In The Matter Of:

Finger Lakes LPG Storage, LLC Public Hearing

November 3, 2011



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Original File 110311 In Re Finger Lakes LPG Storage - Public Hearing Vol II.txt ${\it Min-U-Script}$

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2	NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION			
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5	FING	ER LAKES LPG STORAGE, LLC LPG STORAGE FACILITY		
6	Pursuant to 6 NYCRR Parts 617 of the implementing regulations pertaining to Article 8 (State			
7	Environmental	Quality Review Act) and Article 23, rground Storage of Gas) of the		
8		Conservation Law		
9	PROJECT NUMBER: DEC FACILITY ID 8-4432-00085 DATE: August 17, 2011			
10				
11		VOLUME II		
12	Held Before:	P. Nicholas Garlick		
13		Administrative Law Judge		
14	Location:	Watkins Glen High School Auditorium 301 12th Street		
15		Watkins Glen, New York 14891		
16				
17	Date:	November 3, 2011		
18				
19	Time:	5:30 p.m.		
20				
21				
22	Reported By:	KIMBERLY A. BONSIGNORE		
23		Alliance Court Reporting, Inc.		
24		183 Main Street East, Suite 1500		
25		Rochester, New York 14604		



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1	OPENING REMARKS BY ALJ GARLICK
2	THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 2011;
3	(Proceedings in the above-titled matter
4	commencing at 5:30 p.m.)
5	* * *
6	ALJ GARLICK: Okay. If you could take
7	your seats, please. It's 5:30.
8	Okay. Good evening. My name is Nick
9	Garlick. I'm an Administrative Law Judge with the New
10	York State Department of Environmental Conservation.
11	The hearing tonight is a continuation of
12	the hearing that we had on September 27th, and we're
13	here to receive public comment on the Draft
14	Environmental Impact Statement of the proposed Finger
15	Lakes LPG storage facility.
16	We're here to receive oral comments. Many
17	of you were probably here last time, so we're going to
18	be doing the same thing we did on the 27th. We're
19	going to do I'm going to call as you may recall,
20	in the first hearing we had 84 cards; we got through
21	41 of them when we had to leave.
22	We now have we have the room longer and
23	we're starting earlier tonight, so the remaining we
24	should be able to get through these 44 cards.
25	What I'm going to do is, I'm going to run

		OPENING	REMARKS	BY	ALJ	GARLICK
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through this deck of 44 cards, I'm going to call the people in order, and come up -- they'll come up and speak. I'll call two people at a time, and I think what I'm going to do is -- since we're starting so early and some people don't get out of work until later, I'll run this -- after we've gone through the deck once, I'll run the deck again for those people who I called but weren't here the first time.

Then the second group of cards that we'll go through will be what they're collecting out there now, which are cards for people who didn't speak at the first hearing but want to speak now. That would be the second batch of cards, and we'll see where we are after that in terms of time and whether we let people who have spoken once already have a second chance to talk.

I've been asked by both the members of Gas Free Seneca, the Applicant and the DEC staff to remind people at about four minutes into their statements and to interrupt them in about four minutes and ask them if they're winding up their statements. I'm trying to limit people to about five minutes.

As I said at the last hearing, oral comments and written comments receive the same weight



1	OPENING REMARKS BY ALJ GARLICK
2	in the record. So if you have a lengthy statement,
3	you don't have to read it all into the record; you can
4	summarize it in your four or five minutes and the
5	statement can then be I'll take it up here or you
6	can give it to a member of DEC staff, and that will go
7	into the record and that will be it will be
8	evaluated and given the same weight as any oral
9	comments.
10	We're going to start I'm going to start
11	by asking David Bimber from DEC staff to come up.
12	Mr. Bimber is going to give you an update as to where
13	the process is and what's going on with the
14	applicant with the DEIS at this point.
15	Oh, when I do call you and you come up,
16	just be very careful. There's wires all over the
17	place here, and so please don't trip.
18	And let me apologize now; I can't really
19	see you, I've got these lights in my eyes, so just
20	please bear that in mind. You'll have the lights in
21	your eyes when you come to speak.
22	Mr. Bimber.
23	MR. BIMBER: Thank you, Judge.
24	Good evening. Thank you for attending the

continuation of the Department's hearing concerning

STATEMENT	DV	DXXIID	BIMBER
O I A I GIMETIN I	DІ	DAVID	

the Finger Lakes LPG storage project.

My name is Dave Bimber. I'm the Deputy
Regional Permit Administrator, Senior Environmental
Analyst with the Division of Environmental Permits in
the Department's Region 8 office in Avon.

I'm the project manager for the review of this proposal pursuant to the State Environmental Quality Review Act, and I'm responsible for coordinating the review of the application and supporting materials among Department Staff, local governments, including the Town of Reading, various county agencies and federal agencies.

Again, a brief update on what's happened since the last hearing on the 27th of September. To date the Department has received almost 350 comment letters on this project. They currently have been circulated to Staff and they're being reviewed by Staff and the Applicant. Written comments on the DSEIS, again, will be accepted by the Department until November 14th.

Tonight we have Staff from both the

Regional Office in Avon and our Central Office in

Albany. They were here at the previous meeting in

September, and they're here to listen to your comments



STATEMENT BY DAVID BIMBER

and concerns.

The DSEIS and the original application documents have been and continue to be available to the public at Reading Town Hall, the Watkins Glen Public Library and the DEC Regional Office in Avon.

Also, selected documents, including the Notice of Continuation for this hearing, are posted on the DEC website, and the entire DSEIS and releasable application documents will continue to be available on Applicant's website. They are also available on CD; that may be requested from DEC staff.

The Notice of Continuance of the public hearing for tonight's meeting was issued by Department Staff on October 5th and published in the "Watkins Glen Review & Express" and on the Department's Online Environmental Notice Bulletin on October 12, 2011. It was additionally posted on the DEC Web page for the Finger Lakes LPG project, and I also e-mailed copies of the continuation of the public hearing to over 120 citizens on my e-mail list for this project.

Again, as the judge indicated, it's very important to keep your comments short and to the point; summarize lengthy written comments rather than reading an entire prepared statement, in order to



Τ	COMMENTS BY JOE PORCO
2	provide our Staff with a focused range of issues.
3	And that concludes DEC staff's update on
4	the project. Again, thank you for attending tonight's
5	hearing.
6	Thank you, your Honor.
7	ALJ GARLICK: Thank you.
8	And I would just remind people that we're
9	being stenographically recorded here. So when you do
10	come up, it's important that you speak clearly and
11	enunciate, if you will.
12	The first card I'm going to call is Don
13	Burger.
14	Okay. Joe "Parco," "Porco"?
15	Phil Squair.
16	AUDIENCE MEMBER: Here comes Joe.
17	ALJ GARLICK: Joe, okay. After Joe will
18	be Phil "Squair," "Squire"?
19	AUDIENCE MEMBER: "Squire."
20	ALJ GARLICK: "Squire," my apologies.
21	JOE PORCO: Good evening. Thank you for
22	the opportunity to speak. My name is Joe Porco, and I
23	own a small propane company, Porco Energy, which has
24	served the Hudson Valley since 1954.
25	I'm also the President of the New York

COMMENTS BY JOE PORCO

Propane Gas Association, so I speak not only for my company and family employees, but for all the propane companies that belong to our association in New York.

Propane being a home-grown energy source, we want to reduce our dependency on foreign oil, and therefore obviously we would like to see more people be able to use propane.

Most of us marketers that sell to the homeowners are small mom-and-pop operations; we're not big local corporations. I have 35 employees that I employ locally, we support the communities to which we serve, and our goal is to supply low-cost efficient fuel to our neighbors and our neighborhoods.

The cost of propane is one thing; the logistics of transporting it from point A to point B is quite another. And obviously the more it is used, the more it is moved, the more expensive it is.

Most of us in my part of the state get our propane from Selkirk, New York, off the Enterprise pipeline, Selkirk, New York being the end of the pipeline. And as part of our duties of the association, we're always meeting with agencies like NYSERDA, DOT, and discussing the fragile energy infrastructure of this state.



COMMENTS BY JOE PORCO

Last year sections of the Enterprise pipeline were shut down due to maintenance reasons and I had to send my trucks up here to Watkins Glen to get propane for the south part of the state. I kind of figured out -- it was over -- well over a hundred trucks that I sent up here between September and January. I like your town, but I really don't want to send my trucks up this far.

Part of this project will help increase the energy infrastructure of this state, and anytime that we can improve that infrastructure, it takes the pressure off other supply points of the pipeline and of the infrastructure.

So obviously if we don't have to send trucks further distances, incurring more expenses and more cost to the consumer, by having the improvement of the infrastructure here, it is -- will allow pressure to come off of other parts of the state and, therefore, would be able to have fewer trucks on the road for less hours, actually saving fuel, saving energy, and obviously making roads safer when I have trucks on the road so often.

I also, as part of a personal, chair my local Planning Board and have for almost 20 years, so



1	COMMENTS BY PHIL SQUAIR
2	I'm well aware of the obstacles and opposition that
3	certain projects bring along. I'd just ask everybody
4	to keep an open mind and, again, encourage the extra
5	support of the project.
6	Thank you.
7	ALJ GARLICK: Thank you.
8	Phil is it "Squair"?
9	PHIL SQUAIR: You got it right the first
10	time.
11	ALJ GARLICK: "Squair."
12	PHIL SQUAIR: (Nonverbal response.)
13	ALJ GARLICK: Okay. Followed by Mike
14	Hopsicher.
15	Again, my apologies.
16	PHIL SQUAIR: Good evening. My name is
17	Phil Squair. I'm with the National Propane Gas
18	Association; we're an advocacy and educational
19	organization with members across the United States.
20	I'm back again here in Watkins Glen to speak in favor
21	of the Finger Lakes project.
22	New York has nearly a quarter million
23	citizens who use this clean fuel and they use it in a
24	wide variety of ways. You already know that propane
25	is mostly used for winter heating in people's

COMMENTS BY PHIL SQUAIR

furnaces, but other common and important uses are in backyard grills, water heaters, cook tops and increasingly as a clean alternative fuel to gasoline and diesel in motor vehicles and in forklifts.

We're also seeing significant growth in the use of propane in the organic farming sector, where elimination of the use of pesticides and other chemicals is a critical component of that business.

New York ranks number four in the nation in the number of organic farms, according to the United States

Department of Agriculture, and number seven in the nation in total organic farm sales.

New York is the 11th largest propaneconsuming state in the country, but total demand for propane in the state far outstrips local supplies, so the state is highly dependent on imports from outside the state.

New York is at the tail end of the TEPPCO pipeline, which runs up from Texas; propane also gets here by truck, by rail car, from Canada, from the Midwest, from the Gulf Coast, from pretty far away. Propane can also get here by waterborne ship, and the terminals are in Rhode Island and New Hampshire.

As recently as the winter of 2008 and '9,



COMMENTS BY PHIL SQUAIR

we saw propane supply disruptions to states in the Northeast, local propane marketers in the area were forced to truck propane supplies in from the Midwest and from the Gulf Coast. The outcome of this was temporary outages for some dealers and a rise in prices for their customers.

Similarly in other winters, extended severe cold weather leads to rapid drawdowns of local propane supplies, which can result in temporary outages again and other logistical problems that trigger increases in prices.

Having an additional secure supply source in New York, such as the Finger Lakes site, will help ensure the supply lines that are broken during the winter don't cause local shortages. In recent years we have seen any number of problems in the supply chain, ranging from pipeline shutdowns to rail labor strikes in Canada to ships not coming in from overseas. This overreliance on imports into the state only serves to inconvenience or harm New Yorkers and their families. I believe the Finger Lakes project is a responsible project to make sure that future outages can't occur.

The key is to diversify the area of supply



COMMENTS BY PHIL SQUAIR

of propane so that consumers can be served in the winter. Propane is typically stored at a retailer's site before being delivered to the ultimate end-user. At last count there were 169 propane storage sites throughout the state, operated by 101 different companies. Only two of these companies operate more than 10 sites, and 76 of the companies have only a single facility. These are by and large small companies that compete against one another in a fairly local fashion.

The Finger Lakes facility will be regulated to a degree nearly unheard of by these other retail propane storage sites. It's going to be covered by the EPA's risk management program rules that require detailed plans to guard against incidents with offsite consequences. The site will also be covered by OSHA's process safety management standards to protect workers at the site itself.

Let me wrap up by saying that the mix of fuels used in New York is changing dramatically, and many users of fuel oil are shifting to cleaner burning propane. It's cleaner in the house and it's cleaner when it's used. If we're going to increase the number of families that use propane instead of fuel oil,

1	COMMENTS BY ROLAND PENTA
2	which is happening right now, we need to be able to
3	store enough supplies locally so that these new
4	customers can be served. It's really important that
5	this project is built so that propane can be delivered
6	to customers and families as reliably and as
7	efficiently as possible.
8	Thanks for hearing me out.
9	ALJ GARLICK: Mike Hopsicher.
10	I can't really see, so if you're here
11	just
12	AUDIENCE MEMBER: He's not here.
13	ALJ GARLICK: Okay. Roland Penta.
14	Mr. Penta will be followed by Bill Clark.
15	ROLAND PENTA: Thank you for the
16	opportunity to address the issues regarding the
17	propane Finger Lakes storage project. My name is
18	Roland Penta. I am the owner of Phelps Sungas, a
19	small local retail marketing propane company that
20	operates out of the Finger Lakes area. I have
21	locations in Geneva, Canandaigua, Penn Yan and Naples,
22	or actually the Town of South Bristol.
23	My company employs 25 employees and has
24	been serving this region for over 72 years. I also
25	have the distinct privilege of having served as the

COMMENTS BY ROLAND PENTA

Chairman of the National Propane Gas Association until June of this year. I also previously served as President of the New York Propane Gas Association.

134 members -- businesses in New York State belong to the New York Propane Gas Association.

Nationwide 60 million consumers use propane in a wide variety, ranging from home heating to commercial mowing. Propane is the primary energy source for 8 million households in the US. Here in New York almost 350 million gallons are consumed each year in homes, businesses, factories, farms and as a motor fuel; 238,000 households in the state are heated by propane, and approximately 1,700 New York people are employed in the propane gas industry. Locally, approximately 25 percent of the homes in Schuyler County are heated with propane.

Our propane supply comes from domestic sources almost entirely. In fact, 94 percent of the total propane supply will be delivered into the market from this Finger Lakes project is domestically produced. A hundred percent of that could come from North America if projects such as the Finger Lakes were completed. We have an opportunity here with propane to be completely independent of foreign



COMMENTS BY ROLAND PENTA

offshore supplies.

I feel that for national security, economic security, environmental protection, we need to transition away from imported heavy carbon fuels to more environmentally friendly fuels, such as propane.

Short of that expected transition, we're also seeing growth in the demand of propane in the Northeast as homeowners switch from oil, as farmers grow more grain crops, as tourists and wine industries put more demand on local supplies. The Northeast has always been short of storage and consumers in the Northeast have paid some of the highest fuel costs in the United States because of that.

This area has been blessed with geological formations that provide donation of most of its table salt and is also conducive for underground storage of propane. There are already three such facilities in the -- propane storage facilities in this area, as well as many natural gas storage sites.

In recent research, I noted that in 1950 there were already over 75 such sites in the United States. With a proven track record of over 60 years of safe storage and with the technical advances that have been made in recent decades and with the existing



COMMENTS BY ROLAND PENTA

wells located here adjacent on the TEPPCO pipeline system and with good rail transportation, I feel that this is an ideal location for this project.

I expect that most of the product will be brought in and shipped out via rail and pipeline. I feel confident this project will eliminate the need for the historical trucking that has been taken place moving product from the TEPPCO systems to local two storage facilities in Eastern New York State, particularly in summer months when the tourists are here.

Many of the concerns expressed over the proposed storage facility relate to possible groundwater contamination by harmful chemicals. It should be helpful to know that propane is a nontoxic chemical, that it does not dissolve in water, and it boils at minus 44 degrees below zero, so it's impossible for propane to contaminate or otherwise adversely affect local water supplies, contrary to what those opposed to the project are saying. Propane is also a clean fuel and is not a greenhouse gas released into the air.

Every economy needs to diversify its base to assure continued local employment and revenue to



Т	COMMENTS BY ROLAND PENTA
2	meet the needs of its citizens. I think this project
3	offers many benefits to the local population that
4	other communities would love to have. In my view and
5	for all these reasons, I feel that it would be unwise
6	to forego the numerous benefits of this exceptional
7	energy source because of concerns that are neither
8	rooted in science
9	ALJ GARLICK: That's four minutes.
10	ROLAND PENTA: nor by decades of
11	history with respect the safe underground storage
12	facilities quite similar to this one.
13	ALJ GARLICK: Thank you.
14	Next Bill Clark followed by is
15	Mr. Clark here?
16	Okay. Jacqueline Leidenfrost.
17	AUDIENCE MEMBER: "Leidenfrost."
18	ALJ GARLICK: "Leidenfrost," my apologies.
19	Followed by Burt Riley.
20	JACQUELINE LEIDENFROST: Thank you for
21	this opportunity to speak on behalf of Gas Free
22	Seneca.
23	My name is Jacqueline Leidenfrost. I am a
24	resident, taxpayer and voter from the Town of Hector.
25	I own and have operated the Rustic Log Cabins since

COMMENTS BY JACQUELINE LEIDENFROST
1982. During the past 30 or so years of being an
innkeeper, I have met many wonderful people from all
walks of life, from many states in the Union and from
many countries abroad.

I learned early on that these people who come to our area do so primarily to take in the enormous beauty Seneca Lake and the Finger Lakes has to offer. Thankfully, a few even remind me how fortunate and blessed I am to live in this natural paradise.

Often guests will tell me how very much they look forward to coming back here just to relax and refresh their mind, body and spirit against the onslaught of stress and duress that they have back home in their day-to-day lives.

A delicious glass of Finger Lakes wine or Finger Lakes beer while sitting on the cabin porch and gazing in the distance at a beautiful Seneca Lake sunset is the vacationer's idea of ending a perfect day. Year after year I am more and more amazed how much people want and need to get back to nature.

"Do you realize," they say, "that back home in the city we can't even see stars at night?"

The entire Finger Lakes region, and namely Seneca Lake



COMMENTS BY JACQUELINE LEIDENFROST
and Watkins Glen, is a haven for all who come here.
After all, Seneca Lake and our locality is a
vacationer's dream: antiquing, archery, biking, bird
watching, boating, camping, car racing, canoeing,
festivals, fishing, hiking, hunting, kayaking, outdoor
concerts, sailing, swimming, wine tasting and beer
tasting. Where else in the world can you find so many
recreational activities under one clear and starry
sky?

My guests from Pennsylvania have substantiated all I read and need to know about what fracking and industrialization has done to their state. "Don't let this happen here," they say. "You have everything to lose and nothing to gain from drilling and gas storage." I completely agree.

This is the wrong environmental for Inergy's proposed expansion project. This is vacationland, and should remain serene and beautiful and be protected and preserved for all to enjoy now and for generations to come.

We are justifiably concerned as residents of this small and quaint community, with potential industrial risks to our health due to possible air and water pollution; of our safety due to possible



Τ	COMMENTS BY JACQUELINE LEIDENFROST
2	accidents, spills and explosions; of our welfare due
3	to a possible decline in tourism, property values and
4	failure to sustain farming.
5	From the standpoint of the wine, tourist
6	and agricultural industries that already exist and
7	sustain us, any permitting to allow Inergy's plan to
8	turn our community into an industrial distribution hub
9	would be irresponsible and an act of poor stewardship
10	of our unique vacationland.
11	I earnestly hope that the scope of the
12	DEC's final determination will reflect their mission
13	of responsible stewardship and vision to protect and
14	ensure our health, safety and welfare.
15	Please remember to vote September 8th for
16	candidates who pledge to protect our community.
17	ALJ GARLICK: Okay. Burt Riley? Burt
18	Riley?
19	Michael Fitzgerald.
20	No? I can't
21	AUDIENCE MEMBER: Yes.
22	ALJ GARLICK: Is that Fitzgerald.
23	YVONNE TAYLOR: I'm my name is Yvonne
24	Taylor. Michael Fitzgerald flew all the way from
25	California to the first hearing to speak and was not

COMMENTS BY YVONNE TAYLOR (MICHAEL FITZGERALD)
given the opportunity, so he has requested that I
speak on his behalf in a letter that I'm going to read
to vou now.

And he writes, "As a taxpayer in both the Town of Reading and the Town of Hector, with homes in both political subdivisions, I am deeply concerned about this project and its potential negative effect on the environment and physical well-being of all the surrounding communities in the Seneca Lake and Keuka Lake areas.

"Quantitative Risk Assessment. All of the points following, I believe support that there is a critical need for a professional, objective Quantitative Risk Assessment before this project receives any further consideration for permitting. That risk assessment report should be required by the DEC and funded by Inergy Midstream, not taxpayers. I urge the DEC to take action to require that this study be done.

"The brine pond. I have several concerns about the proposed 91 million gallon brine pond. The DSEIS does not adequately address the issues of liner safety, replacement, weather or seismic-related incidents. In the case of the two proposed liners, I



COMMENTS BY YVONNE TAYLOR (MICHAEL FITZGERALD)
do not see manufacturer's data to support the
contention that these liners will not leak. I don't
see any specifics about the manufacturer's assessment
of lifespan, the corrosive effects of the brine and
chemicals on the material or how replacement will
affect operations.

"If the brine pond is integral to the extraction of the LPG stored underground, what will happen when the pond is drained to replace liners? Also, how will the liners be disposed of?

"DSEIS does not address the likelihood of a catastrophic event or effects. The recent earthquake and hurricane point out the need for a risk assessment of what will happen when another earthquake strikes or when another hurricane weather event occurs in Central New York.

"The 36-inch free board pointed out by
Inergy as sufficient to keep brine water from
overflowing the pond's sloping soil berms does not
take into consideration the height of possible winddriven waves caused by hurricanes or much lesser force
winds. The effect of wind and waves on the body of
water need to be studied also relative to berm
stability, soil erosion and downstream effects on non-

COMMENTS	BY	YVONNE	TAYLOR	(MICHAEL	FITZGERALD
Inergy proper	^+ i e	-g			

"The DSEIS does not address the adverse effects of a possible catastrophic event, the results of a dumping of a portion or nearly all of the millions of gallons of brine water into Seneca Lake. The Watkins Glen's municipal water supply intakes are at risk in the case of a brine spill in Seneca Lake.

"The hillside embankment location of the brine pond and its proximity to the Watkins intake ensures that saltwater from such a spill would very likely be mixed into water drawn from Seneca Lake by the village water supply system. It would most likely cause damage to water treatment facilities. This needs to be studied and addressed.

"In addition, there is no information on how quickly the brine water would disperse in such an incident or how, in the event of northerly wind and chop on the lake surface, saltwater would impact the homes, businesses, aquatic and mammalian life in its path as it hit the shallow areas at the south end of Seneca Lake.

"The DSEIS does not adequately respond to DEC inquiries about the possibility of lowering risks by constructing two brine ponds at another location on



COMMENTS BY YVONNE TAYLOR (MICHAEL FITZGERALD)
the 576-acre site. The DEC asked earlier this year
for Inergy Midstream to consider having two brine
ponds instead of one. Inergy's response that having
two ponds elsewhere on the site would not be
economically feasible is insulting to the DEC Staff.
Economic feasibility should not trump safety or good
environmental design. It raises ancillary concerns
about Inergy's other statements, as well as its
intentions to fund proper safeguards in other areas:
LPG transfer, worker protections and emergency alert
systems.

"In regards to emergency and safety preparedness, the DSEIS does not adequately address issues of safety, emergency preparedness or alerting residents in danger during an incident. The DSEIS does not adequately detail what emergency services are available within the radius of the Town of Reading project that would be affected by an explosion, fire or LPG spill. No data is available in the DSEIS about the preparedness of any of the first responders. There is no specific emergency plan cited in the event of an explosion, fire or spill. There is no data about the availability of outside of the area emergency resources to combat an explosion, fire or

1	COMMENTS BY YVONNE TAYLOR (MICHAEL FITZGERALD)
2	spill.
3	"Additionally, there is no data or mention
4	of any public alert system in the event of explosion,
5	fire or spill. This public alert system is especially
6	critical given the rural nature of the area and
7	population; for example, Amish farmers, that in many
8	cases do not have modern communication systems."
9	ALJ GARLICK: Okay. That's four minutes,
10	just if you could wrap up.
11	YVONNE TAYLOR: I've got one more
12	paragraph.
13	"Fiscal impacts from major incidents. The
14	DSEIS does not address the fiscal impact on the
15	surrounding communities in the event of an accident.
16	A recent LPG fire in Roseville, California, involving
17	a single railroad tanker car has cost \$500,000 in
18	firefighting, cleanup and associated costs officials
19	estimate.
20	"The DSEIS does not address if Inergy
21	Midstream plans to reimburse local government entities
22	for their costs involved in firefighting, cleanup and
23	associated costs. It does not indicate if Inergy has
24	sufficient fiscal resources to pay such costs.

"The DSEIS does not address the physical

COMMENTS BY YVONNE TAYLOR (MICHAEL FITZGERALD)
impacts on the surrounding communities should there be
a catastrophic event. The state-approved poisoning of
Lake Davis in Northern California to rid the lake of
invasive species so tarred the presentation of that
lake in the last decade that the surrounding
communities have lost a major portion of their annual
tourist revenues. That loss for the State of
California, which conducted the lake poisoning to rid
of it of the pike, to pay legal costs and punitive
damages to various entities, public and private. The
DSEIS should address potential impacts of an
explosion, fire or spill on the economies of area
communities."
Thank you for your time and consideration.
ALJ GARLICK: Okay. William Young.
Mr. Young will be followed by Rachel
Treichler.
And my apologies.
AUDIENCE MEMBER: "Treichler."
WILLIAM YOUNG: Well, thank you for
allowing me to speak also. My name is Bill Young, and
I'm a representative of the company that is doing the
construction of this facility.



The Finger Lakes LPG facility is

COMMENTS BY WILLIAM YOUNG

engineered by Superior Energy Systems. As Vice President of Engineering at Superior Energy Systems, I have of 50 years experience in designing LPG facilities. These vary from a small standby system for a McDonald's restaurant to an oceanside receiving facility with storage of 3 million gallons. I've also been responsible for the design of numerous rail delivery terminals and several pipeline delivery terminals.

I've been a member of the National Fire Protection Association, NFPA 58, Liquid Petroleum Gas Committee, for over 20 years. I'm also a member of NFPA 59, which is utility LP gas plant code, that's natural gas utilities. I'm a member of NFPA 160, which writes the standard for the use of flame effects before an audience and NFPA 1126 standard for use of pyrotechnics before a proximate audience.

I'm chairman of two American National Standards Institute, or ANSI, technical advisory groups involved in the ANSI codes for gas-consuming appliances. And I've been involved in ANSI codes for over 40 years.

For the majority of my working life, I've been involved in voluntary consensus code development



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and the design of large LPG facilities.

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The Watkins Glen facility will interface with both pipeline connections and a rail receiving The facility is designed to be in compliance with the 2011 edition of NFPA 58, Liquified Petroleum The scope of NFPA 58 applies, its and Gas Code. sections -- its basic scope is -- applies to operation of all LPG gas systems, including the following: containers, piping, associated equipment when delivering LP gas to a building for use as fuel gas; the highway transportation of LP gas; the design, construction, installation and operation of marine terminals whose primary purpose is a receipt of LP gas for delivery to transporters, distributors or users, except for marine terminals associated with refineries, petrochemical plants, gas plants and marine terminals whose purpose is the delivery of LP gas to marine vessels; the fourth, the design, construction and installation and operation of pipeline terminals that receive LP gas from pipelines under the jurisdiction of US Department of Transportation whose primary purpose is the receipt of LP gas for delivery to transporters, distributors or The coverage of this begins downstream of the



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last pipeline valve or type manifold inlet. Rail terminal facilities are also covered in various sections of NFPA 58.

The storage tanks to be installed at the Finger Lakes facility are built to requirements of Section 8 of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, or ASME, code for unfired pressure vessels. The vessels will have a working pressure of 250 pounds per square inch. The design margin or safety factor, if you will, is 3.5 to 1.

Each vessel includes a stainless steel tag with proper identification, including a U stamp, as required by the NFPA code and ASME. All pipe loading in the facility will be in compliance with ASME B31.3 process piping. This includes radiographic examinations as prescribed by B31.3. The completed piping will be tested in compliance with the requirements of NFPA 58.

All piping welders used on the project will be certified, as required in Section IX of the ASME code.

Valves and fittings utilized in the facility will be in compliance with national standards for such equipment. Safety valves and similar



1	COMMENTS BY WILLIAM YOUNG
2	equipment will also be approved by a nationally
3	recognized third-party testing laboratory, such as
4	Underwriters Laboratory, CSA or Factory Mutual.
5	ALJ GARLICK: That's four minutes, if you
6	could wrap up.
7	WILLIAM YOUNG: I'm sorry?
8	ALJ GARLICK: That was four minutes, if
9	you could wrap up, please.
10	WILLIAM YOUNG: A programmable logic
11	controller will monitor the operation of the equipment
12	and operate switches, transmitters and valves and will
13	communicate with or control will be controlled by
14	the PLC.
15	Emergency stop switches will be
16	strategically placed throughout the facility to allow
17	operators to easily shut down any portion of the
18	operation in an emergency.
19	It is our intent to provide the safest
20	possible operating and monitoring system at the
21	Watkins Glen Fingers Lakes LPG facility to assure a
22	safe and functional facility.
23	Thank you.
24	ALJ GARLICK: Thank you. Rachel is
25	i+



1	COMMENTS BY RACHEL TREICHLER
2	RACHEL TREICHLER: "Treichler."
3	ALJ GARLICK: "Treichler," my apologies,
4	and followed by Jean "Fudala," "Fudala"?
5	AUDIENCE MEMBER: "Fudala."
6	ALJ GARLICK: Okay.
7	RACHEL TREICHLER: My name is Rachel
8	Treichler. I'm an attorney in Hammondsport, New York.
9	I live 2 miles from Keuka Lake and 20 miles from
10	Seneca Lake.
11	We've heard from earlier speakers about
12	the benefits of propane and the intention to create a
13	safe plant. And I'm sure that they do intend to
14	create a safe plant, but the problem with this plant
15	in this location is the difficulty in doing that.
16	And I don't see in this Draft EIS an
17	examination of the unique characteristics of this
18	location. This lake is a beautiful freshwater lake.
19	The many geologic faults that are here, the dangers of
20	putting this storage facility in salt caverns it's
21	true that we already have storage facilities in the
22	salt caverns here, but that doesn't mean that it's
23	safe to increase them.
24	A number of the speakers the last time and
25	some of the speakers this time have pointed out the

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risks that are not properly analyzed in this Draft EIS. And it is disappointing that the DEC accepted an environmental review that really doesn't take into consideration many of the risks that are presented by this project, and I think that the problem -- you know, a problem that we are seeing, many citizens, the number of citizens here tonight and who were here at the previous hearing, you know, we recognize the impact that a catastrophe could have.

We have seen catastrophes which have tremendously unintended consequences. Fukushima in Japan most recently, you know, devastated a huge area. And of course those consequences were not intended, but they were not adequately planned for. So citizens like ourselves are seeing the need to, you know, not to trust, really, the rosy projections that a company, you know, gives us, but -- they haven't done the adequate risk analysis. They haven't -- you know, they haven't looked at the geology of this lake.

Professor John Halfman has shown that

Seneca Lake has already been impacted by the -- you

know, probably by the salt mining and salt storage

activities here. Seneca Lake is already saltier than

the other lakes. This may be a factor, too, of faults



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that are located in it. So there needs to be more analysis.

And also, we as citizens -- you know, we are taking a very careful look at this project. Many of us, you know, are looking at the Draft EIS on the hydrofracking. You know, we've looked at the EIS on the Lom-ber-zhay (phonetic) facility. You know, we are seeing all of these environmental reviews which are not taking into consideration the full possibilities of negative impacts and they're not looking at the cumulative impacts that could take place.

So, you know, I think that with this increased scrutiny that the public is giving to all of these projects, you know, the DEC really -- you know, the DEC really needs to make sure that they are taking into account these risks, are addressing these risks and -- because if they don't, it really calls into question some of the legitimacy of the function of the DEC. That the DEC is not just supposed to be promoting -- promoting the development of these resources; the DEC is supposed to be protecting us from environmental harms.

So thank you.



	I
1	COMMENTS BY JEANNE FUDALA
2	ALJ GARLICK: Thank you.
3	Okay. "Jeanne" or "Jeannie" Fudala.
4	JEANNE FUDALA: "Jeanne Fudala."
5	ALJ GARLICK: Jeanne Fudala will be
6	followed by Hope Moffett.
7	JEANNE FUDALA: Hello, I'm Jeanne Fudala.
8	I live about 10 miles from Seneca Lake and have been a
9	resident of Schuyler County for virtually all of my
10	life. Excuse me. I'm a little out of breath.
11	I have some statements I was going to say
12	last time, but I have turned them in, so I'm just
13	going to comment briefly on an aspect that doesn't get
14	talked about a lot and I don't believe was addressed
15	in the DSEIS, which is that any project of this
16	nature, there should be a significant discussion of
17	potential impacts on climate change.
18	I understand that this project could
19	well, besides the fact that any project has a lot of
20	energy input into the construction, the traffic, there
21	could also be a flare resulting from the project. And
22	it's all interrelated, because climate change is
23	contributing to the kind of severe weather events that

can affect any facility and cause -- anyway, cause any

facility to sort of act up -- that's not very good,

COMMENTS BY JEANNE FUDALA

but -- including the recent flooding that damaged so much of our area and left a lot of our neighbors in really rough shape, and anything that's of a potential -- that could be a spill or anything will be affected by extreme weather events.

And even though they say there's no relation between this and fracking, fracking is being shown to cause earthquakes. They think the earthquake that we actually felt up here was caused by fracking in one of the states.

So, again, with the more severe fossil fuel extraction, you're going to get more impacts not only on the weather, but on the Earth itself, and all of that is going to impact other things.

The other thing I'm going to bring up, just because it's been stated, even though they're not talking about storing methane at this, it keeps being said that natural gas, which is stored around here, is a clean form of energy. Well, natural gas, especially in this area, is almost entirely methane. Methane is a far more potent greenhouse gas than carbon dioxide. In fact, recent studies have shown that over 20 -- a 20-year period, it has 105 times the global warming potential of carbon dioxide, and even over a hundred

1	COMMENTS BY BOB FITZSIMMONS
2	years it has something like 31 times.
3	They keep moving that amount up. They
4	keep finding that it's more potent than they thought
5	before. Increased studies on climate change have
6	increased their estimate of the impact. So when
7	anybody starts spouting, too, that natural gas is also
8	a safe, clean energy, as I heard the representative
9	from Inergy doing last time, it's absolutely false.
10	And studies, as I said, keep showing more
11	and more that it's going to contribute significantly
12	to climate change, which in turn is going make any
13	project more tenuous and everything is going to keep
14	reinforcing itself.
15	Thank you.
16	ALJ GARLICK: Hope Moffett.
17	Okay. I don't see anybody getting up.
18	Okay. Bob Fitzsimmons, followed by Bill
19	Hecht.
20	BOB FITZSIMMONS: Thank you, sponsors of
21	this meeting, employees of the Department of
22	Environmental Conversation. My name is Bob
23	Fitzsimmons; I am from Hector, New York.
24	Here's what I have to say about the
25	proposal: Number one, New York does not need it. We

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do adequately already meet our propane needs and supply issues, we did last year. In a year of extraordinarily blizzards across the Northeast, with the closing of Selkirk, Enterprise met the need of every supply requirement in the Northeastern United States. I know because I dispatched the trucks that delivered the propane.

Number two, we already take on enough of the risk of the propane industry in Schuyler County. We've made good partners with the existing part of the industry, we're happy to have them here, work with them, negotiate with them, support their safety efforts. We do not want to take on more of the industrial requirements of risk and infrastructure.

I think I saw Bill Moler here. Is he still in the room? Man, is he going to be mad when he gets back to work and tells his boss the following things, because they told him to come up and just propose a little propane storage increased facility for this little area of Schuyler County so they can lower our propane costs because, as he said, many times the price in New York is the highest in the country.

October 31, 2011, New York, \$3.17 a



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gallon. Pennsylvania, very gas-friendly state, \$3.24 a gallon. Massachusetts, \$3.40 a gallon. Do you know what? We do

Connecticut, \$3.10 a gallon. Do you know what? We do pay more for propane up here than they do down South. This is where the winter's at, folks.

Here's what's really going to make Bill Moler mad, when he gets back to his boss and says, "How can you tell me to go up there and propose this phony proposal to these decent, hard-working, salt-mining, grape-growing people" -- he's going to go back and tell his boss, "How dare you tell me to go up there and do this, when it's not what you meant for us at all."

There is no need to double or triple the storage possibilities of this region. There's not going to be enough market for that much increase. And as a matter of fact, their ultimate proposal is to quintuple that storage capability, and there certainly is no market requirement for that.

By the way, Ingery's own forecast for winter development is warming winters -- we could have told you that -- and we're not all switching to propane. We like to burn propane, some of us use it for lots of reasons in our houses, but we're also



COMMENTS	BY	BOB	FITZSIMMONS	

switching to wood, wood pellets, solar and wind. You may have heard of some those.

I tend not to be a very nervous, jumpy guy about floods, but this year has been a very interesting year for floods in New York. I tend not to be a very nervous, jumpy guy about fires, but I imagine trying to fight -- have our guys fight a propane fire of the magnitude that occurred for that car in California, and it sounds like never mind fighting it; the firefighting prospect when you deal with a propane fire like that is run hard and run fast.

That \$500,000 cleanup is not one that we care to entertain. I didn't think we were in an earthquake area until this year, and I think that it is incumbent upon the DEC to take all that into consideration as it begins to further review the process of approval.

Here is the document, the burning document that Mr. Moler, when he reads it, is going to totally infuriate him upon his return to Kansas City. This is page 8 of the Securities and Exchange Commission Financial Disclosure Form of the Inergy Corporation filed November 2010.

1	COMMENTS BY BOB FITZSIMMONS
2	ALJ GARLICK: That's we're at four
3	minutes.
4	BOB FITZSIMMONS: I have four minutes,
5	right. Thank you. Perfect.
6	"Our US Salt facility has existing cavern
7	space we're currently developing into a 5 million
8	barrel LPG storage facility" not 2.1 "that we
9	expect to place in service in the spring of 2011."
10	Sorry for that delay.
11	"There is also existing cavern space that
12	we intend to convert to approximately 10 billion cubic
13	feet of natural gas storage."
14	You don't want us to be your customer, you
15	want us to be your supplier. It is incumbent upon the
16	DEC to recognize that these two projects are
17	inextricably intertwined; that it is incumbent upon
18	the DEC to tell these guys to go back and write a
19	proposal that reflects what's in their financial plan,
20	to tell the Town of Reading the truth, to tell Watkins
21	Glen the truth, to tell the state of New York and the
22	Finger Lakes the truth.
23	It is incumbent upon the DEC every time
24	they hear the word "Finger Lakes" to go, bing, that is

the crown jewel of the State of New York and deserves

1	COMMENTS BY JEFF DEMBOWSKI (ROBERT MORRIS)					
2	special protection.					
3	Thank you very much.					
4	ALJ GARLICK: Bill Hecht. Is Bill Hecht					
5	here?					
6	Okay. Joseph Wetmore.					
7	David Marsh.					
8	Robert Morris.					
9	AUDIENCE MEMBER: Here.					
10	ALJ GARLICK: After Mr. Morris, Aaron					
11	Stevens.					
12	JEFF DEMBOWSKI: My name is Jeff					
13	Dembowski. I'm reading on behalf of Robert Morris,					
14	President and CEO of Flow Safe, Inc., of Denville, New					
15	Jersey.					
16	"Dear Mr. Bimber: I was pleased to learn					
17	another public hearing was scheduled, since I attended					
18	the previous hearing, but because of the tactics of					
19	Inergy/Finger Lakes LPG, I was prevented from making a					
20	public comment. Unfortunately, I will be out of the					
21	country for the November 3rd public hearing, but wish					
22	to have my comments read into the public record by the					
23	executive member of Gas Free Seneca.					
24	"I have a residence in Hector. I'm an					
25	electrical and chemical engineer and a retired PE., I					

COMMENTS BY JEFF DEMBOWSKI (ROBERT MORRIS) have been an expert witness in state and federal courts involving high-tech mechanical ventilation systems and worker chemical exposure when these systems fail to protect.

"I'm also the President/CEO of Flow Safe, Inc., which manufactures award-winning technology that creates the opportunity to green yesterday's chemical and biological laboratories by reducing operating energy 60 to 70 percent, improving research worker safety and creating green construction jobs.

"My company was in advance plans to relocate its corporate headquarters and expand manufacturing operations to Schuyler County. This would have created 35 jobs initially, with a projected 75 jobs over the next five to seven years. Today's green technology requires the reeducation of designers and owners. An easily accessible training center in a green area location is beneficial. Wine production is a very green industry and makes this a pleasant area to visit. Schuyler County is an ideal location for any firm supplying green technology, particularly since it is near the East Coast's high density laboratory research facilities. Watkins Glen can be considered similar to what Santa Rosa/Healdsburg is to

COMMENTS BY JEFF DEMBOWSKI (ROBERT MORRIS)
Sonoma County.

"Because of the proposed Inergy/Finger Lakes LPG storage facility, Flow Safe's planned relocation is on hold. Why? What was once a favorable area for green industry will now be negatively transformed into a flare stack industrial The only other industry this LPG facility will area. attract is other flare stack polluting industries with few jobs created and at considerable risk and costs for the community. The DSEIS states that perhaps six Walmart equivalent value sales associate jobs would be created once their published numbers are corrected for a required administrator and facility engineer.

"What should be of concern is that today's cogeneration technology could have eliminated the need for any flare stack. The energy wasted could be turned into power to help offset the energy consumed by almost 1,800 added motor horsepower. This fact only makes one realize how selfish and uncaring Finger Lakes LPG storage has been for the community.

"What should be of concern is that salt cavern gas storage facilities represent perhaps only 7 percent of the underground gas storage capacity in the United States, but represent the majority of



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COMMENTS BY JEFF DEMBOWSKI (ROBERT MORRIS) catastrophic gas storage failures, causing both massive property damage and death because of the inherent risk of single-point failures, unless redundant backup systems are included in the design.

The DSEIS indicates none of the industry standard redundant systems required to mitigate these risks. Why? An explosion and fire at the Mont Belvieu storage complex killed several people and required the evacuation of a town equivalent in size to Watkins Glen, but no such evacuation plan is part of the DSEIS.

"The 14-acre open-air brine pond is not a farmer's pond, but a pond handling hazardous industrial waste. The design drawings submitted are not stamped by a New York State professional engineer, PE, whose main obligation is to protect the public in New York State. This is not a farmer's pond, but a dam waiting to fail. The DSEIS goes through an elaborate explanation of why the pond site location was selected. The proposed site location was explained as the least bad location on the property they own. This would be similar to telling the DEC that none of the property was percolatable for a septic system, but we found one spot that was better

1	COMMENTS BY JEFF DEMBOWSKI (ROBERT MORRIS)
2	than the rest. The answer is simple: Purchase the
3	appropriate property for the application.
4	"The DSEIS mentions that the process
5	requires the final LPG product go through a molecular
6	sieve dryer, but fails to discuss how these molecular
7	sieve beds will be regenerated. This process could
8	present an added hazard to the community.
9	"There are other problems with the DSEIS
10	that have been discussed by others. Without an
11	independent third-party Quantitative Risk Analysis,
12	QRA, including an evacuation plan for a propane
13	emergency, the relocation of Flow Safe to the Schuyler
14	County area is on permanent hold. Much of this bad
15	plan can be blamed on local elected officials that do
16	not deserve our continued support.
17	Sincerely, Robert Morris, President/CEO,
18	Flow Safe, Inc."
19	ALJ GARLICK: All right. Next Aaron
20	Stevens.
21	Bo Lipari, followed by Ross Horowitz.
22	BO LIPARI: Hello. My name is Bo Lipari,
23	I've lived in Schuyler County for 31 years, and since
24	so many have already commented on such a diverse range
25	of issues, I'm going to keep my comments brief and

COMMENTS BY BO LIPARI

limited to a few points only.

First the claim this project is no different from existing gas storage projects. Well, simply put, the scale of this project has no current comparison in the Finger Lakes, and that's going to have a dramatic effect on its impact. As a military strategist said, "Quantity has its own very special sort of quantity."

The size of the initial phase of this project alone is larger by far than anything else in the region. It's 74 times larger than the TEPPCO storage facility already present here. So let's consider how much bigger 74 times is. If I compare a radio-controlled model airplane to the largest plane ever built, the Spruce Goose, the Spruce Goose at 219 feet long is 74 times longer than the 3-foot model airplane. Now, I could put a radio-controlled airplane in my garage without noticing it too much, but the Spruce Goose, I think my wife would have something to say about that.

How about we compare a shed to the Empire State Building. If we take a big shed at 16 feet high, the Empire State Building, which is 1,250 feet high, is 74 times larger. So if I build a 16-foot



COMMENTS BY BO LIPARI

shed on my property, my neighbors aren't going to mind. But if I build the Empire State Building on my land, well, they're definitely going to have something to say about it.

Finally, let's compare a small boat to the great Titanic. If we take a small boat, say 12 foot in length, the great Titanic was 882 feet; 74 foot times longer.

And speaking of the great Titanic, it's worth remembering that it too was considered failure-proof. The great Titanic was a marvel of engineering, the great Titanic was foolproof, the great Titanic was unsinkable, the experts all signed off on it, but somehow, despite all the expert assurances and all the public relations, husbands, wives, little children lost their lives the day that great ship went down.

Today we're given assurances that the great brine pond, an open pit on the steep hillside right above Seneca Lake, can't be breached. It's got amazing safety features, it can never fail, the great brine pond will hold merely a hundred million gallons of liquids many times saltier than seawater. We're told the great brine pond is a marvel of engineering,



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it's foolproof. It's not possible, we're told, for million gallons of -- millions of gallons of brine to spill into Seneca Lake, killing it, killing it.

So the experts signed off on it. But when I think of the great brine pond, I think of the great Titanic. So why am I not reassured when I hear, "Nothing can go wrong"?

Let's remember the Titanic. Let's remember if we don't learn from history, we are condemned, condemned to repeat it.

Last point, heavy industrialization and tourism can co-exist. No, they can't. We don't need a scientific analysis to tell us; plain ol' common sense will do. When is the last time an Inergy executive went to Newark, New Jersey for vacation? Huh? How about Akron, Ohio? How about Detroit, Michigan? How about Dimock, Pennsylvania?

Over the 31 years I've lived here, I've watched our tourism economy grow. In 2008 Schuyler, Seneca, Ontario, Yates County visitors spent more than \$307 million. The tourism section employed 6,335 people, generated \$146 million in income, labor income. Visitor spending contributed 20 million in local taxes, 19 million in state taxes. Tourism is

COMMENTS	BY	ROSS	HOROWITZ
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our future, not gas.

Over those same 30 -- over those same 31 years I've seen the wine industry develop from a handful of large wineries to an explosion of small businesses all over, up and down Seneca Lake. These Finger Lake wines are now gaining international reputation. They're bringing jobs, tourists and businesses to our local economy. Wine is our future, not gas.

A final thought, one last thought to the executives at Inergy who want to bring this heavy industry to this place many of us call home. We're the people who live here, we raise our families here, we drink its water, we make its wine. We're the people who live here. Who the hell are you?

ALJ GARLICK: Ross Horowitz will be followed by Shirley Rice.

ROSS HOROWITZ: My wife and I own a home near Ithaca. To us, the LPG storage facility is a regional issue. To better understand the environment that the DEC should be protecting, let's look at three different landscapes.

In parts of Texas and Oklahoma, for example, a landscape of open plains and rolling hills,



COMMENTS BY ROSS HOROWITZ

covered with vast industrialized farms, and the apparatus and pollution of oil and gas extraction is a landscape viewed by some as a thing of beauty.

At the other end of the spectrum is a landscape described by Chief Standing Bear of Lakota, quote, "We did not think of the great open plains, the rolling hills, and winding streams with tangled growth as wild. To us it was tame, Earth was bountiful, and we were surrounded with the blessings of the Great Mystery."

Between these two at Lake Seneca we have a landscape of natural beauty coexisting with low-impact industry and family farms. A sustainable landscape that attracts tourists, artisans and winemakers. The proposed LPG facility and its cumulative effect is incompatible with its landscape, its people and sense of place.

Inergy said it will disclose its safety measures after the permit is issued; that rail and pipeline security are not its responsibility. Is this wise? How can we get an idea of a worst-case scenario? Using industry conversion factors from the Internet, the proposed storage facility can hold about 20 percent more energy than the largest LNG tankers as

COMMENTS BY ROSS HOROWITZ

of 2008.

Why is this important to us? Because at this quantity, the Department of Energy commissioned Sandia Labs to evaluate the potential hazard of accidents and terrorist attacks on tankers at sea, in port and in aboveground storage facilities. The results strongly suggest, given the proximity to Watkins Glen and major gas pipelines, that the DEC request the Departments of Energy and Homeland Security and Sandia National Labs to evaluate the proposed LPG facility in the context of supply handling, storage and distribution.

The storage process is presented as a closed container having high seals for brine in and LPG out. However, if nearby faults open to the storage cavity or a more soluble evaporite that is found within the cavity structure, the pressurized LPG may move to the surface and ignite.

In addition to geology breaching the closed container, another possibility is what happened in 2004 at Moss Bluff, Texas, where a major underground pipe broke, allowing high-pressure natural gas to rush to the surface through a brine pipe, rupturing the emergency shutdown system and igniting

COMMENTS BY ROSS HOROWITZ

the natural gas. The explosions and fires rocked Moss Bluff facility, doing 20 million worth of damage, releasing more than 36 million worth of natural gas into the air and causing the evacuation of some 360 people up to three miles away.

Aboveground activity can also lead to disaster, as in the June 2009 LPG release, dispersion and explosion at the railroad station in Viareggio, Italy, where part of a train with LPG tank cars derailed. One car hit a signaling stake and the resulting LPG leak led to four tank cars exploding, with 31 people dead, more than 30 seriously injured, and 1,100 people evacuated.

The analysis suggests extraordinary measures that Inergy should be required to take around the entire proposed facility.

Finally, let's consider the amount of energy stored as LPG. If we convert the energy and the maximum volume of LPG to an equivalent amount of TNT and divide by 15,000 tons of TNT, we have the energy of 129 Hiroshima-size atomic bombs stored in the salt caverns. This doesn't mean we could see a mushroom cloud over Watkins Glen, but it does mean that the DEC must have an independent third party do a



1	COMMENTS BY SHIRLEY RICE
2	Quantitative Risk Analysis, not the hand-waving by
3	Inergy. The stakes are just too high, and common
4	sense would deny this permit.
5	Thank you.
6	ALJ GARLICK: Shirley Rice will be
7	followed by William "Huske?" My apologies.
8	Ms. Rice.
9	SHIRLEY RICE: I have one of those little
10	winery jobs of which Inergy is so dismissive. It
11	keeps me in food and clothing and heat. I pay Social
12	Security taxes, county taxes, state taxes and federal
13	taxes. I shop here. I am 76 years old; the oldest
14	person at our winery with another little winery job is
15	almost 81 years old. There are many of us older folks
16	who earn a living working at wineries. You can be
17	sure that Inergy, with its ten or so jobs a year, will
18	not hire us. We will not be independent, but
19	dependent.
20	Vineyards are green, they are beautiful,
21	and they absorb carbon dioxide and other pollutants
22	from the air and make our air cleaner to breathe.
23	Vineyard owners are aware of pollution and incorporate
24	clean farming practices into their vineyard

management. They use natural products to fertilize

COMMENTS BY SHIRLEY RICE

their grapes and do their darnedest to avoid poisons promoted by chemical companies for pest management.

Vineyards bring tourists from all over the world. As a winery worker, I see them every day.

They come from Sweden, Germany, France, Spain,

Australia, Ohio, California, Colorado, Maine,

Pennsylvania, all states in fact, and Canada. More of them come every year and are amazed at the beauty of the Finger Lakes and the quality of our wines and they plan to return.

Because of the vineyards bringing tourists, people who own guesthouses, hotels and restaurants also earn a living. Camping grounds cater to tourist campers. This year local carpenters had been busy building new tasting rooms, new production rooms and new storage buildings for the wineries. Their businesses will fail if wineries fail and if people no longer want to build new homes in our area or improve their old homes.

To turn our area into the hub for propane gas storage is an anachronism, postdated, out of synch with our country and the Finger Lakes need and want to go. Gas stored in old salt caverns is the most likely to explode, and it does.



COMMENTS BY SHIRLEY RICE

The corporate moguls who want to store gas here say there are always tradeoffs to progress; we get the tradeoffs, they get the profits. But this is not progress. Progress is getting us away from old energy sources and helping each of us to have energy in wind and solar and yet-to-be-perfected sources of warmth and light.

The moguls think it is okay to burden us with more heavy truck traffic. My winery is on a hill, and I watch the big propane trucks and other trucks accelerate right down to the spot where they need to slow and then they apply their jake brakes, jake brakes make that huge gurgling noise that can be heard for several miles and make living on a hill hell for those who live adjacent to highways.

After the gas storage is established, it will no doubt expand to other salt caverns under the Finger Lakes. It will need new four-lane highways through our front yards and new pipelines through our forests and fields. We will pay for them with our taxes.

Other dirty industries that use gas will follow, and this region, one of the most beautiful spots in the world, will be turned into another



1	COMMENTS BY SHIRLEY RICE
2	industrial wasteland with dirty air, dirty water, sick
3	people, and sick and dying farms, vineyards included.
4	We have something really good going here,
5	and it is old-fashioned thinking that would trade it
6	for old-fashioned energy sources and all its
7	pollutants. The Finger Lakes won't reach saturation
8	in vineyards for another ten years, and we want to
9	shoot for that and continue with the beautifying of
10	our most-valued natural resources: scenic beauty,
11	clean air, clean water, clean soil, healthy working
12	older folks and jobs for our young people. And most
13	of all, we want a safe environment for our children
14	and we want children born free of chemicals.
15	Thank you.
16	ALJ GARLICK: William "Huske," "Huske"?
17	Ellen Harrison.
18	Leyana Dessaver.
19	Michael Fesen.
20	Jim "Dressaver," "Dessaver"?
21	Tim Dunlap.
22	TIM DUNLAP: Here.
23	ALJ GARLICK: All right. And followed
24	by oh, my goodness Bill Gautreaux.
25	TIM DUNLAP: My name is Tim Dunlap. I



COMMENTS BY TIM DUNLAP

grew up in Valois, New York, went to school in Watkins Glen. I live on Peach Orchard Point in Hector. I sleep with the window open; I listen to the lake waters go up, I listen to the lake waters go down. If we build a railhead over here (indicating), you will not be hearing the lake anymore.

I went to school here. We're going to go through the ABCs. We let these things roll off the tip of our tongue: The EPA, the DEC, the DEP. DEP stands for Department of Environmental Protection. In Pennsylvania they've had to shut down municipal water systems due to the hydrofracking fluids dumped into their rivers. The EPA does not -- don't let it roll off your tongue, every time you read that acronym, Environmental Protection Agency.

The DEC, Department of Environmental Conservation, they work for the taxpayer. We are the taxpayers. Corporations get taxpayers by billions of dollars; we get no breaks. It's up to us to hold the DEC, the Department of Environmental Protection, the DEC, the Department of Environmental Conservation and the EPA, Environmental Protection Agency, we hold their feet to the fire because they are beholden to the taxpayer. We must remember that. Words count.,



COMMENTS BY TIM DUNLAP

write your words, send them to the correct address.

The Dominion Corporation just filed to export 3 billion cubic feet of natural gas in Maryland or a marine terminal somewhere down there. I try and pay as close attention as I can, but I don't have all the facts and figures, but that much I do know.

We live near the Millennium pipeline. The Millennium pipeline is much bigger than the TEPPCO pipeline, and if you don't think the natural gas they're looking to produce from Upstate New York is going to hit the Millennium pipeline and go away, you've got another think coming. And if you think that the price of your natural gas or your LP gas is ever going to go down, you've got a third think coming, and you better think hard and you better think now.

I want to put a challenge up to the Department of Environmental Conservation to do the correct thing and live up to what their name says. Pete Grannis tried it; he was excused from duty by our previous governor for saying what is the truth. The truth is, we don't have enough people to police the industry and he was handed his hat.

ALJ GARLICK: All right. Bill --



1	COMMENTS BY BILL GAUTREAUX
2	"Gautreaux"?
3	BILL GAUTREAUX: That's good.
4	ALJ GARLICK: Followed by Terry Rice.
5	BILL GAUTREAUX: Good evening. My name is
6	Bill Gautreaux and I'm the President of Inergy
7	Services, which is the LPG marketing and distribution
8	division of Inergy LP.
9	I've been calling on independent New York
10	business owners since 1985. I'm very familiar with
11	the history of the supply and demand in this market.
12	I'm here tonight to speak in strong support of the
13	Finger Lakes project, and I urge the DEC to move
14	quickly and alleviate the consumer hardship, help
15	promote cleaner fuels availability, and provide a
16	greater efficiency and safety to the marketplace.
17	Who the hell are we? We employ 297
18	employees in the State of New York, 121 in
19	Massachusetts, and 293 in the Greater New England area
20	in general. Our employees have deep roots in the
21	community and are active builders in our local
22	communities.

Everyone here uses energy products in some form. The vast majority of us rely on energy for heating, cooling, hot water, refrigeration and



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COMMENTS BY BILL GAUTREAUX

transportation and farming every day. As a matter of fact, in this winter weather we could not survive as a species without heat. It's essential to our quality of life.

The only forms of heat available to supply this demand today are natural gas, electricity, propane and heating oil. Of these, which are the cleanest products that generate the fewest emissions? Natural gas and propane.

Inergy LP is an infrastructure and downstream distribution company. Our role is to provide and manage distribution infrastructure like pipelines, storage, terminals and transportations, so that consumers get the energy that they need efficiently, safely and as cost-effectively as possible. We're not an upstream company, we don't drill for gas, we don't produce gas; we simply transport, store and deliver to consumers.

Natural gas in New York State is dry gas.

It does not contain material quantities and natural gas liquids for propane. By virtue of this, propane storage has no relationship whatsoever to New York natural gas, whether or not it's produced by virtue of hydraulic fracturing. Don't confuse the two or it

COMMENTS BY BILL GAUTREAUX

will simply dilute your argument, and it is factually inaccurate.

There are a couple other inaccuracies, one of them from this gentleman here. I don't know where he got his information, but the TEPPCO propane storage cavern is 1.2 million barrels, and so your colossal comparison was a colossal mistake. And that's a lot of the problem that we're seeing here tonight, is that people don't have facts. Our facility is 2 million barrels as proposed, and I don't know the exact math, but I think that 1.6 or 7 times. Again, propane has no relationship to hydraulic fracturing in New York. There's no propane that comes from it.

Our job as a company is to make markets more efficient. The propane market in New York and New England is inefficient. Last year propane was exported from Texas, and at the same time we were paying Texas prices plus a dollar to import propane into New England. That's a classic mind-boggling inefficiency, and it's simply because prices were higher internationally and we had to incentivize an international product to come to New England at the same time that we were exporting them out of Texas and pay a dollar premium.



COMMENTS BY BILL GAUTREAUX

The cost of shipping it on a pipeline is 14 cents.

> ALI GARLICK: That's four minutes.

If that cost reduced to **BILL GAUTREAUX:** 25 cents over Texas on all the incremental product that people bought last year, that would have been \$63 million savings. And that's the wholesale price of propane, not the \$3.20 that the gentleman earlier referred to. That's the retail price he was talking about.

To those who say the Finger Lakes facility will create an industrial landscape, I would ask them what their landscape is today, because propane and natural gas has been stored here for over 40 years. The reality is that it isn't noticeable to the vast majority of people; you have to know it is there to know it exists.

To those who say there will be a major rise in truck traffic, the facts and facility capacity paint a different picture. My own calculations are that peak trucking will never be any more than in the wintertime, about two trucks every 15 minutes, and I can give you the math. Additionally --

ALJ GARLICK: Can you wrap this up?



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1	COMMENTS BY TERRY RICE
2	over five minutes now.
3	AUDIENCE MEMBER: Go back to Kansas.
4	BILL GAUTREAUX: It's Missouri.
5	My final suggestion is that the tourism
6	and wine industry will flourish just like it always
7	has, based on the marketplace, just like our business
8	will.
9	Thank you.
LO	ALJ GARLICK: Terry Rice.
11	TERRY RICE: Thank you, your Honor.
12	My name is Terry Rice. I was born and
13	raised in the Finger Lakes. I have done two tours in
14	the Air Force, moved back to this area because I love
15	it; I've been here all my life. I am the plant
16	supervisor at the Savona facility for Inergy, and I
17	kind of took notice last meeting when you people told
18	Inergy to go home. I did; I went home to Savona.
19	I am just as much Inergy as Bill Moler and
20	any of the employees from Kansas City. All my
21	employees at the plant live locally, within 15 miles.
22	Our place is safe. It's been there since the early
23	'50s. And Inergy has done wonders for the facility.
24	They don't balk at safety measures. If I ask for it,

it's given to me. And all I ask is that you people

1	COMMENTS BY TIM REGAN
2	learn the facts, learn the numbers. And, yes, wine
3	and brine can co-exist.
4	Thank you.
5	ALJ GARLICK: Tim Regan.
6	Gary Kirton.
7	Mr. Regan?
8	TIM REGAN: Yes, sir.
9	ALJ GARLICK: I'm sorry.
10	After Mr. Regan it will be Gary Kirton.
11	TIM REGAN: Hello, your Honor. Hello,
12	friends and neighbors. My name is Tim Regan. My
13	entire career path has been dictated by the desire to
14	never have to get up in front of a large group of
15	people and speak, so I hope you can appreciate how
16	important it is to me and excuse my nervousness and
17	lack of professional polish.
18	I'm a third-generation Upstate New Yorker
19	and quite proud of that and my family, who have been
20	stewards and supporters of this region for all their
21	lives too. I was born and raised in the Finger Lakes
22	area and was lucky enough to spend my childhood
23	summers in the St. Lawrence River. Needless to say,
24	I'm quite familiar with the area and its inhabitants,

as it has been my whole life and business for that

COMMENTS BY TIM REGAN

time.

I am not a person who is against change just because it is change, nor an enemy of business. Indeed, many of my customers are small businesses in the area who are happy to have my advice and insight about this area, whether or not it necessarily agrees with what they're trying to do here, in addition to the help they seek with their carpentry problems.

So in response to Mr. Moler, yes, I am from this area; not someone from away, brought here to raise hell with plans. Yes, I do feel qualified to speak on its behalf and, yes, I am your neighbor. I live at 3449 Salt Point Road, directly on top of the proposed LPG project, ground zero and the 33-1/3 percent chance there's an environmental disaster. These are odds that I do not find appealing.

I'm a slow and deliberate man by nature, who does his research, not given to make rash or uninformed decisions and more than willing to listen to both sides of an argument before coming to a decision. I'm glad and thankful for the scientists and professors who have preceded me for their command of the facts and their motivation and courage to present the unvarnished truth. Also thankful to Gas



COMMENTS BY TIM REGAN

Free Seneca and the multiple other organizations for their tireless and mostly thankless job for presenting this to the public and raising awareness.

Great thanks are all due to Chris Tate and all the performers and volunteers who made the Big Splash event. Thanks also to the band Phish for their charitable contribution to the cause. It is very gratifying to see both sides of the lake come together and protect this unique, irreplaceable body of water that we all call home. Long live Seneca Lake.

As one of the first people to feel the effects of the efforts to further industrialize this area that people who come from all over the world to enjoy its natural beauty, I would like to speak to the assertions made by the Finger Lakes Railway and Inergy that they would like to be good neighbors.

In the spring of this year the railroad started to dump piles of black contaminated dirt on the properties of myself and neighbors next to the lake. This dirt contains asbestos, diesel fuel, oil, creosote and coal dust.

When it was pointed out to the DEC, it was stated by them that it was ordinary C&D waste for the railroad. It was then pointed out by myself that



COMMENTS BY TIM REGAN

normal CD or not, it is still illegal for a commercial business to bury waste on their own property, much less someone else's. This was their obvious intent, along with many old disregarded railroad ties which they also failed to remove. Good neighbors do not attempt to bury toxic waste on my property. This was eventually removed, but I still see a huge pile of it in Watkins Glen. I hope your kids aren't playing on it.

Upon further inquiry, we discovered that the railroad intended to build a siding between us and the lake to store railroad cars on. News to all of us. We were told this was their property, that they could do anything they wanted on it without a permit, and that there was nothing that we could do about it.

We were informed in writing by Mr. O'Hearn that, in fact, if we wanted to, we could consider ourselves the losers in this situation. A bullying load of blarney, in other words.

Here are the true facts in this case:

One, this was funded by a federal grant, and such, we are entitled to a public hearing on this matter.

Anyone affected by this is given an opportunity to speak or against it, as in the case of this hearing.



COMMENTS BY TIM REGAN

Here is where the fraudulent double-dealing disinformation comes in. The information that was distributed to the Schuyler County Legislature described the project as removal of 400 feet of track at the former Watkins Glen water plant to be replaced by 400 feet in Watkins behind the Walmart, which specifically stated was not to be used to store cars on, and 400 feet at the US Salt Company at our end.

What was actually applied for to
Washington, DC, was 1,400 feet in the Town of Reading
location, identified only by railroad mile markers and
a similar amount of track in Watkins. What was
actually built at the Reading end was 1,900 feet on
private property next to the lake, without any notice
to the neighboring landowners.

ALJ GARLICK: That's four minutes.

TIM REGAN: Okay.

This was explained away as an unfortunate cycle that was unintentionally repeated to the Schuyler County Legislature, Scope It, the IDA and the public disclosure. Again, this information was unfortunately repeated on the Finger Lakes Railway's website. Good thing they caught it before paperwork

COMMENTS BY TIM REGAN

went to DEC.

This is the information we were given to comment on. Had the true nature and scope of the project been revealed prior to the hearing, I know that I would have attended and spoke against it, as well as anyone who did not wish to see a new rail car siding filled with graffiti-covered cars parked within 25 feet of Seneca Lake. Certainly not an addition to our natural scenic viewing, duty and tourism industry.

This alone should be enough for a new public hearing on the use of our federal moneys for this project on the basis of the patently false and misleading information that was distributed to the public and local governing body.

The Finger Lakes Railway's assertion that "This is our property and we will do want we want to on it and do not need a permit for anything," this is really three assertions. "This is our property." Not really. The right-of-way was purchased by the Finger Lakes Railway from Conrail for \$1 and then immediately sold to the Schuyler County IDA for \$1 and then leased back to the railroad for \$1 --

ALJ GARLICK: Can you wrap it up, please.

TIM REGAN: Okay. I hope this speaks to



COMMENTS BY TIM REGAN

exactly what kind of business we're dealing with here; lies, misdirection, no concern for the residents and strong-arm tactics are the order of the day here, and if allowed to continue, will be the norm for the foreseeable future. And Inergy is in the acquisition phase here, trying to start a new business, and as such, is being very diplomatic and even trying to slay the part of the business beleaguered by the evil organized environmental groups.

I have no problems with the existing businesses running as they always have, with the minimal environmental impact continuing to operate.

They continue to point to TEPPCO having operated for years without a problem. That is not entirely true. During the years that they operated at capacity, there was such a dramatic rise in the salinity of the lake that it caused alarm among the scientists that studied it. Hard to legally pinpoint it to them, but the truth of the matter is they have not tried to operate it at that capacity since, as I understand it.

This is the battle over just the first two caverns. They want to try it again. There's something on the order of another 160 caverns on the



COMMENTS BY TIM REGAN

property that it would open the door to. This is just the beginning. This does not get mentioned. And they also learned to shut up about the fact that they intend to make this a gas storage hub for the entire Northeast.

No increase in truck and train traffic? I know many people in the audience are of the same mind as me, but if anyone is undecided, please look into it yourself; you'll find out the same things that I did. I have not seen anyone not directly employed by them, nor any study or engineering not financed by them, come out in support of this. Few people would directly benefit --

ALJ GARLICK: That's about eight minutes. If you could end now, please.

TIM REGAN: In conclusion, I would like to thank all of you for allowing me to share my experiences with these interrelated projects and how I've been dealt with.

There has been a lot of talk about how we need to store this precious natural resource for our own benefit, but in reality this is to benefit a Spanish company and their bottom line. If you look at the current economic situation in Spain and the rest



Τ	COMMENTS BY TIM REGAN
2	of Europe, I think you'll agree that our well-being is
3	not is the least of their worries. We must protect
4	ourselves.
5	Only 3 percent of the water in the world
6	is freshwater, and even to take the remote chance that
7	something we are doing for short-term economic gain
8	could endanger that precious natural resource is
9	foolhardy and irresponsible. There's no going back
10	once you've killed Seneca, and no amount of
11	reparations that could ever repair or bring it back.
12	Your Honor, this is not the place for this
13	project. Please consider the wishes of the people in
14	this area as paramount and a priority as far as this
15	project is concerned.
16	Thank you very much.
17	ALJ GARLICK: Okay. I'm going to call a
18	few more cards and we're going to take a break at
19	7:30, about ten minutes, come back and pick up where
20	we left off.
21	Gary Kirton.
22	I really can't see in the audience, so if
23	you're here, sing out.
24	John Santos.
25	Lou Johns.



1	COMMENTS BY NANCY YOUNG GEORGE
2	Julia Walsh.
3	Anya Harris.
4	Nancy George.
5	Got one. Followed by Jeff Andrysick.
6	NANCY YOUNG GEORGE: Hello. My name is
7	Nancy Young George and I'm here from Trumansburg, New
8	York, which is across the lake, Mr. Bimber.
9	I didn't come with any prepared comments.
10	I needed to speak from my heart.
11	Do you know what, Mr. Bimber? I would
12	appreciate it if you would look at me when I talk.
13	But here's the thing. At the last
14	meeting, when the Department of Environmental
15	Conservation introduced the meeting, you I believe
16	it was you said that originally you thought this
17	was a dangerous project and shouldn't happen and you
18	had great reservations about it, "you" meaning the
19	Department of Environmental Conservation, as other
20	people have pointed out. Okay?
21	So a Draft Environmental Impact Statement,
22	no matter how wonderfully worded, no matter how much
23	energy or any other company puts out "This can be done
24	safely," "This can be done wonderfully," guess what?
25	It does not change in any way, shape or form that this

1				COI	MMENTS	BY	NANCY	YOUNG	GEORGE
2	is	а	bad	idea,	this	is	a dang	erous	project

We have -- we heat our home with natural gas, but do you know what? I'm ashamed that I have natural gas in my house. If I had an alternative, by God, I would not have natural gas. If my neighbors have propane, I know that if they have an alternative, they would not be supporting that industry.

And I ask you, I ask you as a person to look me in the eye. You look everybody in this audience in the eye and guarantee, your own personal guarantee that this -- if this goes through, that you're going to account to every one of us who is going to lose our beauty, who is going to lose this beautiful lake -- we are on Cayuga Lake. Well, what happens on Seneca Lake happens to Cayuga Lake as well, and happens to the whole other Finger Lakes. It's not just a local little project.

And to the man from Inergy who spoke, guess what? Your own internal documents say that this is not a small project. This wants to be the beginning of a bigger, big, big, big project.

So I would like guarantees from the Department of Environmental Conservation, from people who work there, from people who are supposed to be



protecting our environment. I know that there's some
pressure on your folks to develop resources; I mean,
perhaps even from our own government. No? But I'm

COMMENTS BY NANCY YOUNG GEORGE

going to ask you as a person, I'm going to ask the

people at the Department of Environmental Conservation

as people, as people who depend on Earth to live, to

look us in the eye and do the right thing like other people have said and say no to this, for goodness

sake, please.

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Thank you.

ALJ GARLICK: Jeff Andrysick.

Barbara Schiesser.

Patricia Bee.

Jan Quarles.

Kay Newbury.

John Istvan.

All right. We've run through the first 44 cards. That's everybody who asked to speak at the first hearing and didn't get a chance to. We'll take a break now. When we come back, I'm going to run through the cards that I called that I didn't get a response to, just in case any of those people showed up late, because we did start early and people do have to work. And then after that, I'm going to get cards

Τ	COMMENTS BY JAY JACKSON (MIKE HOPSICHER)
2	from DEC staff and I'll call the people who asked to
3	speak, but who have not spoken yet at either hearing.
4	All right. Let's see. It's 7:15. We'll
5	start again at 7:25.
6	Thank you.
7	(The proceeding recessed at 7:15 p.m.)
8	(The proceeding reconvened at 7:26 p.m.)
9	ALJ GARLICK: All right. I'm going to run
10	through these cards. First one is Don Burger. Stand
11	up if you're here. Don Burger.
12	Mike Hopsicher.
13	I was told that Mike Hopsicher has a
14	statement that's going to be read into the record.
15	MIKE HOPSICHER: Yes.
16	ALJ GARLICK: Okay. After Mr. Hopsicher,
17	Mr. Clark, Bill Clark.
18	JAY JACKSON: Good evening. My name is
19	Jay Jackson. I am employed by Inergy. I'm the
20	Regional Manager for the Wholesale Marketing
21	organization, but I am here tonight to speak on behalf
22	of Mike Hopsicher, who was originally signed up to
23	speak and he could not be here tonight because his
24	daughter has a play this evening, and I'm reading all
25	this first person.

COMMENTS BY JAY JACKSON (MIKE HOPSICHER)

"Good evening. My name is Mike Hopsicher.

I have many ties to the Finger Lakes area, and I'm
here tonight to speak to you in favor of the Finger
Lakes project. I am a business owner who resides in
Cazenovia, New York, which is on the far side of the
Finger Lakes region. My wife and I both attended
Cornell University back in the 1980s."

He was -- Mike was an electrical engineer and he has an MBA from the Johnson School. Mike was also former CEO of Agway Energy Products and directly involved with the propane business in New York State, which at one time serviced over 90,000 customers in the greater triangle, stretching from Binghamton to Syracuse, the Buffalo area.

Probably the most important tie that Mike that to this area is that his in-laws, as well as he and his family, own a camp in the Himrod area, up on 14, and it's on the west side of Seneca Lake. It's a beautiful place, he's shown me the area, and he and his family and in-laws vacation there frequently. And he did specifically state that his in-laws and he were both proud to safely state that if this project were completed, it would not have any adverse impact to their property values, and they felt as property

	COMMI	ENTS	S BY	JAY	JZ	ACKSON	(M)	IKE	HC	PS]	CHER)
owners	t.hat.	it.	was	not.	а	negati	ve	sic	m	t.o	state

"My current business" -- Mike's current business serves the propane industry and over 100 propane marketers in this region. Roland Penta, who spoke earlier, is one of his customers; Inergy is another customer, as well as many other companies large and small. Mike's company, Ray Murray, services propane equipment and appliances to the propane industry and are used in millions of homes in the US and on the East Coast.

Mike's summary on his support for the Finger Lakes are four points. "In supporting the Finger Lakes project, I would like to support the continued growth of propane as a very versatile fuel that benefits thousands of existing and future New York consumers who enjoy its many uses, including home heat, water heating, cooking, space heating and a variety of other space and environmental-type uses.

"The facility" -- "Number two, the facility would help greatly the local propane supply infrastructure and reduce the need to import from foreign and domestic sources into New York State propane, and this has -- a result of these importing propane from these imported domestic and foreign



COMMENTS BY JAY JACKSON (MIKE HOPSICHER) sources greatly increase transportation costs to the consumers in the past.

"Number three, the project would create eight to ten local jobs, which would further support the several thousand jobs in New York State that are currently directly employed by the propane industry.

And number four, the propane industry is a very serious industry with its focus on safety and places a significant amount of resource towards providing safe products and the training employees of safe products.

"There are" -- "as a" -- I'm trying to read this; bear with me. "As an equipment distributor, we play a significant working role with LP marketers like Inergy, Roland Penta's organization and others to facilitate and provide produce and safe training. We believe firsthand that the experience and interaction with every propane company in the Northeast, Inergy is right at the top of the list, with an outstanding safety record. They have several employees dedicated specifically to safety and safety training and devote hundreds and hundreds of hours each year to safety training.

"Salt caverns provide storage and has been



1	COMMENTS BY AARON STEVENS
2	in operation in the Finger Lakes for many, many years,
3	as a proven and safe way of storing propane. The
4	market needs this facility and the project would like
5	to be a long-term asset to this industry."
6	Thank you.
7	ALJ GARLICK: Thank you.
8	I'm going to run through these cards.
9	Bill Clark.
10	Burt Riley.
11	Hope Moffett.
12	Bill Hecht.
13	Joseph Wetmore.
14	David Marsh.
15	Aaron Stevens.
16	AARON STEVENS: Yes.
17	ALJ GARLICK: I think Mr. Stevens is here.
18	Yes.
19	After Mr. Stevens, William Huske.
20	AARON STEVENS: Good evening. I guess
21	there's been some question about local people speaking
22	here. My great-grandparents are buried in Valois
23	cemetery, grandparents are buried in Lodi cemetery,
24	they own residences on Seneca Lake and I currently
25	live on Seneca Lake.



COMMENTS BY AARON STEVENS

As I said, my name is Aaron Stevens, and we are here again, another week, another DEC public hearing. I am from the north end of Seneca Lake, where we have the largest dumps in the Northeast contaminating not only Seneca Lake, but the entire Lake Ontario watershed for which Seneca Lake is part.

Leachate from the Ontario County dump is currently contaminating Seneca Lake as it is pumped into the north end of the lake via the Geneva wastewater treatment plant, and the DEC allows this.

Between the Ontario County dump and the Seneca Meadows dump and Waterloo-Seneca Falls, 9,000 tons of garbage a day arrive here from Canada and all over the Northeast on a daily basis and over 50,000 gallons of leachate is dumped into the Lake Ontario watershed annually. These dumps start on a much smaller scale and have grown to be the nightmare they are today with the blessing of the DEC.

Why do we have an environmental nightmare dump problem? Well, it is in a way the same problem we face here tonight. We have a multimillion-dollar corporation which is part of a multibillion-dollar gas industry paying all kinds of engineers and lawyers to satisfy DEC requirements of completing giant mounds of



COMMENTS BY AARON STEVENS

applications that no one ever really reads completely.

We have federal and state politicians who are desperate to get reelected, taking the fossil fuel industry money and forgetting the people and land they should be representing.

We have local politicians who think that a few gifts to local charities and a couple hundred thousand dollars are worth selling the entire future of the area. And, oh, yes, the promise of jobs, jobs, jobs.

Seneca Lake is the third-largest body of water located entirely within the United States borders. What price tag do we put on Seneca Lake? One spill of gas or brine into the lake and you've just destroyed what was created at the beginning of time. Can the multibillion-dollar fossil fuel industry that is represented here tonight begging for a chance to do just that fix the lake after it happens with lawyers, engineers and applications?

Unintended consequences happen, and I think we only have to ask British Petroleum that question, after the catastrophic oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico two years ago. Or should we ask the people of the Gulf Coast, who no longer can catch enough fish



COMMENTS BY AARON STEVENS

and shrimp to make a living.

Are my concerns only based on fear? I think not. My brother, whose untimely death two years ago by heart attack, was a geophysicist who worked for the oil and gas industry. He worked for Exxon, the Venezuela government oil company, a/k/a Citgo, and at the end of his career as an independent contractor for smaller oil and gas producers in Houston, Texas.

For those who do not know what a geophysicist is, this is an individual who tells the oil and gas company where to drill for oil and gas.

My brother was solidly against deepwater drilling and hydrofracking because he recognized as a scientist we can't destroy the environment to get more fossil fuel.

LPG represents a major problem of storage, as does natural gas, and this problem can't be solved by endangering this lake. I understand NYSEG is already using the caverns below the lake to store natural gas. This practice must stop immediately.

To the local politician who recently said that hydrofracking should not be tied with this issue, I think you do not understand once the foot is in the door, lots of natural gas will be stored here as well,



COMMENTS BY AARON STEVENS

and where do you think that gas will come from?

I challenge the DEC to finally follow its own mission statement and stop this environmental insanity now or change its name to DEAD, Department of Environmental Assisted Destruction or Death, because that is what we will -- that was what we will be once big corporate America has its way.

On the subject of liners to protect the lake and the environment from spills and leakage, I know that from analyzing what is going on with the dumps that all liners eventually leak and that's -- and that the statement that no liners have leaked in New York State is absolutely stupid. Is that statement saying that liners have not yet leaked in New York State and they have leaked in all other states?

We have a growing wine and tourism industry that's providing more jobs every year, and by allowing the fossil fuel industry to do this, we endanger those industries and those jobs. The fossil fuel industry is not a fit in this area, period, with the exception of traditionally drilled oil and gas wells.

ALJ GARLICK: We're at four minutes.



1	COMMENTS BY AARON STEVENS										
2	AARON STEVENS: Thank you.										
3	Most of all you would never be able to										
4	replace Seneca Lake, which is part of the Lake Ontario										
5	watershed, if unintended consequences occur. And they										
6	always do; just ask BP.										
7	Thank you for your time.										
8	ALJ GARLICK: Okay. William "Hustes,"										
9	"Huste"?										
10	Ellen Harrison.										
11	Leyana Dessaver.										
12	Michael Fesen.										
13	Jim Dessaver.										
14	Gary Kirton.										
15	John Santos.										
16	Lou Johns.										
17	Julia Walsh.										
18	Anya Harris.										
19	Jeff Andrysick.										
20	Barbara Schiesser.										
21	Patricia Bee.										
22	Jan Quarles.										
23	Kaye Newbury.										
24	John Istvan.										
25	All right. Those are all the cards from										



Τ	COMMENTS BY JOSEPH CAMPBELL
2	the last hearing. We have several cards, more than a
3	dozen or so cards for people who have signed up to
4	speak and I will call those now.
5	Joseph Campbell.
6	Mr. Campbell will be followed by Yvonne
7	Taylor for Michael Fitzgerald.
8	MR. BERNSTEIN: Excuse me, Judge, these
9	are people who have not spoken last time or
10	ALJ GARLICK: These are cards that I was
11	given by DEC staff.
12	Mr. Campbell.
13	JOSEPH CAMPBELL: Thank you. Thank you
14	for holding the second public hearing and extending
15	the comment period so the people that didn't get a
16	chance to speak were able to today.
17	My name is Joseph Campbell. I am one of
18	the co-founders of Gas Free Seneca. And I'm not
19	confusing this with hydrofracking. It was John
20	Sherman on the street that stated we are building an
21	integrated gas storage transportation hub in the
22	Northeast and we're ideally situated on top of
23	Marcellus shale.
24	I am also we're about to break ground
25	for our brand-new house, a year-round home on the east

COMMENTS	BY	JOSEPH	CAMPBELL
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side of Seneca Lake, almost directly across from US Salt property.

I would like to talk about the character of this region. For generations we've been successfully building a local economy based on tourism, agriculture, recreation. In short, we've been able to capitalize on the unique beauty that is the Finger Lakes, called by Sherman Travel two years running as the top freshwater vacation destination in the world.

This industrialization is counter to everything we have worked toward. Let me point to the Town of Reading Land Use Law, Local Law Number 1 of 1995, where the residents of the Town of Reading expressed their desires. I quote, "Preserve open space, keep agriculture economically healthy, discourage large-scale development, protect Seneca Lake, keep the town rural with moderate growth, provide better access to Seneca Lake, improve the appearance of the town."

Indeed, all that part of the Town of
Reading lies between Route 14 and Seneca Lake is
designated Seneca Lake protection area. I'm not a
lawyer, but the land use law is very clear on two key



COMMENTS	RV	TOGEDH.	CAMDRET.T.

points: Any activity within the Seneca Lake protection area requires a special permit, and the same is required for anywhere else in the town that uses -- or occupies more than 50,000 square feet of land.

The brine pond and flare stack and four 700 horsepower compressors are located in the Seneca Lake protection area. The six-track rail siding is occupying I don't know how many acres on the other side of Route 14. In addition to all the other errors and omissions in the DSEIS, Table 1 listing permits and approvals makes no mention of the Town of Reading or a special permit in any way.

This project is totally inappropriate for the Town of Reading and for this area. This company, Inergy LP, from Kansas City, Missouri, already owns LPG storage -- we've heard it discussed tonight -- 1.5 million barrels halfway between the Town -- the Village of Bath and the Village of Savona, located in a very sparsely populated area, rail and truck facilities already in place and exactly halfway between two on/off ramps to a major four-lane highway and interstate. But not only that, the topography is flat as a pancake.



COMMENTS BY JOSEPH CAMPBELL

Now I would like to talk about the character of this company. The DEC has issued four permits to Inergy Midstream to drill, quote, "stratigraphic test wells," end quote, on US Salt property. We watched and listened to this drilling activity for over two months.

Inergy has a well- documented history of acquiring a gas storage facility and immediately filing for expansion. Consider their acquisition of Stagecoach near Owego in 2006. Inergy, doing business as Central New York Oil and Gas, immediately filed with the FERC Docket Number CP06-64 to almost double the storage, install huge compressors and construct a 9.3 mile pipeline, and to do all this, they used eminent domain to take property for the pipeline and compressor station.

In March of 2008, this time doing business as Arlington Gas Storage, they filed a FERC, Docket Number CP08-96, to construct Thomas Corners, another natural gas storage facility. In order to build this time, the facility that Bill Moler seems to be so proud of, by the way, they used the gas lease signed in 1970 by the now deceased Lawrence Mullins to go on the Mullins estate property, over 90 acres, and by



	COMMENTS	BY	JOSEF	H (CAMPBEI	ıL	
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eminent domain taking 27 acres to build this facility. Those two stratigraphic test wells that they built on Mullins' property were eventually converted to storage wells.

I would like to mention a letter that Mr. Dennis Fagan, Chairman of Schuyler County Legislature, in his letter to the DEC recommending approval of the LPG storage project, stated, quote, "Hence, I take Inergy at their word that they have no expansion plans for this LPG storage facility," end quote.

Well, I'm not so sanguine as Mr. Fagan. In a conversation that I had with Mr. Peter Briggs at the Division of Mineral Resources, it appears the four, quote, "test wells" are easily capable of being converted to storage. I believe DEC frowns at segmentation.

Inergy tells DEC and the public one thing; they tell their investors something quite different.

One look at their website and at the amended S1 filing that was just filed in October with the SEC, their plans for expanding this project become quite clear.

I ask the DEC to deny this permit and instead let Inergy develop more LPG storage at a more



1	COMMENTS BY DAVID WALCZAK
2	appropriate site like the vast Savona facility, which
3	was engineered and constructed for the purpose for
4	which it's being used, by the way; not putting LPG in
5	salt caverns that were developed 50, 60 years ago for
6	the purposes of mining salt.
7	And I would ask Mr. Young, who spoke
8	earlier, if 50, 60 years ago those miners thought that
9	someday we might want to store liquid propane or
10	butane down there, so we better make sure those
11	caverns are properly constructed. I don't think so.
12	Thank you very much, sir.
13	ALJ GARLICK: David Walczak.
14	DAVID WALCZAK: Yes.
15	ALJ GARLICK: Followed by Jeff Dembowski.
16	JEFF DEMBOWSKI: I spoke already for
17	someone else.
18	ALJ GARLICK: Okay. Then is it Betty
19	Ek will be next after Mr. Walczak.
20	DAVID WALCZAK: I'm Dave Walczak from
21	Bath, New York. I don't think it's too important who
22	I am or where I'm from. I think that the most
23	important thing here tonight is the fact that a
24	community should have a right to self-determination.

And I think that the Department of Environmental

COMMENTS BY DAVID WALCZAK

Conservation has kind of lost its mission, and the proceedings here are good, but I think these are a futile exercise in gaining the public's voice in this situation, in this matter.

I think it's kind of conflicting to have the Department of Environmental Protection also the same agency that gives permits to an industry that can possibly do serious harm to the community.

Much of the testimony here has been about the history of LP gas, jobs, economy, independence from foreign oil, safety of industrial practices, and we found through a lot of research that this is really a disingenuous proposal. Lying is not against the law, and neither is voicing your opinions and exercising every available opportunity to keep your community the way you want it to stay. Selfdetermination should be an autonomous right of every community.

We do need a Quantitative Risk Assessment in this process, the project should really be scrapped, and most of all, I want to encourage people to practice everything in their power to continue what they determine is fit for their community.

Thank you.



Т	COMMENTS BY BETTY EK
2	ALJ GARLICK: Okay. Betty Ek. Is that
3	right?
4	BETTY EK: (Nonverbal response.)
5	ALJ GARLICK: Followed by Lou Vogel.
6	BETTY EK: Thank you for allowing me to
7	speak.
8	Things can get real complicated when we
9	hear all of the facts and so forth, and believe me,
LO	facts are very important. I spent many years teaching
L1	college students in their research, in their papers,
L2	to look at the credibility of your sources. They
L3	could give me some wonderful facts on their papers,
L4	but if there was one really preposterous statement or
15	some untrue fact, they learned what a D minus was.
L6	But I think the biggest issue here is who
L7	do you trust, okay? I think many of you here are
L8	parents, and as parents, if you had an opportunity to
L9	get a really great-paying job but that meant your
20	family living in a very industrialized society or a
21	place with poor air quality, I don't think many people
22	would choose that.
23	What kind of community chooses a place
24	which is very likely to have air pollution and be
25	unhealthy to children? Who does that? I hope it's

COMMENTS BY BETTY EK

not this area.

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And I said all it takes is one lie to undermine a whole a lot of facts. Okay? In reading this article about a bridge which would connect Route 14 and 14A -- many of you may have heard about this; you should, because it's going to cost taxpayers \$3.68 In this article, there are the first seven million. paragraphs that talk about concerns because of the LPG It says that before the completion of this bridge, which is sometime down the road, but Inergy believes it will be up and running by April 2012, it says before that time, 18 months before the bridge rebuilding is scheduled to take place, thousands, thousands of LPG tankers would have to make this turn. And those tankers can weigh -- LPG tankers can weigh up to 50 tons or more. Okay?

All of these paragraphs go on about concerns about the LPG trucks and the dangers. And then in the eighth paragraph, the incredible statement that the decision to rebuild 14A was made by the DOT engineers and was neither connected to Inergy's plans for the truck/rail depot nor influenced by officials outside the DOT. There is no such link to Inergy; there's just a bunch of engineers looking at a bridge



COMMENTS	BY	BETTY	F:K

that's old. Okay? They're observant. That's good.

Anyway, but the mind-boggling statement for the DEC -- so write this down -- the mind-boggling statement for the DEC is this one, okay? This is from Inergy: "There will be no impacts as the result of the traffic that will be using the truck rail facility." Okay? "No impact." I would have thought that this was a misprint except this exact statement was made to me by an official of Inergy. Okay? There would be no impact as a result of the traffic, where earlier they're talking about thousands of trucks weighing 50 tons. Okay?

The statement troubled me, and I said, where I have heard something like that before? And then I remembered. Do you remember when Nixon said, "I am not a crook"? Okay? And not -- to be politically neutral, how about Clinton, "I did not have sex with that woman."

All I'm saying is that when DEC looks at all of the facts and figures, you need to take a second look if there's even one statement that's preposterous, okay? One statement that is preposterous can reduce the whole credibility of the statement.



COMMENTS	BY	BETTY	$\mathbf{E}\mathbf{K}$

The second thing is that I don't believe that the DEC, either in the fracking regulations or at this time, is giving adequate attention to health in the community, and particularly the health of children. Okay? So I am asking you to work as hard as I would have expected students to critically evaluate the sources. If there's one false statement in the source, question all the rest. Okay?

And in terms of who profits from this, I don't know. I don't know if it's the Town of Reading, I don't know if it's some jobs -- eight to ten jobs doesn't seem like a lot to me. You could just open a brothel, call it a day.

ALJ GARLICK: It's four minutes.

BETTY EK: Okay.

But I would say this: Whoever profits, remember one thing. And this is a quote from a distinguished rabbi: "When a group of people are sailing in a boat, none of them has a right to bore a hole under his own seat."

Thank you.

ALJ GARLICK: Okay. Lou Vogel, followed by Joseph Rose.

LOU VOGEL: Hello all. Thanks for hanging



COMMENTS BY LOU VOGEL

out here and thanks to DEC for taking a good look at this process and -- so my name is Lou Vogel. I'm a Hector resident, and I'm Vice President of a 30-person engineering firm, primarily heating and cooling work.

And for starters I wanted to point out -I think this may have been pointed out already, but
there's a part in the DEC requirements for this DSEIS,
there is in Part 617-96, it requires that the DSEIS
have a -- note a listing of the catastrophic impacts
that a facility -- and they especially mention LPG
facility, and I did not see that anywhere in the
impact statement. So, I wanted to make sure that that
was revised.

Yes, we do use propane. I mean, that's not a reason to put this facility in. Who profits from it? I mean, it's pretty obvious that the people speaking in favor of this are employed by the industry. We do use propane that is similar, perhaps, to -- in the electric industry that by reducing your usage, you're able to reduce the number of power plants that you need to produce or to make. And so we need to cut back on our usage of propane, and you don't need to put this facility here.

It seems to me that the reason for this



COMMENTS BY LOU VOGEL

facility is you can buy cheap in the summer and you can sell it for more in the winter. That, to me, is the crux of what is going on here.

There was this interview, the President of Hydrogen, not Inergy, on "Mad Money" that Cramer was going crazy and calling this thing a cash cow. You know, you're not paying taxes on it, you're getting a payment in lieu of taxes. I just don't think you understand how important the lake is to us and to many people in -- and it's just crucial that we protect these freshwater supplies. We've been screwing them up for so many years that at some point we're going to be -- we're not going to have it anymore and wars are going to be fought over them. It's just too important to perch a brine pond and have a flare stack sitting up there. We need to be just more protective of the beautiful freshwater supplies that we have.

Somebody mentioned 60 years of safe storage. They may have been referring to the storage here, but there was an accident in the Savona facility something like four years ago.

Propane not being a greenhouse gas? Well, it's not specifically called that when it is released into the atmosphere, but when it is burned, it is as



COMMENTS BY LOU VOGEL

much as any other fuel a greenhouse gas.

Safety factors don't matter. You can have a safety factor of 200 and something is still is probably going to happen at some point. It just -- I mean, there's so many recent examples of that that have already been mentioned tonight.

Last night a gas well in Bedford,

Pennsylvania exploded; 50 homes had to be evacuated,

150 people. That was a gas well, admittedly not a

propane facility. But things happen again and again.

It's no surprise.

These companies, their strategy really is to build now, apologize for it later. "Sorry, we're really sorry, here's a few hundred bucks." You know, "We'll try to make it up to you." So what we're trying to do here is to stop it now before it will have a chance to -- for something bad to happen that they don't think will happen. And I know they don't think it will happen, but the fact is that it does happen. It's just the wrong location for the great brine pond, as I like that description of it.

I do a lot of swimming, and 5-acre ponds are pretty much the biggest ponds that I go swimming in., 14 acres is huge and it's not -- it's brine, but



COMMENTS BY LOU VOGEL

it's supposedly been stripped of propane, which is what has to be flared off every so often. Who knows how often, a 50-foot flare stack. But it's -- you know, any process does not get a hundred percent of anything, so there is going to be some pollutants left into that brine, and maybe some smells. It's not as if it's just an extremely salty saltwater.

So, again, we do need to use less propane. It's going to be painful. It needs to be painful. There's too many other parts of the world that want to live like us, and the Earth, I don't think, can support it. We need to cut back drastically on how much fuel we use in general.

ALJ GARLICK: It's about four minutes.

LOU VOGEL: Okay. Thank you.

So, again, I would like to recommend that a QRA be done to really assess both the impact of a potential explosion and other problems and also the impact on the air, which I really even wonder if that kind of analysis can really determine how much of an impact this is going to have on us and on our lake, which is so precious to us.

So thanks for listening.

ALJ GARLICK: Joseph Rose, followed by Jay



1	COMMENTS BY JOSEPH ROSE
2	Jackson.
3	Joseph Rose?
4	JOSEPH ROSE: Yes.
5	ALJ GARLICK: Oh, sorry.
6	JOSEPH ROSE: Thank you for the
7	opportunity to speak. My name is Joseph Rose. I
8	don't live here; I live in Loudon, New Hampshire,
9	another state where we really value the scenery,
10	natural resources that we have.
11	My job is the President and CEO of the
12	Propane Gas Association of New England, and I'm here
13	to support this project and I would just like to take
14	two minutes to tell you why.
15	We have over a million homes in New
16	England that use propane gas. You've already heard
17	tonight that the pipeline from Texas ends at Selkirk,
18	New York. We send trucks from New England to New York
19	every day, hundreds of trucks, to pick up propane.
20	The reason we have to do that is because we don't have
21	any supply storage in New England except for two
22	import terminals where we bring propane in from
23	Algeria into Providence, Rhode Island and into
24	Newington, New Hampshire.
25	So why am I have to talk about this

COMMENTS BY JOSEPH ROSE

project? The storage capacity that this project would afford will allow propane companies in New England to purchase product, put it into storage for the winter months when they need it, have it be reinjected into the pipeline, and then they can go pick it up in Selkirk outside of Albany and help reduce the volume of fuel that we're buying from foreign countries.

As you know, there's an abundance of propane in America, we're getting more and more propane all the time, and we would really like to be using the American fuel.

And in relationship to the truck traffic, again, the propane that will be consumed in New England will only be picked up outside Albany, because as Mr. Porco mentioned earlier this evening, we sent those hundreds of trucks every day out to Watkins Glen all last winter when the pipeline had issues, and that's not a good experience. It wasn't a good experience for the drivers, and I'm sure it wasn't a fun experience for all of you in the community who had to sit here and watch those trucks go by.

So by having a rail facility and a pipeline connected to the storage, the product can be safely brought into the New England region without



1	COMMENTS BY JESSICA RODGERS
2	sending all our trucks and traffic into this area of
3	the country. So I encourage you to consider strongly
4	and support the project, and the sooner the better.
5	Thank you.
6	ALJ GARLICK: All right. Okay. Jay
7	Jackson, followed by Jessica Rodgers.
8	JAY JACKSON: I already spoke, sir.
9	ALJ GARLICK: Then Jessica Rodgers,
10	followed by Christopher Tate.
11	JESSICA RODGERS: Well, it seems to me
12	that the gas industry's main point is that we need LPG
13	storage in the Northeast. I personally don't know
14	about that; perhaps we do, perhaps we don't. But
15	those of us who are against the facility, our main
16	point is, not on our lake.
17	As citizens and business owners of Seneca
18	Lake, we have the right to know the full impact of
19	this facility on our environment, on our tourism
20	economy and on our emergency plans, emergency units.
21	We have the right to know the big-picture plans that
22	Inergy has with this facility. I don't believe we
23	know the big picture.
24	My gut instinct from the beginning said
25	that this was something different from the other LPG

COMMENTS	RV	TECCTCA	DUDGED

storage that's been going on here for a hundred years. Common sense tells me that a facility this size, storage of this magnitude, it doesn't make sense to put it so close to a small town and so close to a large body of water, a large body of drinking water.

So I began to do some research and get involved, all the while keeping an open mind, realizing that my instinct could be wrong, hoping my instinct was wrong, because it's so much easier not have to do anything, to not have to fight.

I still don't know what the whole truth is, but along the way several red flags have popped up for me, and I am more convinced than ever that I don't know the whole story. So I thought that I would share with you the red flags that popped up for me.

The first is the lack of an open public forum. In April, Inergy was asked by citizens to have an open public forum. This means a question-and-answer forum. They ignored that plea. When these citizens decided to organize their own public forum and invited Inergy to speak at it, very fair, they were still ignored. Instead Inergy strategically decided to have their own presentation the evening before the public forum. This presentation didn't



COMMENTS	BY	JESSICA	RODGERS

allow public questions.

It seems to me that they just wanted to patronize us by saying, "Hey, we're good guys, you can trust us. Don't worry, this is no big deal." If there's really nothing to hide, why has it been so hard to have an open public forum?

They continued this practice of exclusion in June, when they invited a handful of businesses to a closed-door meeting, again attempting to have the attitude of just trust us, we're a neighbor. Because I am a co-owner of a local business, I was one of the, quote/unquote, privileged people who got to attend this intimate meeting, unlike many of my friends.

I was hoping I would walk away comforted, realizing that this is the same thing that's been going on around here for a long time. But instead I walked away feeling even more confused about the facts.

In this meeting, Bill Moler, President of Midstream Energy, was asked about expansion plans beyond the initial 2.1 million barrels of propane storage. He stated, "Propane is an outgoing source of energy. It's old energy. It's not likely that they would ever expand on the propane storage."



COMMENTS BY JESSICA RODGERS

I was naïve enough at the time not to ask about, "Well, what about your natural gas storage?"

So if propane gas is an outgoing energy, if it's old energy, why would this vast growing corporation that's clearly very smart be so determined about this location and willing to invest so much money into it.

Shortly thereafter, it didn't take much to figure out that Inergy Midstream's main operation, as far as I can understand, because I can't get the facts, because I can't have an question-and-answer forum, was -- that is that their main operation is natural gas storage, it's not LPG. So the elephant in the room isn't LPG storage, it's natural gas, and what exactly are their expansion plans on that?

I am not a chemist, I'm not even a technical person whatsoever, but the only thing I can assume from the lack of information is that Inergy wants the LPG storage as a way in and that they really have plans for the natural gas. Everything that they say to their investors is about natural gas, the main point is all about natural gas and, oh, we have this little LPG storage facility.

The last thing is the lie about the Marcellus shale. I don't know who is telling the



1	COMMENTS BY JESSICA RODGERS
2	truth. The gas reps say it's not about the Marcellus
3	shale, but why is Marcellus shale mentioned on
4	Inergy's website? Why is it mentioned to potential
5	investors? If LPG is an outgoing source of gas, is it
6	not clear that the direction that they are going in, a
7	smart corporation, is in the direction of natural gas?
8	Isn't that what Midstream Inergy is about?
9	In their own words in their initial public
10	offering to potential investors just recently they
11	stated, quote/unquote, "Our near-term strategy is to
12	continue to develop a platform of interconnected
13	natural gas assets." "Our near-term strategy is to
14	continue to develop a platform of interconnected
15	natural gas assets." Well, I'm sorry, I thought
16	Marcellus shale was about natural gas. How come
17	you're telling us it's not about Marcellus shale?
18	Well, where is that natural gas coming from?
19	ALJ GARLICK: That's about four minutes.
20	JESSICA RODGERS: Okay. And clear enough
21	on their website, they say the facility is
22	strategically positioned between their Stagecoach and
23	Steuben natural gas storage facility, all atop the
24	Marcellus shale plain.
25	So what's the big picture here? I still

COMMENTS	BY	CHRISTOPHER	TATE
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don't know for sure. But as local citizens -- as a local citizen, as a taxpayer and business owner who counts on tourism for my livelihood, we have the right to know the full impact of inviting Inergy Corporation to be our neighbor.

Members of the New York State DEC, please require a QRA. With this many unanswered questions and with this many citizens and local businesses and local political bodies beginning to stand up, asking for an independent analysis of the full impact of this facility, not just the LPG storage, is only fair that we get, at the very least, that.

Thank you.

ALJ GARLICK: Christopher Tate will be followed by Lawrence Reverby.

CHRISTOPHER TATE: Okay. Thanks for everyone who came back after the first hearing and thanks for having this supplemental hearing -- continuing the hearing.

As a poet, musician, and I guess most importantly for this proceeding, a biomedical engineer, I must protest the inadequacy of the SGIS with respect to this project. The document is fully inadequate and sloppy. I would say at best it's a



	COMMENTS BY CHRISTOPHER TATE
good start.	I would implore the DEC to please
withdraw the	document and start again. Please
increase the	scope of the document

Specifically, I endorse the testimony given by Dr. Sandra Steingraber, her son Elijah, Dr. Adam Law, Thomas Shelley, and Ms. Karen Edelstein on the previous hearing date.

For my own part, I would like the DEC to investigate the long-term, intermediate-term and short-term consequences of a worst-case catastrophic detonation of LPG at this proposed LPG storage site with respect to the health, safety and welfare of the citizens of Hector, New York, which is my hometown, Watkins Glen, and all the surrounding communities.

I'm also very concerned about all of my friends and neighbors that live throughout the Finger Lakes. What sort of effect would a catastrophic detonation have on them? And what about the race track? If there's a hundred thousand people up at the raceway and this thing goes up, where does the toxic cloud go, how big is the blast radius, how many people would be affected then, directly affected.

I would like the DEC to investigate the probable radius of the toxic cloud that would be



COMMENTS	BY	CHRISTOPHER	$T\Delta TF$

emitted by a blast, a catastrophic blast that we know happens. We know this happened at Mont Belvieu, Texas, very recently and -- actually, these places detonate with surprising regularity. So it does -- I mean, it happens; you can see them on the Internet, you can look it up.

I would also like to see a similar investigation -- okay, my first request is for an investigation of how a detonation would affect the health, safety and welfare of the citizens of the Finger Lakes.

My second request is I would like to see a similar investigation of the economic impacts of such a detonation on our local sustainable industry with respect to tourism, recreation, wine, beer and spirit production, and agriculture.

I have heard that the blast radius of such detonation can be up to three miles. Can you please confirm this? I would like the DEC to investigate this. And also, as I said, provide data on a possible drift radius of toxic clouds.

Many of my friends and neighbors count on the above-mentioned local economies, I'm talking about the sustainable economies of the Finger Lakes,



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agriculture, tourism, recreation. What will happen to the fisheries?

Similarly I would like the DEC to evaluate the consequences of a catastrophic leakage from the storage facility itself. What happens if this -- if under high pressure this thing starts seeping into the lake, into Seneca Lake? I would like to know what the long, intermediate and short-term consequences of such a catastrophe would be.

Similarly if the brine lake were to fail above the lake and wash down the hillside to the border of Hector, actually -- which my hometown for some strange reason borders on the shoreline right below where this facility is proposed, I would like to know what the liability for the Town of Hector would be for cleanup, you know, for my own hometown.

Most importantly, I would like to know how such a catastrophic event detonation, perhaps leakage from the facility itself under the lake, or failure of the brine lake -- brine pond, as you call it, what would the total cost of the loss of a double A drinking water supply for a hundred thousand residents that count on that water for the drinking water, what would the total cost be? And what I would like the

COMMENTS	BY	CHRISTOPHER	TATE

DEC to do is to add all that up, add up all those costs under a worst-case catastrophic incident.

Now, we know these things happen. As earlier stated, the fracking down in Pennsylvania is causing earthquakes. All right? We know we have climate change. We have these fantastic storms coming through, wreaking havoc all over New York, displacing, you know, hundreds of thousands of people. I would like to know what the total cost of a failure, a catastrophic failure, would be for the citizens of the Finger Lakes and beyond, just how big this would be. Add it all up.

ALJ GARLICK: That's about four minutes.

CHRISTOPHER TATE: Add it all up, and then Inergy needs to provide us with a bond, okay, in excess of that amount, equal to, in excess of that amount. Okay? That should be the starting point. Okay? We deserve to at least know -- I mean, we know these things blow up, at a minimum. Okay? We know brine ponds fail. We know that storage facilities leak. We need to know what the total consequence on the health and welfare, economic well-being of the residents of the Finger Lakes would be.

And I would just appreciate it if you



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1	COMMENTS BY CHRISTOPHER TATE
2	could expand the scope of this document to cover all
3	that. I don't have personally the ability to do that,
4	and I don't think anybody in the room does, with
5	perhaps the exception of the DEC. So I'm hoping you
6	can do that for us.
7	I would also like to announce, a little
8	DEC business, there's been another hearing added in
9	Ithaca on December 1st from 7 to 11 on hydrofracking
10	issues, an official DEC meeting, and that's December
11	1st in Ithaca. So thanks for everybody coming out,
12	and let's we can beat this. Let's stick together.
13	Let's fight these guys. We'll fight them in the
14	Legislature, we'll fight them in the courts, we'll
15	fight them in the fields if we have to.
16	Thank you.
17	ALJ GARLICK: Lawrence Reverby.
18	LAWRENCE REVERBY: Yes.
19	ALJ GARLICK: Followed by Peter Mantius.
20	LAWRENCE REVERBY: I'm an attorney in
21	Trumansburg, New York, and as such, I have no
22	expertise about this. I'm a little bit more
23	frightened than I was last time to hear about the
24	possible expansions here and the flare and the rest of
25	it.

COMMENTS BY CHRISTOPHER TATE

It seems to me very obvious that the reason we have this energy around this discussion is because this place is too small for this proposal. This place is the way it is because of the lakes, because of the narrowness of the land between the lakes, because of the size of the lakes, et cetera. It is too small for this.

You talk about the past they had a facility here. It's a tiny facility. That's -- maybe you could argue that you don't like it, but the reason it's been innocuous is because it's small and it hasn't affected us. You talk about those great mounds in Seneca, up at Waterloo, I mean, you can't go past that without getting sick. That's too much for us. And I think that's kind of obvious.

I think it's also obvious that these reports are prepared by people whose salaries are being paid to say what they have said. And their -- and their interests are obviously parochial and narrow. You guys are in charge of transportation. He is not in charge of the whole the picture; we, the residents, are in charge of the whole picture because we live here.

I mean, I read the papers. It's been



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mentioned 20 times already, what's going on. We've got floods, earthquakes, tsunamis, God knows what, are you going to put this brine pool and this flare tower over there and watch it -- and expect it to be secured. It seems a little bit too big.

Now, when I came here in the '70s I was thrown right into hearings about NYSEG desiring to be -- to convert their plant on Cayuga Lake into an atomic energy facility. Well, it was too big. Okay? And it got stopped. They had their hearings, they had their reports, all the same kind of stuff, but it got stopped because it was too much.

Then you had -- Cornell decided to have a heating plant to heat their facilities through the lake. I have heard that they got that and we have algae plumes in the lake at Cayuga. I might be wrong, I only heard that secondhand, but they had all the experts in the world and it was just them and tiny little Cayuga Lake, and it hasn't worked. It's a small, little thing.

In the late 1990s, they wanted to put pipelines and wells in Hector national forest. You'll pardon me if that isn't a stupid idea, and thankfully somebody was convinced. It was a federal issue and



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somebody in the Congress -- what was then a Congress compared to what we have now, we're speaking of -- well, we don't have to go there, I suppose.

The gentleman from New Hampshire that was here speaking in favor of this, who runs the gas lines and the trains -- I mean, I can understand his problem, but this is not the way to solve it. Put this thing somewhere else. And I would like to say also that if I have to pay a dollar more a gallon to save this area, then so be it.

The gentleman said nothing about the environment when he talked about how he would like to get the trucks better situated, run through here. He said nothing about the environment. This is an environmental hearing. We're here because of the environment.

In conclusion, just to point out how incompetent these things can get, I would recommend that folks read "The New Yorker" of October 17th this year, because in here there's a fairly short, nice little article about the disaster that came from the same kind of illusions, the same kind of failure to predict, the same kind of sycophantic thinking and the same kind of dreams that we have here on this scale.



COMMENTS BY PETER MANTIUS

These people decided that there could not be an earthquake, there could not be a tsunami, they had the things in place, they didn't safely instruct, they didn't plan, they didn't do what they needed to do, and we're all facing a disaster from that because it's still leaking. So I urge this not to happen.

ALJ GARLICK: Peter Mantius.

Did I get that right?

PETER MANTIUS: Yes.

ALJ GARLICK: Followed by Paul --

PAUL MARCELLUS: It's not a joke.

ALJ GARLICK: -- Marcellus.

PETER MANTIUS: I want to thank the DEC for opening this up to hear from a really wide variety of people from both sides and a lot of great issues brought up. I think both sides have even had valid points tonight, but I'm just going to focus on one thing, I don't think, that has really been talked about.

My name is Peter Mantius. I live in Burdett, in a home that overlooks Seneca Lake. I'm just about across from the plant; slightly to the north, though.

I'm a journalist. I've written several



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articles about Inergy's LPG storage plan for the "Odessa File" and the "Watkins Review" and dcbureau.org. In my reporting, I have not been able to find a written opinion from state geologists on the suitability of the caverns at US Salt for LPG storage.

In the rules for granting these permits, there is a lot of emphasis on the importance of the integrity of the caverns. And according to the DEC's website, this written opinion from the state geologist is a requirement before the agency can issue an underground storage permit.

Last summer, when this issue was hardly being talked about by anybody, I filed a Freedom of Information request with the DEC for Inergy's reservoir suitability report. The DEC denied my request for most of that document, citing the exemption to the open records law for trade secrets. The company asserted that exemption and the DEC granted it.

Among the material that I was barred from reviewing were sections entitled "Suitability of Cavern to Store LPG," and another one entitled "False Analysis." Others have criticized the shortcomings of Inergy's analysis of geological faults, including one



COMMENTS BY PETER MANTIUS

major fault that apparently runs within a mile of the cavern.

After I was blocked from the key parts of the cavern suitability report, I filed another Freedom of Information request with the DEC in October of last year to see if the state geologist required written approval, or at least some documents that show any issues that he was trying to raise. I asked for all the letters, notes, and e-mails written by state geologist William Kelly relevant to Inergy's LPG storage proposal.

It turns out that Kelly had announced his retirement a month earlier. Even so, the DEC completely denied my request for Kelly's papers, this time citing its authority to deny exemption for interagency or intra-agency communications. I appealed to the DEC General Counsel's office in early November but didn't receive a reply.

Kelly's replacement as a state geologist is Dr. Langhorne B. Smith Jr., also known as "Taury" Smith. According to the "Albany Times Union" newspaper, the State Education Department, which is Dr. Smith's direct employer, restricted him from speaking to the media last March in the wake of



1	COMMENTS BY PETER MANTIUS
2	certain comments he made that angered some
3	environmental groups. The Times Union said that Dr.
4	Smith had been muzzled.
5	Now, I don't know whether that's right or
6	not, but in any event, Inergy's DEIS does not cite the
7	required written approval from the state geologist,
8	Dr. Smith. I would like to know when this required
9	written approval will be provided to the public, and I
10	also urge the DEC to fully disclose all the issues
11	that were raised by Dr. Smith's predecessor,
12	Dr. William Kelly, before he retired last fall.
13	Thank you.
14	ALJ GARLICK: Paul Marcellus, followed by
15	Robert Seeley.
16	PAUL MARCELLUS: I thought I was going to
17	have to gently chastise you for saving me for dead
18	last, but many of you may you may know me or you
19	may not. I live in the downtown of Watkins Glen,
20	right on the state highway, struggle with truck
21	traffic 24/7.
22	I feel lucky that not only is the DEC
23	here, but administrators from Inergy. Should the
24	project go forward and actually beginning tomorrow,

don't wait for the larger project to go forward -- I

COMMENTS BY PETER MANTIUS

hope you'll institute a policy of any trucker that comes up to the pump with an altered exhaust won't be loaded.

I had a first experience with something similar to that within the last week. A truck with a van parked in the old Pudgie's parking lot, and the driver stayed there overnight and was there a good part of the next day. He was trying to locate a load because he had been refused a load at the salt company because of the condition of the inside of his trailer.

Now, this speaks well to me of quality control of the salt plant, in that they make surgical products from the salt that's mined in our caverns.

Running a small lodging establishment as I do, I've had the benefit of watching the tourism season extend. I know I'm jumping around wildly, but bear with me. I did serve a term on your Legislature locally. In four years, or nearly four years, I can count on two fingers people that called me with concerns, and they were both related to truck traffic, hills and jake brakes.

So, again, I assert to the DEC, please preclude anybody with an alternate exhaust from loading at the terminal and make better laws that



COMMENTS BY PETER MANTIUS

would enable municipalities to prohibit use of jake brakes through the flats. Unfortunately, we can't rely totally on the professionalism of truck drivers anymore.

I do, however, have a son who's a truck driver. On the up side for the project, during the past winter when truck traffic increased because of the problem at the other terminal, a couple truckers stayed at my establishment and they were just, believe it or not, independent truckers. There's not many of them left. And he was from Callicoon, and he was making his winter living hauling propane. There are jobs to be had because of this industry beyond what we're talking about creating here.

I retired from a state job -- oh, which by the way, I'm not sure you should have let me follow Peter Mantius, because he's advocating a state geologist to examine the data. I don't have much faith in state geologists, do you?

I retired from a state job. I now make ceramics and I make pottery, and I have a rural location and my kiln is fired by propane, and I think that -- I've had a number of people stand up here and say, "Well, who profits?" "Where's the up side?"



COMMENTS BY PETER MANTIUS

Propane, as far as I can tell, is a rural fuel, and that's not saying the project has to go here, but I've been struck by -- I've personally -- I like the fact that it's going to provide revenue and business for our railroads. The railroads have been struggling for decades. They provide efficient transportation, energy efficient transportation. Without business, they can't maintain their infrastructure.

Again, I saw young truckers struggling to make a living, benefiting from hauling propane. I personally use it. I've also been privy to people that have stayed at my establishment over the years, where some of it -- they were part of the amazing development and cavern technology and horizontal drilling.

I can remember the first time Larry
Seberker described to me how you bend -- you know,
when I think of drilling, I think of a bore, straight
down, little deviation, if any, and it was very
interesting to listen and talk about the new
technologies and they would know exactly where they
would come out within a cavern.

I've seen some of the engineering drawings



of	the	depths	of	the	caverns	and,	quite	honestly,	I

think there is no better symbiosis for storing a commodity such as this, but underground, in a

5 contained cavern, in a contained environment, and

certainly not in thousands of metal cylinders on the

COMMENTS BY ROBERT SEELEY

7 surface.

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I believe there are some up sides here, and I believe that it's -- you know, whether we want to admit it or believe it or not, I believe it's -- even though there are many much better alternatives, where we are now, and lacking a very cohesive natural energy policy, I believe that at least this is a step in the right direction for a Northeastern energy policy that benefits rural New Yorkers.

Thank you.

ALJ GARLICK: Thank you.

Robert Seeley, followed by William George.

ROBERT SEELEY: My name is Robert Seeley.

20 I'm from Newfield, New York. I would like to speak on

one aspect of heavy industry and the local

enforcement -- or, excuse me, enforcement of

maintenance of facilities and equipment after things

have been built maybe ten years from now, and I would

like to give an example of a failure of enforcement of

1	COMMENTS BY WILLIAM GEORGE
2	of maintenance in another salt mine under Cayuga Lake
3	that belonged to Cargill, it happened back in March of
4	2010. And that accident, many of you might remember,
5	a 150-ton salt bin collapsed on a truck, picking up
6	salt. It killed the truck driver and injured the
7	operator of the salt bin.
8	Sometime later, MSHA, Mine Safety and
9	Health Administration, came out with a report on why
10	what happened. The report issued by MSHA attributed
11	the failure of the salt bin to overloaded and corroded
12	metal parts. The report also concludes that
13	preventive measures were not in place to inspect and
14	maintain the integrity of the steel structure
15	supporting the bin.
16	I just believe this is a local example of
17	something that can happen on a small scale, may create
18	another problem on a larger scale. That's why I'm
19	worried about gas development, LPG facilities in this
20	area.
21	Thank you.
22	ALJ GARLICK: Thank you.
23	William George, followed by Peter
24	Widynski.



WILLIAM GEORGE:

Good evening.

25

Thank you

COMMENTS BY WILLIAM GEORGE

for extending the hearing.

And my primary comment is going to be on the technical level, having worked in an industry that was chemical-intensive seven years ago in Cortland, where we were subjected because of the chemicals we used to Occupational Safety Health Administration process safety management regulations, and also parallel regulation of the Environmental Protection Agency of risk management program.

And one of the key elements of those was risk assessment, and so I wanted to speak in support of a Quantitative Risk Assessment plan done independently. I've used it and is -- it takes all parties involved to be involved in it, not closed doors, but open door, and everybody who has a say and investment in the process should be included. And I've seen it work, and that's how you come up with the worst-case scenarios that have been mentioned here, and you can look at them and see what the true costs are and what the probabilities are of them happening.

That was my intellectual comment. Walking up, I came up with what wakes me up in the morning and what I think of when I wake up. It has nothing to do with that. From the heart, what I see in my mind is



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scenes from the Lord of the Rings, and if anyone saw that movie, the scenes of admittedly overdramatic prophetic scenes of industrialization and uncontrolled expansion and the spirit within me made me think of -- I recently just heard a song retelling the Old Testament story of Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego. King Nebuchadnezzar built a gold idol and ordered everyone to bow down to it, and three people chose not to. And it seems to be a strong parallel to that in this situation.

This one facility may be fine, but we're looking at two caverns now, going from one to two caverns. As somebody mentioned, there's 160 caverns total, and given the pension for Inergy to immediately look into expansion and natural gas, I'd see how perhaps that other speaker got from the 1.6 multiplier and going from one to two caverns to the 74 multiplier if you look at 160 caverns.

And those kind of historical views on what has happened before gives me those two -- and I'll admit it -- fears of Lord of the Rings and being thrown into the fire with Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego.

Thank you.



COMMENTS BY PETER WIDYNSKI

ALJ GARLICK: Okay. The last card I have is from Peter Widynski.

PETER WIDYNSKI: You said that correctly.

Hi. My name is Peter Widynski, I'm a resident of Schuyler County, Town of Reading, and I'm totally against this project. I don't consider myself a smart man, but when I got -- heard about the project, I was deeply disturbed. I said, what's going to happen to my property values, because I'm within a mile of the plant.

I get online and I start doing a little bit of research about "Inergy" or "Inergy" or however the hell you say it, and as many of you people have stated, they're interested in natural gas. The LPG facility is just their means of getting their foot in the door so that they can claim, you know, ownership of the plant that they currently own, which is, you know, the solution brine -- or the solution mining.

When I get online and I look at the DEC and I see that it's of Department of Environmental Conservation -- and I think the last page has something to do with environmental justice. If we allow this facility to happen here in our community, all we're saying is that we're not concerned about

COMMENTS BY PETER WIDYNSKI

future generations. It's a fossil fuel, and the carbon footprint of that fossil fuel in the past 200 years has increased exponentially, and rather than putting the resources of a governmental agency that is supposed to be looking out for the residents of the community as a whole, I think they're being sort of blind-sided by the fact that the governor wants to open up New York for energy exploration.

I really don't have the facts that all the scientists have, but I do have a gut feeling that by pursuing the fossil fuels, we are going in the totally opposite direction, and we should be focusing more on the green alternative sources that are available.

Thank you.

ALJ GARLICK: Okay. That's the last card, and that concludes our hearing. I just want to remind you that the comment period is open for another ten days and closes on November 14th. So if you have any written comments, you should submit them to Mr. Bimber by that date.

Thank you. I thank everybody for their attendance and their comments. Have a good night.

(The hearing concluded at 8:49 p.m.)



Τ.	CERTIFICATION
2	STATE OF NEW YORK:
3	COUNTY OF MONROE:
4	I, KIMBERLY A. BONSIGNORE, being a
5	Freelance Court Reporter and Notary Public in and for
6	Monroe County, New York, do hereby certify that I
7	reported in machine shorthand the foregoing pages of
8	the above-styled cause, and that they were prepared by
9	computer-assisted transcription under my personal
10	supervision and constitute a true and accurate record
11	of the proceedings.
12	I further certify that I am not an
13	attorney or counsel of any parties, nor a relative or
14	employee of any attorney or counsel connected with the
15	action, nor financially interested in the action.
16	WITNESS my hand in the City of Rochester,
17	County of Monroe, State of New York.
21	Kimberly Bonsignore
22	Freelance Court Reporter and Notary Public No. 01B06032396 in
23	and for Monroe County, New York
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