never understand, as you do not live here. The manner in which Williams has conducted itself in the pipeline area thus far is despicable. It only shows what corporations with money will stoop to. It is the price of doing business. It is too bad we do not have local politicians that will stand up for the natural lands and prime ag lands and its people. It's too bad they have accepted money to keep this "taking" of land going. SHAME!

IND261 – Alan Peterson

20160624-5008 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/23/2016 9:15:56 PM

Alan Peterson, Willow Street, PA.

IND261-1 FERC should require Williams to provide comprehensive data to the state of Pa, including toxicological profiles and epidemiological evaluations of chemicals and agents used in the production of gas. The allowance of pipelines to transport this gas just aids and abets the fracking and continuation of the above problems at fracking sites.
FERC should require Williams to report the chemicals they use to a publicly accessible site on-line database managed by the state or federal govt. and paid for by permitting fees.
FERC should set up a process to allow health professionals to easily obtain and share info. needed to treat patients and to report public health concerns.
FERC should make sure there is no use of non-disclosure agreements between drillers and local residents that restrict the ability of parties to disclose environmental or health issues associated with natural gas production or transmission.
FERC should ensure that chemicals and other agents injected into or allowed to leak into our environment are NOT subject to restrictions on disclosure under trade secret rules.

As a physician I can tell you how important the above is.
IF THE ABOVE CAN NOT BE ASSURED THEN FERC SHOULD NOT ALLOW THIS PIPELINE.

IND261-1 See the response to comment PM1-40.

IND262 – Alan Peterson

20160624-5009 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/23/2016 10:31:43 PM

IND262-1 Alan Peterson MD, Willow Street, PA.

Did you know that to frack a single well site, natural gas companies typically use over 4 million gallons of water? That is the amount of water equivalent to what 11,000 American families use in one day!
(Ref: Cusick from StateImpact Pa. 2013)

Did you know that hydraulic fracturing combines water with an array of chemicals, some of which are carcinogenic (cause cancer), endocrine-disruptive (mess with hormones in our body), or otherwise toxic? This contaminates a huge amount of water.
(Ref: Institute for Energy and Environmental Research for NE Pa., Marcellus Shale Information Clearinghouse)

Did you know the Endocrine Disruption Exchange examined the toxicity of 353 chemicals used in fracking? Of those, they found that 25% can cause cancer and mutations (mess with DNA); 37% affect the endocrine (hormone) system; 40-50% affect the brain, kidneys, and nervous, immune, and cardiovascular (heart and blood vessels) systems; and more than 75% affect the skin, eyes, or other sensory organs, and the respiratory and/or gastrointestinal system.
(Ref: Colburn from Int J of Human and Ecological Risk Assessment. 2011)

When FERC allows transportation of this gas, which causes the above, you are just aiding and abetting the degradation of the health of our citizens. When you know this is the case, how can you allow it?

IND262-1 See the response to comment PM1-40.

IND263 – Ralph Duquette

20160624-5011 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/23/2016 10:46:39 PM

Ralph Duquette, Palmyra, PA.
Ralph Duquette
904 Weaber Ave
Palmyra, PA 17078
ralphduquettepa@gmail.com

June 23, 2016
Nathaniel J. Davis, Jr.
Deputy Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Re: FERC Docket No. CP15-138-000: Comment on FERC Draft
Environmental Impact Statement;
FERC/BIS-0269D
OEP/DG2E/Gas2

Dear Mr. Davis:

IND263-1 The writer, below, is a resident of South Londonderry Township in Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, one of the myriad of small communities through which the Transcontinental Gas Pipeline Company, LLC ("Williams/Transco") Pipeline is proposed to cross. The writer resides in the Forest Ridge development which, along with the adjoining Forest Ridge Estates, Mountain View and Weaber developments, abuts a woodlot through which the proposed pipeline is to be placed. Although the Forest Ridge development was named in early Williams/Transco submittals to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (the "Commission") and residents have at times seen Williams/Transco surveyors, contractors and other agents traipsing unannounced and uninvited on our properties, none of the property owners in Forest Ridge have ever been contacted by either the proponent Williams/Transco or the Commission with respect to the proposed pipeline. No notices, no announcements, no nothing.

The writer, below, is an elected member of the Palmyra Area School Board and also serves on the Board of School Directors for Intermediate Unit 13 ("IU-13"), a public school agency comprised of 22 of the 23 public schools in Lebanon and Lancaster Counties. With one exception, none of the public schools were included in any of the much ballyhoo'd community outreach efforts (ES-2&3) of Williams/Transco. The one exception - Northern Lebanon School District - received materials only because the early iterations of the proposed Atlantic Sunrise Project showed the pipeline path to cross a large part of the parking lot at Lickdale Elementary School in Union Township, Lebanon County.

To date, none of the IU-13's school districts, including Palmyra Area, or its individual Directors, have received any notice of public or quasi-public meetings with respect to FERC File Nos. PF14-8 or CP15-138. Nor have the school districts, or their respective directors received any written materials from Williams Partners or Transco, or from any of its contractors or agents, or from the Commission related to the proposed (and nicely named) Atlantic Sunrise Project.

On the same night Williams/Transco jointly held its Open House at Annville-Cleona High School with the Commission, the Palmyra Area School

IND263-1 See the responses to comments PM1-130, PM2-50, and PM2-124.

IND263 – Ralph Duquette (cont'd)

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IND263-1 District was holding its high school graduation ceremony at Lebanon Valley College, also in Annville. While the writer was personally aware of the Open House through newspaper reports, he was unable to arrive at Annville-Cleona High School prior to the end of the Open House due his obligations as an elected public school board member. At no time, however, did any person affiliated with the Palmyra Area School District receive a written or verbal notice from Williams/Transco or the Commission of the Open House.

In every instance, and despite my January 2015 comments under FERC File No. PF14-8 and Motion to Intervene filing under FERC File No. CP15-138 on 4/28/2015, the phrase "interested parties including federal, state and local government representatives and agencies [and] elected officials" has never been inclusive for any of the public school districts through which the Williams/Transco pipeline is proposed to be placed, nor has the phrase ever included any of the elected officials of the affected school districts. For this reason, among others presented by various intervenors, the comment period must be extended. We simply have not been given the opportunity to receive materials from the Commission (personally did not receive a copy of the DEIS on CD or as a hard copy until the Commission's project manager handed me copies at the public comment hearing at Lebanon Valley College on June 14, 2016) to review or consider, thereby denying us due process, and creating equal protection and First Amendment issues.

IND263-2 In his role as a public school director, as well as a property owner subject to taxation, the writer is very well aware of the property tax structure and mechanisms in Pennsylvania. When read in context, the assertions in §4.9.5 (4-173&174) of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement ("DEIS") are out of place. Forest Ridge is bounded on the south by a fuel pipeline. The presence of a large pipeline impacts sale price but that is not really what is at issue nor, in most cases, is it relevant. What is most at issue is market value (not the same thing as sale price) which is used to determine the tax valuation of any individual property. In 2012, Lebanon County underwent its first county-wide tax re-assessment update in 40 years. In Pennsylvania, property taxes are typically determined at the County level. In a typical year, each County must certify its property tax rolls by July 1.

Under Pennsylvania's Consolidated County Assessment Law, 53 Pa.C.S. §8801 et seq., (Philadelphia and Allegheny County have their own set of assessment laws), folks unhappy with the dollar value assigned to their respective properties can appeal the assessment to their County board of assessment appeals (or board of assessment revision if no board of appeals is set up). Unlike the typical zoning or planning board appeal, or an appeal in a Right-To-Know-Law matter, an appeal to a tax assessment board results in no written findings of facts or conclusions of law. The only written outcome is a dollar figure on which the property taxes levied by a) county, b) municipality, and c) school district are determined. In nearly all instances across 65 of Pennsylvania's 67 counties, the property taxes levied by the school districts (there are about 500 public school districts in Pennsylvania) more than equal the combined cou

IND263-2 Comment noted. See the responses to comments PM1-116 and CO16-6.

IND264 – Jeffrey Young (form letter)

20160623-0082 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 06/23/2016

CP15-138

ORIGINAL

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

RE: Atlantic Sunrise, Docket No. 15-138-000

Dear Secretary Bose,

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
JUN 23 12 38 30
WASHINGTON, DC 20426

IND264-1 As a landowner on Atlantic Sunrise, I appreciate how engaging, thoughtful and responsive Williams representatives have been when visiting my property. My experiences have always been positive and I look forward to working with the company during the construction process.

Atlantic Sunrise is a key piece of energy infrastructure that provides an important connection between consumers and supplies of clean, affordable natural gas. As noted in the commission's DEIS, any environmental impacts would be reduced to less-than-significant levels with the implementation of recommended mitigation measures. Notably, the company has shown a commitment to constructing this project in a responsible, environmentally-sensitive manner by thoughtfully considering stakeholder feedback, and adjusting more than 50 percent of the pipeline route.

The company's dedication to meeting with landowners, educating residents and working with local communities to design a project that minimizes environmental impacts while maximizing economic benefits to the region is a true achievement. The Atlantic Sunrise project will directly employ approximately 2,300 employees in the 10 Pennsylvania counties during the project's construction.

Atlantic Sunrise has already provided substantial environmental and community benefits in the proposed project area, which is reflected in the company's commitment to being a good neighbor and environmental steward. Notably, the Atlantic Sunrise Community Grant Program has supported 148 fire departments, schools, townships, hospitals and other organizations with more than \$1 million. In addition, the Atlantic Sunrise Environmental Stewardship Program supported 17 conservation projects, with more than \$2.5 million. Please take into consideration this example of good community engagement practices that bring positive and significant impacts to the region.

As a landowner, I have been treated fairly and with respect. I am confident that Williams will have the least possible impact on my property and the environment. By transporting enough natural gas to serve approximately 7 million homes, this project is a true investment in the region and the customers it serves. I urge the commission to move this project forward without delay.

Sincerely,

Jeffrey S Young
JEFFREY S YOUNG

Name:

Address: 290 OARRS RD Benton MA 19814

IND264-1 Comment noted.

IND265 – Michael Jennings

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Comment to FERC on the Atlantic Sunrise Pipeline Project

06-25-16

Michael Jennings
101 Rock Hill Road
Millersville, PA 17551
mjenningsnow@gmail.com
717-799-7634

Docket #CP15-138

Comment to FERC on the Atlantic Sunrise Pipeline Project

06-13-16

FERC's Mission - Reliable, Efficient and Sustainable Energy for Customers

IND265-1

Methane as a contributor to Global Warming

This comment illuminates recent scientific studies proving Methane emissions from the acquisition, transport, storage and distribution of fracked gas are much higher than the emission rates used to calculate the total process contribution to greenhouse gas emissions from tight gas (Fracked) deposits.

Methane emissions from the extraction and transport of fracked gas alone are reason enough to reject the approval of the Atlantic Sunrise Pipeline (ASP). The approval of this pipeline will create devastating Methane emissions that will exacerbate Global Warming and create industrial and societal cost that negate any of the calculated, public good calculations conducted by the gas industry or US Government using outdated Methane emission data.

The industry has historically shown to pick data that under-reports Methane emissions.

The recent studies findings undercut the argument that fracked gas is a clean, "Bridge Fuel", to a sustainable future.

IND265-1

See the responses to comments PM1-74 and CO25-9. Section 4.13.8.10 of the EIS has been updated to provide further detail regarding potential cumulative impacts associated with natural gas production and delivery and mitigation measures.

IND265 – Michael Jennings (cont'd)

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Conventional versus Shale Gas Well Methane Emissions % of total

Studies	Upstream	Downstream	Full Lifecycle
EPA 1996 (Conventional)	0.2	0.9	1.1
Howarth et al. (Conventional)	1.3	2.5	3.8
Howarth et al. (Shale)	3.3	2.5	5.8
EPA 2011 (Conventional)	1.6	0.9	2.5
EPA 2011 (Shale)	3.0	0.9	3.9
Hayoe et al. (Conventional)	1.4	2.5	3.9
Jamarillo et al. (Conventional)	0.2	0.9	1.1
Ventakesh et al. (Conventional)	1.8	0.4	2.2
Jiang et al. (Shale)	2.0	0.4	2.4
Stephenson et al. (Conventional)	0.4	0.7	1.1
Stephenson et al. (Shale)	0.6	0.7	1.3
Hultman et al. (Conventional)	1.3	0.9	2.2
Hultman et al. (Shale)	2.8	0.9	3.5
Burnham et al. (Conventional)	2.0	0.6	2.6
Burnham et al. (Shale)	1.3	0.6	1.9
Cathles et al. (Conventional)	0.9	0.7	1.6
Cathles et al. (Shale)	0.9	0.7	1.6

Average % Methane emissions for conventional gas wells per studies 2.2% of total

Average % Methane emissions for Shale gas wells per studies 3.6%

These studies show that the estimated amount of total Methane emissions from both Conventional and Shale gas wells has been understated, as well as their impact on Global Warming models.

IND265 – Michael Jennings (cont'd)

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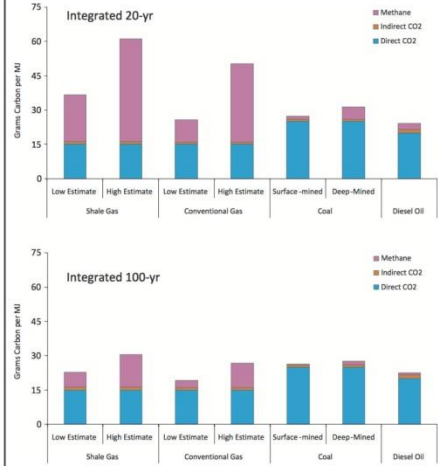


Figure 1. Comparison of the greenhouse gas footprint of shale gas, conventional natural gas, coal, and oil to generate a given quantity of heat. Two timescales for analyzing the relative warming of methane and carbon dioxide are considered: an integrated 20-year period (top) and an integrated 100-year period (bottom). For both shale gas and conventional natural gas, estimates are shown for the low- and high-end methane emission estimates from Howarth et al. [8]. For coal, estimates are given for surface-mined and deep-mined coal, since methane emissions are greater for deeper mines. Blue bars show the direct emissions of carbon dioxide during combustion of the fuels; the small red bars show the indirect carbon dioxide emissions associated with developing and using the fuels; and the magenta bars show methane emissions converted to g C of carbon dioxide equivalents using period-appropriate global warming potentials. Adapted from [8].

"Why should we care about this warming over the next few decades? At temperatures of 1.5–2.0°C above the 1890–1910 baseline, the risk of a fundamental change in the Earth's climate system becomes much greater [41–43], possibly leading to runaway feedbacks and even more global warming. Such a result would dwarf any possible benefit from reductions in carbon dioxide emissions over the next few decades (e.g., methane, unless the emissions of methane lead to tipping points and a fundamental change in the climate system. And that could happen as early as within the next two to three decades. An increasing body of science is developing rapidly that emphasizes the need to consider methane's influence over the decadal timescale, and the need to reduce methane emissions. Unfortunately, some recent guidance for life cycle assessments

IND265 – Michael Jennings (cont'd)

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specify only the 100-year time frame [47, 48], and the EPA in 2014 still uses the GWP values from the IPCC 1996 assessment and only considers the 100-year time period when assessing methane emissions [49]. In doing so, they underestimate the global warming significance of methane by 1.6-fold compared to more recent values for the 100-year time frame and by four to fivefold compared to the 10- to 20-year time frames [34, 37] switching from coal to natural gas, which does reduce carbon dioxide but also increases methane emissions). One of many mechanisms for such catastrophic change is the melting of methane clathrates in the oceans or melting of permafrost in the Arctic. Hansen and his colleagues [43, 44] have suggested that warming of the Earth by 1.8°C may trigger a large and rapid increase in the release of such methane. While there is a wide range in both the magnitude and timing of projected carbon release from thawing permafrost and melting clathrates in the literature [45], warming consistently leads to greater release. This release can in turn cause a feedback of accelerated global warming [46].

To state the converse of the argument: the influence of today's emissions on global warming 200 or 300 years into the future will largely reflect carbon dioxide, and not methane, unless the emissions of methane lead to tipping points and a fundamental change in the climate system. And that could happen as early as within the next two to three decades.

An increasing body of science is developing rapidly that emphasizes the need to consider methane's influence over the decadal timescale, and the need to reduce methane emissions. Unfortunately, some recent guidance for life cycle assessments specify only the 100-year time frame [47, 48], and the EPA in 2014 still uses the GWP values from the IPCC 1996 assessment and only considers the 100-year time period when assessing methane emissions [49]. In doing so, they underestimate the global warming significance of methane by 1.6-fold compared to more recent values for the 100-year time frame and by four to fivefold compared to the 10- to 20-year time frames [34, 37]."

Source: <http://online.library.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/issue3.35/asset/issue335.pdf?sessionid=9CA65C3C8100B665648DFB9F1C2E39F01101?vi=1&ipya=0566e=32a77ca76a4688999ef9ca70210ebcc436c430fa>

Finding: There is no environmental benefit in promoting fracked gas supplies to offset coal power generation. The only way to guarantee reduced emissions is to replace coal power plants with wind and solar.

IND265 – Michael Jennings (cont'd)

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From: "**Methane emissions and climatic warming risk from hydraulic fracturing and shale gas development: implications for policy**", Robert W. Howarth

http://www.eesh.cornell.edu/howarth/publications/EECT-61539-perspectives-on-air-emissions-of-methane-and-climatic-warmup_110815_27470.pdf

A series of quotes from the article

"How much methane is emitted?"

My coauthors and I published the first peer-reviewed assessment of methane emissions from shale gas development in 2011.¹¹ We concluded that 3.8% ($\pm 2.2\%$) of the total lifetime production of methane from a conventional gas well is emitted into the atmosphere, considering the full life cycle from well to final consumer.¹¹ The data available for estimating emissions from shale gas were more scarce and more poorly documented at that time, but we estimated that the full life cycle emissions of shale gas were -1.5-fold higher than that of conventional natural gas, or 5.8% ($\pm 2.2\%$).¹¹ We attributed the higher emissions to venting of gas during the flowback period following high-volume hydraulic fracturing, although a subsequent study identified other sources as well, such as drilling through strata previously developed for coal and conventional natural gas.²⁰ For both conventional gas and shale gas, we estimated the "downstream" emissions associated with storing gas and delivering it to market to be 2.5% ($\pm 1.1\%$), so our estimates for "upstream" emissions at the well site and from gas processing averaged 1.3% for conventional natural gas and 3.3% for shale gas.^{11, 12} Through 2010, the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) continued to estimate emissions for conventional natural gas as 1.1%, with 0.9% of this from downstream emissions and 0.2% from upstream emissions, based on a joint EPA and industry study from 1996, as I discuss elsewhere.¹²

They did not separately consider shale gas emissions. Soon after our paper was published in 2011, the EPA released new estimates that were very similar to ours in terms of upstream emissions: 1.6% for conventional natural gas and 3.0% for shale gas.¹² They kept their downstream emission estimates at 0.9%, yielding full life cycle emissions of 2.5% and 3.9%, respectively, for conventional gas and shale gas. EPA subsequently reduced their estimates for upstream emissions, cutting them approximately in half, relying on a non-peer-reviewed industry report²⁴ asserting that the 2011 estimates had been too high.^{12, 25} This yielded a full life cycle emission estimate for all natural gas in the USA, considering the contributions from both conventional and shale gas as of 2009, of 1.8%.¹² The inspector general of the EPA has called for improvements in the agency's approach in estimating emissions,²⁶ at least in part because of the 2013 decision to lower emission estimates.^{12, 25}

IND265 – Michael Jennings (cont'd)

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In our original 2011 paper, we called for new and better studies of methane emissions from the natural gas industry, and in fact, many studies have been published in the subsequent 4 years. In 2014, I published a review of the new studies that had come out through February 2014.¹² One of these studies evaluated a large set of data from monitoring stations across the USA for the period 2007–2008, before the large increase in shale gas production, and concluded that the EPA estimate of 1.8% emission was clearly too low by a factor of at least 2 and that full life cycle emissions from conventional natural gas must be 3.6% on average across the USA.²⁷ Other, shorter term studies evaluated upstream emissions from shale gas and other unconventional gas development (ie, tight sands), with two finding high emissions (4%–9%)^{25,28} and one published by Allen et al finding low emissions (0.4%).²⁹ In a summary published in early 2014, Brandt et al concluded that emissions from the natural gas industry, including both conventional gas and shale gas, could best be characterized as averaging 5.4% ($\pm 1.8\%$) for the full life cycle from well to consumer.³⁰ I accepted that conclusion and presented it as the best value in my 2014 review.¹² Further thought and subsequent studies published since February 2014 have led me to reconsider. I now believe that emissions from conventional natural gas are somewhat lower than 5.4%, based on the ¹⁴C content of atmospheric methane globally, and emissions from shale gas are likely substantially more, based on global trends observed from satellite data and new evidence that the 2013 report by Allen et al of only 0.4% emissions²⁹ is likely to be flawed.

14 C content of methane and emissions from conventional natural gas

The ¹⁴C radiocarbon content of methane in the planet's atmosphere provides a constraint on the emission rate from conventional natural gas systems. On average during the years 2000–2005, 30% of atmospheric methane was ¹⁴C "dead", indicating that it came from fossil sources.^{31,32} During this time period, the total global flux of methane to the atmosphere was probably in the range of 548 (± 22) Tg CH₄ per year.³³ Therefore, the flux from fossil sources, 30% of the total flux, would have been ~165 Tg CH₄ per year. These fossil sources include fluxes associated with coal, oil, and natural gas development as well as natural seeps. Using global production data for coal and oil³⁴ and well-accepted methane emission factors for these two fuels as described elsewhere,¹¹ I estimate the combined methane emissions from oil and coal as ~50 Tg CH₄ per year. Using the 5.4% emission rate and global natural gas production estimates³⁴ for the years 2000–2005 yields a methane emission of 130 Tg CH₄ per year from the natural gas industry or 180 Tg CH₄ per year from all fossil fuels. This is too high compared to the ¹⁴C constraint, suggesting that an emission rate of 5.4% for conventional gas is too high, even if natural seeps are negligible, as assumed by the

IND265 – Michael Jennings (cont'd)

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Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in 2007 in their fourth assessment report.³⁵ Flux estimates from natural seeps are poorly constrained, but these natural emissions may be as great as 50 Tg CH₄ per year or higher.³¹ If we instead use the mean emission factor from our 2011 paper for conventional natural gas of 3.8%,¹¹ the global flux from natural gas emissions is estimated as 91 Tg CH₄ per year, giving an emission flux from all fossil fuels of ~140 Tg CH₄ per year and an estimate of emissions from natural seeps of 15 Tg CH₄ per year. This combination is plausible, if uncertain, and the 3.8% factor agrees well with the robust conclusion from Miller et al that emissions from conventional natural gas systems in the USA, from before the shale gas boom, must have been at least 3.6% of production.

How high are methane emissions from shale gas?

A paper published by Schneising et al in the fall of 2014 used satellite data to assess global and regional trends in atmospheric methane between 2003 and 2012.³⁶ Methane concentrations rose dramatically in the northern hemisphere, particularly after 2008. In a detailed comparison across the USA for the time periods 2006–2008 (before there was much shale gas or shale oil development) and 2009–2011 (after shale gas and oil production began in earnest), atmospheric methane concentrations rose dramatically in many of the major shale-producing regions. By evaluating trends in drilling and hydraulic fracturing activity, Schneising et al estimated methane emission rates of 9.5% (±7%) in terms of energy content during the 2009–2011 period for the two large shale regions – the Eagle Ford in Texas and the Bakken in North Dakota – where they felt most comfortable in estimating emissions.³⁶ They reported similar methane emissions for the Marcellus shale, but with much greater uncertainty in the analysis of the satellite data because of sparser spacing of wells, the mountainous terrain, and the proximity of the region to the Great Lakes. For the Bakken, shale oil production was far greater than gas production during this time period,³⁷ and the methane emissions may have been more associated with the oil production. However, natural gas was the dominant form of shale energy produced in the Eagle Ford formation between 2009 and 2011, contributing 75% of all shale energy with oil contributing 25%.³⁷ For the Marcellus shale, virtually all shale energy production through 2011 came from shale gas and not oil.³⁷ Therefore, it seems reasonable to attribute a methane emission rate of ~9.5% to shale gas development in the Eagle Ford and Marcellus formations.

The satellite methane emission estimate is largely for upstream emissions and does not fully account for down-stream emissions during storage and delivery of gas to customers, which may on average add another 2.5% of methane emission.^{11,12,22} The conclusion is that shale gas development during the 2009–2011 period, on a full life cycle basis including storage and delivery to consumers, may have on average emitted

IND265 – Michael Jennings (cont'd)

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12% of the methane produced. This is more than twice what we had estimated for shale gas in our 2011 analysis,¹¹ but the satellite-based estimate is based on more robust data and integrates across a period of 2 years. These shale gas emissions already may have a globally observable effect on methane in the atmosphere.³⁶

The satellite-based estimate is ~20-fold greater than the estimate presented by Allen et al,²⁹ a study that worked closely with industry to measure emissions from various component processes of shale gas development. In my 2014 review, I suggested that the study by Allen et al may represent a best-case scenario for low emissions, given that measurements were made only at sites where industry allowed.¹² Since then, two papers published in 2015 have indicated that in fact the data in the Allen et al's paper may be flawed. Allen et al used a high-flow analyzer that employs two independent sensors, switching between a catalytic oxidation detector when methane levels are low and a thermal conductivity detector when methane concentrations are greater. Howard et al noted that the high-flow analyzer is prone to underestimating methane fluxes when switching between detectors.³⁸ A follow-up paper by Howard et al carefully evaluated the use of a high-flow analyzer by Allen et al and concluded that "the data reported by Allen et al. (2013) suggest their study was plagued by such sensor failure", and as a result "their study appears to have systematically underestimated emissions."³⁹ The sensor failure issue may well have affected other data reported by industry to the EPA and used by the EPA in their assessment of methane emissions, leading to serious underestimation.^{38,39}

Several other recent studies have estimated upstream methane emissions from shale gas and other unconventional natural gas development (ie, from tight-sand formations) using more robust and more integrated measurement techniques such as airplane flyovers, but still with highly variable results. Estimates were ~30% greater than the satellite-derived data for one gas field,⁴⁰ were comparable in two other cases,^{20,25} were only about half as much for two sets of measurements in another gas field,^{28,41} and were substantially less in three other cases.⁴⁰ Peischl et al have suggested that higher emissions are associated with wet-gas fields and lower emissions with dry-gas fields.⁴⁰ Alternatively, the variation in emissions may simply reflect variance in space and/or in time: many of these studies were quite short in duration, for example, based on measurements made during airplane flyovers of just 1–2 days.^{20,40} It is also important to note that these emission estimates are given as percentages of the gas production rates. The activity of the natural gas industry and rates of production in various gas fields are quite variable in time, and some of the differences in percentage emission rates may reflect this variability. For instance, Caulton et al reported high

IND265 – Michael Jennings (cont'd)

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emission rates in the southwestern Pennsylvania portion of the Marcellus shale based on a June 2012 flyover,²⁰ while Peischl et al reported a very low percentage of emission rate in the northeastern Pennsylvania portion of the Marcellus shale from a July 2013 flyover.⁴⁰ Between these two flights, gas drilling activity for shale gas fell by 64% due to low prices for gas,⁴² yet shale gas production remained high based on prior drilling and hydraulic fracturing.¹ If methane emission is more related to drilling and hydraulic fracturing activity than to production, these rapid changes in activity may explain at least part of the differences between the two estimates for Marcellus shale. I therefore conclude that the satellite data³⁶ provide the most robust estimates for upstream methane emissions from shale gas operations to date.

Is natural gas a bridge fuel?

Natural gas is widely promoted as a bridge fuel, a source of energy that allows society to continue to use fossil fuels while reducing greenhouse gas emissions over the next 2 decades or so, until renewable energy sources can more fully come on line. Our 2011 paper challenged that view because of methane emissions from natural gas, although we tempered our conclusion because of the uncertainty in methane emissions from shale gas development.¹¹ We also observed that the time frame over which one compares the consequences of emissions of carbon dioxide and methane is important in determining the overall greenhouse gas footprint of natural gas. While many studies have made this comparison only by averaging the radiative forcing of the two gases over a time of 100 years following emission, we compared on a 20-year timescale as well, following the lead of Hayhoe et al²² and Lelieveld et al.⁴³ Methane has a residence time in the atmosphere of only 12 years,^{23,33} while the influence of carbon dioxide emissions persists in the atmosphere for many hundreds of years or longer.²³ While both gases are in the atmosphere, the greenhouse warming effects of methane are .100-fold greater than for carbon dioxide on a mass-to-mass basis.²³ When compared on a 100-year average time after emission, the emitted methane is largely absent from the atmosphere for almost 90% of that time, which greatly underplays the importance of methane while it is in the atmosphere.

Our 2011 paper was criticized for comparing the consequences of methane and carbon dioxide over a 20-year period in addition to the 100-year period, with some authors stating that only a 100-year period should be used under the guidance of the IPCC.^{44,45} This was never the case, and in the fourth synthesis report in 2007, the IPCC presented analyses based on both 20- and 100-year time periods.³⁵ Further, in the fifth synthesis report in 2013, the IPCC explicitly weighed in on this controversy, stating that "there is no scientific argument for selecting 100 years compared with other choices", and "the choice of time horizon [...] depends on the relative weight assigned to the effects at different times".

IND265 – Michael Jennings (cont'd)

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So what is the best choice of timescale? Given current emissions of greenhouse gases, the Earth is predicted to warm by 1.5°C above the preindustrial baseline within the next 15 years and by 2°C within the next 35 years.^{46,47} Not only will the damage caused by global warming increase markedly but also at these temperatures, the risk of fundamentally altering the climate system of the planet becomes much greater.^{48,49} Further, reducing emissions of carbon dioxide will do little if anything to slow the rate of global warming over these decadal time periods.⁴⁷ On the other hand, reducing emissions of methane has an immediate effect of slowing the rate of global warming.⁴⁷ For these reasons, comparing the global warming consequences of methane and carbon dioxide over relatively short time periods is critical. The use of a global warming potential (GWP) estimate for the 20-year time period from the IPCC fifth assessment report provides a convenient approach for doing so.²³ This GWP value of 86 is the relative radiative forcing for methane compared to that of carbon dioxide, averaged over 20 years, for two equal masses of the gases emitted into the atmosphere today. Figure 2 compares the greenhouse gas footprint of shale gas with that of conventional natural gas, oil, and coal. Methane emissions of shale gas are derived from the satellite-based estimates of Schneising et al³⁶ with an additional 2.5% emission rate assumed from downstream transport, storage, and distribution systems.^{11,12,22} Methane emissions for the other fuels are those used in our 2011 paper, which is 3.8% ($\pm 2.2\%$) for conventional natural gas.¹¹ Methane emissions are converted to carbon dioxide equivalents using the 20-year GWP value of 86 from the IPCC assessment

IND265 – Michael Jennings (cont'd)

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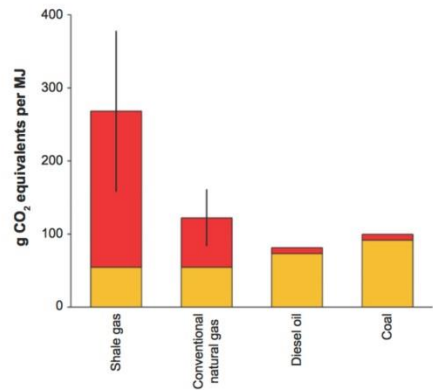


Figure 2 The greenhouse gas footprints of shale gas, conventional natural gas, oil, and coal expressed as g CO₂ equivalents per MJ of heat produced.

Notes: Yellow indicates direct and indirect emissions of carbon dioxide. Red indicates methane emissions expressed as CO₂ equivalents using a global warming potential of 86. Vertical lines for shale gas and conventional natural gas indicate the range of likely methane emissions. Emissions for carbon dioxide for all fuels and for methane from conventional natural gas, oil, and coal are as in Howarth et al. 11 Mean methane emission estimate of shale gas is taken as 12% based on Schneising et al.36 as discussed in the text.

While for a given unit of energy produced, carbon dioxide emissions are less for shale gas and conventional natural gas than those for oil and coal, the total greenhouse gas footprint of shale gas is substantially greater than that of the other fossil fuels when methane emissions are included (Figure 2). Note that this is true even for the low-end estimates of methane emissions from the Schneising et al study. The greenhouse gas footprint of conventional natural gas is also higher than that of conventional oil and coal for the mean estimate of methane emissions and still greater than or comparable to that of these other fuels even at the low-end estimate for methane emissions.

IND265 – Michael Jennings (cont'd)

20160627-5215 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/27/2016 2:21:23 PM

IND265-
(cont'd)

Natural gas and shale gas in particular is not a bridge fuel when methane emissions are considered over an appropriate timescale.

Trends in greenhouse gas emissions from fossil fuels in the USA

Figure 3 shows the greenhouse gas emissions from all use of fossil fuels in the USA

Howarth Dovepress

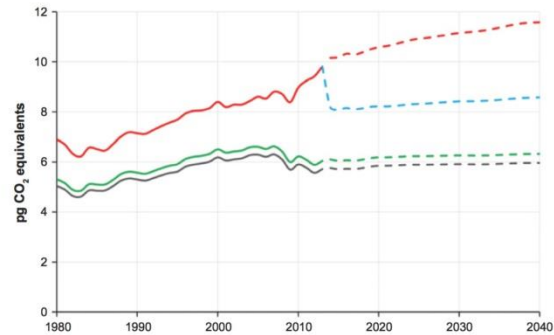


Figure 3 Trends in greenhouse gas emissions from fossil fuel use in the USA from 1980 to 2013 and future trends predicted until 2040 based on historical energy use and energy predictions in the Annual Energy Outlook 2015. Shown are: emissions just for carbon dioxide (gray line); emissions for carbon dioxide and for methane using EPA assumptions, which undervalue the importance of methane (green line); emissions for carbon dioxide and methane based on emission factors for conventional natural gas, oil, and coal from Howarth et al.'s mean methane emission estimates for shale gas of 12% based on Schwingel et al.'s as discussed in the text, and a global warming potential for methane of 86 (red line); and future emissions for carbon dioxide and methane based on the same assumptions as for the red line, except assuming that shale gas emissions can be brought down to the level for conventional natural gas (blue line). Historical data are shown by solid lines; dashed lines represent future predictions. Abbreviation: EPA, Environmental Protection Agency.

from 1980 to 2013 and projections for emissions through 2040, based on data for fossil fuel use and projections of future use from the EIA Annual Energy Outlook 2015 report and carbon dioxide emissions per unit of energy produced for each fuel. 11.22 Total carbon dioxide emissions fell in the early 1980s due to economic recession, but as the economy recovered, emissions rose

IND265 – Michael Jennings (cont'd)

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IND265-1
(cont'd)

steadily until the great recession of 2008. Carbon dioxide emissions continued to fall from 2008 to 2013 and are predicted to remain relatively flat through 2040.¹ President Obama and others have attributed the decrease in carbon dioxide emissions since 2008 to a switch from coal to shale gas,^{21,50} although a recent analysis by Feng et al concludes that the sluggish economy was the more significant cause.⁵¹

Role of methane emissions from shale gas in global warming

When methane emissions are included in the analysis, we see some important differences in trends in national greenhouse gases. For the top line in Figure 3, methane emissions are included as carbon dioxide equivalents using the 20-year GWP of 86 from the IPCC fifth assessment²³ and methane emission factors from the 2011 study by Howarth et al¹¹ for coal, conventional oil, and conventional natural gas and a factor of 12% based on the satellite data discussed earlier for shale gas. In this analysis, methane contributes 28% of total fossil fuel emissions for the USA in 1980 and 42% in 2013 (Figure 3). The increasing trend in the relative importance of methane in the greenhouse gas emissions of the USA is due to an increasingly large portion of the nation's fuel mix coming from natural gas and particularly from shale gas for the time since 2009.¹ Shale gas production was negligible before 2005 (Figure 1) but rose to contribute 14% of all fossil fuel energy used in the USA in 2013.¹ Importantly, while carbon dioxide emissions fell between 2008 and 2013, total greenhouse gas emissions including methane fell only briefly in 2008 before beginning a rapid increase that lasted through 2013 and are projected to continue to rise through 2040.

The US EPA includes methane emissions in the natural gas inventory, but they do so in a manner that greatly under- values their importance. This can be seen in Figure 3, where the green line that is just above and closely tracks the gray line for carbon dioxide emissions is based on EPA assumptions: a methane emissions rate of only 1.8% from natural gas and a GWP of 21 based on the 100-year time period from the second IPCC assessment from 1996.⁵² Note that the EPA used this GWP value of 21 for many years, through 2013, before switching to the 100-year value of 25 in 2014 from the IPCC fourth assessment from 2007. The 2013 assessment of the IPCC gives a GWP value of 34 for the 100-year period but, as noted earlier, also states that the 100-year time frame is arbitrary. A shorter time frame, such as the 20-year GWP of 86 used in the top line in Figure 3, far better accounts for the importance of methane to global warming in the critical next few decades as the temperature is predicted to reach 1.5°C–2°C above the preindustrial baseline if methane emissions are not reduced.

IND265 – Michael Jennings (cont'd)

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(cont'd)

Implications for policy on shale gas

As of January 2015, the US EPA has taken some steps to reduce emissions from shale gas, but how effective these will be in reducing methane emissions remains unclear. A draft regulation proposed in 2012 would have prevented the venting of methane during the flowback period following hydraulic fracturing, with some exceptions such as for wells in frontier regions not yet serviced by pipelines.⁵³ This would be important, since such venting can emit a large amount of methane.¹¹ However, the final regulation distinguishes between two phases of flowback, an "initial flowback stage" and a "separation flowback stage". Venting of methane and other gas is explicitly allowed during the initial stage, and recovery of the gas is only required during the separation stage.⁵³ The separation stage is supposed to commence as soon as it is technically feasible to use a flowback gas separator. At this stage, EPA requires that the gas be sold to market, reinjected into the ground, used as an onsite fuel, or, if none of these are possible, flared (ie, burned). No direct venting of gas is allowed during this separation flowback stage, "except when combustion creates a fire or safety hazard or can damage tundra, permafrost or waterways".⁵³ Much is left to operator judgment as to when the shift from the initial stage to the separation stage occurs and whether an exception is necessary, which would seem to make enforcement of these regulations difficult. Further, EPA continues to ignore some methane emission sources, such as during the drilling phase. Caulton et al identified many wells that were emitting high levels of methane during this drilling phase, before the drillers had even reached the target shale, and long before hydraulic fracturing,²⁰ perhaps because drillers were encountering pockets of methane gas from abandoned conventional gas wells or abandoned coal mines. Our understanding of emission sources remains uncertain, with the study of shale gas methane emissions commencing only in the past few years.⁶ Adequate regulation to reduce emissions requires better knowledge of sources, as well as better oversight and enforcement.

Nonetheless, methane emissions from shale gas can be reduced to some extent. I suggest that the best-case scenario would have these emissions reduced to the level for conventional natural gas, or ~3.8% for the full well-to-consumer life cycle. This best-case scenario is explored in Figure 3 (dashed blue line), where it is assumed that shale gas methane emissions are reduced from 12% to 3.8% as of 2014. Even still, methane accounts for 30% of total greenhouse gas emissions from fossil fuels in the USA throughout the period from 2014 to 2040 under this scenario, and total emissions continue to rise, albeit more slowly than without the aggressive reduction in shale gas methane emissions. This best-case scenario seems unlikely, and actual emissions from shale gas are likely to range between 3.8% and 12%, giving total greenhouse gas emissions for all fossil fuels that lie between the dashed red and blue lines in Figure 3.

IND265 – Michael Jennings (cont'd)

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(cont'd)

Methane emissions severely undercut the idea that shale gas can serve as a bridge fuel over the coming decades, and we should reduce our dependence on natural gas as quickly as possible. One of the most cost-effective ways to do so is to replace in-building use of natural gas for domestic space and water heating with high-efficiency heat pumps. Even if the electricity that drives these heat pumps comes from coal, the greenhouse gas emissions are far less than from the direct use of natural gas.¹² Heating is the major use for natural gas in the USA, making this change of use imperative.

Concluding thoughts and a path forward

Should society continue to use coal rather than convert toward more electricity production from shale gas? Absolutely not. The carbon dioxide emissions from burning any fossil fuel will continue to influence the climate for hundreds of years into the future, and coal is the worst of the fossil fuels in terms of carbon dioxide emissions. Given the imperative of also reducing methane emissions to slow global warming over the coming few decades, though, the only path forward is to reduce the use of all fossil fuels as quickly as possible. There is no bridge fuel, and switching from coal to shale gas is accelerating rather than slowing global warming.

Fortunately, society does have a path forward: recent studies for the State of New York and for the State of California have demonstrated that we can move from a fossil fuel-driven economy to one driven totally by renewable energy sources (largely solar and wind) in a cost-effective way using only technologies that are commercially available today. The major part of the transition can be made within the next 15 years, largely negating the need for shale gas, with a complete transition possible by 2050. A critical part of these plans is to use modern, efficient technologies such as heat pumps and electric vehicles, which greatly reduce the overall use of energy. The cost of the transition is less than the cost currently paid for death and illness related to air pollution from using fossil fuels. The costs of renewable energy today are equal to or lower than those from using fossil fuels, when the external costs to health and the climate are considered."

So to support a fifty year commitment to exploiting fracked gas reserves with an environmentally devastating leaking Methane infrastructure is madness. Millions of gallons of polluted watersheds in Pennsylvania, vast Methane leaks increasing the albedo of the earth, leading to the release of vast arctic Methane deposits, while technologic and market forces crush the economic model that justified building the pipeline in the first place. The Atlantic Sunrise Pipeline is bad for Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, the US and the world. This project is not safe, Reliable, Efficient or

IND265 – Michael Jennings (cont'd)

20160627-5215 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/27/2016 2:21:23 PM

IND265-1
(cont'd)

Sustainable as stated by your mission, I implore you to reject the Atlantic Sunrise Pipeline construction application.

Sincerely,

Michael Jennings
101 Rock Hill Road
Millersville, PA 17551
mjenningsnow@gmail.com
717-799-7634

IND266 – Toni McGrath (form letter)

20160620-0025 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 06/20/2016

ORIGINAL CP15-138

TONI MCGRATH
6000 RIVER ROAD
CONESTOGA, PA 17516
lancaftertoni@comcast.net

6/13/2016

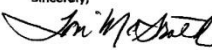
Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First St NE Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Dear Ms. Bose,

IND266-1 Please be advised that I am strongly opposed to the pipeline in our community. The gas will **not be used** for the benefit of our community. Only the benefit of big business.

The disruption of the pipeline will cause noise, home value loss and danger to our citizens and wildlife.

IND266-2 Find another route such as along major roads.

Sincerely,

Toni McGrath

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SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION
2016 JUN 20 P 2:42
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

IND266-1 Comment noted.

IND266-2 Major roads are generally not suitable locations for pipelines due to the presence of existing residential, commercial, and industrial development.

IND267 – Chris Catterson et al. (Form Letter)

20160623-0130 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 06/23/2016

ORIGINAL

The Honorable Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION
2016 JUN 23 P 2:36
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

Re: Docket CP 15-138-000 – Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project

Dear Secretary Bose:

IND267-1 I am writing to address the specific topic of the need for constructing the Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project.

The project will connect abundant, cost-effective Marcellus supply with gas markets in the Mid-Atlantic and Southeastern states.

Williams' existing Transco pipeline (to which Atlantic Sunrise will connect) provides a third of the gas consumed in Pennsylvania.

Despite low commodity prices, the Marcellus Shale remains one of the country's most active production areas, accounting for the majority of the nation's total growth in natural gas production (source: EIA). In fact, the Marcellus produces more natural gas than all of Canada.

The biggest problem is the region doesn't have the necessary pipeline network to connect Pennsylvania natural gas with critical markets.

I am confident the pipeline can be built safely and successfully in all proposed regions traversed by the proposed line.

For this reason, I support the Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project and urge FERC to issue an final Environmental Impact Statement and a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity.

Thank you,

NAME:

CHRIS CATTERSON

ADDRESS:

4110 TWENTIES RD

MANTON, PA 15801

PHONE:

570-278-2991

EMAIL:

cc.catterson@epic.usa

IND267-1 Comment noted.

IND268 – Cherie Craft et al. (Form Letter)

20160623-0059 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 06/23/2016

The Honorable Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426

ORIGINAL

Re: Docket CP 15-138-000 – Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project

Dear Secretary Bose:

I support the Atlantic Sunrise Project.

IND268-1 Natural gas fuels a third of U.S. electric power generation and heats half of the country's homes—and those numbers are climbing!

But despite historic lows in natural gas prices, America's lack of natural gas pipeline capacity has prevented most consumers from fully realizing the advantages of this abundant, reliable, affordable and environmentally responsible resource.

Atlantic Sunrise will help solve this problem by adding much needed pipeline capacity.

According to U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) statistics, pipelines are the safest method for transporting energy.

The Federal Environmental Regulatory Commission's (FERC) draft Environmental Impact Statement recently concluded that Atlantic Sunrise will have "less than significant" environmental impact.

The project will connect abundant, cost-effective Marcellus supply with gas markets in the Mid-Atlantic and Southeastern states.

I ask FERC to move the project forward so this vital piece of infrastructure can be built.

Sincerely,

Cherie J. Craft, CPA
25 Ticklish Rock Rd
Hughesville PA 17737

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IND268-1 Comment noted.

IND269 – Kimberly Smith et al. (Form Letter)

20160623-0127 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 06/23/2016

The Honorable Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426

 ORIGINAL

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION
2016 JUN 23 P 3:00
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

Re: Docket CP 15-138-000 – Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project

Dear Secretary Bose:

IND269-1 Williams has operated pipelines safely across the United States for more than 50 years, taking great care to protect the environment.

Williams works very hard to minimize impacts to landowners and the environment.

Since Atlantic Sunrise was introduced in 2014, Williams adjusted much of the original project route based on feedback from landowners and other stakeholders.

During the analysis of potential pipeline routes, extra effort is taken to identify sensitive areas of ecological or historic significance. Teams of field scientists, archaeologists and biologists conducted detailed environmental surveys and evaluations of potential study corridors; searching for threatened or endangered species; sensitive wildlife and vegetation habitats; wetlands and water bodies; and areas of archaeological significance.

FERC's DEIS positively reflects Williams' efforts to collaborate with other stakeholders to design this project in a manner that minimizes environmental impacts.

I understand the proposed route for the Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project has been modified significantly from the original proposed path.

For these reasons, I support the Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project and urge FERC to issue the Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity.

Sincerely,

NAME: Kimberly Smith

ADDRESS: 2169 Tingley St.

Kingsley, PA 18826

PHONE: (510) 446-0386

EMAIL: Kimberly.Ryan@yahoo.com

IND269-1 Comment noted.

IND270 – Marcus Jurgenson (form letter)

20160627-5016 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/25/2016 6:56:37 PM

Marcus Jurgensen, PEQUEA, PA.

My family and I moved into our residence at 24 Lakewood Drive the end of November 2014. We felt as if we were moving into our dream home. The jewel of our property is not our home itself but it's gorgeous, wooded surroundings. Mature, beautiful trees tucked in on a steep, hilly slope, overlooking forest and a rail to trail. It's a special gem in Lancaster county; pristine forest such as this is increasingly difficult to find. Within three weeks of our arrival we received a devastating phone call from a Williams field agent that shattered our world. It was explained, in detail, the plans Williams has for our property. Besides installing a potentially dangerous 42" pipeline on a 50 foot easement they plan to cut down an additional 115 feet of trees to create a temporary work space. This would cause a swath of 165 feet of deforestation on a steep slope.

IND270-1

IND270-1

Comment noted. Transco would implement measures to protect septic systems during construction where practicable, which could include avoidance measures or installation of matting. However, if an existing septic system is affected during construction, Transco would compensate the landowner for its repair, replacement, or relocation.

Even more disconcerting is their proposed work zone which is directly over our fully functional septic drain field. Williams is proposing to mat our drain field and work over it with heavy machinery. This project could destroy our drain field and surrounding soil. Our soil is already compact, grade 6 and 7 while further compaction could prove deleterious. An alternate site was identified and perked 19 years ago. However, it is a great possibility that the alternate site is no longer viable. If that is the case, our home could become uninhabitable (because there would be no septic). Williams should be responsible to hire a specialist to determine if there are viable options. Even if there is another location for our drain field, if this pipeline is installed, such a large percentage (close to 25%) of our property's old-growth forest will have to be felled, that the property will no longer be the property we originally purchased. It will no longer hold the uniqueness for which we bought this property, and we would ask that Williams be required to purchase our property outright so we can start over in another location.

IND270-2

IND270-2

Comment noted.

I am also deeply concerned that our home has suffered significant devaluation through Williams' potential intentions to build this transmission line, to the point that it may be currently unsaleable. The frustration, extra work, and stress this entire proposal has required of me and my family have emotionally and financially drained our coffers. There have been times we have thought we might need or wish to move during this uncertain time. Our house, for which we paid \$313,000, may essentially be worth nothing. This is a tremendous burden for my family and I to bear. We, through no actions of our own, find ourselves in a most helpless position with our fate in the hands of you, FERC, unless you ignore all the compelling evidence sent to you by 100's of Lancaster County Citizens and agencies and put our fate in the hands of Williams.

IND270-3

IND270-3

See the response to comment PM1-116.

The Atlantic Sunrise pipeline is a burden to our entire community as well. There is no long term benefit to our community from its' construction. In fact this pipeline poses risks. The pipeline will traverse both Lakewood and Red Hill roads. These roads are the two entrance and exit points to a large rural community. If a problem or worse explosion were to occur along the route by our homes, residents would become trapped and emergency workers would be unable to enter the community via roadway. It is unfair (even unconstitutional) to ask Americans to bear these burdens and have their land seized against their

IND270-4

IND270-4

As described in section 4.12.1 of the EIS, for those roads where Transco installs the pipeline using an open-cut construction method, one lane of traffic would remain open at all times or an alternate route would be provided to maintain traffic flow and provide ingress/egress to the public and emergency responders. In addition, Transco representatives have already met with emergency services departments in the counties that would be affected by the Project, would continue to meet annually with the departments in all of the counties along the proposed pipeline route, and would provide these departments with emergency numbers and emergency response plans.

IND270 – Marcus Jurgenson (form letter) (cont'd)

20160627-5016 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/25/2016 6:56:37 PM

IND270-5 will for corporate gain. The majority of the gas is destined to be shipped overseas, assuming there is even a market for that anymore. Eminent domain is meant to be used for the betterment of our country and its citizens. The goals of this project are clearly in the international, for-profit interests of a private company.

Marcus Jurgenson

IND270-5 The use of eminent domain is discussed in section 4.8.2 of the EIS. Also see the responses to comments PM1-1 and PM1-32.

IND271 – Rick Hamilton (form letter)

20160623-0061 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 06/23/2016

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

ORIGINAL

Re: Docket CP 15-138-000 – Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project

Dear Secretary Bose:

IND271-1 I am writing to express my support for the Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project, including all facilities proposed to be built by Williams.

Williams operates a natural gas transmission pipeline known as the Transco pipeline, which transports natural gas from production areas to customers, such as utility companies and power plants, located throughout the eastern United States.

The Atlantic Sunrise Project is designed to supply enough natural gas to meet the daily needs of more than 7 million American homes by connecting producing regions in northeastern Pennsylvania to markets in the Mid-Atlantic and southeastern states. **The expansion will add an incredible 1.7 million dekatherms per day of pipeline capacity to the Transco system.**

Williams is a Fortune 500 company that designs, builds, owns and operates critical natural gas infrastructure throughout the United States and Canada.

For nearly 110 years, much of the country has relied on Williams to safely deliver natural gas to millions of homes and businesses that need it. Williams, through its Transco network and gathering and processing operations, has a long-standing and significant presence in this particular region.

In Pennsylvania, Williams has a regional office (Pittsburgh) and field offices in the southwestern and northeastern parts of the commonwealth. Williams owns, operates and maintains thousands of miles of pipeline and several compressor stations. They will safely build and operate the Atlantic Sunrise project.

Williams is proposing Atlantic Sunrise in order to meet the growing demand for natural gas and the facilities proposed are designed and engineered to match that demand.

Sincerely,

SA INSPECTIONS
Rick Hamilton


2016 JUN 23
11 3:29

IND271-1 Comment noted.

IND272 – Michael Powtious

CPIS-138

The Honorable Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426

ORIGINAL

Re: Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project

Dear Secretary Bose:

IND272-1

I am writing to express my strong support for the Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project

Williams operates the Transco pipeline, which transports natural gas from production areas to customers, such as utility companies and power plants. The Atlantic Sunrise Project is designed to add 1,700,000 dekatherms per day of pipeline capacity to the Transco system or enough natural gas for more than 7 million American homes per day. The expansion will connect producing regions in northeastern Pennsylvania to markets in the Mid-Atlantic and southeastern states, as far south as Alabama.

The project will consist of compression and looping of the Transco Leidy Line in Pennsylvania along with a greenfield pipeline segment, referred to as the Central Penn Line, connecting the northeastern Marcellus producing region to the Transco mainline in southeastern Pennsylvania.

President Obama's proposed Clean Power Plan recognizes the important role natural gas is going to play in our country's energy portfolio. Under the federal plan, natural gas will provide the largest share of power generation by 2030.

The United States desperately needs this type of infrastructure development. I support the Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project and urge FERC to make this project a reality.

Sincerely,

Michael Powtious
2066 Curson Rd
Williamstown PA 17702

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION
2016 JUN 23 P 3:29
WASHINGTON

IND272-1 Comment noted.

IND273 – Individual

The Honorable Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426

ORIGINAL

Re: Docket CP 15-138-000 Transcontinental Gas Pipeline Company LLC proposed Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project

Dear Secretary Bose:

IND273-1 Every day, Americans commute to work, charge their phones and do a number of things that require reliable energy. But how often do we take a moment to stop and consider where our energy comes from?

One source of abundant, American energy is natural gas. It's used to generate power, fuel our transportation needs, and serve as a critical building block in American manufacturing. Through each of these uses, natural gas is reducing emissions, lowering the cost of energy and creating jobs.

How is natural gas delivered from the areas where it is produced to the homes and businesses who depend on it? Natural gas is transported from production areas to consuming areas through thousands of miles of steel pipelines. We depend on these pipelines so much that it would be easy to take them for granted. This highly sophisticated pipeline transportation system – also known as the "interstate highway" for natural gas – consists of more than 300,000 miles of high-strength steel transmission pipe, moving natural gas thousands of miles from producing regions to local natural gas utilities each and every day.

Williams is developing a pipeline proposal known as the Atlantic Sunrise Project to meet the growing demand for natural gas. I encourage Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to issue the Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity in a manner that will permit Williams to construct the Atlantic Sunrise project and meet its proposed in-service date

Best regards,



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WASHINGTON, DC
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

IND273-1 Comment noted.

IND274 – Bruce Anderson

20160623-0066 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 06/23/2016

C15-138
ORIGINAL

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

RE: Atlantic Sunrise, Docket No. 15-138-000

Dear Secretary Bose,

IND274-1 As a landowner on Atlantic Sunrise, I realize we all take risks in our lives. Driving a motor vehicle that consumes hydrocarbon molecules has a rate of approximately 19,000 deaths a year, yet we do not stop driving our motor vehicles, because the benefits outweigh the negatives. There are some risks with any pipelines, but there is a need to transport the gas to markets. I look forward to working with the company during the construction process.

Atlantic Sunrise is a key piece of energy infrastructure that provides an important connection between consumers and supplies of clean, affordable natural gas. As noted in the commission's DEIS, any environmental impacts would be reduced to less-than-significant levels with the implementation of recommended mitigation measures. Notably, the company has shown a commitment to constructing this project in a responsible, environmentally-sensitive manner by thoughtfully considering stakeholder feedback, and adjusting more than 50 percent of the pipeline route.

The company's dedication to educating residents and working with local communities to design a project that minimizes environmental impacts is paramount. The Atlantic Sunrise project will directly employ approximately 2,300 employees in the 10 Pennsylvania counties during the project's construction.

Atlantic Sunrise has already provided substantial community benefits in the proposed project area, which is reflected in the company's commitment to being a good neighbor and environmental steward. Notably, the Atlantic Sunrise Community Grant Program has supported 148 fire departments, schools, townships, hospitals and other organizations with more than \$1 million. In addition, the Atlantic Sunrise Environmental Stewardship Program supported 17 conservation projects, with more than \$2.5 million. Please take into consideration this example of good community engagement practices that bring positive and significant impacts to the region.

By transporting enough natural gas to serve approximately 7 million homes, this project is an investment in the region and the customers it serves. I urge the commission to move this project forward in an environmentally sensitive approach.

Sincerely,



Name: Bruce Anderson

Address: 140 Derrs Road, Benton, PA 17814

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
2016 JUN 23
10 3 29
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

IND274-1 Comment noted.

IND275 – Cherie Craft

20160623-0059 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 06/23/2016

The Honorable Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426

ORIGINAL

Re: Docket CP 15-138-000 – Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project

Dear Secretary Bose:

I support the Atlantic Sunrise Project.

IND275-1 Natural gas fuels a third of U.S. electric power generation and heats half of the country's homes—and those numbers are climbing!

But despite historic lows in natural gas prices, America's lack of natural gas pipeline capacity has prevented most consumers from fully realizing the advantages of this abundant, reliable, affordable and environmentally responsible resource.

Atlantic Sunrise will help solve this problem by adding much needed pipeline capacity.

According to U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) statistics, pipelines are the safest method for transporting energy.

The Federal Environmental Regulatory Commission's (FERC) draft Environmental Impact Statement recently concluded that Atlantic Sunrise will have "less than significant" environmental impact.

The project will connect abundant, cost-effective Marcellus supply with gas markets in the Mid-Atlantic and Southeastern states.

I ask FERC to move the project forward so this vital piece of infrastructure can be built.

Sincerely,

Cherie J. Craft, CPA
25 Ticklish Rock Rd
Hughesville PA 17737

RECEIVED
JUNE 23 2016
10:39 AM
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

IND275-1 Comment noted.

IND276 – Individual

20160623-0134 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 06/23/2016

 ORIGINAL

The Honorable Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION
2016 JUN 23 P 2:55
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

Re: Docket CP 15-138-000 – Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project

Dear Secretary Bose:

IND276-1 I encourage Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to issue the Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity to allow Williams to move forward with the Atlantic Sunrise project.

The Atlantic Sunrise pipeline project will be constructed and operated safely.

Williams historically has had a strong safety record. The company has operated pipelines safely in Pennsylvania for more than 50 years.

Atlantic Sunrise is vital in helping meet U.S. energy needs in an affordable, reliable and environmentally responsible manner. It will also provide many short- and long-term economic benefits:

- Drive \$1.6 billion in regional economic activity.
- Directly employ approximately 2,300 people during the pipeline's construction phase.
- Increase the potential for greater supply of renewable energy by giving utilities better access to lower-cost and more-reliable natural gas, offsetting higher costs and reliability issues that are sometimes associated with renewables.
- Help the country further reduce carbon emissions, which it is currently doing thanks to the proliferation of natural gas.

All of these reasons, plus many more, are why I support the project and urge FERC to issue the Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity.

Sincerely,

NAME: Constance Funkhouser
ADDRESS: 311 Quarky Rd
Spencer, NC 28844
PHONE: _____
EMAIL: _____

IND276-1 Comment noted.

IND277 – Individual

20160623-0063 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 06/23/2016

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

Re: Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project

ORIGINAL

Dear Secretary Bose:

IND277-1 The design and construction of the Williams Atlantic Sunrise natural gas pipeline project will generate approximately \$1.6 billion in additional wages, revenues and investments to the regional and state economy of Pennsylvania, according to a study authored by researchers at The Pennsylvania State University.

Researchers at Penn State University also forecast Atlantic Sunrise will directly employ approximately 2,300 people in 10 Pennsylvania counties during the project's construction phase.

Atlantic Sunrise is a nearly multi-billion-dollar private investment in the region, providing an opportunity to put thousands of Pennsylvanians to work.

Amazingly, Atlantic Sunrise supports a segment of the energy industry that supports up to 72,000 Pennsylvania jobs and contributed more than \$34 billion to the commonwealth's economy.

We simply cannot afford to deny Pennsylvania the jobs and economic opportunities this project promises.

This is why I support the Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project and the massive economic impacts it will provide.

Sincerely,

D. W. ...
Harson Design Group
Williamsport, PA

2016 JUN 23

IND277-1 Comment noted.

IND278 – Individual

The Honorable Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426

ORIGINAL

Re: Docket CP 15-138-000 – Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project

Dear Secretary Bose:

IND278-1 I encourage Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to issue the Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity to allow Williams to move forward with the Atlantic Sunrise project.

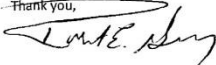
The Atlantic Sunrise pipeline project will have significant positive impacts on local economies where construction occurs and beyond. Not only will construction create job opportunities, but the development is expected to:

- Drive \$1.6 billion in regional economic activity.
- Directly employ approximately 2,300 people during the pipeline's construction phase.
- Increase the potential for greater supply of renewable energy by giving utilities better access to lower-cost and more-reliable natural gas, offsetting higher costs and reliability issues that are sometimes associated with renewables.
- Help the country further reduce carbon emissions, which it is currently doing thanks to the proliferation of natural gas.

The Atlantic Sunrise pipeline project represents the development of vital energy infrastructure necessary to maintain reliable natural gas transmission.

All of these reasons, plus many more, are why I support the project and urge FERC to issue all required permits.

Thank you,



486 Lupine Lane
Selinsgrove, PA 17870

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2016 JUN 23
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IND278-1 Comment noted.

IND279 – Mark Sitler

ORIGINAL

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

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
OF
2016 JUN 23
2 39
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

Re: Docket CP 15-138-000 – Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project

Dear Secretary Bose:

IND279-1 I am writing to express my support for the Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project proposed by Williams.

The Atlantic Sunrise Project is designed to supply enough natural gas to meet the daily needs of more than 7 million American homes by connecting producing regions in northeastern Pennsylvania to markets in the Mid-Atlantic and southeastern states. **The expansion will add an incredible 1.7 million dekatherms per day of pipeline capacity to the Transco system.**

The natural gas supply landscape has shifted in recent years as a result of new gas discoveries, particularly located in the Northeast. As a result, the popularity of natural gas has never been higher. Today, because of its environmental advantages, natural gas fuels one-third of electric power generation and heats half of all U.S. homes — and those numbers continue to climb. Although the price of natural gas has fallen to historic lows in some regions of the U.S., a lack of sufficient pipeline infrastructure has prevented most consumers from realizing the full economic advantages of this abundant, domestic resource.

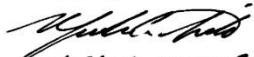
In response to this supply shift, Williams is developing a pipeline proposal known as the Atlantic Sunrise Project.

Atlantic Sunrise will immediately become a key piece of infrastructure in Pennsylvania.

Despite low commodity prices, the Marcellus Shale remains one of the country's most active production areas, accounting for the majority of the nation's total growth in natural gas production (source: EIA). In fact, the Marcellus produces more natural gas than all of Canada.

Williams is proposing the project in order to meet the growing demand for domestic natural gas and the FERC need to expeditiously move this project forward.

Sincerely,


MARK C. SITLER
1410 MCKEAG DRIVE
WILLIAMSPORT, PA 17701

IND279-1 Comment noted.

IND280 – R&W Kochan

20160624-5010 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/23/2016 10:44:25 PM

R&W Kochan, Dallas, PA.
IND280-| For FERC to deny an extension to landowners and the public to review the extremely technical DEIS that will have lifelong impact is wrong. For Chairman Bay and his commissioners to allow shut down of the FERC website, even for several hours, on the weekend prior to the deadline is more of the same intentional obfuscation FERC has become noted for. It wouldn't be a surprise to see the system overloaded and or/crash during protest of this undemocratic process.

IND280-1 See the responses to comments PM1-130 and PM3-55.

IND281 – William Lochstet

20160623-5166 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/23/2016 4:26:03 PM

Docket No. CP15-138-000
Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Company, LLC
OEP/DG2E/Gas 2

Comments on Draft Environmental Statement
FERC/EIS-0269D
Atlantic Sunrise Project
By William A. Lochstet
Board Member, Pennsylvania Interfaith Power and Light
June 2016

IND281-1 The staff of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) has prepared a draft environmental impact statement, FERC/EIS-0269D, for the Atlantic Sunrise Project, Docket No. CP15-138-000, (Ref. 1). This report (Page 4-196) states that:

The EPA found that the current and projected concentrations of the six GHGs in the atmosphere threaten the public health and welfare of current and future generations through climate change.

However, this report concludes (Ref. 1, Page 4-289) that the net change in GreenHouse Gas (GHG) emissions from operation of this project would be less than 0.1 percent of the year 2005 Pennsylvania total of 313 million metric tons of CO2 equivalent. The impacts of Marcellus Shale wells and gathering systems are ignored in this conclusion even though these are specifically highlighted (Ref. 1, Page 4-259). This report (Ref. 1, Page 4-288) also states:

IND281-2 Although climate change is a global concern, for this cumulative analysis, we will focus on the potential cumulative impacts of climate change in the Atlantic Sunrise Project area.

Such a choice ignores most of the earth where many more impacts will occur. How narrow a focus is appropriate for personal responsibility? Consider that person A drives person B to a bank to rob it. Person B is held for bank robbery. But person A only provided transportation to his/her friend who wanted to go to the bank. The law considers person A to be an "accessory," which is also a crime. This is a broader focus which considers more of the whole.

Many religious traditions address the question of who is my neighbor. Christianity suggests that even persons normally rejected by society are actually neighbors. Native American tradition suggests that neighbors extend seven generations into the future. We are all brothers and sisters together now, in the past and into the future. How narrow a focus would our legal system allow?

Our environmental laws also take a broader view as is required by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), as amended. In fact, this position has been upheld by the court in Calvert Cliffs Coordinating Committee v. USAEC, 449 F. 2nd 1109 (D.C. Cir., 1971) which states:

IND281-1 See the responses to comments PM3-15 and CO25-9.

IND281-2 See the response to comment PM1-36.

IND281 – William Lochstet (cont'd)

20160623-5166 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/23/2016 4:26:03 PM

IND281-2
(cont'd)

We conclude, then, that Section 102 of NEPA mandates a particular sort of careful and informed decision-making process and creates judicially enforceable duties.....
But if the decision was reached procedurally without individualized consideration and balancing of environmental factors—conducted fully and in good faith—it is the responsibility of the courts to reverse.

Therefore, we will consider a full Life Cycle Analysis (LCA) for this entire system.

This pipeline does not exist as a whole, without connecting to a source of natural gas and a customer who has an intent to utilize its energy for a useful purpose. The Project would move 1.65 billion cubic feet per day (Ref. 1, Page 1-2) of natural gas. Using the good approximation that this is pure methane, there are 12 million metric tons of methane transported per year. If this methane is burned by the customers, it yields 33 million metric tons of CO₂, and some water. Methane escapes into the air at the well site, during storage, processing, and delivery to customers. The total leak rate is estimated to be in the range of 3.6% to 7.9% of production, with a mean value of 5.8% of production (Ref 2). Taking production to be 12 million metric tons of methane, which is an underestimation, the total leaked in a year is 0.71 million metric tons of methane. Methane has an enormous Global Warming Potential (GWP) in the first few decades after release, before it undergoes chemical reactions and is no longer methane. This prompt surge in global temperature rise could trigger any of several tipping points. For instance, a large sudden rise in temperature for a few decades could melt the polar ice cap, so that it absorbs summer sunlight, rather than reflecting it as snow and ice do. Thus, the short term is important to consider here. Using the GWP of methane for the first 20 years of 86 (Ref. 3), the 0.71 million metric tons of methane is equivalent to 61 million metric tons of CO₂. The total warming effect due to operation of this entire system for one year is the sum of the methane burned or leaked. This sum is 94 million metric tons CO₂e over the first 20 years.

This EIS reports that, in 2005, Pennsylvania emitted 313 million metric tons CO₂e of GHG (Ref.1, Page 4-289). There is no indication if this is for a 20 year or 100 year period, or what the separate quantities of the GHGs were in 2005. The report goes on to compare this value with its estimate of CO₂e emissions from operation of the project. Nevertheless, 94 million metric tons is about 30% of 313 million metric tons. This pipeline does not operate, or exist without these other emissions.

It might be argued that 94 million metric tons CO₂e is too small to be considered. Taken alone, it might not do much harm, but consider raindrops. One raindrop is not a problem, but put enough of them together and there is a flood. Every little bit counts! We are like the alcoholic who says that one little drink will not matter. Every ton of fossil carbon that is added to the atmosphere is a threat to our present and future, as was quoted in the EIS and repeated at the beginning of these comments.

IND281 – William Lochstet (cont'd)

20160623-5166 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/23/2016 4:26:03 PM

IND281-3	Normal Methane Releases
	<p>In the normal routine of operation of this pipeline, there are activities which will release natural gas to the atmosphere. Some of these are ordinary operating and maintenance activities at compressor stations, meter stations, regulator stations and mainline valve sites. It would be helpful, and produce a more complete picture if the final EIS would present numerical values for these expected releases. It is unsatisfactory to merely state that they are not significant. Let the public see the numbers, and then let them decide.</p>
	Miscellaneous Comments
IND281-4	<p>Section 4.9.8 discusses environmental justice issues (Ref. 1, Page 4-177). It presents population data by county, only. In order to conclude that no population group is disproportionately burdened by the project, it would be necessary to survey the pipeline path, rather than the whole counties. The data presented does not support the conclusion presented of no disproportionate burden.</p>
IND281-5	<p>Section 4.11.1.1 has a portion headed "Greenhouse Gases" (Ref. 1, Page 4-196). This states that methane has a GWP of 25 over a 100 year time period which is from the IPCC 4th Assessment Report of 2007. The correct value as of the IPCC 5th Assessment Report of 2013 (Ref. 3) is 34 over 100 years, and 86 over 20 years. It would be helpful to compare GHG impacts over both the 100 year time period and the 20year time period, Please use up to date information.</p>
	<p>Sections 4.11.1.3 and 4.13.8.10 describe the operation of compressor stations 605 and 610 which are to be powered by electric motors, with a natural gas-fired emergency generator (Ref. 1, Pages 4-208, 4-210, 4-289). The text seems to assume that the electricity has no GHG emissions. Since Pennsylvania is an electric choice state, the GHG burden for this electricity would depend on which supplier is chosen, and is not presently indicated. The GHG burden of the source of the electricity should be included.</p>
IND281-6	<p>Section 4.13.8.10 also states: "Methane (CH₄), which is a product of natural-gas fuel combustion..." (Ref. 1, Page 4-289). Combustion of natural gas results in CO₂ and water. Please correct this simple typo.</p>
	<p>Section 4.13.8.10 also states : "Natural gas is a lower CO₂ emitting fuel when compared to other fuel sources (e.g., fuel oil or coal)." and "This would result in a potential reduction in regional GHG emissions." (Ref. 1, Page 4-289). It is true that burning natural gas in a boiler produces less CO₂, at the boiler, than burning coal. However, as described at the beginning of these comments, there are many places where methane escapes into the air, and so much escapes that the result is the GHG effect of burning natural gas exceeds the GHG effect of using either coal or oil (Ref. 2). Using natural gas is worse than coal for climate change. This is the life cycle analysis,</p>
	3

IND281-3 See the response to comment CO9-13.

IND281-4 We disagree. See the responses to comments FA1-129 and FA1-130.

IND281-5 See the response to comment PM1-36. Regarding potential GHG emissions from the electricity needed to operate Compressor Stations 605 and 610, we agree that generation of electric power does result in GHG emissions. However, the load required to operate the proposed electric turbines at Compressor Stations 605 and 610 would not require the construction of additional power generation facilities; therefore, GHG emissions associated with the electricity needed to operate these facilities are accounted for in the GHG inventories of the facilities at which the electricity would be generated. As such, we do not believe that quantification of these potential GHG emissions would further inform our analysis for this Project. Section 4.11.1.3 of the EIS has been updated to include a discussion regarding potential emissions associated with electricity needed to operate the proposed electric turbines at Compressor Stations 605 and 610.

IND281-6 See the response to comment PM1-36.

IND281 – William Lochstet (cont'd)

20160623-5166 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/23/2016 4:26:03 PM

Conclusions

IND281-7 It is not only necessary to evaluate the environmental impact of this project to the region within 10 or 20 miles of the pipeline, but also to consider the impact to the entire country, and perhaps even also the rest of the world. Many faith traditions tell us that we are all brothers and sisters together on this planet. Operation of this pipeline for one year will be accompanied by the release of 94 million metric tons CO₂e when evaluated over the first 20 years. This impact is greater than would be realized from using coal, which is far too polluting. And, this impact is also about 30% of the emissions for the entire state of Pennsylvania in 2005. The EPA recognizes that the current and projected concentrations of GHGs in the atmosphere threaten public health and welfare of current and future generations. This pipeline is thus a threat to public health and welfare, now and in the future. As a threat, this pipeline cannot be a public convenience or necessity.

References

1. U.S. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 2016, Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Atlantic Sunrise Project, Transcontinental Gas Pipeline Company, LLC, FERC/EIS-0269D, Docket No. CP15-138-000, Accessed May 2016.
2. Howarth, R.W., 2014, A bridge to nowhere: Methane emissions and the greenhouse gas footprint of natural gas, *Energy Science and Engineering* ; 2(2): 47-60
DOI: 10.1002/ese3.35
3. IPCC. 2013. Climate change 2013: the physical science basis. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Available at: <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar5/wg1>. Accessed July 2014

Pennsylvania Interfaith Power & Light is a community of congregations, faith-based organizations, and individuals of faith responding to climate change as a moral issue, through advocacy, energy conservation, energy efficiency, and the use of clean, renewable energy.

IND281-7 See the response to comment PM1-6.

IND282 – Joseph Olszyk et al. (Form Letter)

20160627-0099 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 06/27/2016

ORIGINAL

The Honorable Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION
2016 JUN 27 P 3:22
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

Re: Docket CP 15-138-000 – Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project

Dear Secretary Bose:

IND282-1 I encourage Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to issue the Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity to allow Williams to move forward with the Atlantic Sunrise project.

The Atlantic Sunrise pipeline project will be constructed and operated safely.

Williams historically has had a strong safety record. The company has operated pipelines safely in Pennsylvania for more than 50 years.

Atlantic Sunrise is vital in helping meet U.S. energy needs in an affordable, reliable and environmentally responsible manner. It will also provide many short- and long-term economic benefits:

- Drive \$1.6 billion in regional economic activity.
- Directly employ approximately 2,300 people during the pipeline's construction phase.
- Increase the potential for greater supply of renewable energy by giving utilities better access to lower-cost and more-reliable natural gas, offsetting higher costs and reliability issues that are sometimes associated with renewables.
- Help the country further reduce carbon emissions, which it is currently doing thanks to the proliferation of natural gas.

All of these reasons, plus many more, are why I support the project and urge FERC to issue the Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity.

Sincerely,

Joseph B. Olszyk
Joseph B. Olszyk
1409 S Hanover St.
NANTICOOK PA 18634

IND282-1 Comment noted.

IND283 – Malinda Clatterbuck

20160629-5126 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/29/2016 1:30:21 PM

Malinda Clatterbuck, Holtwood, PA.

Dear FERC Commissioners,

IND283-1 Please force Williams/Transco to prove that without the Central Penn Line
Americans are going to suffer by NOT having natural gas they need.
And use that information in your decision to deny this project.
Thank you.

Malinda Harnish Clatterbuck

IND283-1 Comment noted. See the response to comment PM1-113.

IND284 – William Emrick

20160623-0083 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 06/23/2016

The Honorable Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426

 ORIGINAL

Re: Docket CP 15-138-000 – Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project

Dear Secretary Bose:

IND284-1 I am writing to express my strong support for the Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project

I would like to comment regarding the manner in which natural gas is benefiting the expansion of renewable energy.

Characteristics of natural gas – its reliability, affordability, flexibility and efficiency – help make the increased use of renewables (which cost more and are less reliable) a reality. Because natural gas is such a reliable, inexpensive fuel source, it allows utilities to blend in higher capital cost and less predictable renewables to their portfolios without raising costs for the consumer.

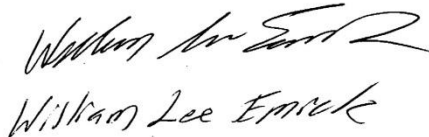
It is not possible to meet our country's energy needs with renewables alone.

Despite low commodity prices, the Marcellus Shale remains one of the country's most active production areas, accounting for the majority of the nation's total growth in natural gas production (source: EIA). In fact, the Marcellus produces more natural gas than all of Canada.

We cannot build a renewable future without first building the infrastructure needed to move cleaner burning natural gas.

I support the Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project and urge FERC to make this project a reality.

Sincerely,


William Lee Emrick

FILED
SECRETARY'S OFFICE
2016 JUN 23 12:30
WASHINGTON, DC

IND284-1 Comment noted.

IND285 – Arthur Donato

20160623-0088 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 06/23/2016

 ORIGINAL

The Honorable Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426

Re: Docket CP 15-138-000 – Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project

Dear Secretary Bose:

I encourage Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to issue the Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity to allow Williams to move forward with the Atlantic Sunrise project.

The Atlantic Sunrise pipeline project will be constructed and operated safely.

IND285-1 Williams historically has had a strong safety record. The company has operated pipelines safely in Pennsylvania for more than 50 years.

Atlantic Sunrise is vital in helping meet U.S. energy needs in an affordable, reliable and environmentally responsible manner. It will also provide many short- and long-term economic benefits:

- Drive \$1.6 billion in regional economic activity.
- Directly employ approximately 2,300 people during the pipeline's construction phase.
- Increase the potential for greater supply of renewable energy by giving utilities better access to lower-cost and more-reliable natural gas, offsetting higher costs and reliability issues that are sometimes associated with renewables.
- Help the country further reduce carbon emissions, which it is currently doing thanks to the proliferation of natural gas.

All of these reasons, plus many more, are why I support the project and urge FERC to issue the Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity.

Sincerely,

NAME: Arthur Donato

ADDRESS: 3077 North RD

Montrose PA 18801

PHONE: 570-278-4221

EMAIL: flfman@epix.net

RECEIVED
SECRETARY OF THE
2016 JUN 23 12 30
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

IND285-1 Comment noted.

IND286 – Charles Hess

20160623-0092 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 06/23/2016
 Comments can be: (1) left with a FERC representative, (2) mailed to the address below, or (3) electronically filed.¹

Please send copies referenced to Docket No. CP15-138-000 to the addresses below.

For Official Filing (send 2 copies):	Another Copy (send 1 copy):
Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary Federal Energy Regulatory Commission 888 First Street, NE, Room 1A Washington, DC 20426	Gas Branch 1, PJ-11.2 Federal Energy Regulatory Commission 888 First Street, NE Washington, DC 20426

ORIGINAL

COMMENTS: (PLEASE PRINT LEGIBLY) (attach an additional sheet if necessary)

IND286-1 The pipeline will be within 1/4 mile of the epicenter of an earthquake. The local Channel 8 NEWS 10 was at the intersection of Nilong & E. Loop Rds & broad cast this when it hit several weeks ago. It knocked bricks and slate off the farmhouse roof. The earthquake in the mid 1980's destroyed a well, cracked 1 house foundation and left a 3"-4" opening at a door on the brick/stone house. This happened 1/2 mile from where they want to pump water from the Pequea Creek & put the pipe under the Ben Fish Dam on Washington line, which would allow allow this pipeline at the epicenter of an earthquake. This is a flawed statement. We also have a bald eagle nest 1/2 mile up the Pequea Creek from where it goes under the Pequea Creek. This would destroy their habitat and fishing grounds. If water is drawn from there to test the pipeline, it would totally destroy their fishing creek! PLEASE NO PIPELINE - IT IS WITHIN 1/4 miles of earthquake epicenters that have caused us severe damage. It makes NO COMMON SENSE.

Commentor's Name and Mailing Address (Please print legibly)
 Charles A. Hess
 302 N. Loop Rd.
 Pequea, Pa. 17565

It is asking for a pipeline explosion!
 No one is addressing this

Comment Meeting Location: Manheim Township High School

¹ The Commission encourages electronic filing of comments. See 18 Code of Federal Regulations 385.2001(a)(1)(iii) and the instructions on the Commission's Internet website at <http://www.ferc.gov> under the link to "Documents and Filings" and "eFiling." eFiling is a file attachment process and requires that you prepare your submission in the same manner as you would if filing on paper and saving to a file on your hard drive. New eFiling users must first create an account by clicking on "eRegister." You will be asked to select the type of filing you are making. This filing is considered a "Comment on Filing." In addition, there is an "eComment" option available online at <http://www.ferc.gov/docs/filing/eComment.asp>, which is an easy method for interested persons to submit text only comments on a project. eComments do not require a FERC eRegistration account; however, you will be asked to provide a valid email address. All comments submitted under eFiling or the eComment option are placed in the public record for the specified docket or project number(s). Please note that to be added to the mailing list you will need to provide a mailing address. The comment period ends June 27, 2016.

2016 JUN 23
 DEPT OF THE ENERGY COMMISSION

IND286-1 See the response to comment IND198-1.

IND287 – Lee and Elene Hitz

ORIGINAL

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Atlantic Sunrise Project Docket No CP15-138-000

IND287-1 The Williams Co wants to put a natural gas line across our property. We oppose this for the following reasons: *It's a forested area with steep terrain and a beautiful stream that they would have to completely change to accommodate their pipes *This diminishes the looks and value of our property *Our insurance will increase due to the risk of a pipeline leak or explosion *Once soil and streams are dug up it takes many decades for them to return to a natural state and that can never happen because they (Williams) will have to mow or chemical spray to keep the area open

IND287-2 We are farmers and we see how the gas pipelines that have been in our area for years, loss of crop productivity, because of the soil having been disturbed. We see the snow melt off those lines much quicker because of the heat and friction the pipelines produce. We watch the news and see explosions, air pollution, water pollution and environmental destruction caused by these gas lines.

IND287-3 We have refused any offers of compensation from Williams Co for an easement agreement to our land and now they say they can take it by eminent domain. That would be THEFT pure and simple due to the fact that they are taking land for their (Williams) business profit!

All gas companies have existing right of ways all over this nation that they can use and might improve safety issues by upgrading and modifying old lines.

For these reasons we OPPOSE this project.

Lee R Hitz

Elene M Hitz

Address: 100 Harrison Dr Annville, PA 17003

FILED SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSION 2016 JUN 23 12 31 FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

IND287-1 Comment noted. Property values and homeowners insurance are discussed in section 4.9 of the EIS. Transco would construct waterbody crossings in accordance with federal, state, and local permits, its ECP, and its Procedures. Transco would conduct cleanup and restoration activities in accordance with state and municipal permit requirements, its Plan and Procedures, and other project-specific plans provided in its ECP. 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, landowner requests, and in accordance with Transco's ECP. Additionally, Transco would monitor revegetation after construction to evaluate and correct areas requiring remediation.

IND287-2 Mitigation measures to reduce impacts on agricultural lands and soils are described in sections 4.2.2.2, 4.8.4, and 4.8.6.2 of the EIS. Potential thermal effects of pipeline operation on soil moisture and agricultural productivity are described in section 4.2.2.2 of the EIS.

IND287-3 Sections 3.2 and 3.3 of the EIS describe alternatives for use of existing infrastructure/rights-of-way. The use of eminent domain is discussed in section 4.8.2 of the EIS. Also see the responses to comments PM1-1 and PM1-162.

IND288 – Nicholas Bryan

ORIGINAL

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

Re: Docket CP 15-138-000 – Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
JUN 23 10 3 29 AM
WASHINGTON, DC 20426

Dear Secretary Bose:

IND288-1

I write to provide my support for the Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project.

Additionally, I have researched the topic of pipeline capacity and find a lack of infrastructure to be a critical issue facing the Pennsylvania and the entire United States.

Atlantic Sunrise will immediately become a key piece of infrastructure in Pennsylvania.

Despite low commodity prices, the Marcellus Shale remains one of the country's most active production areas, accounting for the majority of the nation's total growth in natural gas production (source: EIA). In fact, the Marcellus produces more natural gas than all of Canada.

The biggest problem is the region doesn't have the necessary pipeline network to connect Pennsylvania natural gas with critical markets.

Furthermore, it has been estimated that approximately 25-30 percent of the Marcellus wells drilled to date still do not have pipeline takeaway capacity. Atlantic Sunrise will help change that.

The project will connect abundant, cost-effective Marcellus supply with gas markets in the Mid-Atlantic and Southeastern states.

Williams' existing Transco pipeline (to which Atlantic Sunrise will connect) provides a third of the gas consumed in Pennsylvania.

Future Power is building a \$300 million power plant in Good Spring (Schuylkill County) that was going to be fueled by coal, but thanks to Atlantic Sunrise, will instead be fueled by cleaner natural gas.

I believe Williams will safely build and operate the pipeline and, therefore, I would like to support the Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project.

Sincerely,



Nicholas J. Bryan
298 Carpenter Ln
Roaring Branch, PA 17765

IND288-1 Comment noted.

IND289 – Michael Gartane

20160623-0117 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 06/23/2016

C15-138

ORIGINAL

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION

2016 JUN 23 P 2:28

FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

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

Re: Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project

Dear Secretary Bose:

IND289-1 I would like to express my strong support for the Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project and express a point regarding CO2 emissions.

Williams operates 15,000 miles of transmission pipeline across the country. While some may claim that natural gas production is negatively impacting air quality, this fact is increased use of natural gas – and decreased use of coal – is driving the United States to the lowest level of CO2 in the past 20 years!

Additionally, Pennsylvania's natural gas boom has reduced total CO2 emissions in the commonwealth's power sector by about 30 since about 2005!

President Obama's proposed Clean Power Plan recognizes the important role natural gas is going to play in our country's energy portfolio. Under the federal plan, natural gas will provide the largest share of power generation by 2030.

Thanks to natural gas, the United States leads the world in carbon-emissions reduction.

I believe the United States desperately needs this type of infrastructure development. I support the Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project and urge FERC to issue a final Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely,

Michael P. Gartane
President - Hartman Group
W. Hampden PA

IND289-1 Comment noted.

IND290 – Malinda Clatterbuck

20160624-5028 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/24/2016 7:51:42 AM

Malinda Clatterbuck, Holtwood, PA.

IND290-1 I am writing to voice my disgust at the refusal of FERC to permit an extension for public comment regarding the draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Atlantic Sunrise Project, Docket CP15-138.

We have been requesting an extension since the dEIS was released, because we have other jobs and lives- and it is very hard to find the time in our already busy lives to respond as we want to in the limited window given by FERC. The impact of this proposal would affect not only our lives, but the lives of our children, and our children's children.... To have only 45 days to read all of the document and come up with all the comments we want to in the short time given is shameful on the part of FERC. It proves, once again that FERC is only concerned with pushing through the agenda of the industry, and NOT concerned about giving people a fair shake- a fair voice- or any sense of justice in the process.

This is the third time I have written about this. I have been reading through the document- and have my comments started- have been staying up until 1 or 2 in the morning trying to complete my comments in time- and am thoroughly frustrated that FERC has created such an impossible deadline for the community.

So, yesterday I called FERC, and I spoke with a FERC representative (June 23, 2016) asking if, indeed, there was going to be no extension, so we would all know if we had to take off work the next few days, and lose more sleep so we can try to get our comments in- and she said if there were going to be an extension it would be posted- and if the deadline is Monday, and there was no post, there probably would not be one.

In an attempt to appear accommodating, she said, we, landowners and community members, could still submit comments past the deadline- that FERC would continue to receive and consider our comments if we sent them in after the deadline. And I ask- again, what sense does that make? If FERC is not going to advertise the fact that the "deadline" is not really a deadline, what is the purpose of having it, except to convince people that their time is for commenting is over, and to convince them they lost their chance. Why not just extend the public comment period for another 30 days. It is such a small thing to ask for from the community when considering the damage this line would do to their lives and the world in which they live.

FERC proves over and over that they don't care about the average American bearing the burden of the industry's exploitations to make themselves richer. I am disgusted.

Malinda Harnish Clatterbuck
Holtwood, PA

IND290-1 See the response to comment PM1-130.

IND291 – Krista Bevan

20160624-4001 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 06/24/2016

Please Do Not Reply To This Email.

Public Comments on Environmental Impact Statements; Availability, etc.:
Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Co., LLC; Atlantic Sunrise
Project:=====

Title: Environmental Impact Statements; Availability, etc.:
Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Co., LLC; Atlantic Sunrise Project
FR Document Number: 2016-11223
RIN:
Publish Date: 5/12/2016 12:00:00 AM

Submitter Info:

First Name: Krista
Last Name: Bevan
Mailing Address: 1250 W Spruce
City: Pottsville
Country: United States
State or Province: PA
ZIP/Postal Code: 17901
Email Address: kbeach7@msn.com
Organization Name: null

Comment: Urging FERC deny the certificate on this pipeline because the harms to families and the environment are too great!

IND291-1|Urging FERC deny the certificate on this pipeline because the harms to families and the environment are too great!

IND291-1 Comment noted.

IND292 – Disgusted Individuals

20160624-5013 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/24/2016 1:08:29 AM

Disgusted Individuals, Communities, PA.

IND292-1 Transco/Williams propaganda continually states they are good neighbors and work with landowners yet nothing is farther from the truth. With an endless budget (helped by wrongfully stealing landowners property) it is easy for the NG industry to "pay" union members to attend environmental impact meetings and waste allotted time talking instead about their (temporary and low paying) jobs.

But, the number of complaints from impacted landowners IS the truth. Rightfully outraged landowners all along the ASP have been treated unfairly by FERC's obfuscation and Transco/Williams through its consistent use of deception and intimidation. Forcing landowners to endure exorbitant expenses to try to protect their land is not "working with" landowners. Ignoring community and landowner concerns, intentionally rushing impacted landowners to sign one-sided contracts, illegally trespassing to survey impacted properties, lying to neighbors and FERC about how much landowner support they have for the pipeline, and providing erroneous data to FERC, government agencies and the public, to get their own way is "not" being a good neighbor in the community or country for that matter.

When FERC states one of its guiding principles is "Due Process and Transparency," what that apparently means is that FERC goes through the motions to appease taxpaying landowners while sealing the pipeline deal behind the scenes, granting of course, any certificate, or any wish for that matter from its employer, the NG industry. Which brings in two actually accurate guiding principles for FERC: "consistent certainty" in an "expeditious manner" aka FERC approves each and every pipeline, and pipeline company request as fast as it can.

This entire process could have instilled American pride to build an energy independent country. Sadly, it has instead torn people and communities apart. The hostility and stress could have been avoided for everyone --- FERC employees, landowners, and even Transco/Williams if Transco actually had a policy of doing the right thing. Instead of pitting county against county and neighbor against neighbor, Transco has intentionally made this process as difficult as possible with FERC support to intentionally wear everyone down. If Transco/Williams actually treated impacted landowners and the community with respect, and truly wanted to "work together," this project could have been completed long ago. Instead of "working together" and uniting all parties involved, Transco has chosen to be divisive. The apparent policy for Transco/Williams and the NG industry as a whole is to bully and buy its way to get what it wants ---- money and more money --- all at the expense of quality living for landowners and communities.

IND292-2 For FERC's own employees to state that the decision makers have mandated, "Get through this DEIS process as quickly as possible," and not allow landowners and the public sufficient time to comment on a 1300-page technical Draft Environmental Impact Study underscores the truth.

IND292-1 See the responses to comments PM1-22 and PM2-34.

IND292-2 See the response to comment PM1-130.

IND292 – Disgusted Individuals (cont'd)

20160624-5013 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/24/2016 1:08:29 AM

IND292-2
(cont'd) | The only apparent truth in this whole process is Transco/Williams acting like the Atlantic Sunrise Pipeline has already been approved.

IND293 – Ralph Duquette

20160627-5014 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/25/2016 4:49:04 PM

IND293-1 Ralph Duquette, Palmyra, PA.
Trying to access the myriad of messages on CP15-138 flooding my inbox but I continually get error messages and no helpful response from ferconlinesupport@ferc.gov except to reboot. Rebooting does nothing to help my gain access via the links provided on each respective email. How am I to comment by Monday's deadline date when I cannot even access Williams/Transco's Supplemental information (incomplete as they have been thus far)?

FERC needs to extend the deadline if for no reasons than inaccessibility of comments posted on eLibrary and the hugely incomplete information provided by the proponent to date does not allow for timely commenting within the time period allowed.

-RDuquette
distancecoach@aol.com

"The requested URL was rejected. Please consult with your administrator.
Your support ID is: 1683457485879691805"

IND293-1 See the responses to comments PM1-130 and PM3-55.

IND294 – Thomas Byron

20160627-5006 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/24/2016 10:16:55 PM

IND294-1 Thomas Byron, Dallas, PA.
regarding the ASP, Of the 5.4 miles of pipeline in Dallas township Pa.,
approximately 4 of the miles are owned by landowners who do not want the
pipeline on their property. Our land is being commandeered by a private
entity for private gain and it, the ASP, is totally in Pennsylvania. Our
e-comments are falling on deaf ears. We have requested many reroutes that
would avoid the township completely. Please take this into consideration
Byron, Kochan, Wilkie ,Stredney, Nesbitt, Huntsinger, Bernstein,.....

IND294-1 Comment noted.

IND295 – Laura Horowitz

20160627-5004 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/24/2016 6:37:57 PM

Laura Horowitz, Pittsburgh, PA.

IND295-1 As a supporter of clean energy and someone concerned about the health of our planet, I appreciate the opportunity to comment on the draft Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed Atlantic Sunrise Pipeline. Given the significant impacts the pipeline will have on public health I ask the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) to deny the Williams/Transco application to install this greenfield pipeline through Pennsylvania.

IND295-2 The pipeline, an unprecedented 42" in diameter, would clear-cut a corridor across farms and preserved scenic waterways, permanently fragment woodlands, limit how landowners may use their land, and expose nearby residents to a long-term threat of toxic leaks and explosions. In addition, this expansion project would increase reliance on fracked methane and slow the nation's transition to cleaner, healthier renewable energy. This would endanger the climate for all of us, since methane is a greenhouse gas 86 times more powerful than carbon dioxide.

IND295-3 Further, the project would generate emissions of hazardous air pollutants during construction due to gasoline and diesel-fired combustion equipment, as well as earth-moving activities. The project would also generate ongoing emissions during operation, including emissions from: two new compressor stations; "additional ancillary facilities"; two new meter stations and three new regulator stations in Pennsylvania.

The risks to the environment, public health and our climate are too great- the Atlantic Sunrise Pipeline must be stopped.

Sincerely,

IND295-1 Comment noted.

IND295-2 See the responses to comments PM1-36, PM1-53, and PM1-99.

IND295-3 Section 4.11.1.3 of the EIS details construction and operational emissions associated with the Project, including mitigation measures and potential effects of these emissions. We concluded that the Project, with the implementation of mitigation measures proposed by Transco, would not result in significant impacts on air quality.

IND296 – Lynda Like

20160627-5003 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/24/2016 5:38:37 PM

lynda like, Conestoga, PA.
IND296-1 This is from Transco themselves relating DOE statements on pipelines and electrical lines.

Their doc on United States of America to FERC - answer to PPL proposed Rock Springs project sent to you in 2015. They ask for a motion to answer ppl about the right of way through their electrical corridor.
This right was given to Transco to follow the right of way through PPL with the description of how pipelines co exist with electrical lines.

This is just another project where Williams needs to follow PPL right of way.

There should be no other options on routes to discuss for the obvious reason.

Lynda Like

IND296-1 See the response to comment PM1-106.

IND297 – W Andrew Stover

20160627-5002 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/24/2016 5:32:59 PM

W. Andrew Stover, Chambersburg, PA.
To: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

RE: CP15-138 Atlantic Sunrise Pipeline

IND297-1 As a member of Physicians for Social Responsibility I appreciate the opportunity to comment on the draft Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed Atlantic Sunrise Pipeline. Given the significant impacts the pipeline will have on public health I ask the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) to deny the Williams/Transco application to install this greenfield pipeline through Pennsylvania.

IND297-2 The pipeline, an unprecedented 42" in diameter, would clear-cut a corridor across farms and preserved scenic waterways, permanently fragment woodlands, limit how landowners may use their land, and expose nearby residents to a long-term threat of toxic leaks and explosions. In addition, this expansion project would increase reliance on fracked methane and slow the nation's transition to cleaner, healthier renewable energy. This would endanger the climate for all of us, since methane is a greenhouse gas 86 times more powerful than carbon dioxide.

IND297-3 Further, the project would generate emissions of hazardous air pollutants during construction due to gasoline and diesel-fired combustion equipment, as well as earth-moving activities. The project would also generate ongoing emissions during operation, including emissions from: two new compressor stations; "additional ancillary facilities"; two new meter stations and three new regulator stations in Pennsylvania.

The risks to the environment, public health and our climate are too great- the Atlantic Sunrise Pipeline must be stopped.

Sincerely,
W. Andrew Stover
247 West Queen Street
Chambersburg, PA 17201

IND297-1 Comment noted.

IND297-2 See the responses to comments PM1-36, PM1-53, and PM1-99.

IND297-3 See the response to comment IND295-3.

IND298 – William Haegele

20160627-5001 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/24/2016 5:28:55 PM

IND298-1 william haegele, philadelphia, PA.
Please stop approving new pipelines.
Our efforts should be concentrated on renewable energy sources.
If these huge companies can't figure out how to get on board and gouge us
for renewables instead of fossil fuels, they deserve to die out.
Thank you for your time.

IND298-1 See the response to comment PM1-53.

IND299 – John Comella

20160627-5000 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/24/2016 5:14:19 PM

John Comella, Philadelphia, PA.
Docket CP15-138 Atlantic Sunrise Pipeline

IND299-1 A natural gas (methane) pipeline is inherently VERY DANGEROUS. Methane is a gas so it is VERY DIFFICULT to prevent leakage starting with the drilling/fracking site all the way to where and when the methane is burned. As an inflammable gas, it is MUCH MORE LIKELY to BURN OR EXPLODE than oil or coal.

If it leaks BUT DOES NOT EXPLODE, then it is FORTY TIMES MORE EFFECTIVE as a GREENHOUSE GAS than CO2. CO2 is causing serious CLIMATE CHANGE but any METHANE LEAK is 40 times WORSE. Methane does get taken out of the atmosphere but not for SEVERAL DOZEN (OR HUNDRED) YEARS. So methane causes MUCH MORE climate change than CO2.

DON'T allow the Atlantic Sunrise Pipeline to be built. It will cause VERY HIGH RISK of an explosion and/or RAPID and SEVERE CLIMATE CHANGE.

Thank you for your attention.

John Comella
267-687-2288
1900 J F Kennedy Blvd
Philadelphia PA 19103

IND299-1

Pipeline safety and the impact of the proposed Project on public safety are discussed in section 4.12.3 of the EIS. Also see the response to comment PM1-36.

IND300 – Vincent Matteo

20160623-0122 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 06/23/2016

 ORIGINAL

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

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
2016 JUN 23
10 30 33 P 2:58
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

Re: Docket CP 15-138-000 – Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project

Dear Secretary Bose:

IND300-1 Atlantic Sunrise is a vital piece of North American energy infrastructure needed to transport low-cost, abundant supplies of natural gas from the Marcellus producing region in Pennsylvania to hungry markets along the Atlantic Seaboard. Shippers have signed long-term commitments for the expansion's entire capacity, which represents enough natural gas to serve approximately 7 million homes per day.


Williams is a Fortune 500 company that designs, builds, owns and operates critical natural gas infrastructure throughout the United States and Canada. For nearly 110 years, much of the country has relied on Williams to safely deliver natural gas to millions of homes and businesses that need it.

Williams' operations in Pennsylvania directly employ about 630 people, whose annual wages (before tax and excluding benefits) average nearly \$88,000. This does not take into account those employed by Atlantic Sunrise partner companies, and Williams' suppliers and contractors before, during and after project completion.

Since 2010, Williams employees have volunteered countless hours of their time to Pennsylvania organizations, such as the United Way, and the company has provided nearly \$3.5 million in charitable contributions to local organizations. This is on top of the millions of dollars in the company has provided in network expansion-related contributions.

Williams is proposing the project in order to meet the growing demand for natural gas, which is why I support the project.

Sincerely,


Vincent J. Matteo

IND300-1 Comment noted.

IND301 – Angelo Sabatelle

20160627-5214 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/27/2016 2:17:31 PM

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

Re: Docket CP 15-138-000 – Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project

Dear Secretary Bose:

IND301-1 Atlantic Sunrise is a vital piece of North American energy infrastructure needed to transport low-cost, abundant supplies of natural gas from the Marcellus producing region in Pennsylvania to hungry markets along the Atlantic Seaboard. Shippers have signed long-term commitments for the expansion's entire capacity, which represents enough natural gas to serve approximately 7 million homes per day.

Williams is a Fortune 500 company that designs, builds, owns and operates critical natural gas infrastructure throughout the United States and Canada. For nearly 110 years, much of the country has relied on Williams to safely deliver natural gas to millions of homes and businesses that need it.

Williams' operations in Pennsylvania directly employ about 630 people, whose annual wages (before tax and excluding benefits) average nearly \$88,000. This does not take into account those employed by Atlantic Sunrise partner companies, and Williams' suppliers and contractors before, during and after project completion.

Since 2010, Williams employees have volunteered countless hours of their time to Pennsylvania organizations, such as the United Way, and the company has provided nearly \$3.5 million in charitable contributions to local organizations. This is on top of the millions of dollars the company has provided in network expansion-related contributions.

Williams is proposing the project in order to meet the growing demand for natural gas, which is why I support the project.

Sincerely,

Angelo Sabatelle
Angelo Sabatelle

31 Hill St. Lake Aris PA 18436

IND301-1 Comment noted.

IND302 – Michael Simko

20160627-5205 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/27/2016 2:07:57 PM

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

Re: Docket CP 15-138-000 – Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project

Dear Secretary Bose:

IND302-1 I would like to provide my support for the Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project. I am also writing regarding how the pipeline will help reduce carbon emissions by reducing the amount of coal used in energy production.

Thanks to natural gas, the United States leads the world in carbon-emissions reduction.

During the past five years, electric generation from coal has fallen from 48 percent to less than a third due to the popularity of natural gas. As a result, CO2 emission levels have dropped to 20-year lows.

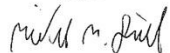
In 2015, natural gas overtook coal as the top source of U.S. electric power generation; 31 percent of electric power generation comes natural gas, and 30 percent from coal, according U.S. Energy Department. Natural gas emits half the carbon dioxide of coal to generate the same amount of electricity.

According to the Energy Information Administration, even under the most optimistic scenarios for renewable energy growth, oil and natural gas will still be needed, supplying 60 percent of our energy needs by 2040. To continue emissions progress, as well as to reduce consumer costs, Pennsylvania must prioritize natural gas infrastructure.

I believe the United States desperately needs this type of infrastructure development. I support the Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project and urge FERC to expeditiously issue a Final Environmental Impact State and a Certificate on Public Convenience and Necessity so this vital project can move forward.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL M. SIMKO



208 JOHNSON ST.

W-B TWP. 18702

IND302-1 Comment noted.

IND303 – Jodi Coombs Housknecht

20160624-5113 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/24/2016 12:44:37 PM

June 24, 2016
Montour Township, Bloomsburg, PA
Doc. No. CP15-138-000

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Secretary
888 First Street, N. E. Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

IND303-1 On June 22, 2016 I was notified of the significant realignment of the pipe line onto my property and valve station being placed directly across the street from my house. I would like to request 60 days to respond in lieu of the new location and proximity to my residence. Please respond in writing.

A representative of Williams called to tell me that the line has been moved to my portion of our family land. A meeting was established that evening to talk in more specifics. Within 5 min. of the discussion I felt sick to my stomach. I learned that not only is the pipe line staying on our beloved family farm but it is now moved to 200 feet away from both my house and my mom, Connie Giger's house. As if this news isn't bad enough. We then find out the valve pad, that has many unanswered questions, will be 150 feet of my house! Which is also 20 feet from where my 2 children wait for the school bus. Now picture a beautiful field, tens of acres, as you drive out of the driveway in the morning, deer with fawn, birds, turkey and more. What a view right? This is what I get to see everyday, as I have, since I was born. Now picture this, turn to face the driveway from the house and see an ugly chain link fence directly across the road from your house and driveway. What I view, right?

We have been asking for the last year and half about the valve pad...

1. Why does it have to be on our land? We are not interested at all in any dollar amount!
2. What does it look like? We would like to see pictures. Williams unresponsive
3. Does this valve site emit gas, ever? Williams unresponsive
4. Does the valve pad hum or have noise? Williams unresponsive
5. How big is the site? Answers have varied from not sure to "I think" so unresponsive
6. How often do people come to check on it? Williams unresponsive
7. If something goes wrong, how long till someone can get here and fix it? Williams unresponsive

As you can tell Williams is planning on jamming this pipe line and the valve station down our throat and we have nothing we can do but to plead with you. As long as I can remember I was raised to take care of our land, never sell or damage it. Now both are happening and people don't care. My whole family, mom, brother, sister-in-law, niece, nephew, son, daughter and husband lives within the kill zone, one small human error and we could be all gone in seconds. Lastly, it goes without saying that I'm overwhelmingly distressed and physically sick about the valve pad and pipe line but when I found out that a horse vet came up with this new plan I was flabbergasted! Since when does any person that does not have any kind of engineering degree

IND303-1 See the response to comment PM1-130. An alternative valve site is evaluated in section 3.3.2 of the EIS.

IND303 – Jodi Coombs Housknecht (cont'd)

20160624-5113 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/24/2016 12:44:37 PM

IND303-1
(cont'd) get to decided where the pipe line can go? How is my family's safety (people) less important then a horse's life?

Again, I respectfully ask for a 60-day extension to respond to the realignment I recently learned about on June 22, 2016 that will be occurring on and near my property. So I can have time to research its significant impact on the woodland and fielded areas. Please respond in writing to my request.

Thank you for your consideration,

Jodi Coombs Housknecht (Giger)

IND304 – Donna Kriner

20160624-5137 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/24/2016 1:52:56 PM

IND304- Donna Kriner, Conetoga, PA.
This proposed project will expose all surrounding communities to lower property values, tax increase to compensate for property devaluation, explosion risk, road destruction, desecration of over 1600 registered sites of Native American history presently known to exist and any other areas that have not yet been designated, destruction of waterways and water quality, pollution of air and land, and the quality of life to all inhabitants. In addition, heritage farmland will be destroyed with easement offers that will cover barely a fraction of what these farmers stand to lose financially. The quality of life of our communities will forever be changed solely for the benefit of a greedy corporation who stands to enjoy huge financial gains at the risk of everyone in its way. The record of Williams is deplorable.

It's time for FERC to take responsibility and deny this project and refuse to issue the Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity to allow a corporation the right to use eminent domain to take property against a land owner's permission for its own personal financial benefit.

IND304-1 Comment noted. Mitigation measures to minimize impacts on the environment, property values, cultural resources, and public safety are provided throughout section 4 of the EIS.

IND305 – Dean Marshall

20160627-5011 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/25/2016 8:18:23 AM

Dean H Marshall, Benton, PA.
Kimberly D Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Re: Atlantic Sunrise
Doc.# 15-138-000

Dear Secretary Bose,

I attended the recent comment hearing on the D E I S for Williams Atlantic Sunrise Pipeline at Bloomsburg University. I appreciate the opportunity to speak to my concerns about this project, and applaud the FERC staff for facilitating the event fairly and professionally.

Several observations of the proceedings and the flurry of comments submitted in the ensuing days have become apparent. I feel that most of the opposing comments have been and continue to be aimed at the actual adverse effects on our environment, both on a local level and globally. On the other hand, the industry supporters seemed to focus their remarks on jobs, financial benefits, and gas prices. I think FERC must surely be aware of the tendency to inflate these estimates and use them to divert the attention from any mention of pollution, forest fragmentation, erosion, habitat disturbance, etc., etc. !

I also have recieved E-mail links to such a high volume of comments submitted to your web site that also display this dichotomy. Letters from worried residents who will be faced with Eminent Domain condemnation of their property, (while being exposed to the risks, not only of their immediate environment, but to their neighbors both near and throughout the entire Right of Way), are countered by a flurry of submissions that are obviously pre-written by industry sponsors with a financial interest in the outcome. Many of these letters are signed illegibly, and may not even be genuine comments by actual persons. Many more of them cite deliberate mis-information and false "facts" about Williams Safety record, construction practices, maintenance of existing equipment ad-naseum.

By now, FERC and most of the truly informed public are aware that this huge high pressure line's main function is to feed Export Terminals and Power Plants in southern states and not Pennsylvania. This alone should preclude a certificate of Public Convenience being awarded to Williams.

We who live here atop the existing , aging, leaking, rusting, rupturing Transco and Leidy Loop implore you to deny this investment in a Greenfield LNG Export line and recommend that WILLIAMS invest in repairing and/or replacing dangerous infrastructure on EXISTING Right of Ways thru our towns, cities, farms and forests!
Respectfully,
Dean H. Marshall

IND305-1 Comment noted.

IND305-2 See the response to comment PM1-32.

IND305-3 See the response to comment PM1-162.

IND306 – Margaret Goodman

20160627-5009 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/24/2016 11:22:42 PM

Margaret Goodman, Glen Mills, PA.

IND306-1 As a supporter of Physicians for Social Responsibility I appreciate the opportunity to comment on the draft Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed Atlantic Sunrise Pipeline. Given the significant impacts the pipeline will have on public health I ask the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) to deny the Williams/Transco application to install this greenfield pipeline through Pennsylvania.

IND306-2 The pipeline, an unprecedented 42" in diameter, would clear-cut a corridor across farms and preserved scenic waterways, permanently fragment woodlands, limit how landowners may use their land, and expose nearby residents to a long-term threat of toxic leaks and explosions. In addition, this expansion project would increase reliance on fracked methane and slow the nation's transition to cleaner, healthier renewable energy. This would endanger the climate for all of us, since methane is a greenhouse gas 86 times more powerful than carbon dioxide.

Fracking is destroying our air, water, and land!

IND306-3 Further, the project would generate emissions of hazardous air pollutants during construction due to gasoline and diesel-fired combustion equipment, as well as earth-moving activities. The project would also generate ongoing emissions during operation, including emissions from: two new compressor stations; "additional ancillary facilities"; two new meter stations and three new regulator stations in Pennsylvania.

The risks to the environment, public health and our climate are too great- the Atlantic Sunrise Pipeline must be stopped

IND306-1 Comment noted.

IND306-2 See the responses to comments PM1-36, PM1-53, and PM1-99.

IND306-3 See the response to comment IND295-3.

IND307 – George Stradtman

20160627-5008 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/24/2016 10:52:43 PM

George Stradtman, Elkins Park, PA.

IND307-1 I see no logical reason why new rights of way should be developed for the Atlantic Sunrise pipeline or any similar pipeline. Here in Pennsylvania, especially, we have to deal with all kinds of environmental degradation. I don't want the existing pollution of soil and water, along with unsightly damage to landscapes, to grow even worse than it is already.

IND307-1 Comment noted.

IND308 – Paul Roden

20160627-5007 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/24/2016 10:47:38 PM

Paul Roden, Yardley, PA.
To: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
RE: CP15-138 Atlantic Sunrise Pipeline

IND308-1 As a citizen of the US and an environmentalist, I appreciate the opportunity to comment on the draft Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed Atlantic Sunrise Pipeline. Given the significant impacts the pipeline will have on public health I ask the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) to deny the Williams/Transco application to install this greenfield pipeline through Pennsylvania.

IND308-2 The pipeline, an unprecedented 42" in diameter, would clear-cut a corridor across farms and preserved scenic waterways, permanently fragment woodlands, limit how landowners may use their land, and expose nearby residents to a long-term threat of toxic leaks and explosions. In addition, this expansion project would increase reliance on fracked methane and slow the nation's transition to cleaner, healthier renewable energy. This would endanger the climate for all of us, since methane is a greenhouse gas 86 times more powerful than carbon dioxide.

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The risks to the environment, public health and our climate are too great- the Atlantic Sunrise Pipeline must be stopped.

Sincerely,

IND308-1 Comment noted.

IND308-2 See the responses to comments PM1-36, PM1-53, and PM1-99.

IND308-3 See the response to comment IND295-3.

IND309 – R.W. Kochan

20160624-5154 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/24/2016 2:50:38 PM

R&W Kochan, Dallas, PA.

If MORE THAN HALF of the Dallas Twp. landowners along the proposed 5.4 mile ASP route are OPPOSED to this pipeline, how can FERC approve it?

IND309-1 If NG is looking at our small community as the pipeline hub of the Northeast, how are we going to be protected? FERC and NG can no longer use the argument that pipelines are safe, particularly when companies cut costs, ignore or don't understand safety regulations, and FERC automatically approves pipelines without having accurate information. "Supposed" safety measures are NOT working.

Pennsylvania had 3 NG explosions just within the last year. The most recent one on a 30" pipeline (similar to the ASP proposed for Dallas Twp.) is being blamed on corrosion from increased NG flow and/or inferior coating material applied to pipe welds. There have been more problems with pipeline welds in the last 10 years than since the 1940's. This Salem Twp. explosion torched 40 acres in the semi-rural township (similar to our Dallas Twp.) melted a roadway, damaged several homes and severely burned a man who lived 1500' from the explosion and was BURNING ALIVE as he ran to save his life. The proposed ASP in Dallas Twp. is near State Highway Route 309. If FERC approves the ASP in our community, we have NO ROAD OF ESCAPE. The Chief gathering NG pipeline is already on the other side of State Highway Route 309.

FERC negligently ignored The Delaware Riverkeeper Network's October 2013 warning about the corrosive potential of faster-flowing gas on the interior of the Salem Twp. pipeline, and of FERC's deficient review of Texas Eastern's proposed 2014 compressor station and pipeline infrastructure expansion project. FERC rubberstamped the compressor upgrades from 46,400 to 71,900 horsepower WITHOUT REQUIRING Texas Eastern to provide gas flow velocity data on its 35-year-old pipeline that exploded April 29 in Salem Twp. Why would intelligent landowners believe that FERC knows what it is doing, or will protect us? NO amount of payoffs or distraction can deny the truth of FERC and the NG industry's irresponsibility and reckless endangerment of the public.

FERC rubberstamps a pipeline, stating PHMSA will monitor the implementation and safety. For PHMSA to identify TWO areas AFTER the explosion DOES NOT restore the destruction from these explosions. Where was PHMSA "before" the explosion? Does anyone in this process actually know what they are doing? We have already seen how Transco/Williams disseminates misinformation to the public and FERC; they have no credibility.

Similarly, Pacific Gas & Electric Co. ignored pipeline safety regulations to cut costs and tried to cover up its illegal practices by misleading federal officials investigating a DEADLY NG explosion in the San Francisco Bay Area. This blast KILLED 8 people and DESTROYED 38 homes. PG&E knew exactly what to do to comply with regulations but didn't do it, instead, it chose a cheaper method that DID NOT ENSURE the safety of their pipelines. PG&E's engineers stated they did not think the pipelines

IND309-1 Comment noted.

IND309 – R.W. Kochan (cont'd)

20160624-5154 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/24/2016 2:50:38 PM

IND309-1 posed a safety risk. Presumably Transco/Williams or any other engineer
(cont'd) paid by NG purports the same.

An enforcement action, monetary penalty, and even criminal investigation do NOT restore lost lives nor repair destroyed homes, land and communities.

With these actual experiences, does FERC really think landowners believe they are safe? PG&E, Spectra, and Transco are NOT the only companies to have explosions, and 1 EXPLOSION is 1 too many anyway.

The NG industry has already shown its disregard for public safety, quality living, and the environment; money is their ONLY CONCERN. Of the numerous NG explosions, some reasons have been poor record-keeping that was based on incomplete and inaccurate pipeline information, corrosion, choosing cheaper methods or materials that do not ensure safety, ignoring or not understanding safety regulations. Where is the enforcement? Where is the training? Does anyone actually know what they are doing in this process? Or is it simply a money trail of pay-offs?

For FERC to allow these pipelines to be built as requested, knowing that the data supplied by the industry is often misleading, and that they have poor safety records is criminal. How many bodies will FERC ignore before they show some integrity and genuine concern for the public, communities, and country overall?

The NG industry is already salivating over their projected profits if Dallas Twp. becomes the pipeline hub of the Northeast. How is FERC going to protect our community? It will certainly not be through the continued rubberstamping process of ignorance and greed. Everyone involved --- FERC, NG, Transco, legislators, PHMSA, etc. --- needs to take responsibility NOW and place safety and regard for life above money, greed and laziness. If employees don't understand regulations, or companies choose to ignore them, what good are they? Where is our protection? If FERC approves this ASP pipeline, now that the truthful reality has been exposed --- that there are essentially NO SAFEGUARDS in place for the public --- may the Chairman, Commissioners, and everyone involved in this sham approval process be prosecuted in criminal trials for knowingly committing democide.

IND310 – Emily West

20160624-5157 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/24/2016 2:33:57 PM

June 24, 2016

To Whom It May Concern at FERC:

RE: FERC/EIS-0269D, Docket No. CP15-138-000, Atlantic Sunrise Project

As an environmental scientist who has worked in the environmental permitting field at all levels of government, including NEPA writing and analysis for the U.S. Department of Army, I can appreciate the complexities of the natural gas pipeline permitting process. Despite my appreciation for the challenge that FERC faces in this NEPA process, I oppose the Atlantic Sunrise Project for a multitude of reasons that I will briefly identify below.

IND310-1 FERC's justification for a "less than significant impact" for the Atlantic Sunrise Project is simple: the Atlantic Sunrise Project cannot move forward if the NEPA analysis deems the project to have a significant environmental impact that cannot be mitigated. If a project that is not considered an "emergency" project by NEPA standards and does not have sufficient mitigation efforts to reduce the effects of the project to below a "significant" threshold, then it cannot be implemented as proposed. Since the No Action Alternative and the other non-preferred alternatives do not provide 1.7 MMDth/d of year round firm natural gas transportation capacity to satisfy Transco's nine binding contracts with natural gas suppliers as per 2013 agreements, FERC must conclude that the environmental impact of the Atlantic Sunrise Project is "less than significant". BUT the reality is that there are many regional natural resource assets that will face significant adverse impacts as a result of the proposed project including, but not limited to: geology, surface water, water use, wetlands, threatened, endangered and special status species, land use, recreation, visual resources, cultural resources, air quality, noise, reliability and safety, and cumulative impacts. While this DEIS indicates that Transco's various mitigation strategies will reduce the adverse impacts to these assets to the extent practicable, the reality is that the impacts will remain SIGNIFICANT.

The impacts of building a natural gas pipeline on one of the few seismically active regions of the northeast, or in a region prone to sinkholes, or in a region where proper stormwater management is a multimillion-dollar effort as per EPA mandate as part of the Chesapeake Bay initiative, or in a region with some of the worst air quality in the eastern U.S., or in a region with thousands of acres of protected natural recreational lands that have been preserved through state and federal funding, are cumulative and significant. These are just a few of the environmental reasons why a major natural gas pipeline should not be constructed in the south-central Pennsylvania region.

IND310-2 If FERC were to take a true "hard look" at the impacts of the preferred alternative, the FERC commissioners could see that adverse impacts of the Atlantic Sunrise Project are too significant to move forward as proposed. Either the No Action Alternative or another alternative that does not create such a major environmental footprint should be selected. Specifically, if the FERC Commissioners decide that there is a true "need" for Williams Partners L.P. to develop an expanded capacity pipeline through the use of eminent domain on private land in Pennsylvania, existing pipeline infrastructure should be the preferred alternative.

Of the 197.7 miles of pipeline, 195.2 miles, or 98.7% of it, will be new. Although it seems that the existing Transco pipeline should be able to be used for more than 1.3% of this project, there is a positive in that 28% of the new pipeline will utilize existing rights of way (natural gas or other utilities). This pipeline route needs more collocation with rights of

IND310-1 See the response to comment PM1-9.

IND310-2 See the response to comment PM1-162.

IND310 – Emily West (cont'd)

20160624-5157 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/24/2016 2:33:57 PM

IND310-3
(cont'd)

standards. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection is not in the habit of permitting new landfill applications to be developed on entirely new land footprints. New landfills are collocated with old landfills, or landfills are expanded vertically so as to limit the overall acreage of new disturbance. The US Department of Transportation does not approve new Interstate-95s, but instead they approve adding lanes to the existing corridor. The same collocation principles must be used in the natural gas industry.

The DEIS states that the existing system would require significant expansions that would result in environmental impacts similar to or greater than the Atlantic Sunrise Project. But, HOW? These more significant adverse environmental impacts of upgrading the existing system are not clearly called out in the DEIS. While it may be a longer route because it is not taking the shortcut through central Pennsylvania, upgrading the existing system would drastically reduce the acreage of entirely new pipeline footprint.

The DEIS sited that the population in proximity to the existing Transco Pipeline would not make it feasible to use this ROW to expand the pipeline to the required capacity. So, the idea is to run the line through "rural" counties such as Lancaster and Lebanon?! As much as we Lancastrians pride ourselves on the bucolic nature of our county, we have a population of 536,600 people. "Rural" agricultural and natural lands are extremely fragmented by the sprawling urban areas of Lancaster. So, if FERC thinks that the proposed route will be in a less populated area where there will be fewer safety concerns, that is an incorrect assumption.

The less new footprint of pipeline ROW will result in less land fragmentation, whether it is forested land, agricultural land, or residential land. If the majority of the new pipeline is in a new footprint, as proposed, the impacts to geology, surface water, water use, wetlands, threatened, endangered and special status species, land use, recreation, visual resources, cultural resources, air quality, noise, reliability and safety, will be significant. Furthermore, there will be cumulative impacts of creating another pipeline ROW to fragment Pennsylvania land. To use the existing infrastructure is to fragment one fewer 1,208.3-acre stretch of the Commonwealth. I strongly encourage FERC to consider either the No Action Alternative or the alternative of expanding the existing Transco pipeline instead of the proposed Atlantic Sunrise route. The impacts of this project are too significant to move forward as proposed in this DEIS.

Sincerely,

Emily S. West, M.S.
Environmental Scientist
5730 Pine Street
East Petersburg, PA 17520

IND311 – Linda Quodomine

20160624-5166 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/24/2016 2:46:37 PM

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20426

Re: Docket CP15-138 Transcontinental Gas Pipeline Co, LLC proposed Atlantic Sunrise Project

Dear Secretary Bose,

I would like to thank the FERC once again for identifying a plausible and sensible route around Buckhorn that would have numerous environmental and socio-economic advantages. Regarding the advantages specifically mentioned in the DEIS, I did want to point out that wetlands were not addressed. There are no wetlands on the Alt24C route, but there are at least 3 areas of wetlands either on or directly adjacent to my personal property that would be disturbed on Williams' current route. These wetlands are not in the national wetland inventory, and would have been missed on a remote data search, (as Transco also conveniently omitted them in their response to FERC on July 29, 2015.) I have not personally checked other fields on the original route to see if any contain wetlands that would also be avoided by Alt 24C.

I would also like to point out that on Transco's application for this pipeline, they have clearly marked 4 stream crossings in their present path, although the DEIS lists only 3. I would assume the small stream crossing my clinic property between the hayfield and the pastures is the one that did not show up on the National Hydrography Dataset.

Thank you for your attention to these two pieces of information directly concerning the DEIS.

Sincerely,

Linda Quodomine DVM

IND311-1

Comment noted. An evaluation of CPL South Alternatives 24A, 24B, and 24C is included in section 3.3.2.

IND312 – William Montgomery

20160624-5193 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/24/2016 4:40:13 PM

William Montgomery, Pottstown, PA.

IND312-1 I appreciate the opportunity to comment on the draft Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed Atlantic Sunrise Pipeline. Given the significant impacts the pipeline will have on public health, I ask the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) to deny the Williams/Transco application to install this pipeline through Pennsylvania.

IND312-2 The pipeline, an unprecedented 42" in diameter, would clear-cut a corridor across farms and preserved scenic waterways. It would permanently fragment woodlands, limit how landowners may use their land, and expose nearby residents to a long-term threat of toxic leaks and explosions. Finally, this project would increase reliance on fracked methane and act to slow the nation's transition to cleaner, healthier renewable energy. This would endanger all of us, since methane is a greenhouse gas 86 times more powerful than carbon dioxide.

The risks to the environment and our climate are too great -- the Atlantic Sunrise Pipeline must be stopped.

IND312-1 Comment noted.

IND312-2 See the responses to comments PM1-36, PM1-53, PM1-99.

IND313 – Charles Beach (cont'd)

20160627-0072 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 06/27/2016 CP15-138

ORIGINAL

CHARLES R. BEACH
3896 MAIN ST.
CONESTOGA, PA. 17516
CRBEACH@LANCASTER.K12.PA.US
6-10-16 "ATLANTIC SUNRISE PIPELINE"

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION
2016 JUN 27 P 3:04
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

KIMBERLY D. BOSE, SECRETARY
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
888 1ST STREET NE, ROOM 1A
WASHINGTON, DC 20424

DEAR MS. BOSE,
THERE IS ABSOLUTELY NO GOOD REASON AND
PLENTY OF BAD REASONS WHY THE SUNRISE PIPELINE
SHOULD NOT BE BUILT. THE EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE
ALREADY EXISTS AND NEEDS TO BE UPGRADED
ANYWAY TO PREVENT LEAKS FROM THIS WWII ERA
PIPELINE. THE ONLY REASON WILLIAMS WANTS TO
BUILD THIS NEW PIPELINE IS TO SAVE MONEY. THIS
IS NO REASON TO PLACE MY FAMILY AND NEIGHBORS
IN DANGER FROM LEAKING GAS AND POSSIBLE
EXPLOSION. IT WILL ALSO REDUCE MY PROPERTY
VALUE AND WHEN OUR PROPERTY VALUES GO
DOWN OUR TAXES WILL RISE.
IT IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL TO TAKE PRIVATE
PROPERTY FOR FINANCIAL GAIN OF A PRIVATE
PIPELINE.

IND313-1 See the response to comment PM1-162.

IND313-2 Comment noted.

IND313-3 See the response to comment PM1-116.

IND313-4 The use of eminent domain is discussed in section 4.8.2 of the EIS. Also see the responses to comments PM1-1, PM1-32, and PM1-143.

IND313 – Charles Beach (cont'd)

IND313-4
(cont'd)

COMPANY (WILLIAMS) ACCORDING TO THE FIFTH AMENDMENT OF OUR UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION SINCE MOST OF THIS GAS IS TO BE SHIPPED OVERSEAS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

IND313-5

THERE ARE SO MANY REASONS TO NOT TO BUILD THIS PIPELINE THAT I COULD WRITE ALL DAY BUT A FEW ARE: METHANE GAS IS 86 TIMES WORSE THAN COAL AND OIL FOR OUR ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE. PA. ALREADY HAS SOME OF THE WORST AIR QUALITY IN THE UNITED STATES.

IND313-6

LANCASTER COUNTY HAS BEEN A FORRUNNER IN FARMLAND PRESERVATION IN THE COUNTRY AND HAS THE RICHEST, NON IRRIGATED, SOIL IN THE WORLD.

IND313-7

PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION WILL COMPROMISE OUR SOIL QUALITY. I HAVE FOUND NATIVE AMERICAN INDIAN ARTIFACTS ON MY PROPERTY. CONESTOGA WAS NAMED AFTER THE CONESTOGA INDIANS, WHICH NUMBERED IN THE THOUSANDS, WHO LIVED HERE FOR CENTURIES AND HAVE INDIAN BURIAL GROUNDS THROUGHOUT THE AREA. WE HAVE PRISTINE TROUT STREAMS AND VIRGIN OLD GROWTH FOREST THAT WILL BE CHANGED FOREVER IF THIS PIPELINE COMES THROUGH OUR BEAUTIFUL COUNTY. PLEASE DON'T LET WILLIAMS RUIN PA. WITH THIS UNNECESSARY PIPELINE.

IND313-8

IND313-9

IND313-10

IND313-5

See the response to comment PM1-36.

IND313-6

Section 4.11.1.1 of the EIS details the existing air quality at the project locations. Section 4.11.1.3 of the EIS details the potential effects on air quality due to construction and operation of the Project.

IND313-7

Mitigation measures to minimize impacts on prime, specialty, and preserved farmlands, including measures to preserve soil quality, are included in sections 4.2.2.2, 4.8.4, and 4.8.6.2. Also see the responses to comments PM1-18 and PM1-179.

IND313-8

Comment noted. See the response to comment IND258-2.

IND313-9

Comment noted.

IND313-10

Comment noted.

IND313 – Charles Beach (cont'd)

20160627-0072 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 06/27/2016

SINCERELY,

CHARLES R. BEACH
Charles R. Beach

IND314 – Sandra Beach

20160627-0071 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 06/27/2016

CP15-138

ORIGINAL

Sandra L. Beach
3896 Main St.
Conestoga, PA 17516
sandibeach38@gmail.com
6-12-16 "Atlantic Sunrise Pipeline"

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION
2016 JUN 27 P 3:05
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

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

Dear Ms. Bose,
If you would have told me 40 years ago,
when I moved to Conestoga, that this pipeline
would be happening now, I woul dn't have
believed it. Even though we are not heavily
populated, there are still a lot of people
who will be affected. We live in the danger
zone, and taking into consideration the blarts
that have already happened, I do not trust in

IND314-

IND314-1 Comment noted.

IND314 – Sandra Beach (cont'd)

20160627-0071 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 06/27/2016

IND314-1
(cont'd)

our safety. Not to mention the added danger of leakage, etc. And all for something that's only going to benefit this company (Williams)! This is not being put in to help the American people - Williams and those with Williams, are the ones that are going to profit. I do not believe that a company has the right to come in and confiscate land solely so they can profit. Our rights are being violated! It's something that I feel I have to stand up and protest against. We are law-abiding citizens who have always done what we're supposed to, and who have taken care of our

IND314-2

property. Please don't abuse us and our neighbors by bringing this mess through our land. Please use existing pipe routes.

Sincerely,
Sandra L. Beach
Sandra L. Beach

IND314-2 The use of eminent domain is discussed in section 4.8.2. Also see the response to comment PM1-1.

IND314-3 See the response to comment PM1-29.

IND315 – Judy Hutton

20160628-0041 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 06/28/2016

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
ATLANTIC SUNRISE PROJECT (DOCKET NO. CP15-138-000)

Comments can be: (1) left with a FERC representative, (2) mailed to the address below, or (3) electronically filed.¹

Please send copies referenced to Docket No. CP15-138-000 to the addresses below.

For Official Filing (send 2 copies):

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

Another Copy (send 1 copy):

Gas Branch 1, PJ-11.2
 Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
 888 First Street, NE
 Washington, DC 20426

ORIGINAL

COMMENTS: (PLEASE PRINT LEGIBLY) [attach an additional sheet if necessary]

Please see attached typed sheets.

FILED
 SECRETARY OF THE
 COMMISSION
 JUN 28 3 55
 FEDERAL ENERGY
 REGULATORY COMMISSION

Commentor's Name and Mailing Address (Please print legibly)

Judy Hutton
 133 Meadow Creek Dr
 Landisville, PA 17538

Comment Meeting Location: Manheim Township High School
 Mon June 13, 2016 7:00 PM

¹ The Commission encourages electronic filing of comments. See 18 Code of Federal Regulations 385.2001(a)(1)(ii) and the instructions on the Commission's internet website at <http://www.ferc.gov> under the link to "Documents and Filings" and "eFiling." eFiling is a file attachment process and requires that you prepare your submission in the same manner as you would if filing on paper, and save it to a file on your hard drive. New eFiling users must first create an account by clicking on "eRegister." You will be asked to select the type of filing you are making. This filing is considered a "Comment on Filing." In addition, there is an "eComment" option available online at: <http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/eComment.asp>, which is an easy method for interested persons to submit text only comments on a project. eComment does not require a FERC eRegistration account; however, you will be asked to provide a valid email address. All comments submitted under either eFiling or the eComment option are placed in the public record for the specified docket or project number(s). Please note that to be added to the mailing list you will need to provide a mailing address. The comment period ends June 27, 2016.

IND315 – Judy Hutton (cont'd)

*Pipeline Meeting - June 13, 2014 @ Manheim Twp HS
(Note: We attended only the first 1 1/2 hour of the meeting)*

As a Lancasterian interested in the environment, economy and constitutional rights, I, along with my husband, attended the community meeting at MT school on June 13th regarding the Atlantic Sunrise Project. In attendance were representatives from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and the Williams Co, and the citizens united for the protection of their family, property and constitutional rights. This was the first meeting we attended on this issue.

Once the meeting started, I learned a great deal about the current positions on the project through the many informed, prepared and articulate commentators. The proposed pipeline is to run through Southern Lancaster County and had been detailed in a report by FERC entitled DEIS. As I learned from the presenters many errors were found in the report. What I learned was

- IND315-1 1) The number of homes on land through which the proposed pipeline would run is more than reported. There would be twenty-nine (?) homes directly affected.
- IND315-2 2) The steel used in the pipeline for Southern Lancaster County is of a lesser quality/density than that required for a more densely populated urban area.
- IND315-3 3) The number of Indian burial sites as reported was greatly minimized.
- IND315-4 4) The archeologists contracted through the Williams Company did not perform burial site digs correctly, in accordance with standard specifications.
- IND315-4 5) Although, prior to official approval, the Williams Company has been on landowner's property (is), disregarding trespassing signs and actually removing trees.
- IND315-5 6) The FERC has never disallowed a gas company project.
- IND315-6 7) The steel which already has been purchased from Turkey, not from within the United States, is already being stored in Lebanon County.
- IND315-7 8) Two government officials spoke out against the pipeline and the true economic impact on Lancaster County. In my opinion, this lent credibility to their argument.
- IND315-8 9) The issue of eminent domain is a constitutional question that will be decided in a court of law. What greater good or purpose is being served by approval of the pipeline?
- IND315-9 10) Running the pipeline through this area will directly and negatively affect people. They will not be able to live on their property as they planned. They will not be able to build homes, farm in an agriculturally responsible way (organic), and enjoy their property as they intended. They will assuredly lose property values. The pipeline would disrupt ecosystems there that provide nature's beauty and sustain their lifestyles. The pipeline literally threatens their livelihood and, most importantly, and in reality, threatens the very lives of their children. This project has already significantly cost home/landowners their time, resources, money, worry and health.

It is easy for me to understand their passion against the pipeline and truly who could blame them?? Landowners stand to lose their dreams, fortunes, property...their lives as they know it. It's easy to project negative business consequences...organic farming, real estate, tourism and any future financial gains they planned from property use. (??) (Not looking good for landowners.) Environmentally, we learned that clearing land for the pipeline would create land erosion, alter and increase water runoff, and destroy

- IND315-1 Section 4.8.3.1 of the EIS has been revised to include updated information regarding residences and commercial structures that would be affected by construction of the Project. There are 152 residential and commercial structures within 50 feet of the proposed pipeline facilities for the Project.
- IND315-2 See the response to comment PM1-25.
- IND315-3 Archaeological features would not be disturbed unless absolutely necessary, and only after consultation with the appropriate parties is conducted to fully consider avoidance of impacts on burials and whether it is feasible to preserve burials in place. To date, no burials have been encountered that would be affected by the Project (see section 4.10 of the EIS). If resources are encountered during construction, Transco's unanticipated discovery plan would be implemented.
- IND315-4 Comment noted.
- IND315-5 See the response to comment PM1-46.
- IND315-6 Comment noted. See the response to comment PM1-50.
- IND315-7 Comment noted.
- IND315-8 The use of eminent domain is discussed in section 4.8.2 of the EIS. Also see the response to comment PM1-1.
- IND315-9 See the responses to comments PM1-1, PM1-109, and PM1-116.

IND315 – Judy Hutton (cont'd)

20160628-0041 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 06/28/2016

IND315-9
(conf'd) ecosystems. It would wreck "pristine" waters and landscapes. The active pipeline, I am told, would heat the soil on top of it thus depleting soil nutrients, and would take water from the Conestoga. If it would run under the Conestoga it then makes me wonder how that heat will affect marine life. (??)

IND315-10 When I think of the issue of eminent domain and wonder about the balance of greater good, I no way think that inflating the bottom line of a big energy company outweighs the loss of income, savings, property, family traditions and values, health and perhaps, even life of property owners. Surely, the environmental, economic, personal outcomes project negatively and the very constitutional rights set forth to protect the individual are in question and jeopardy.

On this fight between David and Goliath my money is definitely on David. Obviously, not because I am positioned for a financial windfall but because I always believe in doing the right thing, and we know who God backed!

Note: This statement, for the most part, is what I took away from this meeting. Any misrepresentation is unintentional but never-the-less; all points deserve review and consideration from FERC prior to approval of the pipeline through Southern Lancaster County. Do the right thing.

I stand with the landowners. I say, "No!"

Judy Hutton
133 Meadow Creek Dr
Landisville, PA 17538

IND315-10 The use of eminent domain is discussed in section 4.8.2 of the EIS. Also see the response to comment PM1-1.

IND316 – Joyce Kunkle

20160628-0030 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 06/28/2016

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
ATLANTIC SUNRISE PROJECT (DOCKET NO. CP15-138-000)

Comments can be: (1) left with a FERC representative, (2) mailed to the address below, or (3) electronically to the Secretary of the Commission.

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION
2016 JUN 28 P 3:56
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION
ORIGINAL

Please send copies referenced to Docket No. CP15-138-000 to the addresses below:

For Official Filing (send 2 copies): Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary Federal Energy Regulatory Commission 888 First Street, NE, Room 1A Washington, DC 20426	Another Copy (send 1 copy): Gas Branch 1, PJ-11.2 Federal Energy Regulatory Commission 888 First Street, NE Washington, DC 20426
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

COMMENTS: (PLEASE PRINT LEGIBLY) [attach an additional sheet if necessary]

IND316-1 *Please deny Atlantic Sunrise access to private lands for their pipelines. To give this gas company the right over individual landowners right, will suggest that FERC, a govt branch, has joined with this gigantic international company against the individual American citizen whose job it is to protect!*

Pennsylvania suffered much from the coal industry; Coal promised job jobs jobs and wealth. The companies with drew, leaving abandoned mines, polluted waters and poor or abandoned (think Centralia) towns.

Commentor's Name and Mailing Address (Please print legibly)

Ms. Joyce Kunkle
16 Lakeview Dr
Myerstown, PA 17067

Comment Meeting Location: *LVC*
Amoville, Pa.

I tried, it failed. Didnt send again, either!

1 The Commission encourages electronic filing of comments. See 18 Code of Federal Regulations 385.2001(a)(1)(ii) and the instructions on the Commission's Internet website at <http://www.ferc.gov> under the link to "Documents and Filings" and "eFiling." eFiling is a file attachment process and requires that you prepare your submission in the same manner as you would if filing on paper, and save it to a file on your hard drive. New eFiling users must first create an account by clicking on "eRegister." You will be asked to select the type of filing you are making. This filing is considered a "Comment on Filing." In addition, there is an "eComment" option available online at: <http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/eComment.asp>, which is an easy method for interested persons to submit text only comments on a project. eComment does not require a FERC eRegistration account; however, you will be asked to provide a valid email address. All comments submitted under either eFiling or the eComment option are placed in the public record for the specified docket or project number(s). Please note that to be added to the mailing list you will need to provide a mailing address. The comment period ends June 27, 2016.

IND316-1 Comment noted. See the response to comment PM1-46.

IND316 – Joyce Kunkle (cont'd)

20160628-0030 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 06/28/2016

We should have learned from that experience!

FERC's job is to protect the country first - its people, its water, its unspoiled unpolluted soil, its air. By this approval - and I hope you deny it - you will be ushering a period in time which will make the abuse by the coal companies to appear as nothing!!

Please deny their access to these lands!
Deny The Atlantic Sunrise Project

Thank you.
Joyce D. Kunkle

Docket # CP15-138-000

IND317 – David Smith

20 Williams Pipeline in Lancaster Co. PA. NO CP15-138 June 15, 2016
 - L -

Commenting to FERC FROM DAVID SMITH

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission or FERC, is an agency funded by the gas industry, which is responsible for determining whether natural gas pipelines can be built and whether or not builders are granted a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity, allowing them to use eminent domain to take property against land owner's permission. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) has been issued by FERC declaring they see no environmental impacts big enough to stop this proposal. It is based on information Williams Partners has submitted to them. We believe this may not be valid, and need more time to dissect the 1400+ page document.

IND317-1 There are two important comments you should submit:

Here is my comment
 EXTEND PERIOD!
 David Smith

1. **Right Now:** Submit comments requesting an extension of the DEIS comment period. (45 days is not enough time.) **THIS IS THE MOST FERTILE (NON IRRIGATED) LAND IN THE ENTIRE US**
2. **June 15-27:** Submit comments that address a specific issue or weakness of the DEIS. See the other side or visit <http://www.wearelanastercounty.org/deis> **figure it out dude!**

ORIGINAL

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 2016 JUN 27 P 3 26

IND317-1 See the response to comment PM1-130.

IND317 – David Smith (cont'd)

20160627-0147 FERC FPP (Unofficial) 06/27/2016

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20160627-0147 FERC FPP (Unofficial) 06/27/2016

Topics that may be of interest to you to comment on.

1. Utilize the existing pipeline infrastructure. The U.S. Department of Energy Study concluded that the current natural gas infrastructure can meet the increased demands from the Electric Power Sector.
http://energy.gov/sites/prod/files/2015/02/f19/DOE%20Report%20Natural%20Gas%20Infastructure%20V_02-02.pdf
2. Conserve fossil energy resources by developing alternative and sustainable forms of energy for future needs. At some point the gas will run out and the energy will have to come from somewhere else. Natural gas is 86 times worse as a climate change gas than burning coal or oil. We need to use less, not more.
3. We seek fairness. The amount of natural gas flowing through the Transco CPLS pipeline per day is twice the amount of energy used by all the people living along the pipeline route per day. This is an export project for which local landowners are being forced to give up their land. Profits from this pipeline would go to corporate executives and

Page #1

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
ATLANTIC SUNRISE PROJECT (DOCKET NO. CP15-138-000)

Comments can be: (1) left with a FERC representative, (2) mailed to the address below, or (3) electronically filed.¹

Please send copies referenced to Docket No. CP15-138-000 to the addresses below.

For Official Filing (send 2 copies):

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

Another Copy (send 1 copy):

Gas Branch 1, PJ-11.2
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426

ORIGINAL

COMMENTS: (PLEASE PRINT LEGIBLY) (attach an additional sheet if necessary)

Dear FERC, (Docket #CP15-138-000)
I would like to reiterate my concerns brought forward at the meeting at Bloomsburg University on Wednesday, 15 June, 2016. I am opposed to the Atlantic Sunrise Project CPL Alternative Routs 24A and 24C due to the fact that they both run directly through my onsite septic system (PA DEP permit #277078). Both Route 24A and 24C also directly intersect my excavated

Commentor's Name and Mailing Address (Please print legibly)

Kenneth P. Shannon
305 Rivercreek Dr.
Northumberland, PA
17857

(Please see Page #2)

Comment Meeting Location: Bloomsburg University

¹ The Commission encourages electronic filing of comments. See 18 Code of Federal Regulations 385.2001(a)(1)(iii) and the instructions on the Commission's Internet website at <http://www.ferc.gov> under the link to "Documents and Filings" and "eFiling." eFiling is a file attachment process and requires that you prepare your submission in the same manner as you would if filing on paper, and save it to a file on your hard drive. New eFiling users must first create an account by clicking on "Register." You will be asked to select the type of filing you are making. This filing is considered a "Comment on Filing." In addition, there is an "eComment" option available online at: <http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/eComment.asp>, which is an easy method for interested persons to submit text only comments on a project. eComment does not require a FERC eRegistration account; however, you will be asked to provide a valid email address. All comments submitted under either eFiling or the eComment option are placed in the public record for the specified docket or project number(s). Please note that to be added to the mailing list you will need to provide a mailing address. The comment period ends June 27, 2016.

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FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

IND318-1

On November 21, 2016, Transco filed a revised alignment of Route Deviation M-0431 based on field surveys, which would avoid Kenneth Shannon's residence. In section 3.3.2 of the EIS, we are recommending that Transco incorporate Route Deviation M-0431.

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
ATLANTIC SUNRISE PROJECT (DOCKET NO. CP15-138-000)

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888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426

COMMENTS: (PLEASE PRINT LEGIBLY) [attach an additional sheet if necessary]

(Continued from page #1)

IND318-1
(cont'd)

Foundation at my building site. These alternative routes would make my building site and subdivision uninhabitable. Please see attached Plot Plan and Location Maps. For these reasons the best alternative route is 24 B.

Thank You For your Consideration.

Kenneth R. Shannon

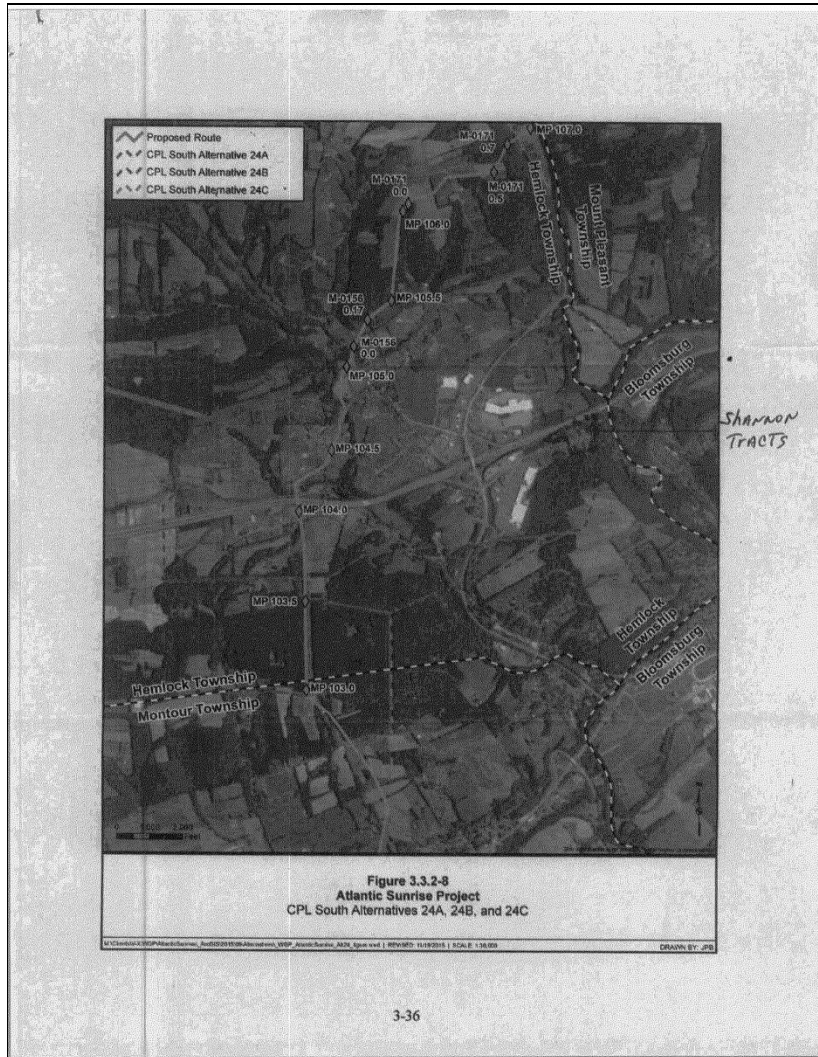
Commentor's Name and Mailing Address (Please print legibly)

Kenneth P. Shannon
305 Riverview Dr.
Northumberland, Pa.
17857

Comment Meeting Location: Bloomsburg University

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IND318_Kenneth Shannon (cont'd)



IND319 – David and Lucille Ruckle

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
ATLANTIC SUNRISE PROJECT (DOCKET NO. CP15-138-000)

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Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426

COMMENTS: (PLEASE PRINT LEGIBLY) [attach an additional sheet if necessary]

Please see attached copy's

ORIGINAL

Commentor's Name and Mailing Address (Please print legibly)

David + Lucille Ruckle
380 Beaver Valley Rd.
Blomberg, PA. 17815

Comment Meeting Location: Blomberg University

¹ The Commission encourages electronic filing of comments. See 18 Code of Federal Regulations 385.2001(a)(1)(iii) and the instructions on the Commission's Internet website at <http://www.ferc.gov> under the link to "Documents and Filings" and "eFiling." eFiling is a file attachment process and requires that you prepare your submission in the same manner as you would if filing on paper, and save it to a file on your hard drive. New eFiling users must first create an account by clicking on "eRegister." You will be asked to select the type of filing you are making. This filing is considered a "Comment on Filing." In addition, there is an "eComment" option available online at: <http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/eComment.asp>, which is an easy method for interested persons to submit text only comments on a project. eComment does not require a FERC eRegistration account; however, you will be asked to provide a valid email address. All comments submitted under either eFiling or the eComment option are placed in the public record for the specified docket or project number(s). Please note that to be added to the mailing list you will need to provide a mailing address. The comment period ends June 27, 2016.

IND319_David and Lucille Ruckle (cont'd)

June 18, 2016

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426
Re: Docket No. CP15-138-000

IND319-1 We, the landowners of property in Hemlock Twp., Columbia County, are asking the commission to review some of the economic and environmental impacts that Alternate Routes 24A and 24C will have on the township.

Moving south from M-0171 0.7 through some farm land to the property of Michael Fruit; this route goes through a small forested portion holding many species, including deer, bear, turkey, bats, box turtles, coyotes, and recently bald eagles. This portion of woods would have to be clear cut. Continuing on, Michael's parcel is currently using the field portion for pasture for eight horses.

Moving south to the David and Lucille Ruckle property; this parcel is presently being used for timothy hay, feeding organically farmed beef and dairy cattle. It borders Mall Boulevard, which carries 8,000 cars per day, per PennDOT survey, and is presently in consideration for an assisted living/medical center and/or additional housing. In front of the Ruckle parcel is a public water main which feeds the entire commercial district, Exit 242, Interstate 80, one eighth of a mile southwest. At this point, Mall Boulevard would have to be line bored to the Appelman property and then across School House Road to the Nelson Stoll parcel, then crossing a feeder stream to Little Fishing Creek. This feeder stream is that of Fishing Creek, just above a major municipal water intake which services thousands of people. In effect, this relocation will put at risk the water supply of 21,500 people. Suez Water provides water services to the Town of Bloomsburg, Bloomsburg University, Gelsinger/Bloomsburg Hospital, and all of Hemlock, Montour, Scott and South Centre Townships, Columbia County. The surface water intake is located on Fishing Creek just north of Bloomsburg. This is an excellent water source because the Fishing Creek Watershed is mostly forested area. The Stoll property has been already surveyed for 73 lots and three commercial properties along Mall Boulevard (See plot plan, Exhibit A.)

Moving through the Stoll property and existing Twp. Road Holmes Lane to property owned by Columbia Mall investors; this 40 acre parcel will most likely be an expansion of the mall. Continuing through a deep retention pond and contacting a natural gas line feeding all commercial properties at Exit 242. At that point, line boring Interstate 80 to the south side to the Ken Shannon parcel, which is surveyed, perked and approved for five lots to Lunger Drive. Going under Lunger Drive to the south, also property of Ken Shannon, where a new home is currently under construction, septic and foundation has been completed. (See attached plot plan, Exhibit B.)

IND319-1 Comment noted. CPL South Alternative 24B would be 1.2 miles longer and cross three more waterbodies than Alternative 24C. In the draft EIS, we recommended that Transco incorporate CPL South Alternative 24C into the proposed route. Transco incorporated CPL South Alternative 24C into the proposed route and made some minor modifications to address planned developments and road crossings. Section 3.3.2 of the EIS has been revised to include these modifications in the analysis.

IND319_David and Lucille Ruckle (cont'd)

IND319-1
(cont'd)

Moving south of the Shannon parcel; small kilns were located in this wooded area years ago. This is where the old miners smelted their iron ore.

Moving to the Venditti property; there are existing iron-ore mines and vent shafts, some of which can be located. Some of these mines originated on the steep cliffs along Creek Road. Moving west, through the Venditti property, which is currently under contract with developer and landowner for new homes. This parcel also parallels Foxtail Development, including 50 homes or more, at this point crossing Red Mill Road, and a branch road to Route 42, a heavily travelled road to Columbia Mall and all commercial businesses at Route 42.

Moving west through the Goodwill property; crossing Frosty Valley Road, through a small wooded area, to a stream that of Little Fishing Creek, and moving west through wooded area to MP103.5.

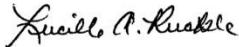
In summary, Alternate Routes 24A & C would require clear-cutting forested land, one water main crossing, one natural gas crossing, six road crossings and Interstate 80. Properties located on Mall Boulevard are commercial, or will eventually be, and are of high value. If the original route needs an alternative, it seems as though Alternate Route 24B would have less impact on the environment and residents of Hemlock Township. This section of land is located in a more rural area and most likely does not have a chance for further development

We are requesting the Commission take all these points into consideration.

Sincerely,



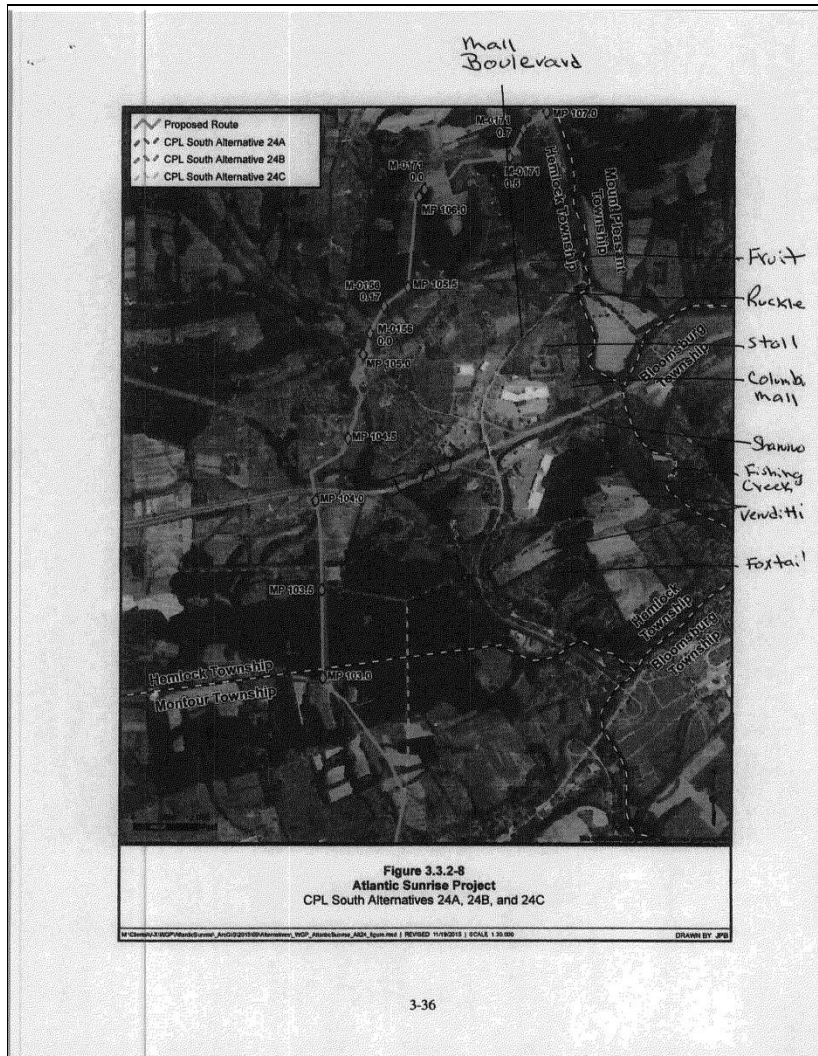
David D. Ruckle



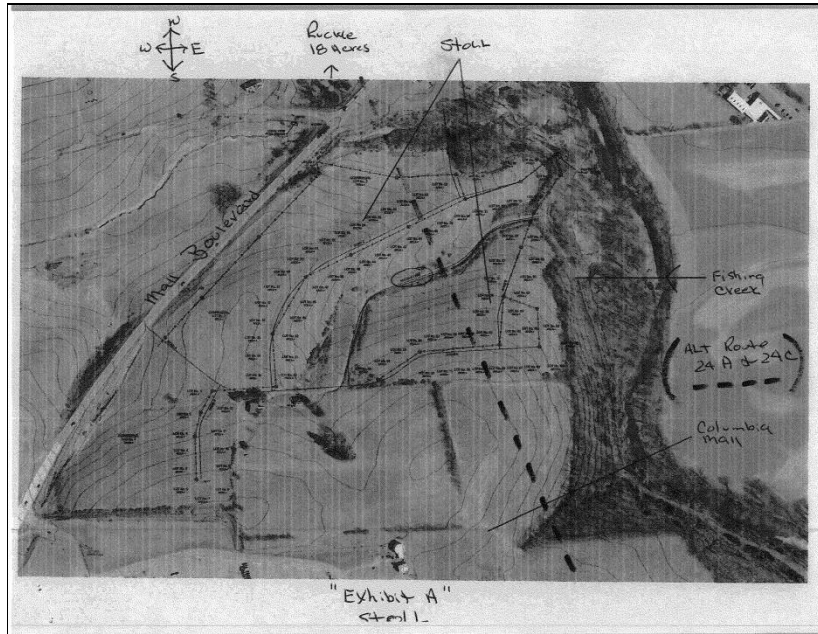
Lucille A. Ruckle

email: druckle@verizon.net

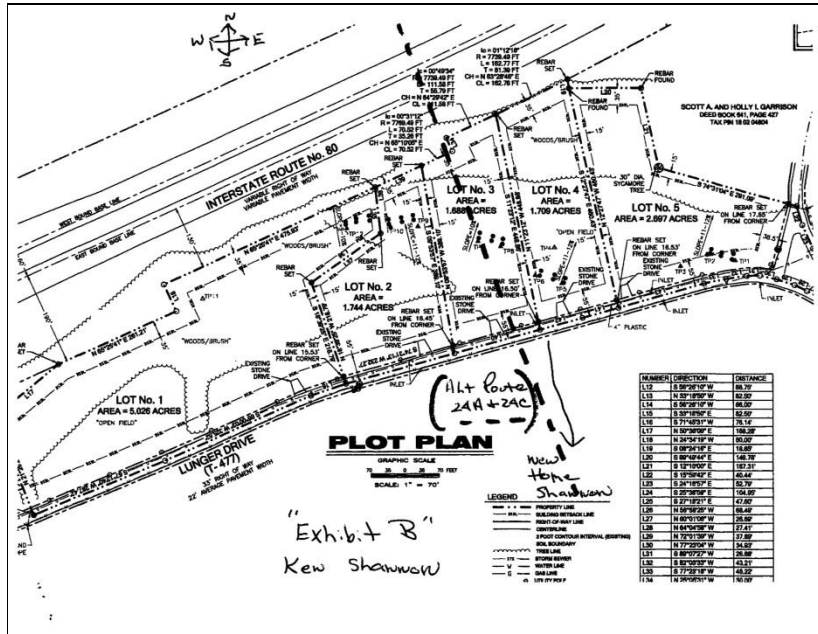
IND319_David and Lucille Ruckle (cont'd)



IND319_David and Lucille Ruckle (cont'd)



IND319_David and Lucille Ruckle (cont'd)



IND320 – David Hess

20160627-0128 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 06/27/2016

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
ATLANTIC SUNRISE PROJECT (DOCKET NO. CP15-138-000)

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Washington, DC 20426

Another Copy (send 1 copy):

Gas Branch 1, PJ-11.2
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426

COMMENTS: (PLEASE PRINT LEGIBLY) [attach an additional sheet if necessary]

Please refer to the attached letter (2 copies)
for my comments.

ORIGINAL

Commentor's Name and Mailing Address (Please print legibly)

David Hess
2657 Sutton Place
Lancaster, PA 17601

Comment Meeting Location: Manheim Township
High School, Lancaster, PA

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REGULATORY COMMISSION

¹ The Commission encourages electronic filing of comments. See 18 Code of Federal Regulations 385.2001(a)(1)(ii) and the instructions on the Commission's Internet website at <http://www.ferc.gov> under the link to "Documents and Filings" and "eFiling." eFiling is a file attachment process and requires that you prepare your submission in the same manner as you would if filing on paper, and save it to a file on your hard drive. New eFiling users must first create an account by clicking on "eRegister." You will be asked to select the type of filing you are making. This filing is considered a "Comment on Filing." In addition, there is an "eComment" option available online at: <http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/eComment.asp>, which is an easy method for interested persons to submit text only comments on a project. eComment does not require a FERC eRegistration account; however, you will be asked to provide a valid email address. All comments submitted under either eFiling or the eComment option are placed in the public record for the specified docket or project number(s). Please note that to be added to the mailing list you will need to provide a mailing address. The comment period ends June 27, 2016.

IND320_David Hess (cont'd)

20160627-0128 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 06/27/2016

June 19, 2016

David Hess
2657 Sutton Place
Lancaster, PA 17601

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

Reference Docket # CP15-138-000, Atlantic Sunrise Pipeline Project

Dear FERC Official(s),

On June 13, 2016 I attended the public comment meeting held at Manheim Township High School. I was only able to stay for the first 20 commenters, but during that time I heard a lot of protests, some of which I found insulting to your organization. I have trouble seeing how slogans such as "Lancaster decides and Lancaster says no" helps support the cause. The fact is that FERC decides and with that power you have the capability to affect many people's lives, possibly in very adverse ways. I also heard people that expressed some very legitimate and thoughtful concerns and I understand why people are protesting.

As a resident of Manheim Township I consider myself lucky that my home is not anywhere near the path of this 42 inch gas line. However, I have many friends who live in close proximity to the proposed route. And I've spent much of my life hiking in southwestern Lancaster County. This area's natural beauty is precious to all of us and should be preserved as much as humanly possible.

IND320-1 With silt and nutrient pollution of the Chesapeake Bay currently a major issue, I don't understand why a route was chosen through the most irregular terrain in the county. Why would it not go through the eastern side of the county where the terrain is mostly flat and erosion is not such a concern? Most of that area is farm fields where crops could be grown over the pipeline, rather than clear cutting large swaths of woodland necessary in the western region, that would never be allowed to grow back. Why can't an existing right of way be used, even if a longer route?

IND320-2 I am concerned that the quality of the many pristine tributaries to the Susquehanna River would be permanently damaged. I am concerned at the loss of more woodland.

IND320-3 I am concerned that my friends will have their property taken from them and in return be forced to live with the very real danger of a pipeline explosion. How would any possible leaks be detected with no odorization? How would you feel if you and your family suddenly had to live within the incineration zone of a 42 inch gas line? I recall a recent gas line explosion in western Pennsylvania where a man in his home 1/3 mile from the blast suffered severe burns. I believe that was a 30 inch line. This

IND320-1 See the responses to comments PM1-162 and IND230-8.

IND320-2 See the response to comment PM1-71.

IND320-3 As discussed in section 4.12.1 of the EIS, Transco has a gas control center that monitors system pressures, flows, and customer deliveries on its entire system. The center would be staffed 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and 365 days a year from Houston, Texas. Transco's pipeline systems (which would include the proposed facilities) are equipped with remote control valves that can be operated remotely by the gas control center. In the event of an emergency, usually evidenced by a sudden loss of pressure, the gas control center would send a command signal to initiate the closure of the remote control valves.

IND320_David Hess (cont'd)

20160627-0128 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 06/27/2016

IND320-4 pipeline benefits no one who would lose their land or anyone in Lancaster County on that matter, and much of the gas would be sold overseas. How does that benefit the citizens whose land would be taken by eminent domain? It's just not right.

IND320-5 As a shareholder of Chesapeake Energy and several other oil and gas companies, I certainly am sympathetic to the energy industry. But I believe the proposed Atlantic Sunrise Pipeline would only benefit the industry and would be a detriment to the environment and residents of Lancaster County. There must be a better solution that would appease all parties concerned. I therefore **strongly oppose** this pipeline and respectfully request that the FERC **do not approve** this project.

Respectfully,

David Hess
David Hess

IND320-4 The use of eminent domain is discussed in section 4.8.2 of the EIS. Also see the response to comment PM1-1.

IND320-5 Comment noted.

IND321 – Christ & Elaine Hess

20160627-0130 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 06/27/2016 CPIS-138 6/20/16

Dear Ms. Dore,

We are writing to express our opposition & concerns about the Transcontinental Gas Pipeline Co. LLC's (Transco) Central Penn Line (CPL South), which is part of the Atlantic Sunrise project proposed for southern Lancaster County, Pa. We live at 865 Paquet Creek Rd., Paquet, Pa. 17565 in Conestoga Twp. As we understand it, we will only be 700 ft. from the pipeline - well within the blast zone, & while the distance may vary in some places the pipeline will go around 3 of the 4 sides of our home. This also means that during construction we will be exposed to noise and disruption for quite some time.

When we built our home we had to blast through rock to get our basement in, & had to dig 7 wells to get an adequate amount of water. In addition to possible damage to our home, we're concerned blasting could collapse our well or it could be contaminated from a leak. Having our well affected by either of these possibilities would be a considerable hardship in light of the problems we've already experienced.

In addition to the concerns we have for our safety & the possible damage to our property we are concerned about the negative effect the pipeline would have on a pair of eagles who have built a nest & are raising chicks in a tree along the creek not far from us. Since this is the 1st year the nest was there, it's possible the planning committee didn't know about it. We would hope the eagles would continue to use the nest, but can't imagine they would return with the increased traffic & noise in the area & the negative affect removing such large amounts of water from the creek might have on their food supply.

Since the gas co. is the only one who will profit from the project in the long run, wouldn't it be reasonable to have them use the areas where right of ways already exist (even if it isn't the shortest route), instead of disrupting (over)

- IND321-1 Comment noted.
- IND321-2 As described in section 4.11.2 of the EIS, construction would be spread over the length of the pipeline route and would not be concentrated at any one location for an extended period of time.
- IND321-3 As discussed in section 4.1.3 of the draft EIS, it is likely that blasting would be required in some areas of shallow bedrock. All blasting would be conducted in accordance with all federal, state, and local regulations. Transco would prepare site-specific blasting plans as may be required by local permitting. Transco's Blasting Plan (attachment 10 to Transco's ECP) outlines measures to be taken during blasting activities including inspecting aboveground and underground facilities within 150 feet of blasting activities before and after blasting.
- IND321-4 As noted in section 4.7.3.1 of the EIS, the Project would be constructed in compliance with the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act. Transco will continue to monitor the bald eagle mapping tool to identify any new nest sites that may be added to the database subsequent to its current review. Should any new occupied nest sites be discovered within 0.5 mile of the proposed route, Transco would take appropriate steps to avoid adverse impacts on nesting eagles.
- IND321-5 See the responses to comments PM1-162 and IND230-8.

IND321_Christ & Elaine Hess (cont'd)

20160627-0130 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 06/27/2016

IND321-4
(cont'd)

additional waterways, woodlands, wildlife habitat & the
lives & properties of numerous families?

We know these projects are built under the assumption
that damage & accidents, including serious injuries & death
due to explosions won't happen, but as we've
heard and seen in other areas, they do.

While we are not in favor of putting another pipeline
anywhere in Lancaster Co., if it must go through, we
would hope that existing right of ways could be used so
that additional damage can be avoided & property owners
don't have to pay the price for higher profits for the gas
company.

Thank you for your consideration to our concerns in
this matter. Docket number CP15-138-000

Sincerely,
Christ Hess, Jr. &
Elaine Hess

IND322 – Jeff Giger

20160627-0012 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 06/27/2016

ORIGINAL

June 21, 2016
Montour Township, Bloomsburg, PA
Doc. No. CP15-138-000

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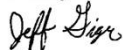
IND322-1

We attended the public meeting at Bloomsburg University in regards to the Williams pipe line running through Columbia County. Many years ago this land was used for mining iron ore and mine shafts may be under some of the land. We currently farm a good portion of this land with corn, soybeans and landscaping trees. Our farm which has been in our family now for 6 generations. Williams wants to put a large valve pad in the middle of our fields, not far from our houses. We have asked numerous questions in regards to the valve pad none of which have been answered. Questions in regards to emissions, safety, pipe pressure, maintenance, etc. They have not addressed any of these. We also have a large pond on the family farm, not far from where they propose to install the pipe line and valve pad. Many concerns have been raised in regards to the hundreds of fish in this pond which include largemouth & small mouth bass, striped bass, koi, and over 10 lb striped bass. The family fish pond have hundreds of fish and are fed daily, as a hatchery, for a food supplement.

We are very disgruntled over Williams Pipe line plans to destroy our farm land which has been passed down from 5 generations. My son, daughter, niece, nephew and future grandchildren will not be able to build on the farm due to the large safety concern. The valve pad and pipe line will ruin generations of corn, bean, tree farming and fish farming.

Please consider the damage Williams Pipe line will do to our farm land, future crops, and many fish in pond. We did not think eminent domain could be used for international affairs and or for profit of an organization. This is not fair to the U.S. citizens and farmers of this country. Thank you for taking the time to research all considerations into account.

Sincerely,



Jeff Giger

IND322-1

Comment noted. Transco would implement the measures in its Plan and Procedures (see appendix E) to protect wetlands and waterbodies (e.g., ponds) near the construction workspace. Where wetlands or waterbodies are adjacent to and downslope of construction work areas, Transco would install sediment barriers along the edge of the workspace, as necessary, to prevent sediment flow into the wetland or waterbody. Transco would also install and maintain temporary sediment barriers across the entire construction right-of-way at the base of slopes greater than 5 percent where the base of the slope is less than 50 feet from a waterbody or wetland until revegetation is successful. Also see the response to comment PM1-1.

IND323 – Judith Smith

20160627-0043 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 06/27/2016

June 21, 2016

To: Kimberly D. Boss, Secretary
Nathaniel J. Davis, Sr., Deputy Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N.E.
Washington, DC 20426

From: Judith A. Smith
523 West James Street
Lancaster, PA 17603

Subject: Adverse effects of the Atlantic Sunrise Pipeline Project
Docket Number: CP15-138-000

ORIGINAL

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2016 JUN 27 P 2:45
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REGULATORY COMMISSION

IND323-1 I am writing to urge you to reject the Atlantic Sunrise Pipeline Project as it impacts Lancaster County, PA. Preserved farmland and many individual land owners will be irreparably harmed. Also, the pipeline is planned to pass very close to homes and an elementary school. If the pipeline explodes, as has happened elsewhere already, it would engulf these places.

IND323-2 The land was taken from citizens using Eminent Domain. This option exists for projects that will benefit the affected citizens. The pipeline project in question will benefit a corporation unrelated to the citizens affected. Aren't you supposed to be working for the citizens of this community, not for corporate gains?

IND323-3 Please protect the fertile farmland, beautiful woodlands and streams of Lancaster County. Most important, please protect the safety of the people who would be in harm's way unless you reject the Williams Company proposal.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,
Judith A. Smith
Judith A. Smith

IND323-1 Comment noted. See the response to comment PM1-13.

IND323-2 The use of eminent domain is discussed in section 4.8.2 of the EIS. Also see the response to comment PM1-1.

IND323-3 Comment noted.

IND324 – Connie Giger

June 21, 2016

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

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION

2016 JUN 27 P 3:35

FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

Regarding FERC Docket No. CP 15-158-000
 ORIGINAL Connie L. Giger, Montom Township
Columbia County, Pennsylvania

Dear Kimberly D. Bose:

After attending the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission meeting at the Bloomsburg University of Pennsylvania on June 15 at 7:00 P.M. and speaking to a Williams pipeline representative, I am writing this letter to inform you about this property for the proposed pipeline. I own the property where both Pennsylvania Power and Light Company, electric lines run with me being near the PPL electric wooden poles in the center of my property. The PPL electric metal tower lines to the West and where my property ends has underground springs and iron ore mines.

I received a telephone call from Kevin Lefevre, Williams pipeline representative, saying the proposed electric metal tower route was cancelled (which was good news to me) but instead Williams pipeline is going back to the original PPL wooden pole route.

When the Williams pipeline had their first meeting in this area at the Bloomsburg Fire Hall in the summer of 2014, the representative said,

IND-530

Individuals

Page 2

June 21, 2016
D. No. CP15-138-000
C. L. H. Norton Township

IND324-1

"If you have any comments about the location of the pipeline, write them down and put them in the box," which I did, it was the original PPL electric wooden pole route. Then it was rerouted to the PPL electric metal towers but that was not a good route either. Now they are back to the original PPL wooden poles route which was no good to begin with on my property.

This original route which is the PPL electric wooden poles has now become their blue - CPL South Alternative 24C Route.

Please see enclosed maps (copy) page 3-36. Figure 3.3.2-8 Atlantic Sumner Project, CPL South Alternatives 24A, 24B and 24C. This CPL South Alternative 24C route (the original route) is approximately 30 feet from my front yard and is in the high erosion area. I've lived here on my property going on 49 years now.

These are the following reasons it won't be a safe place to put this pipeline:

1. A spring in my woods runs constantly down the side of the mountain not to far from my house...it's probably about where the proposed pipeline may be, I live on the zoned conservation side of my property, which is

IND324-1

In its comments on the draft EIS, Transco incorporated Alternative 24C into the proposed route along with minor route adjustments to enhance the alignment. See the evaluation of CPL South Alternatives 24A, 24B, 24C, and 24D in section 3.3.2 of the EIS. Also see the response to comment PM1-60.

IND324-1
(cont'd)

Page 3

June 21, 2016
D. No. CP 15-138-000
C.D.L. Monton Lounsbury

the side of a steep, ^{wooded} mountain, as does my son-in-law and daughter, Clyde and Jodi Housebrack along with their two children. They live in the new home they built on the other side of the PPL electric wooden pole.

2. When it rains or snow melts, etc. the underground springs become above ground springs and run like a stream for several days. My yard has springs that sprang up and is too wet to mow. It will be even wetter now that I had to cut two large trees down. An 80 foot and a 60 foot ash, because they were killed by the emerald ash borer beetle. The ^{only} trees are all dying in this area, which means they won't be absorbing any water.
3. This side of my yard is so wet I have had to telephone PPL Electric Company to come and straighten their wooden pole because it was leaning and I was afraid of it pulling down the electrical lines from my house. PPL came and straightened the pole by filling the area ^{that} was washed. I have had to fill in both sides of my yard and know this eastern side will some day open up to become a sink hole because this spring has started a new underground route two years ago.

IND324-1
(cont'd)

Page 4

June 21, 2006
D. No. CP 15-138-000
Cst. H. Mountain Township

4. There are many springs in my area. When we built our home in 1967 we could not even begin to cement the cellar being so many springs ran through the dirt foundation of the house. We picked and installed many field stones around the outside foundation for better drainage. The following spring, in 1968 we hired an expert cement contractor to run the springs under our cement floor, which is raised. It has a terra cotta pipe drain field, plus stones, a french drain on top of the cellar floor and raised slabs for my washer and drier, etc.
5. It has been a struggle keeping ahead of this water coming off and within this wooded side of the mountain. This is a very high erosion area. Across the road out of sight, in the hollow my neighbor lives and has two ponds.
6. The field across the road and directly in front of my house is to wet to farm. My son and daughter-in-law, Jeff and Billie Jo Giza and their two children, my grandchildren, built next to this field on wet property. He always wanted a pond to fish and boat in, etc.

Page 5

June 21, 2016
ID. No. C.P.15-138-000
C.L.D. Morton Township

IND324-
(cont'd)

7. My home was built in the woods in 1967 and my husband said, we needed lightning rods because of the lightning in this area. His father's cows standing in the fields next to my son and daughter-in-law property, had been struck and killed. I didn't think they were necessary because of the tall trees. Well the first thunder storm in the spring, struck our underground 175 foot pump. I said, "get the lightning rods."

I feel my property is unsafe to install a trans-
portational 4 1/2" gas pipeline. The water table fluctuates according to the precipitation and makes the conditions of the underground and above ground springs uncontrollable. There is high erosion which will contribute to corrosion. * I do not feel it is my job to find an alternative route. I feel it should be done by Williams Pipeline to find a safe alternative route.

If the pipeline is put in the middle of my farm it will ruin the whole property and property value. I was hoping some day that maybe my grandchildren could build on this property since it has been in the Giger family since 1865, but not if the gas pipeline goes through. It's bad enough there are two PPL lines and now to put a 4 1/2" gas pipeline with maybe a valve site on it per Williams representative is terrible.

Page 6

June 21, 2016
D. No. CP15-138-000
Ct. Cl. Montour Township

IND324-1
(cont'd)

Safety should be the first concern for all people living near this proposed gas pipeline. Health concerns, our wells, there may be water problems, not to mention the ponds and wildlife in this area. Hunting? Fishing? Life or the quality of life will never be the same again.

I've told HRC today with this letter what to expect from this land for the PPE electric wooden pole lines and told Kevin Lafurce from Williams Pipeline. Please also see the December 8, 2015 letter for the PPE electric metal towers. I've told the truth so they know what they are dealing with.

IND324-2

If an explosion should occur that makes myself, Connie, in the non survival zone, going east towards my daughter and son-in-law, Gork and Chela Nowakowski and their two children. Also I have to mention my neighbors Robert and Pam Serrano, James and Bonnie Fiedler, and Bill and Sandy Hein. My son and his wife, Jeff and Billie Jo Higin and their two children will be in the non survival zone going west and probably Chela (Chip) and Kym Lawler. I'm not sure if Chela and Susan and their six children will be affected.

If the pipeline goes through my land now, what will happen when the pipeline gets older? Hopefully the Williams Atlantic Sunrise Project for the 42" Transcontinental Gas Pipeline will not be going through my property in Montour Township, Columbia County.

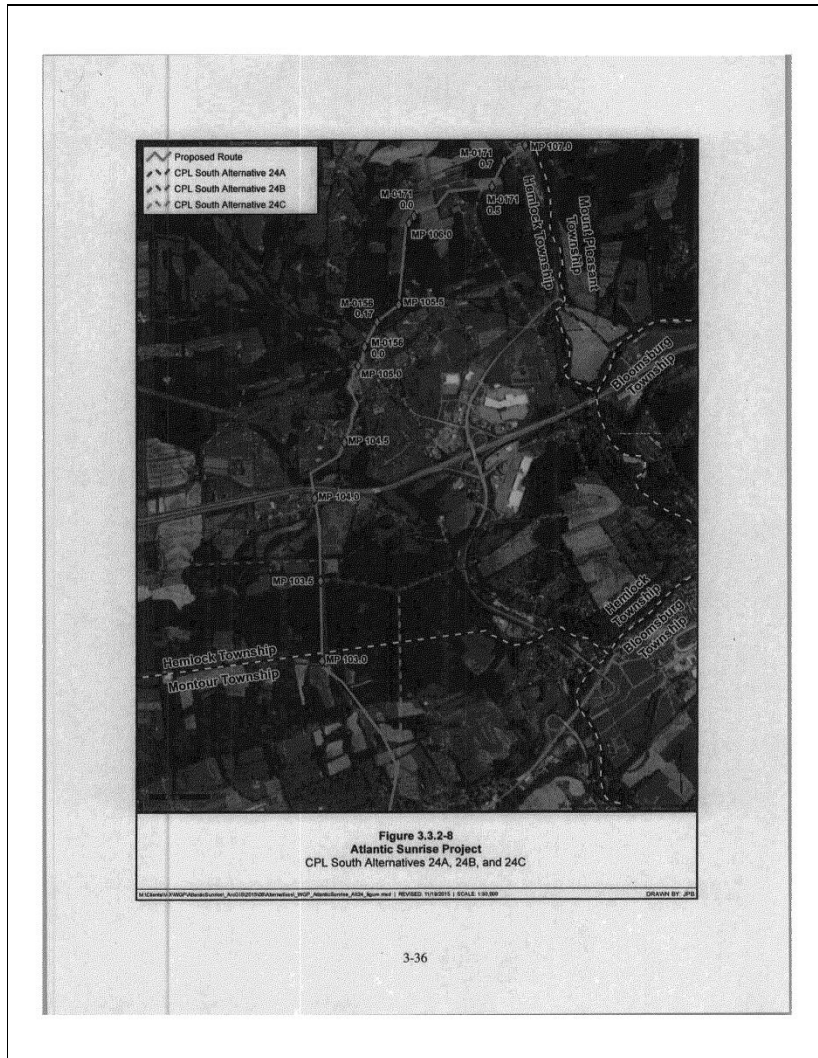
Thank you for taking your time to read this letter.

Sincerely,
Connie G. Higin
321 Ridge Road
Bloomsburg, Pa. 17815

Telephone Number 570-784-2761
Enclosures - 7 pages

IND324-2 See the responses to comments PM1-11 and PM1-13.

IND324_Connie Giger (cont'd)



IND325 – Michael & Dierdre Everhart

FOOT ORIGINAL

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE, Room 1A
Washington, PA. 20416

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION
2016 JUN 27 P 3:35
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

Docket number CP15-138-000
ORIGINAL June 21, 2016

Dear Ms. Bose:

IND325-1 My name is Michael Everhart. I reside at 1020 Pequea Creek Road Conestoga, PA. I have been opposed to this pipeline from the very beginning when it was through Tucquan Glen and when it was moved to the preferred route of June 15. Now the pipeline has been realigned through my property with Alternative Route 22. Alternative Route 22 would require descending the neighbor's (Smith/ Gerdy Property) steep forested hillside, crossing an unnamed stream flowing directly into the Pequea Creek and then up my steep forested hillside. This valley has 100 feet of elevation rise in 250 feet of run for an average slope of 40% and is a lot steeper at the top as shown in the enclosed photo. On my side of this valley are three active erosion ditches indicating the severity of the storm water runoff. From the enclosed picture I have provided you can see they are very deep and wide. The depth is down to the rock and the only thing that keeps them from increasing in width is the mature tree roots, which will be eliminated forever. Each rain storm continues to cause soil erosion even with strategic maintained waterways in the fields. The side gutters of Pequea Creek Road constantly wash out and require the Conestoga Township road crew to replace the rock ballast filter berm. I and another resident have undertaken getting approval for storm water management plans for residential construction on level ground that is hundreds of feet from the valley. Lancaster County strictly scrutinizes these plans adding great cost to the project and taking years to approve due to this slope. Permit requirements included building on level ground, silt fence around all excavation, rock filter berms, sediment traps and temporary mulching or seeding of excavation. These approved storm water management plans required continuous maintenance due to this sloped land visible on the enclosed topographic map. I know these requirements as I had to follow them during the building of my home. If Lancaster County strongly defends the valley from construction hundreds of feet away, it seems logical that clear cutting the trees actually inside the valley should be avoided.

Alternative Route 22 would relocate the pipeline to within 1000 feet of the Pequea Creek for a distance of approximately 3000 feet long. This close proximity to the Pequea Creek and crossing the unnamed stream will make keeping silt during excavation, the slurry during underground horizontal boring and erosion during the maintenance of the pipeline impossible.

With 20 years of history owning 1020 Pequea Creek Road I have witnessed this erosion occurring. Removing the trees and disturbing the soil to construct this pipeline will only increase the erosion forever. Attempting to construct and maintain an undertaking of this magnitude with these known conditions will certainly increase the damage to Pequea Creek Road, increase the loss of fertile farm soil and add to the polluting of the Chesapeake Bay.

IND325-1 See the responses to comments PM1-10, PM1-17, and PM1-162.

IND325_Michael & Dierdre Everhart (cont'd)

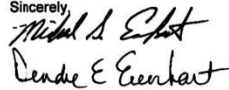
IND325-11
(cont'd)

Alternate Route 22 would increase the number of private residential structures within the impact zone of 1100 feet by 32% compared to the June 2015 proposed route. Distance calculations were taken from the Lancaster County GIS website and verified using the scale on Figure 3.3.2-6. In addition, Alternative Route 22 qualifies as a PHMSA High Consequence Area because there are more than 20 residential structures within the impact zone along 1 mile of the route, thereby requiring extra stringent construction and maintenance standards.

If existing TRANSCO pipelines were followed there would not be a need to use eminent domain on additional private residences. Using as many of the existing rights of way that are possible should be the goal of the FERC. Allowing the Atlantic Sunrise Projects proposed pipeline route will not be utilizing the greatest number of existing rights of way.

Please look into these facts and reconsider the creation of new rights of ways for this pipeline, generally, and very specifically eliminate consideration of Alternate Route 22 because of its high impact on human residences and the valley next to my home. Thank you for the opportunity to express our experiences and concerns.

Sincerely,

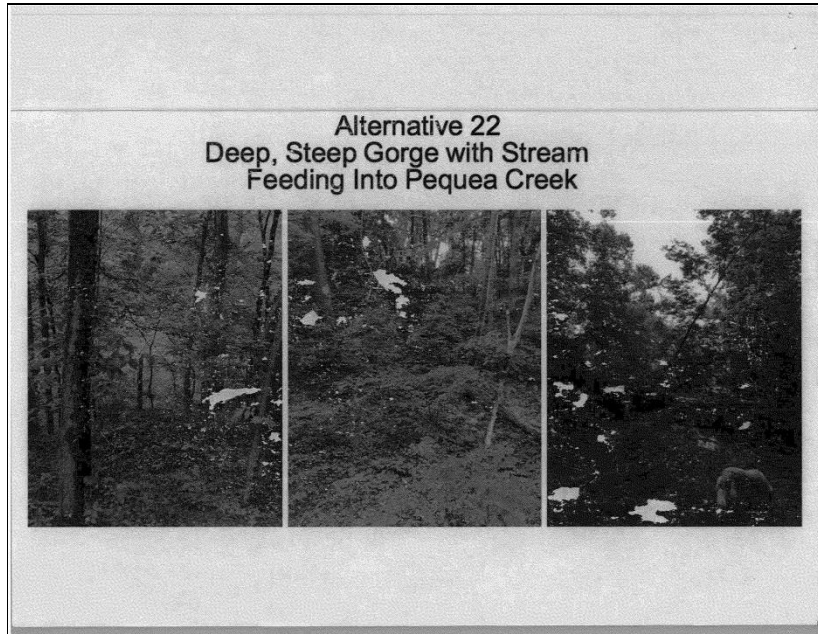


Michael and Dierdre Everhart

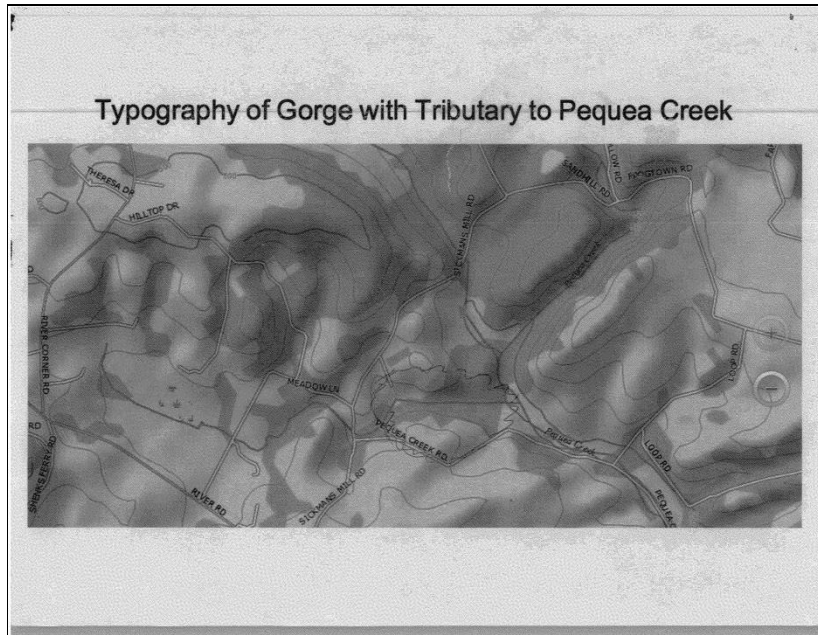
1020 Pequea Creek Road

Conestoga, PA. 17516

IND325_Michael & Dierdre Everhart (cont'd)



IND325_Michael & Dierdre Everhart (cont'd)



IND325_Michael & Dierdre Everhart (cont'd)



**ALTERNATIVE 22 QUALIFIES AS PHMSA HIGH
CONSEQUENCE AREA**

PHMSA HIGH CONSEQUENCE AREA FOR HIGH PRESSURE
PIPELINES:

1 MILE SEGMENT

20 OR MORE BUILDINGS INTENDED FOR HUMAN OCCUPANCY
WITHIN THE IMPACT ZONE OF 1,112 FEET FOR THIS 42" 1475 PSI
PIPELINE

BECAUSE IT IS A HIGH CONSEQUENCE, EXTRA STRINGENT
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE STANDARDS WILL APPLY

IND326 – Individual

20160628-0043 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 06/28/2016

CP15-138
June 22, 2016

IND326-1

Dear Mr. Davis, ORIGINAL

I'm writing to protest the proposed Atlantic Sunrise Pipeline that will damage property, destroy farm land and threaten inhabitants here in the State of Pennsylvania:

Our area is noted for its contribution of agriculture, especially the productive farms that have sustained families for generations here in the Pa. Dutch Country. In some cases, eminent domain confiscations have already taken place in our area. The potential hazard of oil pipelines is well-known.

We strenuously object to the enormous project that will essentially destroy our farms, cities, and families in such a populated area. The potential for accidents constitutes a serious threat to our communities.

We hope that common sense will prevail, and this project will be cancelled. We intend to pursue legal remedies to protect our state and personal interests if necessary.

Barbara Burkholder Gory
Schaefferstown, PA

FILED
 SECRETARY OF THE
 COMMISSION
 JUN 28 2016
 FEDERAL ENERGY
 REGULATORY COMMISSION

IND326-1

Comment noted. The use of eminent domain and mitigation measures to reduce impacts on farms and preserved areas are discussed in sections 4.8.2, 4.8.4, and 4.8.6.1 of the EIS.

IND327 – Ralph Duquette

20160628-5070 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/27/2016 10:59:09 PM

Ralph Duquette

904 Weaber Ave
Palmyra, PA 17078
ralphduquettepa@gmail.com

June 23, 2016

Nathaniel J. Davis, Jr.
Deputy Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Re: FERC Docket No. CP15-138-000: Comment on FERC Draft
Environmental Impact Statement;
FERC/EIS-0269D
OEP/DG2E/Gas2

Dear Mr. Davis:

The writer, below, is a resident of South Londonderry Township in Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, one of the myriad of small communities through which the Transcontinental Gas Pipeline Company, LLC ("Williams/Transco") Pipeline is proposed to cross. The writer resides in the Forest Ridge development which, along with the adjoining Forest Ridge Estates, Mountain View and Weaber developments, abuts a woodlot through which the proposed pipeline is to be placed. Although the Forest Ridge development was named in early Williams/Transco submittals to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (the "Commission") and residents have at times seen Williams/Transco surveyors, contractors and other agents traipsing unannounced and uninvited on our properties, none of the property owners in Forest Ridge have ever been contacted by either the proponent Williams/Transco or the Commission with respect to the proposed pipeline. No notices, no announcements, no nothing.

The writer, below, is an elected member of the Palmyra Area School Board and also serves on the Board of School Directors for Intermediate Unit 13 ("IU-13"), a public school agency comprised of 22 of the 23 public schools in Lebanon and Lancaster Counties. With one exception, none of the public schools were included in any of the much ballyhoo'd community outreach efforts (ES-2&3) of Williams/Transco. The one exception - Northern Lebanon School District - received materials only because the early iterations of the proposed Atlantic Sunrise Project showed the pipeline path to cross a large part of the parking lot at Lickdale Elementary School in Union Township, Lebanon County.

IND327-1 See the responses to comments PM1-130, PM2-50, and PM2-124.

IND327 – Ralph Duquette (cont'd)

20160628-5070 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/27/2016 10:59:09 PM

IND327-1
(cont'd)

To date, none of the IU-13's school districts, including Palmyra Area, or its individual Directors, have received any notice of public or quasi-public meetings with respect to FERC File Nos. PF14-8 or CP15-138. Nor have the school districts, or their respective directors received any written materials from Williams Partners or Transco, or from any of its contractors or agents, or from the Commission related to the proposed (and nicely named) Atlantic Sunrise Project.

On the same night Williams/Transco jointly held its Open House at Annville-Cleona High School with the Commission, the Palmyra Area School District was holding its high school graduation ceremony at Lebanon Valley College, also in Annville. While the writer was personally aware of the Open House through newspaper reports, he was unable to arrive at Annville-Cleona High School prior to the end of the Open House due to his obligations as an elected public school board member. At no time, however, did any person affiliated with the Palmyra Area School District receive a written or verbal notice from Williams/Transco or the Commission of the Open House.

In every instance, and despite my January 2015 comments under FERC File No. PF14-8 and Motion to Intervene filing under FERC File No. CP15-138 on 4/28/2015, the phrase "interested parties including federal, state and local government representatives and agencies [and] elected officials" has never been inclusive for any of the public school districts through which the Williams/Transco pipeline is proposed to be placed, nor has the phrase ever included any of the elected officials of the affected school districts. For this reason, among others presented by various intervenors, the comment period must be extended. We simply have not been given the opportunity to receive materials from the Commission (personally did not receive a copy of the DEIS on CD or as a hard copy until the Commission's project manager handed me copies at the public comment hearing at Lebanon Valley College on June 14, 2016) to review or consider, thereby denying us due process, and creating equal protection and First Amendment issues.

IND327-2

In his role as a public school director, as well as a property owner subject to taxation, the writer is very well aware of the property tax structure and mechanisms in Pennsylvania. When read in context, the assertions in §4.9.5 (4-173&174) of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement ("DEIS") are out of place. Forest Ridge is bounded on the south by a fuel pipeline. The presence of a large pipeline impacts sale price but that is not really what is at issue nor, in most cases, is it relevant. What is most at issue is market value (not the same thing as sale price) which is used to determine the tax valuation of any individual property. In 2012, Lebanon County underwent its first county-wide tax re-assessment update in 40 years. In Pennsylvania, property taxes are typically determined at the County level. In a typical year, each County must certify its property tax rolls by July 1.

Under Pennsylvania's Consolidated County Assessment Law, 53 Pa.C.S. §8801 et seq., (Philadelphia and Allegheny County have their own set of assessment laws), folks unhappy with the dollar value assigned to their respective properties can appeal the

IND327-2 Comment noted. See the responses to comments PM1-116 and CO16-6.

IND327 – Ralph Duquette (cont'd)

20160628-5070 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/27/2016 10:59:09 PM

IND327-2
(cont'd)

assessment to their County board of assessment appeals (or board of assessment revision if no board of appeals is set up). Unlike the typical zoning or planning board appeal, or an appeal in a Right-To-Know-Law matter, an appeal to a tax assessment board results in no written findings of facts or conclusions of law. The only written outcome is a dollar figure on which the property taxes levied by a) county, b) municipality, and c) school district are determined. In nearly all instances across 65 of Pennsylvania's 67 counties, the property taxes levied by the school districts (there are about 500 public school districts in Pennsylvania) more than equal the combined county and municipal levies.

Most tax assessment board outcomes go no further. In a relatively small number of cases, an outcome is appealed to a County's Court of Common Pleas. An informal survey shows that the vast majority of those cases are settled before trial. Consequently, no written findings of fact or conclusions of law will be found for those cases, only a numerical valuation (which may or may not be the same as what issued from the board of assessment appeals). Of the Common Pleas cases for which a written Decision issued, none reviewed from the past 10 years were found that involved a gas or fuel pipeline issue. Nor did a review of Pennsylvania appeal court cases reveal any decisions directed at a gas or fuel pipeline issue. There simply is no "literature" to review.

What can be shared is the experience of Forest Ridge neighbors in the county-wide re-assessment process in 2012. Nearly every property owner appealed his or her assessment. 8 property owners abut an existing fuel pipeline which is nowhere near the size of the proposed Williams/Transco project. An additional property has been on the market - and remains undeveloped - for at least 13 years due to the pipeline on that lot. One of the 8 lots was unsold until a developer in Forest Ridge Estates built his personal residence on that property (real estate agent told me the lot was sold to him at a reduced price). Unhappy with his re-assessment in 2012, he sold the property. Like the other 7 owners, he included the proximity of the pipeline as a reason for a reduced assessment. And, like the other 7 owners, he was told he received a reduction in the market value for his property due to the proximity of the pipeline. But no researcher will find that information in any public file.

Which makes the inclusion of the Dallas and other "studies" into the DEIS so odd. The INGAA, IROWA, Fruits, and Palmer studies are inconclusive and irrelevant - particularly as they pertain to how property values are determined under Pennsylvania's tax assessment procedures and in relation to a 42-inch, high-pressure pipeline. The Gnarus review of literature lacks applicability to Pennsylvania. Lastly, a comment from a Fulton Bank employee on whether to offer financing is unrelated to market value because the business of banks focuses on the ability of a mortgage holder to pay origination and closing fees, as well as the finance charges related to property mortgages.

One thing is very evident: the presence of a very large pipeline will reduce the value of a property's assessment. The large-scale devaluation of property values will reduce the revenues collected by the school districts through which the Williams/Transco pipeline is

IND327 – Ralph Duquette (cont'd)

20160628-5070 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/27/2016 10:59:09 PM

IND327-2
(cont'd) proposed to pass. In this day of increased federal and state education mandates - some funded, some not - and increased operating costs, the loss of revenue cannot be taken lightly. Nor should the Commission overlook the bind into which Williams/Transco proposes to put us. There is no public benefit in allowing the placement of a very large pipeline that results in reduced education dollars. The project through Schuylkill, Lebanon and Lancaster Counties is not for the public good. It must be rejected.

IND327-3 I hope the above is helpful. But, please, as a matter of fairness and due process, extend the public comment period for at least 60 days from June 27 —> up to and including Friday, August 26, 2016.

Sincerely yours,

Ralph Duquette

Personal Intervenor in CP15-138

Excluded as Public School Director

IND327-3 See the response to comment PM1-130.

IND328 – William & Dolores Smith

20160624-5204 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/24/2016 3:44:36 PM

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

RE: Atlantic Sunrise, Docket No. 15-138-000

Dear Secretary Bose,

IND328-1 Once again I am asking why more consideration is not being given to using the Conestoga Alternative route (submitted 12-22-15), rather than going through the town of Conestoga with all of the problems that that will entail. The Conestoga Alternative route is basically co-located with an electrical right of way, away from most homes, and through little used property that is already bisected by a 200 foot wide open cut. The Lancaster Conservancy owns a small portion of the route and wishes to keep the land undeveloped and unspoiled. Great! Having the ASP go through there will help to insure no building or developing will take place in the future. Since the pipeline is buried, nature will return the "new right of way" to pretty much the way it is now.

Using this alternative will avoid crossing six roads and at least 19 directly affected properties. Those homes will permanently lose some of their value, the people their privacy and security, and the town of Conestoga the major disturbance that a project of this magnitude would cause. The tree loss going through those private properties would be more than would be lost in siting the pipeline through the Conservancy's land

The Williams Company has already checked out the Alternative route, as it was their first choice for the ASP back in 2014. They should easily be able to revive those plans, also using the Tucquan alternate route, and cause much less problem for the residents of Conestoga and Martic Township also.

Please direct the Williams Company to review and accept this plan, IF the pipeline project HAS to go through Lancaster County at all.

Thank you for considering this.

William M Smith

Dolores E Smith

184 Meadow Ln

Conestoga PA 17516

IND328-1 See the response to comment PM1-106.

IND329 – Jonathan Seifert

20160627-5214 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/27/2016 2:17:31 PM

The Honorable Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426

Re: Docket CP 15-138-000 – Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project

Dear Secretary Bose:

IND329-1 Energy Independence is no pipe dream. The U.S. is already the world's fastest-growing oil and natural gas producer.

The U.S. Energy Information Agency says U.S. oil imports will drop 20% by 2025. As oil imports fall, the U.S. can make progress toward the goal of energy independence by continuing to develop its own natural resources.

In 1999, before the widespread production of shale gas in the U.S., the Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimate was that the U.S. had just 8 years of natural gas reserves left. Today, thanks to new natural gas discoveries, many experts agree the U.S. has a 100-year supply of natural gas.

According to the EIA, the Marcellus natural gas basin in Pennsylvania, is one of the largest natural gas supply areas in the country. In 2014 it was producing about 16 billion cubic feet of natural gas each day, accounting for about 38 percent of total U.S. production — up from just 2 percent in 2010. By 2020, that share is expected to grow to 64 percent.

The modern natural gas boom has given the U.S. a chance to achieve genuine energy independence and seriously cut down on carbon emissions. Because of its environmental advantages, natural gas fuels one-third of electric power generation and heats half of all U.S. homes — and those numbers continue to climb. Although the price of natural gas has fallen to historic lows in some regions of the U.S., a lack of sufficient underground pipeline infrastructure has prevented most consumers from fully realizing the advantages of this abundant, economic resource.

This is why Williams is developing a pipeline proposal known as the Atlantic Sunrise Project.

I encourage Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to issue the Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity to allow Williams to move forward with the Atlantic Sunrise project.

Thank you,

Jonathan Seifert
80 Millville Rd
Beach Lake, PA 18405

IND329-1 Comment noted.

IND330 – Karen Oltra

20160627-5217 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/27/2016 2:21:59 PM

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

Re: Docket CP 15-138-000 – Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project

Dear Secretary Bose:

IND330-1 | I am writing to express my support for the Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project proposed by Williams.

The Atlantic Sunrise Project is designed to supply enough natural gas to meet the daily needs of more than 7 million American homes by connecting producing regions in northeastern Pennsylvania to markets in the Mid-Atlantic and southeastern states. **The expansion will add an incredible 1.7 million dekatherms per day of pipeline capacity to the Transco system.**

The natural gas supply landscape has shifted in recent years as a result of new gas discoveries, particularly located in the Northeast. As a result, the popularity of natural gas has never been higher. Today, because of its environmental advantages, natural gas fuels one-third of electric power generation and heats half of all U.S. homes — and those numbers continue to climb. Although the price of natural gas has fallen to historic lows in some regions of the U.S., a lack of sufficient pipeline infrastructure has prevented most consumers from realizing the full economic advantages of this abundant, domestic resource.

In response to this supply shift, Williams is developing a pipeline proposal known as the Atlantic Sunrise Project.

Atlantic Sunrise will immediately become a key piece of infrastructure in Pennsylvania.

Despite low commodity prices, the Marcellus Shale remains one of the country's most active production areas, accounting for the majority of the nation's total growth in natural gas production (source: EIA). In fact, the Marcellus produces more natural gas than all of Canada.

Williams is proposing the project in order to meet the growing demand for domestic natural gas and the FERC need to expeditiously move this project forward.

Sincerely,

Karen G Oltra
Karen G Oltra
53 Spruce Street
Nanticoke, Pa 18634
katolta9@yahoo.com

IND330-1 Comment noted.

IND331 – Robert Brown

20160627-5217 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/27/2016 2:21:59 PM

The Honorable Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426

Re: Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project

Dear Secretary Bose:

IND331-1 I am writing to express my strong support for the Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project

Williams operates the Transco pipeline, which transports natural gas from production areas to customers, such as utility companies and power plants. The Atlantic Sunrise Project is designed to add 1,700,000 dekatherms per day of pipeline capacity to the Transco system or enough natural gas for more than 7 million American homes per day. The expansion will connect producing regions in northeastern Pennsylvania to markets in the Mid-Atlantic and southeastern states, as far south as Alabama.

The project will consist of compression and looping of the Transco Leidy Line in Pennsylvania along with a greenfield pipeline segment, referred to as the Central Penn Line, connecting the northeastern Marcellus producing region to the Transco mainline in southeastern Pennsylvania.

President Obama's proposed Clean Power Plan recognizes the important role natural gas is going to play in our country's energy portfolio. Under the federal plan, natural gas will provide the largest share of power generation by 2030.

The United States desperately needs this type of infrastructure development. I support the Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project and urge FERC to make this project a reality.

Sincerely,

Robert Brown
Robert Brown
110 Fir Ave
Middleburg PA 17842

IND331-1 Comment noted.

IND332 – Robert Balsbaugh et al. (Form Letter)

20160627-5205 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/27/2016 2:07:57 PM

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

Re: Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project.

Dear Secretary Bose:

IND332-1 The design and construction of the Williams Atlantic Sunrise natural gas pipeline project will generate approximately \$1.6 billion in additional wages, revenues and investments to the regional and state economy of Pennsylvania, according to a study authored by researchers at The Pennsylvania State University.

Researchers at Penn State University also forecast Atlantic Sunrise will directly employ approximately 2,300 people in 10 Pennsylvania counties during the project's construction phase.

Atlantic Sunrise is a nearly multi-billion-dollar private investment in the region, providing an opportunity to put thousands of Pennsylvanians to work.

Amazingly, Atlantic Sunrise supports a segment of the energy industry that supports up to 72,000 Pennsylvania jobs and contributed more than \$34 billion to the commonwealth's economy.

We simply cannot afford to deny Pennsylvania the jobs and economic opportunities this project promises.

This is why I support the Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project and the massive economic impacts it will provide.

Sincerely, *Robert Balsbaugh*
531 ALBRIGHT RD
MYERSTOWN, PA 17067
717 949 3804

IND332-1 Comment noted.

IND333 – Robert Balsbaugh et al. (Form Letter)

20160627-5205 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/27/2016 2:07:57 PM

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

Re: Docket CP 15-138-000 – Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project

Dear Secretary Bose:

IND333-

I write to provide my support for the Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project.

Additionally, I have researched the topic of pipeline capacity and find a lack of infrastructure to be a critical issue facing the Pennsylvania and the entire United States.

Atlantic Sunrise will immediately become a key piece of infrastructure in Pennsylvania.

Despite low commodity prices, the Marcellus Shale remains one of the country's most active production areas, accounting for the majority of the nation's total growth in natural gas production (source: EIA). In fact, the Marcellus produces more natural gas than all of Canada.

The biggest problem is the region doesn't have the necessary pipeline network to connect Pennsylvania natural gas with critical markets.

Furthermore, it has been estimated that approximately 25-30 percent of the Marcellus wells drilled to date still do not have pipeline takeaway capacity. Atlantic Sunrise will help change that.

The project will connect abundant, cost-effective Marcellus supply with gas markets in the Mid-Atlantic and Southeastern states.

Williams' existing Transco pipeline (to which Atlantic Sunrise will connect) provides a third of the gas consumed in Pennsylvania.

Future Power is building a \$300 million power plant in Good Spring (Schuylkill County) that was going to be fueled by coal, but thanks to Atlantic Sunrise, will instead be fueled by cleaner natural gas.

I believe Williams will safely build and operate the pipeline and, therefore, I would like to support the Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project.

Sincerely, *Robert Balsbaugh*
531 ALBRIGAT RD
MYERTOWN PA 17067
717 949 3804

IND333-1 Comment noted.

IND334 – Jason Hayes et al. (Form Letter)

20160627-5205 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/27/2016 2:07:57 PM

The Honorable Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426

Re: Docket CP 15-138-000 – Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project

Dear Secretary Bose:

IND334-1 I am writing to express my strong support for the Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project

I would like to comment regarding the manner in which natural gas is benefiting the expansion of renewable energy.

Characteristics of natural gas – its reliability, affordability, flexibility and efficiency – help make the increased use of renewables (which cost more and are less reliable) a reality. Because natural gas is such a reliable, inexpensive fuel source, it allows utilities to blend in higher capital cost and less predictable renewables to their portfolios without raising costs for the consumer.

It is not possible to meet our country's energy needs with renewables alone.

Despite low commodity prices, the Marcellus Shale remains one of the country's most active production areas, accounting for the majority of the nation's total growth in natural gas production (source: EIA). In fact, the Marcellus produces more natural gas than all of Canada.

We cannot build a renewable future without first building the infrastructure needed to move cleaner burning natural gas.

I support the Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project and urge FERC to make this project a reality.

Sincerely,

Jason Hayes 

23 Idlewood Drive Dallas TX 75212

5420eg@gmail.com

IND334-1 Comment noted.

IND335 – Francis Burr et al. (Form Letter)

20160627-5214 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/27/2016 2:17:31 PM

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

Re: Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project

Dear Secretary Bose:

IND335-1 I would like to express my strong support for the Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project and express a point regarding CO2 emissions.

Williams operates 15,000 miles of transmission pipeline across the country. While some may claim that natural gas production is negatively impacting air quality, this fact is increased use of natural gas – and decreased use of coal – is driving the United States to the lowest level of CO2 in the past 20 years!

Additionally, Pennsylvania's natural gas boom has reduced total CO2 emissions in the commonwealth's power sector by about 30 since about 2005!

President Obama's proposed Clean Power Plan recognizes the important role natural gas is going to play in our country's energy portfolio. Under the federal plan, natural gas will provide the largest share of power generation by 2030.

Thanks to natural gas, the United States leads the world in carbon-emissions reduction.

I believe the United States desperately needs this type of infrastructure development. I support the Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project and urge FERC to issue a final Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely,



Francis Burr

690 Leroy mt RD
Canton PA 17724

IND335-1 Comment noted.

IND336 – Ross Stephens et al. (Form Letter)

20160627-5214 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/27/2016 2:17:31 PM

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

Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project

Dear Secretary Bose:

IND336-1 The Atlantic Sunrise project is a proposed expansion of the existing Transco natural gas pipeline system in eastern Pennsylvania designed to transport enough natural gas to serve approximately 7 million homes.

The design and construction of the project is projected to generate approximately \$1.6 billion in positive economic impact, according to a study authored by researchers at Pennsylvania State University.

Pennsylvania's economy has benefitted greatly from natural gas development. Despite a current down cycle, Pennsylvanians have ridden a wave of economic prosperity thanks to the commonwealth's natural gas industry, which has supported up to approximately 100,000 jobs and has contributed billions to Pennsylvania's economy.

Atlantic Sunrise will help revive Pennsylvania's natural-gas-fueled economic momentum.

Atlantic Sunrise is a nearly multi-billion-dollar private investment in the region, providing an opportunity to put thousands of Pennsylvanians to work.


The 2,300 employees would stimulate the local and regional economies in the project area and support an additional 6,000 indirect and induced jobs.

Atlantic Sunrise is also expected to generate an additional \$245 million in labor income in the project area during construction. An estimated 15 full-time permanent positions will be needed to operate and maintain the pipeline, compressor stations, and related facilities.

Atlantic Sunrise supports a segment of the energy industry that has supported up to 72,000 Pennsylvania jobs and contributed more than \$34 billion to the commonwealth's economy.

Williams is proposing the project in order to meet the growing demand for natural gas, but the project will also support the growing demand for local jobs.

Sincerely,

Ross Stephens

632 Jackson Rd
Middleburg PA 17842

IND336-1 Comment noted.

IND337 – Robert Oltra

20160627-5217 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/27/2016 2:21:59 PM

The Honorable Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426

Re: Docket CP 15-138-000 – Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project

Dear Secretary Bose:

IND337-1 I encourage Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to issue the Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity to allow Williams to move forward with the Atlantic Sunrise project.

The Atlantic Sunrise pipeline project will have significant positive impacts on local economies where construction occurs and beyond. Not only will construction create job opportunities, but the development is expected to:

- Drive \$1.6 billion in regional economic activity.
- Directly employ approximately 2,300 people during the pipeline's construction phase.
- Increase the potential for greater supply of renewable energy by giving utilities better access to lower-cost and more-reliable natural gas, offsetting higher costs and reliability issues that are sometimes associated with renewables.
- Help the country further reduce carbon emissions, which it is currently doing thanks to the proliferation of natural gas.

The Atlantic Sunrise pipeline project represents the development of vital energy infrastructure necessary to maintain reliable natural gas transmission.

All of these reasons, plus many more, are why I support the project and urge FERC to issue all required permits.

Thank you,

ROBERT OLTRA
ROBERT OLTRA
53 SPRUCE ST
ALDEN STATION
NAWTICOME PA 18634

IND337-1 Comment noted.

IND338 – Linda Quodomine

20160627-5092 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/24/2016 10:26:00 PM

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20426
Re: Docket CP15-138 Transcontinental Gas Pipeline Co, LLC proposed Atlantic Sunrise Project

Dear Secretary Bose,

I would like to comment in rebuttal to the dozens of letters supporting the ASP because natural gas is “clean” energy, and we’ve lowered our emissions of CO2 significantly since the rise of the natural gas industry. It seems, however, this is only one spin on a very complex story. While we have lowered CO2 emissions a good bit, the U.S. is now the leader in the world in methane pollution, and we know that methane is estimated at 23-100x more potent/toxic as a greenhouse gas than CO2.

Gas proponents will say ‘yes, but CO2 stays in the atmosphere much longer than methane’. True, but if we keep laying pipeline to be able to increase fracking activity, the methane in the atmosphere TODAY will be gone in 20 years or so, but it will be replaced by much more every year, so it really doesn’t go away, does it? Rather, we would increase exponentially the levels of this toxic gas which are now threatening not just the U.S., but many areas around the world.

And let’s also realize that natural gas **BURNS** cleaner than coal, but the entire fracking process, trucking water, injection wells, pipeline infrastructure buildout, compression stations and barges to carry it overseas produce a **HUGE** carbon footprint.

Then there is the “lost and unaccounted for gas”, estimated as at least 2.7% and up to 10% of methane that is lost from well heads, leaks in pipelines, burn offs at compressor stations and let’s not forget the ever more common ruptures and explosions. I have to wonder why so many people are commenting that Williams will build this line “safely and responsibly”. Apparently they didn’t read the analysis of federal data by the Pipeline Safety Trust last year, which reports that “new pipelines are failing at a rate on par with gas transmission lines installed before the 1940’s” (Actually, their fail rate is a tad higher). Yet one commentor, Jody Williams, stated on June 9th that the pipelines today built by union labor are much better, even using the term “fail safe”. Hopefully, Ms. Williams will realize someday there is no such thing. Carl Weimer, director of the Trust stated “there’s also some suggestions that we’re trying to put so many miles of pipeline in the ground so fast that people aren’t doing construction...the way they ought to”. Recent explosions have been explained away as due to a failure of something that was “the best we knew at the time the pipe was built”. Williams may very well say the same thing when one of their lines blows in less than 5 years. Maybe they will claim that the pipe they bought from Turkey wasn’t good enough? And what a hypocritical move to buy and import overseas building materials to put in the ground in a state like Pennsylvania, noted for its steel industry! So much for supporting American jobs.

In Massachusetts alone, officials estimate there are 25,000 leaks in natural gas lines, most of them ‘grade three’ legal status, which means the energy companies have no obligation to fix them. I shudder to think how many leaks we have in this large state! Why not fix these aging pipes or replace

IND338-1 See the response to comment PMI-36.

IND338-2 Comment noted. See the response to comment PM4-79.

IND338-3 PHMSA administers the national regulatory program to ensure the safe transportation of natural gas and other hazardous materials by pipeline, including requirements to inspect and replace pipelines that do not meet safety standards.

IND338 – Linda Quodomine (cont'd)

20160627-5092 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/24/2016 10:26:00 PM

IND338-3
(cont'd) them with newer ones rather than litter a beautiful state like Pennsylvania with more unneeded infrastructure? Because it would cost the energy companies more money to dig up and replace pipes than grab new land and build?

IND338-4 I urge FERC to turn a deaf ear to the masses who are touting economic gain, not realizing that the hype they are receiving from Williams is half-truths at best. The economic loss to landowners would be huge and permanent, the gain to Williams' bottom line, enormous. The benefits to all Americans would be temporary at best, and likely detrimental in the long run. Please consider denying this application.

Sincerely,

Linda Quodomine DVM

IND338-4 Comment noted.

IND339 – Jay Parrish

20160627-5103 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/26/2016 9:31:00 PM

 JAY PARRISH
PO BOX 451
EAST PETERSBURG, PA 17520

24 June 2016

Dear FERC Commissioners:

I am commenting on the Atlantic Sunrise Pipeline Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

From 2001-2010 I was the State Geologist of Pennsylvania. From 1996-2001 I was the GIS director for Lancaster County. I have a PhD in geophysics. As a result I feel fairly qualified to comment on the Geology section of the document.

- IND339-1
1. The seismic risk assessment made use of a cursory search of the USGS online database. But the assessment had a glaring omission. In 2009 under the CSTA project, the Pennsylvania Geological Survey conducted a seismic reflection survey paralleling the proposed route in Lebanon and Lancaster counties. It also roughly coincides with the Lancaster seismic zone. The data showed significant thrust faults at depth. This is significant data which should have been incorporated, and I brought it to your attention at a previous public meeting and in writing. Even so, Williams evidently did not access the data or examine it. This leads me to believe that their assessment was perfunctory and far from complete.

Seismicity in Pennsylvania is not well understood. Just as the 5.8 earthquake in Louisa, VA, took geologists by surprise, the recurrent quakes in Dillsburg, PA, were not predicted. The lack of a recent earthquakes does not preclude the possibility of a significant earthquake.

The lack of any discussion of the Lancaster Seismic Zone is concerning. There is a reference to there being higher ground motions in the LAZ, but no discussion of the geology. Seismicity in Pennsylvania is limited to a very few geographic areas. In terms of risk management, it would be very easy to avoid a seismically active area by diverting just a few miles. For instance the pipeline route passes between the epicenter of the 3.4 magnitude earthquake which occurred on December 27, 2008, located at 40.114, -76.403 (Landisville). The pipeline is located between the epicenter and the outcrop of the thrust fault in the nearby Prospect quarry, mapped by Wise and Ganis. This pipeline route is located on one of the very few areas with significant recent earthquake activity. In fact, it is one of the few areas where we have geologic data to show a relationship with a mapped fault exposed at the surface. In other words, this is one of the very few spots in Pennsylvania that one could avoid because of documented seismic risk. Yet there is no mention of it in the report.

There is no mention of the Earthscope seismic data nor the PASEIS network data available for the area. I brought this up as well at the Millersville public meeting. There should have been at least a cursory look at the IRIS seismic data or the Millersville/F&M locations. No effort appears to have been made to investigate seismicity other than the aforementioned internet browse.

IND339-1

The Lancaster Seismic Zone is described in section 4.1.5.2 of the EIS. Transco conducted a seismic refraction study (near surface geophysical technique) not a seismic reflection study (deep structure technique commonly used by exploration companies). The purpose was never to define deep geologic structure and/or faults, which would be out of scope with what is necessary for assessing the potential impacts of or on a pipeline project. We believe the published studies of seismicity provide sufficient information for the purposes of our analysis. Also see the response to comment CO31-7.

IND339 – Jay Parrish (cont'd)

20160627-5103 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/26/2016 9:31:00 PM

IND339-2 2. The karst assessment mentions using aerial imagery from 1969 and 1970 downloaded from PennPilot. As the person responsible for the creation of Penn Pilot, I can tell you that there are three eras of imagery available on PennPilot. Another important dataset would be the 1937-1942 era where there is the least cultural disturbance due to development. But more importantly, the 1999 color infrared (CIR) (and to a lesser extent the 1998 CIR data) for Lancaster County are available via Lancaster county GIS and are extraordinary in showing potential and existing sinkholes. The effectiveness of this data has been presented at professional meetings and in Pennsylvania Council of Professional Geologists classes. To not have used this data set is irresponsible. Once again, I publicly informed you (and therefore Williams) of the existence and importance of this data.

I am also responsible for the creation of the lidar dataset used in the karst analysis (PAMAP). Once again, Williams overlooked the use of a more recent dataset available through Lancaster County. Why would you use only half the data available? It appears to be a less than exhaustive analysis. A comprehensive analysis might have used the georeferenced aerial imagery from PAMAP or the CIR (neither of which were used) and the shaded relief lidar as a single integrated image, making for a better interpretation.

The geophysical study made use of a hand-held hammer source. I previously mentioned the CSTA seismic reflection line. There were difficulties in obtaining seismic data due to cultural noise (e.g. cars) on that line using a specialized truck mounted seismic source and many more geophones than the Williams survey. I wonder that the Williams surveyors were able to obtain quality data with a hand-held hammer, even using stacking techniques. There is insufficient data presented for me to comment on that, but it raises questions in my mind.

In summary, the petitioners appear to have done a perfunctory assessment and ignored geologically important datasets which were freely available to them, and made known to them. This indicates a less than adequate effort for a potentially dangerous infrastructure. As the former State Geologist (and former professor) I am very disappointed in the gaps in research. In my professional opinion, this is not an adequate evaluation of the environmental impact.

Sincerely,



Jay Parrish, PhD, PG
PA Professional Geologist License #PG001655G

IND339-2 See the response to comment CO31-7.

IND340 – Connie Giger

20160628-0033 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 06/28/2016

June 24, 2016

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

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION
ORIGINAL 2016 JUN 28 P 3 55
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

Regarding FERC Docket No. CP15-138-008

IND340-1

I am requesting an additional 60 days or maybe longer to write another letter since I just learned where the valve site is going per my daughter, Jodi M. Houseknecht. She had a meeting with Williams pipeline representative, Kevin, Wednesday evening, June 23, 2016. I wrote you a letter on June 21, 2016, and mailed it June 22, 2016.

Additional information will be needed by FERC as well as myself, since they may be moving the route again. I didn't have a map with a valve site on this east side of my property, but my daughter showed me her the late morning. New route?

you may telephone me at 570-784-2761, my land telephone, if you have or need any additional information.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Connie L. Giger
321 Ridge Rd.
Bloomsburg, Pa 17815

IND340-1 See the response to comment PM1-130.

IND341 – Lance Smith

20160627-5019 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/25/2016 11:07:31 PM

LANCE SMITH, MOUNT JOY, PA.
IND341- I WISH TO VOICE MY SUPPORT FOR THE ATLANTIC SUNRISE PROJECT (CP15-138).
LIVING IN WEST HEMPFIELD TOWNSHIP (WITHIN LESS THAN A MILE OF THE
PROPOSED PIPELINE PATH), I DRIVE ACROSS SEVERAL EARLIER PIPELINE PROJECTS
ALMOST EVERY DAY. THESE PIPELINES HAVE SERVED OUR COUNTRY SAFELY AND
WELL.

SINCE THIS PROJECT WAS FIRST ANNOUNCED, THE LOCAL MEDIA (BOTH TV &
NEWSPAPER) HAVE CONTINUALLY USED THIS PROJECT TO HYPE SALES OF THEIR
PRODUCT, WITH THE MOST BIASED REPORTING IMAGINABLE. THERE HAS BEEN NO
UNBIASED STUDY OF PIPELINE SAFETY IN THE LOCAL (LANCASTER COUNTY) AREA,
BUT ANY WILD OR ATTENTION GETTING STATEMENT BY ANY ANTI-PIPELINE GROUP OR
INDIVIDUAL IS REPORTED (USUALLY ON THE NEWSPAPER'S FIRST PAGE, OR THE
LEAD-IN FOR THE TV NEWS REPORTING).

I FEEL THAT THIS IS TOTALLY A 'NIMBY' SITUATION BY SOME VERY VOCAL PEOPLE
WHO MY BE RIGHTLY CONCERNED WITH THE PROJECT AS IT SPECIFICALLY APPLIES
TO THEM, HOWEVER, I ALSO FEEL THAT THE PIPELINE OWNER (WILLIAMS) HAS DONE
EVERYTHING REASONABLY POSSIBLE TO ADDRESS THEIR CONCERNS. UNFORTUNATELY,
THESE PEOPLE WILL NOT ACCEPT ANYTHING LESS THAN COMPLETE ABANDONMENT OF
THE PROJECT.

I FEEL THAT THE OVERRIDING BENEFITS OF THE TOTAL PROJECT OUTWEIGH THE
SELFISH NEEDS OF A VERY SMALL MINORITY.

IND341-1 Comment noted.

IND342 – Lynda Like

20160627-5018 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/25/2016 9:52:17 PM

lynda like, Conestoga, PA.

IND342-1 THE DEIS CONTAINS DATA FROM 'REMOTE SENSORED' AREAS WHICH IS INCOMPLETE DATA AND IS ILLEGAL FOR A GOVERNMENT AGENCY TO USE WHEN MAKING AN INFORMED DECISION ON SUCH AN IMPORTANT PROJECT AS THIS. MOST OF THE LANDOWNERS IN CONESTOGA HAVE 'NOT' HAD THEIR PROPERTY SURVEYED. THIS MEANS THAT SOME OF THE WETLANDS GOING THROUGH OUR PROPERTIES HAVE NOT BEEN PROPERLY STUDIED AND ACCOUNTED FOR.
IT IS MY OPINION THAT FERC AND WILLIAMS ARE INTENTIONALLY IGNORING THE ILLEGAL ASPECTS OF THIS STUDY, TO THE EXTENT OF JUST PASSING THIS PROJECT AND TO
WITH THE CONSEQUENCES THAT THIS PROJECT WILL HAVE ON THE HEALTH AND WELFARE OF HUMANS AS WELL AS PETS AND WILDLIFE.
YOU CANNOT MAKE AN INTELLIGENT WELL INFORMED DECISION WHEN YOU DON'T HAVE ALL THE FACTS.
I CHALLENGE FERC TO MAKE SURE ALL THE DATA BE FACTUAL AND NOT ASSUMED FROM USING REMOTE SENSING DEVICES.
IND342-2 THERE IS NEW INFO ABOUT THE SAFETY UPDATES FROM THE PHMSA IN WHICH VAST CHANGES ARE BEING IMPLEMENTED FOR GAS TRANSMISSION LINES. DUE TO THIS NEW INFO, FERC 'CANNOT' MAKE A DECISION UNTIL 'ALL' THE FACTS AND DATA ARE IN.
I URGE FERC TO NOT BE MAKING HASTY UNINFORMED DECISIONS ABOUT THE PEOPLE AND THE ENVIRONMENT WHICH WILL BE AFFECTED GREATLY BY THIS PROJECT.

LYNDA LIKE

IND342-1 See the response to comment PM2-102.

IND342-2 Comment noted. See the response to comment CO9-3.

IND343 – Linda Quodomine

20160627-5094 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/25/2016 10:43:39 AM

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20426
Re: Docket CP15-138 Transcontinental Gas Pipeline Co, LLC proposed Atlantic Sunrise Project

Dear Secretary Bose,

Enclosed with this letter, please find two pictures of foals that were born at my facility this spring. The birth process in horses is extremely rapid, most foals being born within 15 min. of the water breaking. If there is a problem, an attendant must be there immediately to intervene. Both of these foals would likely have died at birth if my facility and my house were not used in conjunction with my business. The Witch Trials foal by Western Ideal (\$7,500 stud fee), was her first foal. I was home sleeping when the foal alarm went off at 1:38 am, and I was stall side in less than 4 min. The foal was already ½ way out, but the amnion (foal sac) was very thick and had not broken. If I had not been there to break the sac, the foal, completely out 2 minutes later, would have taken her first breath inside the sac and drowned.

The Born Lucky foal is by Somebeachsomewhere(\$20,000 stud fee). I saw the mare standing quietly at 7:15am on the cameras from my home, but the alarm went off at 7:23. I arrived 3 min. later to find the placenta coming out, it was a 'red bag' birth. This means that the placenta was detaching prematurely and the foal has no oxygen at that point. It is a true emergency. The placenta was cut and the foal delivered at 7:28am.

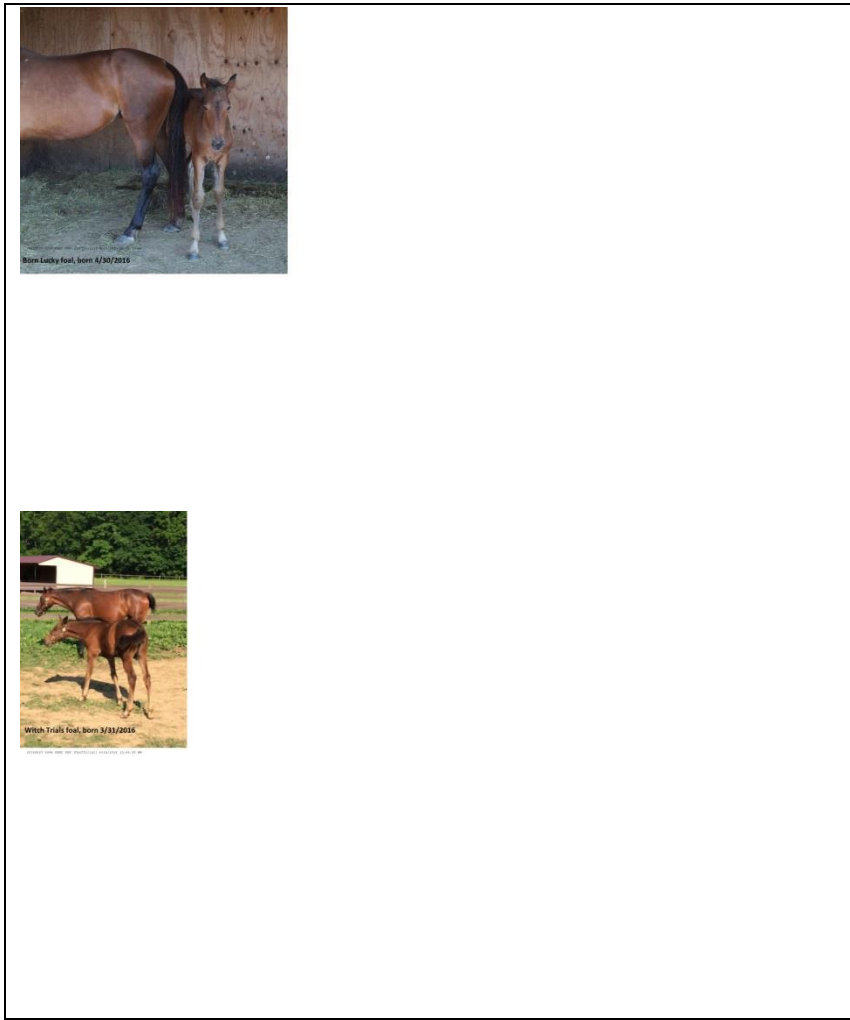
IND343-1] These two foals, healthy and growing well, are more evidence of why my properties should not be transected by the Atlantic Sunrise Pipeline. While Williams has suggested that client mares could be 'boarded elsewhere' while they tear up my place, there is nowhere in the county that I could attend the foaling in such a rapid fashion. The clinic was built close to my house with this in mind.

Thank you for understanding of this situation!

Sincerely,
Linda Quodomine DVM

IND343-1 Comment noted.

IND343 – Linda Quodomine (cont'd)



IND344 – Michael Jennings

20160627-5100 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/26/2016 7:44:34 PM

Comment to FERC on the Atlantic Sunrise Pipeline Project

06-25-16

Michael Jennings
101 Rock Hill Road
Millersville, PA 17551
mjenningsnow@gmail.com
717-799-7634

Docket #CP15-138

FERC's Mission - Reliable, Efficient and Sustainable Energy for Customers

IND344-1 | This comment is focused on the environmental analysis regarding greenhouse gas emissions of the Atlantic Sunrise Pipeline being understated in light of recent scientific studies of Methane Emissions.

Methane as a contributor to Global Warming

Methane emissions from the extraction and transport of fracked gas alone are reason enough to reject the approval of the Atlantic Sunrise Pipeline (ASP). The approval of this pipeline will create devastating Methane emissions that will exacerbate Global Warming, this measure alone destroys any argument pro-portioning public good calculations conducted by the gas industry or US Government using outdated Methane emission data. These studies refute the industry position that fracked gas is a clean, "bridge fuel", to a sustainable future. The information provided by these studies also directly controverts FERC's mission to provide Sustainable energy for customers. Exploiting fracked gas reserves would be a disaster for the environment.

The Gas Industries understating Methane Emissions and Greenwashing of Fracked Gas destroy the, "Bridge Fuel" argument (Sustainability)

Recent studies (Boston College, Cornell) that indicated a much higher than industry stated Methane leakage rates for the exploitation and distribution, transport and storage of fracked gas supplies have been verified by subsequent studies, culminating in the recent report from the US department of Energy featured in a climate progress article titled: **Energy Department Bombshell: LNG Has No Climate Benefit For Decades, IF EVER*** stated that LNG has no climate benefit for decades if ever.

<http://thinkprogress.org/climate/2014/06/04/3443211/energy-department-lng-no-climate-benefits/>

IND344-1 See the responses to comments PM1-36 and IND265-1.

IND344 – Michael Jennings (cont'd)

20160627-5100 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/26/2016 7:44:34 PM

IND344-1
(cont'd) According to the 2014 report, title: **Methane emissions from natural gas infrastructure and use in the urban region of Boston, Massachusetts**

<http://www.pnas.org/content/112/7/1941.long>

Harvard, Duke, Boston, Hofstra, Stanford Universities

Aerodyne Research, Inc., Billerica, MA 01821;

Atmospheric and Environmental Research, Inc., Lexington, MA 02421; and

Stated that while the US greenhouse gas Inventory (GHG) attributes 3,302 Gg (gigagram) of CH₄ emissions to NG transmission equal to 0.7 of the NG delivered to customers. *This is a number generated by key input data from industry sources.*

However the Boston top down study found;

"Emissions of NG in our study area are equal to -8% of US emissions attributed to distribution, transport, and storage, and -23% of national emissions from distribution alone, a notably higher fraction than the -3% of US residential and commercial gas consumed in the study region. More detailed comparison of our results for the Boston urban region to the US GHG inventory is not possible because the inventory is not spatially disaggregated."

From:

Anthropogenic emissions of methane in the United States Scot M. Miller 2013

<http://www.pnas.org/content/110/50/20018.abstract>

"The spatial patterns of our emission fluxes and observed methane-propane correlations indicate that fossil fuel extraction and refining are major contributors (45 ± 13%) in the south-central United States. *This result suggests that regional methane emissions due to fossil fuel extraction and processing could be 4.9 ± 2.6 from 2.3 to 7.5 times larger than in EDGAR, the most comprehensive global methane inventory.*"

From: **Methane emissions and climatic warming risk from hydraulic fracturing and shale gas development: implications for policy, Robert w Howarth**

http://www.eeb.cornell.edu/howarth/publications/_EECT-1-61539-perspectives-on-air-emissions-of-methane-and-climatic-warmup_100815_27470.pdf

A series of quotes from the article

IND344 – Michael Jennings (cont'd)

20160627-5100 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/26/2016 7:44:34 PM

IND344-I
(cont'd)

"How much methane is emitted?"

My coauthors and I published the first peer-reviewed assessment of methane emissions from shale gas development in 2011.¹¹ We concluded that 3.8% ($\pm 2.2\%$) of the total lifetime production of methane from a conventional gas well is emitted into the atmosphere, considering the full life cycle from well to final consumer.¹¹ The data available for estimating emissions from shale gas were more scarce and more poorly documented at that time, but we estimated that the full life cycle emissions of shale gas were ~1.5-fold higher than that of conventional natural gas, or 5.8% ($\pm 2.2\%$).¹¹ We attributed the higher emissions to venting of gas during the flowback period following high-volume hydraulic fracturing, although a subsequent study identified other sources as well, such as drilling through strata previously developed for coal and conventional natural gas.²⁰ For both conventional gas and shale gas, we estimated the "downstream" emissions associated with storing gas and delivering it to market to be 2.5% ($\pm 1.1\%$), so our estimates for "upstream" emissions at the well site and from gas processing averaged 1.3% for conventional natural gas and 3.3% for shale gas.^{11, 12} Through 2010, the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) continued to estimate emissions for conventional natural gas as 1.1%, with 0.9% of this from downstream emissions and 0.2% from upstream emissions, based on a joint EPA and industry study from 1996, as I discuss elsewhere.¹²

They did not separately consider shale gas emissions. Soon after our paper was published in 2011, the EPA released new estimates that were very similar to ours in terms of upstream emissions: 1.6% for conventional natural gas and 3.0% for shale gas.¹² They kept their downstream emission estimates at 0.9%, yielding full life cycle emissions of 2.5% and 3.9%, respectively, for conventional gas and shale gas. EPA subsequently reduced their estimates for upstream emissions, cutting them approximately in half, relying on a non-peer-reviewed industry report²⁴ asserting that the 2011 estimates had been too high.^{12, 25} This yielded a full life cycle emission estimate for all natural gas in the USA, considering the contributions from both conventional and shale gas as of 2009, of 1.8%.¹² The inspector general of the EPA has called for improvements in the agency's approach in estimating emissions,²⁶ at least in part because of the 2013 decision to lower emission estimates.^{12, 25}

In our original 2011 paper, we called for new and better studies of methane emissions from the natural gas industry,¹¹ and in fact, many studies have been published in the subsequent 4 years. In 2014, I published a review of the new studies that had come out through February 2014.¹² One of these studies evaluated a large set of data from monitoring stations across the USA for the period 2007–2008, before the large increase in shale gas production, and concluded that the EPA estimate of 1.8% emission was

IND344 – Michael Jennings (cont'd)

20160627-5100 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/26/2016 7:44:34 PM

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clearly too low by a factor of at least 2 and that full life cycle emissions from conventional natural gas must be 3.6% on average across the USA.²⁷ Other, shorter term studies evaluated upstream emissions from shale gas and other unconventional gas development (ie, tight sands), with two finding high emissions (4%–9%)^{25,28} and one published by Allen et al finding low emissions (0.4%).²⁹ In a summary published in early 2014, Brandt et al concluded that emissions from the natural gas industry, including both conventional gas and shale gas, could best be characterized as averaging 5.4% ($\pm 1.8\%$) for the full life cycle from well to consumer.³⁰ I accepted that conclusion and presented it as the best value in my 2014 review.¹²

Further thought and subsequent studies published since February 2014 have led me to reconsider. I now believe that emissions from conventional natural gas are somewhat lower than 5.4%, based on the ¹⁴C content of atmospheric methane globally, and emissions from shale gas are likely substantially more, based on global trends observed from satellite data and new evidence that the 2013 report by Allen et al of only 0.4% emissions²⁹ is likely to be flawed.

14 C content of methane and emissions from conventional natural gas

The ¹⁴C radiocarbon content of methane in the planet's atmosphere provides a constraint on the emission rate from conventional natural gas systems. On average during the years 2000–2005, 30% of atmospheric methane was ¹⁴C "dead", indicating that it came from fossil sources.^{31,32} During this time period, the total global flux of methane to the atmosphere was probably in the range of 548 (± 22) Tg CH₄ per year.³³ Therefore, the flux from fossil sources, 30% of the total flux, would have been ~165 Tg CH₄ per year. These fossil sources include fluxes associated with coal, oil, and natural gas development as well as natural seeps. Using global production data for coal and oil³⁴ and well-accepted methane emission factors for these two fuels as described elsewhere,¹¹ I estimate the combined methane emissions from oil and coal as ~50 Tg CH₄ per year. Using the 5.4% emission rate and global natural gas production estimates³⁴ for the years 2000–2005 yields a methane emission of 130 Tg CH₄ per year from the natural gas industry or 180 Tg CH₄ per year from all fossil fuels. This is too high compared to the ¹⁴C constraint, suggesting that an emission rate of 5.4% for conventional gas is too high, even if natural seeps are negligible, as assumed by the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in 2007 in their fourth assessment report.³⁵ Flux estimates from natural seeps are poorly constrained, but these natural emissions may be as great as 50 Tg CH₄ per year or higher.³¹ If we instead use the mean emission factor from our 2011 paper for conventional natural gas of 3.8%,¹¹ the global flux from natural gas emissions is estimated as 91 Tg CH₄ per year, giving an emission flux from all fossil fuels of ~140 Tg CH₄ per year and an estimate of emissions

IND344 – Michael Jennings (cont'd)

20160627-5100 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/26/2016 7:44:34 PM

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from natural seeps of 15 Tg CH₄ per year. This combination is plausible, if uncertain, and the 3.8% factor agrees well with the robust conclusion from Miller et al that emissions from conventional natural gas systems in the USA, from before the shale gas boom, must have been at least 3.6% of production.

How high are methane emissions from shale gas?

A paper published by Schneising et al in the fall of 2014 used satellite data to assess global and regional trends in atmospheric methane between 2003 and 2012.³⁶ Methane concentrations rose dramatically in the northern hemisphere, particularly after 2008. In a detailed comparison across the USA for the time periods 2006–2008 (before there was much shale gas or shale oil development) and 2009–2011 (after shale gas and oil production began in earnest), atmospheric methane concentrations rose dramatically in many of the major shale-producing regions. By evaluating trends in drilling and hydraulic fracturing activity, Schneising et al estimated methane emission rates of 9.5% ($\pm 7\%$) in terms of energy content during the 2009–2011 period for the two large shale regions – the Eagle Ford in Texas and the Bakken in North Dakota – where they felt most comfortable in estimating emissions.³⁶ They reported similar methane emissions for the Marcellus shale, but with much greater uncertainty in the analysis of the satellite data because of sparser spacing of wells, the mountainous terrain, and the proximity of the region to the Great Lakes. For the Bakken, shale oil production was far greater than gas production during this time period,³⁷ and the methane emissions may have been more associated with the oil production. However, natural gas was the dominant form of shale energy produced in the Eagle Ford formation between 2009 and 2011, contributing 75% of all shale energy with oil contributing 25%.³⁷ For the Marcellus shale, virtually all shale energy production through 2011 came from shale gas and not oil.³⁷ Therefore, it seems reasonable to attribute a methane emission rate of ~9.5% to shale gas development in the Eagle Ford and Marcellus formations.

The satellite methane emission estimate is largely for upstream emissions and does not fully account for down-stream emissions during storage and delivery of gas to customers, which may on average add another 2.5% of methane emission.^{11, 12, 22} The conclusion is that shale gas development during the 2009–2011 period, on a full life cycle basis including storage and delivery to consumers, may have on average emitted 12% of the methane produced. This is more than twice what we had estimated for shale gas in our 2011 analysis,¹¹ but the satellite-based estimate is based on more robust data and integrates across a period of 2 years. These shale gas emissions already may have a globally observable effect on methane in the atmosphere.³⁶ The satellite-based estimate is ~20-fold greater than the estimate presented by Allen et al,²⁹ a study that worked closely with industry to measure emissions from various

IND344 – Michael Jennings (cont'd)

20160627-5100 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/26/2016 7:44:34 PM

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component processes of shale gas development. In my 2014 review, I suggested that the study by Allen et al may represent a best-case scenario for low emissions, given that measurements were made only at sites where industry allowed.¹² Since then, two papers published in 2015 have indicated that in fact the data in the Allen et al's paper may

be flawed. Allen et al used a high-flow analyzer that employs two independent sensors, switching between a catalytic oxidation detector when methane levels are low and a thermal conductivity detector when methane concentrations are greater. Howard et al noted that the high-flow analyzer is prone to underestimating methane fluxes when switching between detectors.³⁸ A follow-up paper by Howard et al carefully evaluated the use of a high-flow analyzer by Allen et al and concluded that "the data reported by Allen et al. (2013) suggest their study was plagued by such sensor failure", and as a result "their study appears to have systematically underestimated emissions."³⁹ The sensor failure issue may well have affected other data reported by industry to the EPA and used by the EPA in their assessment of methane emissions, leading to serious underestimation.^{38,39}

Several other recent studies have estimated upstream methane emissions from shale gas and other unconventional natural gas development (ie, from tight-sand formations) using more robust and more integrated measurement techniques such as airplane flyovers, but still with highly variable results. Estimates were ~30% greater than the satellite-derived data for one gas field,⁴⁰ were comparable in two other cases,^{20,25} were only about half as much for two sets of measurements in another gas field,^{28,41} and were substantially less in three other cases.⁴⁰ Peischl et al have suggested that higher emissions are associated with wet-gas fields and lower emissions with dry-gas fields.⁴⁰ Alternatively, the variation in emissions may simply reflect variance in space and/or in time: many of these studies were quite short in duration, for example, based on measurements made during airplane flyovers of just 1–2 days.^{20,40} It is also important to note that these emission estimates are given as percentages of the gas production rates. The activity of the natural gas industry and rates of production in various gas fields are quite variable in time, and some of the differences in percentage emission rates may reflect this variability. For instance, Caulton et al reported high emission rates in the southwestern Pennsylvania portion of the Marcellus shale based on a June 2012 flyover,²⁰ while Peischl et al reported a very low percentage of emission rate in the northeastern Pennsylvania portion of the Marcellus shale from a July 2013 flyover.⁴⁰ Between these two flights, gas drilling activity for shale gas fell by 64% due to low prices for gas,⁴² yet shale gas production remained high based on prior drilling and hydraulic fracturing.¹ If methane emission is more related to drilling and hydraulic fracturing activity than to production, these rapid changes in activity may explain at least part of the differences between the two estimates for Marcellus shale.

IND344 – Michael Jennings (cont'd)

20160627-5100 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/26/2016 7:44:34 PM

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I therefore conclude that the satellite data³⁶ provide the most robust estimates for upstream methane emissions from shale gas operations to date."

End of quotes from the article

The findings from these scientific studies are clear, there has been a systematic underestimation of Methane emissions from tight Oil and Fracked Gas extraction. There has also been massive upward revisions of the emissions from distribution. Fracked gas is a bad environmental investment that will have a decisive negative impact on Global Warming in the next twenty years. The Atlantic Sunrise Pipeline is bad for Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, the US and the world, you must reject this application.

Sincerely,

Michael Jennings
101 Rock Hill Road
Millersville, PA 17551
mjenningsnow@gmail.com
717-799-7634

IND345 – Margaret Carden

20160627-5217 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/27/2016 2:21:59 PM

The Honorable Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426

Re: Docket CP 15-138-000 – Atlantic Sunrise Expansion Project

IND345-1 Dear Secretary Bose:

The modern natural gas boom has given the U.S. a chance to achieve genuine energy independence and seriously cut down on carbon emissions.

We all know natural gas is the cleanest burning fossil fuel and is helping to lower U.S. greenhouse gas emissions. A growing number of industries are converting to natural gas and contributing toward increased air quality.

But despite historic lows in natural gas prices, America's lack of natural gas pipeline capacity has prevented most consumers from fully realizing the advantages of this abundant, reliable, affordable and **environmentally responsible** resource.

This is why Williams is developing the Atlantic Sunrise Project – to connect cleaner burning energy with growing demand. The need for this project is evident and the environmental benefits are substantial.

I encourage Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to issue a Final Environmental Impact State and Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity to allow Williams to move forward with the Atlantic Sunrise project.

Thank you,

NAME: Margaret Carden

ADDRESS: 262 FIVES, RD

Honesdale, Pa. 18439

PHONE: 570-448-5129

EMAIL: _____

DATE: 6/20/16

IND345-1 Comment noted.

IND346 – Jeff Giger

20160628-0032 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 06/28/2016

June 25, 2016
Montour Township, Bloomsburg, PA
Doc. No. CP15-138-000

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
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Secretary
888 First Street, N.E. Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

ORIGINAL

IND346-1 Williams called and met with our family on the evening of June 22nd. The representative told us that the original proposed route is being superseded by a route of 24C. This route is placing the large valve pad and pipe line directly across the driveway from my sisters house (Jodi Houseknecht) and within 25' of where her daughter and son get on the bus (at the end of the driveway). And it is within 150' of the kids bedrooms in their house.

On page 3-34 of the Ferc document tells about my mom's (Connie Giger) property in regards to the underwater springs and wet area. The new 24C route goes directly through the wettest area of the underground springs and water. The 24C route is much longer than the original proposed route and seems to be destroying more land at the same time. Whoever came up with this new route, is destroying more land and causing more problems than original route.

IND346-2 We did not think eminent domain could be used for international affairs and or for a profit of an organization. This is not fair to the U.S. citizens. Thank you for taking the time to research all considerations into account.

Sincerely,

Jeff Giger

IND346-1 We disagree. CPL South Alternative 24C would avoid crossing an equine facility and would reduce the number of residences within 100 feet of the pipeline centerline and the number of waterbodies crossed. See the response to comment IND324-1.

IND346-2 The use of eminent domain is discussed in section 4.8.2 of the EIS. Also see the response to comment PM1-1.

IND347 – Robin Maguire

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IND347-1 robin maguire, conestoga, PA.
my comments are directed to the supposed finished archaeological studies. I was shocked at how incomplete the list is for Lancaster county! Lancaster county is considered the "indian capital of Pennsylvania" with 1600 registered sites. yet, according to Williams Filing, only 16 will be impacted. I know that this is a false statement as there is documentation that shows many more sites will be destroyed.
the only sites on that list are ones that were documented by URS, the company hired by Williams to do the studies. missing from this list are sites that were already registered at the SHPO office at the Pennsylvania historic and museum commission. one site in particular is 361a1, also known as the Roberts site, the first site every registered in Lancaster county in 1927. it is a Susquehannock site from 1575 and there are burials at this site. this is where Williams plans the exit for the hdd under the Conestoga river. these burials will be drilled through, driven over and horribly desecrated!
also missing from this list are the 10 sites we have registered on 2 miles of the pipeline route in Conestoga township. they are-351a252, 361a1529, 361a1530, 361a1533, 361a1534, 361a1535, 361a1536, 361a1537, 361a1531, 361a1583. the rest of the route in Conestoga township contains sites- we just have not had time to document them all!
the URS team has amazing credentials but I was told by them that Williams was not letting them do the work they would have like to have done. therefore, their work was shoddy and incomplete. there are state specifications for the proper way to do a survey and they did not even follow them. they are required by state law to do a shovel test 57 cm. wide and 10 cm. below the historically disturbed soil. we went behind them team on 6 of the fields where the URS team had shoveled tested, emptied holes and measured -- none were to state specs. they averaged only 20 cm. wide and 20cm. deep, and never getting below the historically disturbed surface. if there were that many mistakes done in only 2 miles, what does that say to the remaining line?
I feel all this testing should be redone accurately, with an independent advisor present. if this project is approved, and the many graves that it will disturb are desecrated, you will have an outrage like you have never seen! we give respect to white cemeteries- why can't we do the same for the First Nations?

Page 1

IND347-1 See the response to comment PM1-30.

IND348 – Peter Oswald

20160627-5024 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/26/2016 1:08:37 PM

Peter Oswald, Lancaster, PA.

I reside in Lancaster County and am opposed to the high-pressure fracked-gas pipeline that the Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Company is seeking approval for. Although residing in Lancaster County, my opposition to this project is based on its adverse regional and national effects, as well as local adverse effects.

IND348-1 I believe FERC's analysis of the environmental affects posed by this project requires additional consideration and study.

FERC's conclusion that this project will have negligible air quality effects is in direct conflict with most expert studies. These other studies reach the rather obvious conclusion that fossil fuel projects of this magnitude (which release CO2 when the fuel is burned and methane gas when extracted) will introduce higher levels of pollutants into our atmosphere; thereby, adversely affecting air quality. In addition, the

IND348-2 chemicals used to extract the gas are a potential contaminant to ground water systems; thereby posing health and safety issues. Furthermore, this project will increase the difficulty of achieving climate accord goals

IND348-3 agreed to in Paris in 2015 and which President Obama signed onto in 2016. It runs totally counter to our Nation's avowed direction of developing renewable energy sources while moving away from fossil fuels. Worsening

IND348-4 any analysis of benefit and risk in this regard is the fact that the fuel transported by this pipeline is not needed locally, regionally or nationally. The fuel it will carry is mainly for export. This is a project that FERC should deny.

IND348-1 See the response to comment PM3-15.

IND348-2 See the response to comment PM1-40.

IND348-3 President Obama and the EPA announced the Clean Power Plan in August 2015. Its aim is to reduce carbon pollution from power plants. One of the building blocks in implementing the plan is shifting generation from higher emitting coal to lower emitting natural gas power plants; another is shifting generation to zero-emitting renewables. Also see the response to comment PM1-53.

IND348-4 See the response to comment PM1-113.

IND349 – Betsy Delisle

20160627-5025 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/26/2016 1:23:44 PM

Betsy Delisle, Lancaster, PA.
IND349- I am opposed to this pipeline for many reasons. First, there is existing pipeline that could be utilized if brought up to necessary standards without the need to destroy existing property. On the the broadest scale as a country it is time to divest ourselves of fossil fuels if we are not to drive global warming to catastrophic proportions. The oil from. This pipeline will be going overseas and the amount of jobs generated in our country issue negligible. Please reconsider any approvals. Our children and grandchildrens lives depend on it!

IND349-1 Comment noted. The Transco System Alternative is discussed in section 3.2.3 of the EIS. See the responses to comments PM1-24, PM1-32, and PM1-36.

IND350 – Tim Spiese

20160627-5026 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/26/2016 2:01:35 PM

Tim Spiese, Pequea, PA.
Dear Kimberly Bose and everyone at FERC,

It is my understanding that comments on the DEIS for the Atlantic Sunrise Project are only considered if they address environmental impact. I will therefore limit my comments to issues of environmental concern and how they pertain to the FERC process.

IND350-1 FERC is required to consider the cumulative impacts of this proposed pipeline. There is one harmful effect more than any other that should be considered and doesn't get mentioned in the DEIS. At the recent Paris climate summit nearly two hundred nations agreed with an overwhelming majority of climate scientist that in order to keep global warming to under 2 degrees Celsius through the end of this century eighty percent of fossil fuels need to remain in the ground. Disagreement continues over how bad and how soon but few reputable scientist deny that we need to take action now.

This is just one of many cumulative impacts that this proposed pipeline will have. One 42 inch pipeline may not be a concern but you are tasked with seeing the bigger picture in your sphere of influence regarding project approvals. This desired build out of methane extraction and proliferation is dangerous and we as a nation have agreed with the world not to do it. Your record of approving pipelines regardless of solid arguments to do otherwise will be a major contributing factor in what may very well be the annihilation of much of the earth's ecosystems and those of us who inhabit them.

For this one reason above all others I implore you to deny a certificate for the proposed Atlantic Sunrise Pipeline.

Thank you. Tim Spiese

IND350-1 See the responses to comments PM1-6, PM1-75, and PM2-94.