

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

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IN RE: PIPELINE INFRASTRUCTURE TASK FORCE

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BEFORE: JOHN QUIGLEY, DEP Secretary

HEARING: Wednesday, August 26, 2015

1:01 p.m.

LOCATION: Susquehanna Rooms A & B

DEP Southcentral Regional Office

909 Elmerton Avenue

Harrisburg, PA 17110

WITNESSES: None

Reporter: Rhonda K. Thorpe

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A P P E A R A N C E S

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
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JOHN QUIGLEY, DEP SECRETARY
Department of Environmental Protection
DEP Southcentral Regional Office
909 Elmerton Avenue
Harrisburg, PA 17110

I N D E X

| | | |
|----|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | | |
| 2 | | |
| 3 | OPENING REMARKS | |
| 4 | By Secretary Quigley | 5 - 6 |
| 5 | DISCUSSION AMONG PARTIES | 6 - 15 |
| 6 | REPORTS FROM THE WORKGROUP CHAIRS | 15 - 42 |
| 7 | DISCUSSION AMONG PARTIES | 42 - 48 |
| 8 | PRESENTATION | |
| 9 | By Mr. Devlin | 48 - 84 |
| 10 | By Ms. Cozzone | 84 - 85 |
| 11 | By Ms. Stauffer | 85 - 100 |
| 12 | By Mr. Kocsis | 100 - 109 |
| 13 | By Mr. Garner | 109 - 121 |
| 14 | DISCUSSION AMONG PARTIES | 121 - 124 |
| 15 | PUBLIC COMMENT | |
| 16 | By Mr. Walsh | 124 |
| 17 | ADJOURNMENT | 125 |
| 18 | | |
| 19 | | |
| 20 | | |
| 21 | | |
| 22 | | |
| 23 | | |
| 24 | | |
| 25 | | |

E X H I B I T S

1
2
3
4
5
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11
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| | | Page |
| <u>Number</u> | <u>Description</u> | <u>Offered</u> |

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P R O C E E D I N G S

1
2
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MR. QUIGLEY:

Good afternoon. Welcome back. Thank you all for coming again. My name is John Quigley, I'm the Secretary of DEP. Before we get started, I want to go over some points for your safety and comfort this afternoon like we did last time.

If we need to evacuate the building, the fire alarm will go off. Please take your car keys and valuables and leave the building the same way you came in; out the doors at the back of the room, into the lobby and left out the building's main entrance. Go up the stairs and continue to the top of the parking lot. Our assembly area is the left half of the top row. Karyn Yordy will lead you there. If you need assistance or are unable to go up the steps, remain in the room until the others have left. Heather will either help you to the side parking lot or inform safety personnel that you are here and will return to wait with you.

Please don't operate cellular telephones or any other electronic devices in case of emergencies. Follow any instructions given by government safety personnel. They're identifiable by

1 their orange ball caps marked safety. Remain at the
2 assembly area until the building safety personnel give
3 the all clear. Please don't get in your car and
4 leave. The entrance of the parking lot needs to be
5 kept clear for incoming emergency vehicles in case of
6 an emergency.

7 Turning now to your personal comfort,
8 the restrooms are located off the lobby. Go out the
9 back conference room door, the ones that you came in,
10 and turn to your right. The ladies' room is on your
11 left, and the men's room is on the right. The water
12 fountains are past the restrooms on the other side of
13 the security doors. And Brandon Selena (phonetic) of
14 our staff will be in the lobby to let you in and out
15 through the security doors. We will have some breaks
16 on the agenda that will be very short. But again, as
17 last time, please don't feel time constrained. But we
18 are televising the meeting and want to keep things
19 moving.

20 So again, good afternoon and welcome.
21 Thanks again for joining us for the second meeting of
22 the Governor's Pipeline Infrastructure Task Force. I
23 will start by going around the room and introducing
24 ourselves, please.

25 MS. BATTISTI:

1 Sarah Battisti from Southwestern Energy.

2 MS. BELLEW:

3 Serena Bellew, Pennsylvania Historical
4 Museum Commission.

5 MR. BIONDICH:

6 Curt Biondich, TRC Solutions.

7 MS. BROWN:

8 Gladys Brown, Pennsylvania Public
9 Utility Commission.

10 MR. CALLAHAN:

11 Dave Callahan, MarkWest Energy Partners.

12 MR. CHAMBERLAYNE:

13 Colonel Ed Chamberlayne, Mayor of
14 Baltimore District U.S. Army Corp Engineers.

15 MR. COYLE:

16 Keith Coyle, Van Ness Feldman.

17 MR. DALENA:

18 Fred Dalena, EQT Corporation.

19 MS. BRINLEY:

20 Denise Brinley, Department of Community
21 and Economic Development.

22 MR. DIMATTEO:

23 Mike DiMatteo of Game Commission.

24 MR. FINK:

25 Joe Fink, CONE Midstream Partners.

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MR. FLINN:

Rick Flinn, Pennsylvania Emergency
Management Agency.

MR. GALLAGHER:

Anthony Gallagher, Steamfitters Local
420.

MR. GARDNER:

Wayne Gardner, W E Gardner Company, LLC.

MR. LUTTRELL:

Steve Luttrell, Schell, PC.

MR. GUTSHALL:

Mark Gutshall, LandStudies.

MR. HANOBIC:

David Hanobic, Federal Energy Regulatory
Commission.

MR. HELBING:

Mike Helbing, Citizen's for
Pennsylvania's Future.

MS. COZZONE:

Kathi Cozzone, Chester County
Commissioner.

MR. DEVLIN:

Dan Devlin, DCNR.

MR. HUFFORD:

Walt Hufford with Talismans.

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MR. HUTCHINS:

Tom Hutchins with Kinder Morgan.

MS. IVEY:

Cindy Ivey with Williams.

MR. KELLER:

Will Keller, Pennsylvania House of
Representatives.

MR. KIEL:

Don Kiel with SEDA Council of
Governments.

MR. KIGER:

Will Kiger, Pennsylvania One Call.

MR. KLEMOW:

Ken Klemow, Wilkes University.

MR. MCGINN:

Joe McGinn, Sunoco Logistics.

MR. MESSERSMITH:

David Messersmith with Penn State
Extension.

MR. METEER:

Marvin Meteer from Wyalusing Township,
Bradford County.

MS. PARKER:

Lauren Parker, Civil and Environmental
Consultants.

1 MS. BLACKENICH:
2 Sarah Blackenich (phonetic) representing
3 ACEC.

4 MR. REEVES:
5 Mark Reeves with Shell.

6 MR. BAGLEY:
7 Leo Bagley from PennDOT.

8 MR. D. SMITH:
9 David Smith, Pennsylvania Turnpike
10 Commission.

11 MR. M. SMITH:
12 Michael Smith, Pennsylvania Department
13 of Agriculture.

14 MR. TAMBINI:
15 Steve Tambini, Delaware River Basin
16 Commission.

17 MR. QUIGLEY:
18 Okay. Great. Thank you very much.
19 Let's get right to the agenda. First item on the
20 agenda is the subject of field trips. As you will
21 hear when we do the report outs for the workgroup
22 chairs, there have been a number of workgroups that
23 are scheduling days in the field to look at various
24 aspects of pipeline development. And there was a
25 question raised at our Workgroup Chair Call last week

1 as to whether or not those field trips could be made
2 available or open to the other members of the Task
3 Force or other members of other workgroups. And the
4 simple answer is probably not.

5 These events are being scheduled with a
6 certain sized group, and it really won't work
7 logistically to allow extra members. Many of these
8 field trips have a specific agenda and there's a
9 workgroup effort being put in as part of the agenda.
10 So the long and short of it is that it's probably not
11 going to be workable logistically to open up any of
12 the individual workgroup field trips to additional
13 participation by other members of the Task Force or
14 workgroup.

15 In terms of just a couple of other
16 things that I wanted to bring to your attention,
17 again, this is on the logistics end. And there are
18 some workgroups who are fortunate enough to have
19 established some type of external webhosts for ease of
20 document access. And unfortunately, DEP does not have
21 the appropriate firewall to allow that for the
22 Environmental Protection Workgroup. So oddly enough,
23 we're a little bit behind the eight ball in terms of
24 our ability to share documents with the members of the
25 Environmental Protection Workgroup because of DEP's

1 firewall. And there is some variability agency to
2 agency. I know that DCNR has one working really well
3 I'm told, although I can't get at it, at least from my
4 office.

5 But we have some technological hurdles,
6 so I just ask for everybody's forbearance. And if
7 there's a real need to create a SharePoint site on any
8 taskforce, it's probably best to do that outside of
9 the Commonwealth web environment anyway, and have
10 Commonwealth representatives, DEP employees and others
11 have access to that through their prior computers.
12 Just that's a technological hurdle that we face.

13 We will get into reports from the
14 Workgroup Chairs in a second, just another logistics
15 point. I would ask everybody for purposes --- and I
16 will call on you individually for the Workgroup Report
17 outs. But whenever you want to speak, either during
18 your report out or during the conversations later, or
19 in question and answer during presentations, I would
20 ask you to identify yourselves. We do have a
21 stenographer here with us. So basically anytime you
22 want to speak, please identify yourself so that we can
23 help out the stenographer, please.

24 For the Workgroup Chairs who are not
25 seated at the Task Force table, when it comes time for

1 your reports, I would ask you to feel free to use the
2 podium. Otherwise, for those members of the Task
3 Force who are also serving as Workgroup Chairs, please
4 remain at your seats and report from your seats.

5 I want to talk a little bit about the
6 forward calendar. So if we could get that slide up,
7 please. I just want everybody to be aware of the
8 forward calendar and where we are going together with
9 our work. Recall that we want to have a report
10 completed and submitted to the Governor by February of
11 2016. So in order to arrive at that date safely with
12 a final report, here's what the calendar looks like.

13 We're asking for all Workgroup Reports
14 to be submitted by Monday, November 2nd at noon to
15 Karyn Yordy. And I will say, as we said at the
16 Workgroup Chair Call last week, we'd like those
17 reports to be as report ready as possible. So please
18 scrub them, edit for grammar, et cetera, because we
19 are going to turn that document around to compile it,
20 and then four days later turn around the draft reports
21 that will be sent to all of the Task Force and
22 Workgroup members for review. We will also be posting
23 that draft on the Pipeline Infrastructure Task Force
24 website on Friday, November 6th. So, we won't have a
25 lot of time to turn that document around, so your help

1 in making sure that what you submit is presentable
2 would be very much appreciated.

3 Then on Saturday, November 14th, 2015,
4 we will open a Public Comment Period. The
5 announcement will be placed in the Pennsylvania
6 Bulletin on that date. The Comment Period will open
7 on that date and we will extend that until December
8 14th of this year. So, we will have a 30 day Public
9 Comment Period. The Task Force, itself, will meet on
10 November 18th to discuss the draft report. Then on
11 Monday, January 4th the final report --- some of us
12 will be working over the holidays, the final report
13 will be sent to the Task Force and Workgroup members
14 for review. January 13th, 2016, we will have a final
15 meeting of the Task Force to discuss the final report,
16 and then finish up the work and present the final
17 report to the Governor in an appropriate way in
18 February of next year. And it will be in --- the
19 beginning of February is the aspiration.

20 So, that's what the timeline looks like.
21 Obviously this is a very ambitious timeline to deal
22 with a very complicated project. And I want to again
23 express my appreciation, and certainly that of the
24 Governor, to all of you for your work and this
25 concentrated level of effort. Are there any questions

1 from the Taskforce about the timeline?

2 Okay. Seeing none, let's move right
3 into the next item on the agenda and that is the
4 Report outs from the Workgroup Chairs. And I will
5 take the liberty of calling on folks to try to keep
6 some semblance at order here this afternoon. And I
7 would like our first Workgroup to report out would be
8 Agriculture, Mike Smith.

9 MR. SMITH:

10 Thank you, Secretary. The Agricultural
11 Workgroup has had two conference calls to date. And
12 earlier this week, we did a day long tour in the
13 northcentral part of the State where we had the
14 opportunity to visit everything from a completed well
15 pad and through midstream operation. We saw some
16 gathering lines at a compressor station. And we hoped
17 to have the opportunity to see that project actually
18 under construction. Unfortunately that wasn't an
19 option under our timeline, so we're hoping to see ---
20 there will be a subsequent opportunity to do that to
21 inform our members and give them a sense of the size,
22 scope and nature of these projects.

23 So as part of that tour, we also had the
24 opportunity to visit with a farmer in Lycoming County
25 who has a gathering line on his property. We got to

1 hear firsthand from him his experience in dealing with
2 that particular developer, some of the considerations
3 he had to take into account and subsequently how it's
4 affected his operation as well as that of some of his
5 neighbors. It was a good conversation; we earned some
6 really good insight.

7 And throughout our meetings, our
8 conference calls and this tour, somewhere --- a few
9 occurring teams and areas of interest have emerged.
10 One being the need to preserve soil quality. And that
11 can be everything from maintaining good conservation
12 practices, to separating topsoil from lower levels so
13 that subsequent crop fields aren't significantly
14 affected, and also minimizing to the greatest extent
15 possible compaction.

16 Other interests in just the means of do
17 your homework if you're a landowner who has been
18 approached about having a pipeline run through your
19 property. Educate yourselves, know that you can
20 negotiate. So, we had some discussion about putting
21 forth some educational resources, developing best
22 practices on how to approach these negotiations that
23 you are informed when you're sitting at the table. A
24 lot of questions over clarity of the law and
25 jurisdictional issues, confusion of whether it's a

1 FERC --- FERC has jurisdiction here at the federal
2 level or whether it's a State level matter for DEP or
3 PUC. Among others, looking at developing some
4 resources or recommendations there.

5 And then just from the Department's
6 standpoint is identifying working farms that may be
7 affected in the proposal and then the planning process
8 of these projects, with particular emphasis on
9 preserved farms. The State has preserved 4,700 farms
10 with about half a million acres. We made a sizeable
11 contribution --- or a sizeable investment in
12 preserving that land, now north of \$1.3 billion. So
13 understanding that these are high quality farms, we're
14 going to preserve them in perpetuity. And as per the
15 Commonwealth's investment, how do we identify the
16 borders of those lands and understand the impact with
17 the distribution you're looking at.

18 MR. QUIGLEY:

19 Okay. Great. Thanks, Mike. And before
20 we go to the next report, I'll just remind anyone who
21 is wearing a sport coat, suit coat, they're optional.
22 Feel free to take them off if you need to, be
23 comfortable. Now I would like to turn it over to
24 Conservation and Natural Resources, Dan Devlin.

25 MR. DEVLIN:

1 Thank you, John. Our committee has 16
2 members and they are from very diverse interests and
3 backgrounds. We've had three meetings so far; we plan
4 to meet every two weeks. Attendance has been very
5 good up to his point. We do have a SharePoint site
6 that we've put in the Cloud for use of the committee,
7 and everyone on the committee has access to that site.
8 It is working very well.

9 The SharePoint site has several
10 different features to it. One has documents, so we
11 can place documents on the SharePoint site so we don't
12 have to clog up everyone's e-mail. We have a calendar
13 where we have all our meetings, as well as the
14 meetings of the Task Force listed. We have task, or
15 what we call action items, after every single meeting.
16 We have a list of action items we go over for the
17 committee, so those are to be marked on that site as
18 well. And we have a discussion board, where people
19 can ask questions or they can exchange information
20 back and forth as well. So that protective site is
21 working very well and I think it's serving us well.

22 As I said, one of the features of the
23 SharePoint is a document. And one of the area action
24 items or tasks of the Workgroup was to upload either
25 documents or websites that we think would be useful

1 really down the road in terms of extracting best
2 financial practices or recommendations. And we
3 populated that pretty well; the committee members have
4 done a good job in terms of populating that particular
5 item.

6 One thing that we've done that may be a
7 little bit different than some of the other committees
8 is we have a diverse group, and probably some diverse
9 opinions. So we set a --- we had discussions about
10 communication guidelines. So in other words, we
11 developed a set of guidance document --- we developed
12 a guidance document on how we should communicate with
13 each other. And in essence, it's just about rules of
14 engaging. And so we've kind of done that and put that
15 on the website as well, on the SharePoint site as
16 well.

17 And lastly, we've had discussions on how
18 to move forward. Like John said, it's a pretty
19 ambitious timetable. So during our next planned
20 meeting, we plan to talk about having a guidance
21 document --- in other words, outline what topics we
22 want to cover in what sequence, in order to get to the
23 end result at the November 2nd deadline. And next
24 week, we're probably going to start talking about
25 restoration and revegetation. So that's kind of where

1 we're at with our committee. Thank you.

2 MR. QUIGLEY:

3 Thank you, Dan. Let's move now to
4 County Government, Commissioner Cozzone?

5 MS. COZZONE:

6 Thank you, Mr. Secretary. Can you hear
7 me? Because I can't hear myself. Our County
8 Government Workgroup has met by conference call twice.
9 We have a smaller group of folks, but we've been able
10 to get a lot done, I think. Everybody has submitted
11 information that's been shared with everyone about the
12 kinds of work that we're doing in their own counties
13 and our own counties, along with ideas about what our
14 recommendations should be not only to the Task Force,
15 but to each other. So we're sharing a lot of
16 information and we built consensus around the general
17 themes of planning communication and safety.

18 We've also identified some more specific
19 themes in each of those categories. We talked a lot
20 about --- because our recommendations really vary
21 across the board. So, we're going to be organizing
22 our report into essentially three categories. And
23 that is the work that counties already are in a
24 position to be able to do, have the authority to do,
25 and can do with the resources that exist. The second

1 would be the work or programs or services that the
2 counties would like to be able to do, relative to
3 pipeline infrastructure. And finally, our
4 recommendations for what counties would like to see in
5 the Commonwealth undertake that would be helpful to
6 counties when we're addressing these issues locally.

7 Our next meeting is going to be in
8 person for four or five hours. We've agreed to do
9 that so that we can really come to some final
10 consensus on specifically what those recommendations
11 will be and start to put them together in the report
12 format. We've also had some conversations about site
13 visits, and I've been reaching out to some other
14 chairs to see if we can't maybe coordinate some of
15 that. But we're pleased with our progress so far, and
16 we're grateful to be able to participate.

17 MR. QUIGLEY:

18 Thank you. Emergency Preparedness, Rick
19 Flinn.

20 MR. FLINN:

21 Thanks, John. I appreciate the
22 opportunity to be with you today. I missed the last
23 meeting. But I'm Chair of the Emergency Preparedness
24 Workgroup, and the workgroup is charged with
25 developing best practices related to the on ground

1 field response and developing --- or identifying
2 training programs for first responders in communities
3 impacted by pipeline infrastructure development.

4 We met initially on July 31st. We have
5 a second meeting coming up next Monday. And the kind
6 of good news is, is that --- I probably have one of
7 the easier Task Forces or subcommittees because there
8 is an awful lot of information that's out in
9 relationship to either a response or the best practice
10 associated with a response to pipeline emergencies.
11 But it's also a decoy to a lot of other events that
12 we're dealing with both from Marcellus Shale, as well
13 as the crew training efforts that have been going on.

14 A lot of the things we have done already
15 is identify that we need to bring the State Fire
16 Commissioner's Office into our Workgroup. Because
17 again, they have evolved in the others that I
18 mentioned, and in fact, they're funding for it. The
19 group has identified significant recommendations
20 already as well as some training programs that
21 currently exist.

22 And one of the things that we also talk
23 about is to take it one step further, once we identify
24 the best practices, once we identify the training
25 programs, we also are going to come up with

1 recommendations on how to implement or get those out
2 from a marketing perspective. I think one of the
3 challenges is that the majority of emergency
4 responders from a fire perspective in the Commonwealth
5 that are in these areas are volunteer. And getting
6 those volunteer organizations engaged in those
7 volunteer organizations to be incentivized to take the
8 trainings, sometimes challenging ----. And so we've
9 got to come up with a new marketing strategy.

10 And one of the things that certainly was
11 discussed is as we had done in working with the bulk
12 improving and you know that the --- that with Norfolk
13 Southern and CSX travel through it approximately 39
14 times, identifying this high population area as a
15 population area so we need to focus on voters to
16 ensure that those folks have the --- those first
17 responders have the training as well as the lessons
18 learned from other events.

19 So again, a tremendous number of
20 recommendations will be pulled together and both for
21 best practices as well as the tremendous number of
22 resources that exist out there now. I think we'll be
23 very confident that we're going to have a
24 comprehensive set of recommendations for the Task
25 Force. And John, I'm very grateful for a very quick

1 get out.

2 MR. QUIGLEY:

3 Okay. Thanks, Rick. Next would be
4 Environmental Protection. I want to start with a
5 thank you to Hayley Jeffords of my staff. You may
6 recall that I unwisely thought that I might be able to
7 Chair the Environmental Protection Workgroup in
8 addition to my day job. That quickly proved to be a
9 fool's error, and Hayley very helpfully stepped in.

10 There are dozens of folks within DEP who
11 are working on this effort. We have an internal
12 Workgroup, and there is obviously a liaison person to
13 every Workgroup involved in the Task Force, and Hayley
14 has very, very helpfully and thankfully stepped in to
15 chair the Environmental Protection Workgroup. Hayley?

16 MS. JEFFORDS:

17 Thank you very much. My name is Hayley
18 Jeffords, and I am the Chair of the Environmental
19 Protection Workgroup as the Secretary just read. And
20 we are in charge of protecting land, water and air
21 during development and BMPs related to that, and
22 maximizing our opportunities for coordinating efforts
23 between Federal and State permitting and ensuring
24 efficiency in those efforts.

25 And one of our first actions will be to

1 tomorrow go on one of the field trips that have been
2 mentioned so far. We're going to Towanda,
3 Pennsylvania, where we will first have presentations
4 on gathering line projects as well as Pennsylvania's
5 Chapters 102 and 105 permitting processes. And later
6 in the day we will be going on tours of historic
7 gathering lines projects, and we will see pipeline
8 constructions as well.

9 We have had three conference call
10 meetings so far. And in general, discussions have
11 focused on the scope of our group and how to best
12 coordinate our efforts with other groups, and as we
13 afford BMPs, how they will be best implemented. We
14 had a desire for more face to face meetings, so we are
15 working on scheduling a couple of those where we can
16 have affective work sessions. And we are recognizing
17 potential overlap between our group and other groups,
18 and so we will be reaching out to other Workgroup
19 Chairs as we identify those overlaps. That seemed
20 fairly inevitable when you consider how well the
21 Environment of Protection can be.

22 Our focuses so far have been on the
23 inclusiveness of our BMPs, making sure that we do not
24 leave any gaps in our recommendations and leave
25 anything vulnerable in terms of environmental

1 protection, and on increasing the efficiency in the
2 permitting processes. We are planning on dividing our
3 sections based on expertise and we have developed a
4 timeline for our goals and our group deadlines. And
5 tomorrow is where we are really going to start digging
6 into the meat of the BMP's that we have so far.

7 We have received great submissions from
8 a couple of our Workgroup members. And our approach
9 has been to cast a broad net to again not leave any
10 gaps, and we will be refining those as we move along.
11 We have six more meetings scheduled, and then we are
12 working on scheduling two to three more in person
13 meetings at this point. Thank you.

14 MR. QUIGLEY:

15 Thank you, again. Next Historical,
16 Cultural and Tribal Workgroups, Serena Bellew.

17 MS. BELLEW:

18 Thank you, Mr. Secretary. Forgive me,
19 I'm not looking in your direction. I'm not facing
20 that way.

21 MR. QUIGLEY:

22 That's all right.

23 MS. BELLEW:

24 We are a small but mighty workgroup. We
25 have had two meetings so far, one in person. And we

1 have I suppose similar to all the rest of you the
2 feeling that we have a pretty broad range of topics to
3 cover. Cultural, historical and tribal pretty much
4 says it all, and we are sort of trying to get our head
5 around that at this point.

6 We do have a pretty --- even though
7 we're small, we have quite a diverse membership. We
8 have some local advocates who are mostly focused on
9 community impacts on pipelines, quality of life
10 issues, land use, that type of thing. There's a
11 couple of us bureaucrats involved who are looking at
12 it more from our sort of regulatory permitting focus.
13 And we also have some representatives from the
14 consultant world who work much more directly with
15 industry, which is good for us.

16 So we are in the process of sort of
17 sorting through the many interests and viewpoints. I
18 think, you know, from the regulatory perspective, what
19 I see the most is the need to sort of look at the
20 Federal involvement from the permitting perspective,
21 and how we as the State Historic Preservation Office
22 interact with our Federal partners in FERC and McQuill
23 (phonetic) Engineers for the most part. And then of
24 course with the DEP on the state level, and how that
25 relationship could probably be strengthened. Because

1 you're kind of a big agency, and we sometimes struggle
2 with carrying a good connection to have that ongoing
3 conversation to move the project reviews through
4 quickly. So that's something that I personally would
5 like to see improved.

6 We did talk a lot about how pipelines
7 could or industry could engage more with the public.
8 And we also talked about the fact that we would be
9 overlapping with several of the other Workgroups, and
10 that we should think about how to sort of engage with
11 them moving down the line. But a lot of our
12 discussion, we had a meeting this morning, was focused
13 on how do we help industry understand a need to engage
14 the public. You know, ask them about what they care
15 about in their communities, what is the cultural,
16 historical significance, what is important to their
17 community. And try and incorporate that information
18 as early into their planning of their pipelines as
19 possible.

20 And speaking of planning, that was the
21 other thing that we talked a lot about was the need to
22 really try and help industry. And then through their
23 partnership with the state and federal permitting
24 process, understand and assist them in --- normally
25 ask earlier, asking main cultural resource

1 restorations earlier in their process. And whether
2 it's a public quorum for a community to speak out and
3 sort of express their concerns or their interest or
4 their support, whatever it may be, in a proposed
5 pipeline or whether it's from the regulatory
6 perspective of following the state and federal laws.
7 So early and often is definitely I think going to
8 become our motto.

9 And we only touched really briefly on
10 the tribal side of our assignment, just because quite
11 frankly it could be a Workgroup all on its own, and we
12 have sort of agreed to defer that. And we are having
13 a separate conference call in the beginning of
14 September specifically to address the tribal
15 discussion, because a lot of that is tied to whether
16 you're talking about the federally recognized tribe or
17 a state tribe, and whether you're involving the feds,
18 or whether the tribe is locally situated or whether
19 they're located outside of Pennsylvania, which in case
20 you didn't know, there are no federally recognized
21 tribes who are in residence in Pennsylvania anymore.
22 So that doesn't mean we don't have to talk to them,
23 they are located elsewhere. So, that is a part that
24 we will make sure that we give some serious
25 consideration to because it's important and there are

1 so many things I think could improve that ongoing
2 relationship at the state level and also at the
3 federal level.

4 So our assignment --- we had homework
5 assignments leading the meeting this morning, and that
6 was really to start using the template. And sort of I
7 challenged the rest of my group with just makeup, you
8 know, best practice and recommendation for as many of
9 these things as you want. Try not to make them too
10 voluminous because we are going to have to all get
11 together and then pair them down. But similarly to
12 the Environmental Task Force, I wanted to make sure
13 everybody got a chance to put everything on paper and
14 then we could talk about it, and sort of pair it down
15 to things that are going to be more manageable and
16 more focused for this specific task for this
17 Workgroup. So I think we are moving in the right
18 direction.

19 MR. QUIGLEY:

20 Great. Thank you, Serena. Next is the
21 Local Government Workgroup, Marvin Meteer.

22 MR. METEER:

23 Thank you, Mr. Secretary. Our Workgroup
24 held its first conference call on July 30th. We had
25 11 members of our group participating in that call.

1 First thing we did, of course, was to review the
2 purpose of the Workgroup, and to establish our topics
3 of concern. So we began to do that, and I need to
4 remind everybody, I think that as we began talking
5 about these, we once again realized just how diverse
6 our Local Government system is in the Commonwealth.
7 And I'm a Township Supervisor. So I think in terms of
8 townships, we have 1,450 townships that run from very
9 large townships with big populations to some very
10 small townships with a population of --- I think one
11 of the smallest is 150 or something like that, or
12 maybe even smaller.

13 The first topic that we got into was the
14 need for training, training for local emergency
15 services. And we talked about what kind of training
16 they would need and what kind of equipment they might
17 need. And it was voted that within the industry,
18 there are some companies that really do a good job at
19 attempting to keep people informed on the County
20 level. We would like to see that include the local
21 level as well. Many emergency units may not know how
22 to respond and there are many municipalities that
23 don't have their own emergency units and they rely on
24 somebody else. So that just makes another step in the
25 process.

1 A question was asked as to what role
2 local government should have in the approval process
3 for pipelines. FERC lines of course are federally
4 regulated. We have inclusion of that as far as review
5 goes. Gathering lines, however, are of a different
6 nature. There is no opportunity for a local input in
7 those until after citing has already been established.
8 And what we call intrastate pipelines, which is a step
9 above the gathering lines, but --- no, a FERC line.
10 There needs to be some distinction for those lines as
11 well. And here we have to note that while some
12 municipalities are enabled to do some regulation
13 through their zoning ordinances, there are many
14 municipalities that don't have any zoning ordinances.

15 Another topic was housing, as you might
16 imagine, where those places --- where there's a high
17 amount of activity for a pipeline, there may be a
18 shortage of housing. Is there an impact to school
19 districts where there's a lot of activity because of
20 families that might come in. It was noted here
21 probably, that's not a major factor in it. Most
22 pipeline workers don't bring their families with them.
23 Questions of looking at other states to see how they
24 deal with some of these particular issues.

25 The general consensus at the end of our

1 first conference call was that there needs to be more
2 involvement and more control at the local level. The
3 second conference call was held last week and we had
4 an agenda to follow. We came back to the
5 communications process and talked more about where and
6 how it begins, and how the municipality needs to be
7 involved in that.

8 Another topic that we covered in our
9 last call was the impact on local roads before, during
10 and after pipeline construction. And the suggestion
11 was that perhaps some standards could be created.
12 When pipelines cross local roads, some municipalities
13 require highway occupancy permits and some do not.
14 But in order to establish some consistency and to
15 protect the local governments, perhaps some standards
16 could be included there.

17 We looked at the problem with current
18 procedures in all of those areas, and would include
19 some of those items in our recommendations. Best
20 Management Practice needs to establish in the very
21 beginning, and relative to the first item we covered,
22 communications, be a part of that communications
23 process. Our next meeting is scheduled in a couple of
24 weeks. It will be a face to face meeting, where we
25 can sit down at the table, and the intention here is

1 to be able to begin to review and write these
2 recommendations.

3 We've had good participation from our
4 Workgroup members. I'm very pleased about that. Just
5 as an ambit note here if I could have a minute, I
6 would like to say that what a pleasure it is to be
7 able to work in a room like this, where the tech crew
8 has done an excellent job in setting up the sound.
9 I've been in so many of these situations where I
10 couldn't hear people at that end and this end, and
11 this has been a pleasure. Thank you.

12 MR. QUIGLEY:

13 Okay. Thank you very much, Marvin.
14 Next the Natural Gas End Use, Sarah Battisti.

15 MS. BATTISTI:

16 Thank you, Secretary. The End Use
17 Committee's goals are to identify potential expansion
18 options in Pennsylvania for end use of gas, including
19 a combined heating power, natural gas fuel cells,
20 microgrids, and then any economic and regulatory
21 obstacles that we see, and methods by which
22 communities that are not served by natural gas can
23 gain access.

24 So, our committee has held two
25 conference calls to date. We have established our

1 guidelines and also established the items we will be
2 talking about. So, what we have done is carved out
3 manufacturing, traditional chemical including crack
4 facilities and refineries, and then bios underneath
5 manufacturing as well. LNG Exports, NGL processing
6 and manufacturing, utilities that include gas and
7 electric, transportation TNG LNG, and the residential
8 and commercial.

9 So things that we have discussed and
10 sort of seen amongst ourselves is the lack of sort of
11 education on the basis of pipeline development and the
12 difference between all the pipelines that we're here
13 to discuss; so from the well to the end user. So,
14 that I think is a theme that we have seen as an issue.
15 And although it's not necessarily part of what our
16 agenda item is, that is certainly something that we
17 probably would recommend to the Task Force as a whole.
18 Access to gas, obviously part of our conversation,
19 incentives for pipeline development, economic
20 development tools as well.

21 So, there is overlap that we see with
22 the Workforce Development and the Economic Development
23 Committee, as well as a few others. But that one
24 directly goes along with what we're trying to get
25 done. So, we have had conversations with that

1 Committee. They are invited to our next meeting,
2 which is in September; September 9th in Philadelphia.
3 Anyone on our Committee is obviously welcome to
4 attend, but that is our next scheduled meeting. And
5 then we'll meet in Pittsburgh in October.

6 At the next meeting, we're also hoping
7 to start talking about our recommendations from our
8 Committee. Obviously with the timeframe that we're
9 working with, we want to have a robust conversation
10 and be able to establish our recommendations and BMPs
11 accordingly.

12 MR. QUIGLEY:

13 Thank you, Sarah. Next is the Pipeline
14 Safety and Integrity, Chairperson Gladys Brown.

15 MS. BROWN:

16 Thank you, Mr. Secretary. As you stated
17 earlier, in terms of deciding whether or not you could
18 head up your Workgroup, I knew from the very beginning
19 that I needed also someone to help me head up my
20 Workgroup, and that is Paul Metro and --- but I have
21 been participating, just so you know. We have been
22 very busy. Our first meeting was held the same week
23 as the Task Force met, which I was not able to attend
24 the first Task Force meeting or the first Workgroup
25 meeting because I was on vacation. But since then, we

1 have had two other meetings. One by a teleconference
2 and then today we met in person. So we have a small
3 but a very active group.

4 And in our discussions, we've looked at
5 --- reviewed a Federal PowerPoint which discussed the
6 definitions of gathering and transmission pipelines.
7 And in that, we had a lot of discussion, and then came
8 to discuss a document which we had released to the
9 group in terms of pipeline safety best practices, and
10 has had the group looking at that and providing
11 information back and forth through e-mail. So, we
12 have been very active when receiving the written
13 comments from the different members of the Workgroup
14 to discuss things. Many times, a lot of times, our
15 discussion has evolved around the class one gathering
16 lines, and things that come out of that.

17 So we've had our third meeting, as I
18 stated, today. We are looking to continue to review
19 this document in terms of guidance of pipeline safety
20 best practices, and we'll start meeting every two
21 weeks in order to have more lengthy discussions on
22 that. I also wanted to, since I do have the mic, let
23 all of you know, since some of your workers may be
24 very interested in this, that PUC is sponsoring a gas
25 safety seminar which is free to everyone in State

1 College September 9th and 10th. And if you are
2 interested, that registration can be found on the
3 PEC's website. Thank you.

4 MR. QUIGLEY:

5 Okay. Thank you, Gladys. Next is the
6 Public Participation Workgroups, Cindy Ivey.

7 MS. IVEY:

8 Yeah. Thank you, Mr. Secretary. We met
9 twice as well. The first meeting was really focused
10 on introductions, administrative issues, timelines.
11 It was partly face to face and partly by conference
12 call. Those that could meet did meet in Harrisburg
13 the last week in July. It was really a --- it is a
14 very diverse Workgroup. We have some local officials,
15 concerned citizens, landowners and several industry
16 folks and also several state officials.

17 Our second meeting really was a little
18 more meeting. We are exchanging ideas and documents
19 via e-mail. We have reviewed documents, certainly the
20 one that's probably the most relevant to us is FERC's
21 recently released suggested best practices for
22 stakeholder engagement on transmission projects. We
23 think that will help us formulate our recommendations
24 and best practices on the midstream side as well and
25 with gathering lines. So we've spent a lot of time

1 educating the team members on the differences between
2 the regulatory processes, between the different types
3 of lines.

4 To that end, David Hanobic with FERC
5 gave us a presentation on FERC's process, and Marcus
6 Cole with PADEP also gave us a review of the DEP's
7 processes. And the whole point of that was to help
8 our folks really identify what public participation
9 opportunities already exist and then how to enhance
10 them. And on the FERC side, we found that things were
11 much more defined, and on the gathering side not as
12 defined. So, we are working to try to come up with
13 recommendations that would fit both. The other
14 documents that we reviewed are INGAA's Commitment to
15 Landowners, and the differences again between
16 transmission and gathering lines.

17 Our next steps, we're going to go to the
18 PUC's seminar. We have sent that out to our group.
19 Several of our group have registered for it. We will
20 meet there, because we all haven't met face to face as
21 a whole group. So, we'll try to meet as many of folks
22 there, and then we'll have a face to face meeting
23 probably the next day after that particular seminar.
24 We've talked about field trips and sort of helping
25 again educate folks on what that really means, and how

1 folks would go about having meaningful public
2 participation, and just educating our groups a bit
3 more.

4 MR. QUIGLEY:

5 Okay. Thank you, Cindy. Next the
6 Siting and Routing Workgroup, Leo Bagley.

7 MR. BAGLEY:

8 Yeah. Thank you, Secretary. I'm
9 filling in for Secretary Leslie Richards from PennDOT,
10 who probably like you has found out her calendar is
11 bigger than she thought. So, we have staff working on
12 the siting and routing. We've had a couple conference
13 calls with our group. And we're in the research
14 phase. We've identified from some of the information
15 that has been sent to us from DEP and other sources,
16 calling us with potential recommendations and getting
17 some feedback from our Workgroup on that. We've had a
18 couple of conference calls to talk about that.

19 We are in the process now of setting up
20 a site visit in Montgomery County, and an in-person
21 meeting, Harrisburg probably. Both of these will be
22 in mid September, probably the middle sometime. Part
23 of our research, we got to --- individually some of
24 the members and some of the things that we're
25 following up on. But this morning we had a great

1 conference call with three of the counties that had
2 been, I would call leaders in this. Chester County, I
3 know our Chester County Commissioner is here. We
4 talked to Chester County Planning Commission this
5 morning and their director, followed by Cumberland
6 County and Centre County.

7 And their relationships that they have
8 built with the natural gas companies, and the
9 information that the counties have available and how
10 they have worked with the gas companies to try and
11 give the best information they can for siting and
12 routing decisions. And I think out of that today,
13 Lycoming County is probably going to be scheduled to
14 see some of the things that Lycoming County has done
15 since they have given a lot of impact.

16 So we are looking for a couple of
17 in-person meetings as we mentioned in September,
18 probably a couple in October, meeting your November
19 2nd deadline. So we're well underway.

20 MR. QUIGLEY:

21 Great. Thank you, Leo. And finally the
22 Workforce and Economic Development Workgroup, Ben
23 Zhang.

24 MR. ZHANG:

25 Thank you, Mr. Secretary. Dave couldn't

1 be here today, so I'll keep this brief. We've had one
2 conference call and one in-person meeting since the
3 meeting of the first Task Force group. Our job is to
4 maximize employment and the economic development gains
5 from the building of these pipelines. So, I think to
6 that end, we decided to structure our workgroup, we
7 were going to break it down into the workforce and
8 economic development side of things. But then both
9 sides of that issue, they are broken down into three
10 separate teams. And that's broken down by the
11 downstream, the midstream and the upstream sector of
12 the industries.

13 That's been good because these six teams
14 have been working amongst themselves to identify these
15 issues and recommendations for the overall Task Force.
16 As Sarah says, Dave has reached out and collaborated
17 with the Natural Gas End Use group, and we plan to
18 have our next conference call within the next two
19 weeks. Thank you.

20 MR. QUIGLEY:

21 Okay. Great. Are there any questions
22 for any of the Workgroups by members of the Task
23 Force? Representative?

24 MR. KELLER:

25 Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Just curious,

1 I heard you mention that ---.

2 MR. QUIGLEY:

3 Could you identify yourself for the
4 stenographer, please, Representative?

5 MR. KELLER:

6 I'm Representative Bill Keller from
7 Philadelphia. Mr. Flinn had mentioned that they were
8 talking about looking into oil trains. I know the
9 Senate of Transportation Committee has done ---
10 they've completed the airings on oil trains. I think
11 the Governor has issued a report on oil trains. And
12 the House Transportation Committee is in constant
13 communication and dealing with all bodies, including
14 the companies on the oil train.

15 I was just wondering, was that part of
16 the --- that we were supposed to do, or is this ---
17 are we expanding into oil trains? And my question is
18 because I mean in Southeastern Pennsylvania, oil
19 trains and refineries have developed into the lynchpin
20 of our economy. And if we're going to be looking at
21 that, I may ask to get on that Task Force because it's
22 very important to our area.

23 MR. FLINN:

24 Thank you, Representative. I would say
25 that the short answer is no. We have a complex enough

1 task before us here to concentrate on pipeline
2 development. Clearly the Government's reports on oil
3 trains, which contained I think --- for
4 recommendations, I think speaks for itself and
5 demonstrates the Governor's very strong interest in
6 that particular subject. I wouldn't want to intervene
7 that work with the work of this Task Force. I think
8 we've got to keep it a little bit separate.

9 I acknowledge that there's probably some
10 learnings from that report that might be applicable to
11 our work. So, probably that document in and of itself
12 and the conversations that have been going on around
13 oil trains probably are somewhat intuitive to our
14 work. But I don't think in terms of what we will be
15 sending to the Governor, that we won't be including
16 the subject of oil trains.

17 MR. KELLER:

18 And again, Mr. Flinn, the context is
19 really because of the training efforts of the first
20 response community and how they've gone about doing
21 that. There are similarities that we can apply to the
22 --- so that was the reference that ---.

23 MR. KLEMOW:

24 Ken Klemow from Wilkes University. Just
25 a general question about the documents that we're

1 putting together and we're putting on shared files.
2 And that is are the documents for Internal Workgroup
3 use only, or can people from different Workgroups that
4 are on the Task Force be able to access some of the
5 other documents from some of the other Workgroups?
6 For example, for what Dan Devlin is putting together,
7 I'd be very interested in seeing what they are looking
8 at. And so I don't know what kind of sharing is
9 available. So if anybody wants to comment on that,
10 I'd appreciate it.

11 MR. QUIGLEY:

12 Dan, do you want to make a comment?

13 MR. DEVLIN:

14 Sure, if you want me to. We did talk
15 about that in the Committee Chairs. And the
16 discussion focused around on the integrity of the
17 Committee itself. So in other words, our Committee,
18 for example, I think if we open it up to everyone that
19 had interest in our trade, we'd be in the hundreds
20 possibly, maybe even more. So, I think we decided
21 that documents that we're sharing right now are for
22 Internal Committee members only.

23 Having said that, I think when it's all
24 said and done, I think we would be very happy to share
25 everything with the rest of the Committees and the

1 rest of the Task Force as well, and to the public at
2 large. And I think an important component of the end
3 report will be some type of bibliography. And Ken,
4 obviously I really respect your omnivorous interest as
5 an academic and your aspiration to go beyond the one
6 huge assignment you're already a part of. Some others
7 of us probably don't have that kind of bandwidth. But
8 I definitely would want to be looking at a
9 bibliography and coming up with a bibliography of this
10 Task Force work when we present it to the Governor.

11 MR. QUIGLEY:

12 Any other questions? All right. I'm
13 seeing none. And now the next item is very important
14 on our agenda and that is a break. Before we get to
15 that, I just want to reflect very quickly on all of
16 these reports. I want to thank the Workgroup Chairs
17 and all of the members of the Workgroups for just a
18 tremendous amount of work. And I really appreciate
19 everyone's collaboration and the tolerance for
20 ambiguity. It is a significant amount of overlap in
21 the two. We tried to divide it up into some
22 manageable buckets, but they clearly overlap.

23 I'm just thrilled and grateful that
24 members of the Workgroups have dug in and are
25 collaborating with the appropriate --- with other

1 Workgroups. It's just a great amount of work in hopes
2 of recognizing the imperatives that we have to deliver
3 and report it to the Governor in February. I just
4 want to thank everybody for the great work, and I'm
5 really looking forward to continuing.

6 What we will do, after the break, is get
7 into two presentations. And as you'll see as we'll
8 discuss a little bit later, we try to schedule at
9 least two or three presentations, presentations on the
10 pertinent subjects for the Task Force members at each
11 meeting. And we'll be hearing from two presentations
12 after the break. But before we get to that, we will
13 reconvene at 2:00 p.m. sharp. Thank you.

14 SHORT BREAK TAKEN

15 MR. QUIGLEY:

16 All right, folks. Thanks. We're going
17 to get started. This afternoon we will have actually
18 not two, but four presentations. Or is it five? No,
19 I think it's four. We first will hear from Dan
20 Devlin, our State Forester, on the work that DCNR is
21 doing on managing pipeline infrastructure. Then we
22 will have three presentations that will be kicked off
23 by Commissioner Cozzone, relative to County Government
24 and the impacts of these facilities on life in
25 counties.

1 So it's some really great information.
2 And I want to just before we begin thank everyone for
3 their work in putting together these presentations.
4 They're very informative on very important subjects,
5 and I'm sure they'll be very informative
6 presentations. I will now turn the microphone over to
7 Pennsylvania State Forester, a good friend of mine and
8 former colleague, somebody that I think the world of,
9 Dan Devlin from the Department of Conservation and
10 Natural Resources. Dan?

11 MR. DEVLIN:

12 Thank you, Mr. Secretary. First, I have
13 to give some caveats. Number one is yes, I am the
14 Chair of the Conservation and Natural Resource
15 Committee. However, this doc is strictly from a DCNR
16 perspective, so take it for what it is. Also, we're
17 going to talk --- I'm going to talk from a Natural
18 Resource Program Manager perspective, and more
19 specifically actually from a Public Land Manager
20 perspective. And I will admit, because I didn't know
21 that you could actually give up the Chairmanship of a
22 Committee. And I'll have to talk to our Secretary
23 after.

24 How does DCNR intersect with pipelines
25 and pipeline infrastructure? We do it from many

1 different perspectives. One is that we are the agency
2 responsible for all the Commonwealth's forests. So,
3 16 million acres of forest out there, the largest
4 plant use in Pennsylvania. So, we are responsible for
5 that and obviously pipelines have an impact on those
6 resources.

7 Second, we are also the agency that is
8 responsible for native wild plants in the
9 Commonwealth. So, we do have jurisdictional
10 responsibilities, which in other words, means that we
11 are the agency that determines which species are
12 endangered, threatened, you know, securing, those
13 kinds of things. Invasive species is something that's
14 very important for us in terms in terms livelihood
15 perspectives in terms of the forest, and also in terms
16 of our native wild plants. And I'll be talking about
17 that as my talk moves forward.

18 Perhaps what we're best known for is the
19 management of State forest lands, and of course we're
20 the largest land manager in the State. We manage 2.2
21 million acres of State forest, which has lots of
22 infrastructure associated with it, and that's really
23 where I'm going to focus my talk today.

24 We are also the agency that's
25 responsible for overseeing the PNDI Tool, and I will

1 be talking a little bit about that today as well as I
2 think it's very relevant to this group, especially as
3 we move forward. Many people look at the PNDI Tool as
4 an environmental review process, but hopefully in the
5 future we can look at it more from a conservation
6 claim perspective. Obviously we have 120 State Parks
7 as well, one within 25 miles of Erie, Pennsylvanian.
8 It counts for about 200,000 acres. Some of these
9 parks have infrastructure pipelines as well. And also
10 from our perspective, it's something we want to avoid
11 in terms of additional infrastructure in these
12 facilities.

13 We're also the agency that interfaces
14 with the Land and Water Conservation Fund and our own
15 State Grant program C2P2. So, we've given out lots of
16 grants, kind of like agriculture like Mike talked
17 about. We've given out lots of money to local
18 communities, local bank trusts and local parks, and we
19 are concerned about how these pipelines interface with
20 those resources as well. And again, there's 5,600
21 local parks that we know about, and I'll be talking a
22 little bit about that as we move forward in the
23 presentation.

24 So, I'd like to focus --- I am the State
25 Forester and Director of the Bureau of Forestry, so I

1 am going to focus on what I know best and that's the
2 Bureau of Forestry. Now of course, it's always
3 obligatory to tell you who you are, at least when you
4 start the presentation, and what you do. So that's
5 what I'm going to try to do. The mission of the
6 Bureau of Forestry is to ensure long-term health and
7 productivity in the Commonwealth's forest, and to
8 conserve native wild plants. We do that really by
9 four different methods.

10 One is to manage our State Forest System
11 using an ecosystem management approach. The second is
12 to protect all forestlands, both public and private,
13 from insect, disease and other damaging or destructive
14 agents. In this case, potentially pipelines. The
15 third is sort of an educational proponent, promoting
16 knowledge of forestry and knowledge of forestry by
17 assisting other landowners, by assisting different
18 Government agencies in their resource management
19 endeavors. And the last, of course, is the native
20 wild plant. We are, again, the agency that determines
21 the status of plants throughout the entire
22 Commonwealth.

23 But today what I'd like to focus on, my
24 presentation is going to focus on, is the State Forest
25 System, and that's that 2.2 million acres that are in

1 48 of our 47 Counties. The purpose of that particular
2 land base when it was first established about 120
3 years ago was to provide a continuous supply of timber
4 and wood products, to protect watersheds and conserve
5 waters, and furnish opportunities for healthful
6 recreation. Since that time obviously, we've been
7 given a lot more authority and we have a lot more
8 jurisdiction of other things. But in essence, those
9 three purposes were the main purposes, and they're
10 still in legislation as it stands today.

11 If you look at the State Forest System,
12 it pretty much encompasses the center part of the
13 State. We have a block of a million acres continuous,
14 a block in the very northcentral part of the State.
15 We'll probably focus a lot of our effort on that
16 today. And the other million of 1.2 million acres are
17 scattered again mainly through the center part of the
18 State, but also some in the Northeast and Southwest.
19 And again, there are little patches elsewhere in the
20 Commonwealth. But the reason I bring this up here is
21 if you think about taking a pipeline from East to West
22 across our Commonwealth, in all likelihood you're
23 going across the State Forest System.

24 At the core of our management in terms
25 of State forests is what we call our zoning. And

1 current in Municipality or our Township or those kinds
2 of things, we do the same sort of thing. We zone the
3 State for our System for seven different predominant
4 values, if you will. And that's Aesthetic/Buffers,
5 and this is where we buffer either roads or trails or
6 streams. Anthropogenic, where we have manmade
7 facilities such as buildings, those kinds of things.
8 Limited Resource, where there are some kind of
9 limiting factor in terms of what kind of mapping we
10 can do on there, whether we're talking about steep
11 slopes, rocky terrains, those kind of things.

12 Multiple Resource is where we do the
13 bulk of our management in our State Forest System.
14 It's where we like to steer development, if you will,
15 and that's accounts for about 50 percent of the State
16 Forest System. Natural Areas are areas that we really
17 set aside for pristine nature, kind of a hands-off
18 area. Special Resources, again, there are a lot of
19 special places in the State Forest System in terms of
20 plant sanctuaries, those kinds of things, so we have
21 designation there. And Wild Area; we do want to
22 promote sort of a wild character to our State Forest
23 System, and we have set aside large tracks of forest
24 to try and promote that sort of value.

25 State Forest provide many different

1 values. Perhaps the most important is clean water.
2 We have over 5,000 miles of streams in the State
3 Forest. But probably more importantly is thousands of
4 communities depend on the State Forest System for
5 their portable water sources, so that is extremely
6 important. So, when we talk about pipelines and their
7 impacts, obviously water is one of those resources
8 that we pay particular attention to. Wood products;
9 we are in the Bureau of Forestry, obviously we do
10 custom tailor around 14,000 acres a year. It's a very
11 large industry in portions of the State, and we do a
12 good bit in terms of that function.

13 Recreation and tourism; obviously the
14 State Forest System is --- provides a back drop for a
15 lot of our tourism industry and recreational industry.
16 And it's particularly important in certain parts of
17 the State such as the Poconos, or the northcentral
18 part of the State, the Pennsylvania Wilds. So
19 obviously it is a very important value in terms of how
20 we manage that resource. Habitat for thousands of
21 plants and animals; the State Forest System is one of
22 those --- of those bastions of areas that provide a
23 secure habitat for species that are actually not
24 secure other places in the midland region, such as
25 rattlesnakes, some of the tropical birds. So the

1 State Forest System is a refuge, if you will, for
2 those particular species.

3 And the scenic and aesthetic beauty as
4 well. And I can tell you that the largest use of the
5 State Forest System is people driving their cars just
6 looking at the scenery. That is our largest --- in
7 any survey we've ever done, that is what people are
8 very interested in. And so aesthetics in terms of
9 pipelines and what they look like are extremely
10 important, again, from our perspective. And last but
11 not least, of course obviously we do --- are involved
12 in energy production, particularly gas, but there's
13 other energy productions that we're involved in as
14 well.

15 So, let's get to the pipeline and
16 rights-of-ways infrastructure on State Forest Lands.
17 So I brought this slide up, and again I must also
18 apologize, I did post more slides. For those of you
19 that are following my slideshow on paper, I did tweak
20 it a little bit. So I apologize for that, you won't
21 be seeing this slide. But the reason I brought this
22 slide up is it kind of shows the margins of the
23 Marcellus Shale play, and the distribution of the
24 State Forest System within that play. And obviously
25 that northcentral part of the State is very heavily

1 involved in Marcellus. And in fact, they have about
2 600,000 acres that are either under lease or where we
3 don't own the subsurface rights and are subject to
4 potential development for advance on the State Forest
5 System. And in fact, 15 percent of the gas coming off
6 of Pennsylvania is coming from State forest land. So,
7 it's a large portion of the gas in our Commonwealth.

8 In terms of a --- we do have what we
9 call a gas monitoring team, and I'll get a little bit
10 into that as we move forward. But I did want to point
11 out that we have collected a lot of data on impacts,
12 and if you look at the bottom of the slide, it talks
13 about well pads, 755 acres have been converted so far
14 from a forestry setting to a non-forest type of land
15 use. Pipelines are 660. But if I showed you these
16 figures just a year-and-a-half ago, the pipeline
17 acreage would have been much less. So, our biggest
18 impact in terms of conversion and in terms of future
19 use from our perspective on State forest land is going
20 to probably be pipelines.

21 So, there were some discussions today a
22 lot about the different types of pipelines. Obviously
23 we have all the different types of pipelines. They're
24 plastered on the State forest land whether we're
25 talking about gathering lines, the smaller gathering

1 lines all the way to the midstream, all the way to the
2 transmission lines. The essence of what everybody
3 thinks of as traditional pipeline, the FERC regulated
4 lines, all the way to the distribution lines as well.
5 Whether you're taking that product and moving it into
6 an end use, either a home setting or some sort of
7 industry, or whatever.

8 And again, we know when we talk about
9 pipelines we're usually thinking about gas. Pipelines
10 carry a whole mess of different material; you know,
11 obviously oil, gas, water. And this is one thing that
12 we have a lot more pipes on State forest lands now
13 doing, water. And I'll talk about that in more detail
14 as I move forward. But petroleum products, natural
15 gas liquids, you know, municipal waste. There's all
16 kinds of things that are being transported, if you
17 will, through the pipelines.

18 And I bring this up as well, I know it's
19 not about pipelines, but there are other
20 rights-of-ways as well that I think we ought to be
21 looking at or be talking about, because they have the
22 same sort of features that a pipeline does. In other
23 words, they're a linear corridor that has been cleared
24 for a purpose. And you could say the same thing about
25 roads, for example, now in talking about other

1 rights-of-ways and how they interplay from my
2 perspective again with pipelines.

3 So on the State Forest System we have
4 about 1,700 miles of rights-of-ways. And these are
5 again, I'm not talking about the gathering lines, I'm
6 talking mostly about lines; 1,100 miles of that. We
7 actually have the right-of-way agreement for that
8 particular facilities. 500 miles of those are
9 actually --- deal with gas leases. So, in other
10 words, our lease allows that activity to occur, or
11 somebody has a severed right and they have the money
12 to actually put pipelines down as well.

13 We have 60 what we call transmission
14 lines. Obviously they're FERC regulated. And this is
15 something that I think that maybe you don't know, but
16 we have three gas storage wells on State Forest
17 System. Those become very important because if you
18 look at the infrastructure, across the Eastern United
19 States for example, this is kind of a picture of the
20 sort of main lines, and we've superimposed the State
21 Forest System on there. You can see the northcentral
22 part of the State and the State Forest System is
23 heavily used or heavily occupied by pipelines. And
24 there's good reason for that. Obviously there's gas
25 up there, but there's other reasons as well. And if

1 you zoom into the facility itself, you know, this is
2 kind of what it looks like strictly off the State
3 Forest System. So again, lots of different pipeline
4 infrastructure throughout the entire system

5 Again, if you zoom into the northcentral
6 part of the state, you'll see that there's actually
7 lots of, again, infrastructure there, but the reason
8 --- some of the reason for that infrastructure is
9 because there are three gas storage wells --- or gas
10 storage areas in that vicinity as well. Greenlick,
11 Leidy and Wharton wells are gas storage areas on
12 those.

13 A point I want to make is that all
14 pipelines have impact, at least from our perspective,
15 from a conservation and natural resource perspective.
16 Obviously you have surface disturbance. And again,
17 dealing with state forest lands, we usually have
18 forest fragmentation. So in other words, you're
19 converting a forest setting to something very
20 different. You have habitat loss and species ---
21 different species are impacted very differently in
22 terms of this particular activity. Invasive species.
23 Anytime that you disturb the soil and/or create
24 corridors, you're creating a pathway for invasive
25 species --- number one, becomes status and number two,

1 they travel. Loss of wild character; I told you that
2 from our perspective, the state forest system and the
3 wild character of that system are extremely important
4 to us. And of course, erosion and sedimentation
5 control.

6 I talked about the negative impacts and
7 that's true, and we usually talk about negative
8 things. However, all impacts are not negative. In
9 fact, some are positive. We have seen some positive
10 impacts from pipeline infrastructure, and obviously
11 the main one is we need energy. I like to turn my
12 lights on at night. Less truck traffic; this is
13 something that's extremely important. We had
14 thousands and thousands of trucks crossing our State
15 Forest System, and we eliminated most of that truck
16 traffic through the use of pipeline, if you will,
17 especially in terms of carrying water. Great
18 opportunity in terms of wildlife habitat, wildlife
19 openings, those kinds of things. And recreational
20 activities. And I'll be talking about all of these as
21 we move forward.

22 So again, you know, we usually talk
23 about these things from a very negative perspective,
24 at least when we're talking about conservation and
25 natural resources. But again, there are some positive

1 results and positive impacts as well.

2 We like to use the mantra in the Bureau
3 of Forestry to avoid, minimize, mitigate, monitor.
4 And that's a mantra that a lot of people use, but I'll
5 explain that in a little bit more detail as we move
6 forward.

7 So avoid --- so obviously from our
8 perspective there is areas that really shouldn't have
9 infrastructure, in terms of pipelines in particular,
10 built on. And again, what we like to do is bring in
11 companies early. I heard the early and often sort of
12 thing, and I'm going to also talk about that over and
13 over again. And what we ask for the companies to do
14 is to bring in what they're planning on doing in terms
15 of their whole project scope. And I'm going to beat
16 on this and beat on this and beat on this as I go
17 through my talk. Because from our perspective, again,
18 you can't do it well pad, by well pad, by well pad or
19 pipeline, by pipeline, by pipeline. These are all
20 systems and they're all interconnected. And that is
21 extremely important from, again, our perspective.

22 Again, in terms of avoid, you can use
23 --- there is existing infrastructure out there. And
24 again, if we can use that existing infrastructure,
25 that's great because you would actually avoid a lot of

1 disturbance. There's a lot of sensitive areas out
2 there. I always think of endangered species. And
3 again, hosting the PNDI site, obviously we are very
4 entrenched in making sure that we don't have impacts
5 on those particular species. And then there are a
6 host of special resource areas and parks and
7 recreation areas that really this kind of use is not
8 compatible with. So in other words, if you do that
9 planning up front and very early, you can avoid most
10 of these particular resources.

11 Because you can't avoid everything,
12 obviously we try and minimize. And again, the bottom
13 lines of this from our perspective is the least amount
14 of surface disturbance possible is the way that we
15 would like to go. So in other words, reduce that
16 width to the minimum possible, and again to collocate
17 infrastructure, and I'll be talking about that again
18 in more detail as we move forward. Appropriate siting
19 on the ground is from our perspective very important.
20 So in other words, you don't want to site things where
21 it's going to cause problems down the road. And that
22 is, again, extremely important.

23 Wetland crossing and watering crossing
24 is obviously important. Buffers; you can employ
25 buffers very strategically in terms of not only

1 ecological resources, but social resources as well.
2 And those --- the use of buffers can minimize as
3 impacts greaten. You know, again from our
4 perspective, we have many, many miles of trails,
5 vistas, those kinds of things. And if you can buffer
6 those particular resources, you've minimized some of
7 the impacts of those uses.

8 Timing restrictions; this is very
9 important from our perspective. For example, the
10 flaring up on the top of the slide there, we restrict
11 during dark sky events, in other words, moonless
12 nights, any flaring activity to occur on State forest
13 lands. Also, there are days of the year when the
14 state forest is used very heavily. You know, Labor
15 Day, Memorial Day, deer season, you know those kinds
16 of things, and we are beginning to restrict truck
17 activity and activities on those particular times of
18 year. So again, you can minimize conflicts, if you
19 will.

20 And spring's thaw breakup is a season
21 that many operators that came into the State very
22 early on in this process were not very aware of, were
23 not very cognizant of. And it's something that
24 obviously we made people very aware of. There are
25 times of the year really when you may not be able to

1 operate, and probably should not operate.

2 Okay. So we've avoided and we've
3 minimized, and obviously infrastructure is still going
4 to go in. So what do you do about that? Well, again,
5 from our perspective, there are ways to mitigate that
6 activity and we've kind of named some of them.
7 Obviously we can do some wetland enhancements. There
8 are species habitat enhancements that you can do, and
9 we've done a great number of that in terms of
10 rattlesnakes --- I think they're shown on here. Lots
11 of different habitat enhancements that you can do
12 using this activity, if you will, or using the
13 equipment that is provided for this activity. Trail
14 re-routing is something that's been very helpful from
15 our perspective, and again, I'll get into that in a
16 little more detail as my presentation rolls on.

17 To continue on with the mitigation,
18 obviously reclamation restoration from our perspective
19 is one of the most important things that we can do.
20 And again, from our perspective, we like to look at
21 that from a larger landscape view. How does that
22 infrastructure fit on the landscape, and what kind of
23 enhancements can you do to that infrastructure that
24 will blend in more with the landscaping, if you will,
25 or the environment that you're working within? A lot

1 of things you can do it in terms of plantings,
2 feathering, pollinators, and I'll show you some
3 examples of those again towards the end of my
4 presentation.

5 Monitor; this is where I think we all
6 fall short. Many times we do a pretty good job maybe
7 of planning. We do a pretty good job of developing
8 plans and then we implement or we put it on the
9 ground, and then we kind of just walk away from it.
10 So we don't really know if what we put on the ground
11 is serving its needs that we originally intended. We
12 don't know if there's some problems associated with
13 that particular activity. So this is something that
14 we've really spent a lot more time on in the last
15 several years in terms of using our efforts. And we
16 do have a monitoring team specifically set up to go
17 out and look at these facilities as time moves on.

18 And invasive species is one thing that I
19 will again hit on as we move forward. But the other
20 thing that I should state is that again, once you
21 implement something on the ground, you should have
22 some sort of maintenance plan in place that as move
23 down the road and as this infrastructure progresses in
24 terms of age and what happens to it, and those kind of
25 things.

1 Okay. So how do we implement the avoid,
2 minimize, mitigate, monitor sort of mantra, if you
3 will? Again, we take a resource management approach,
4 which is kind of a non-regulatory approach. So in
5 other words, what we want to do is look at this thing
6 from a systems approach. We want to look at it
7 holistically, a holistic entity. In other words, we
8 want to see the entire plan and how that plan fits
9 together in the landscape, and fits together within
10 other infrastructure that's already on the system as
11 well. And again, from this perspective, you know, we
12 don't want to look just at well pad and the proof of
13 well pad. We don't want to just look at a compression
14 station. We want to look at how these are all
15 connected and they are all connected in as this
16 cartoon shows.

17 So in other words, once you put in a
18 well pad, you've kind of locked yourself in to where
19 that is. Now once you put in the second well pad, I
20 guarantee you that there's going to be some sort of
21 connection between those two well pads. Not only
22 that, every time you put in a well pad there's going
23 to be a pipeline issue. You have to be able to
24 transport the material somewhere. And then not only
25 are we going to transport it from this well pad and

1 this well pad, but we're going to want to put that
2 material together somewhere in say some sort of
3 midstream thing. And then down the road we're
4 probably going to want some sort of compression,
5 because if you look at the declined curves on many of
6 these things, they start going down. And then
7 obviously you're going to have to tie into some sort
8 of transmission line eventually.

9 So, the point is here is that, and you
10 can see from this cartoon, is that in essence
11 everything is connected. They're all connected via a
12 system, and they're connected on a landscape that
13 already has infrastructure on it. And how do you
14 place that infrastructure in relation to everything
15 else that you have on that landscape? And that is
16 extremely important. We cannot do that well pad, by
17 well pad, by well pad. There is no way you can do
18 that. So again from our perspective, what we like to
19 see is the total package.

20 How do we do some of our analysis? And
21 I'm going to stress GIS a good bit. We have lots of
22 different layers in terms of GIS. Our own
23 forestry-type layers, if you will. Again our zoning
24 --- you know, obviously our zoning dictates what we
25 will and won't allow in certain portions of the state

1 forest lands. We have different classifications in
2 terms of the type of forestry out there. We have two
3 new classifications. You know, what's associated with
4 that particular forest in terms of understory, but
5 potentially in terms of species? Obviously there's
6 roads out there, there's trails. There's a lot of
7 infrastructure already out there, and we know where
8 that infrastructure is and how it sits in relation to
9 pipelines and other rights-of-ways.

10 Obviously we don't want to threaten an
11 endangered species. Another category that we've
12 developed on State forest land is High Conservation
13 Value Forests. So we've actually delineated those in
14 terms of the GIS analysis. The Pennsylvania
15 Biological Survey has done important bird areas
16 throughout the Commonwealth, they've done important
17 mammal areas. So use those particular layers.

18 Obviously parks are important, our wild
19 and natural areas are important. TNC, and we'll have
20 a talk on a lot of their references. They are in ---
21 as the Task Force meets I think next month. You know,
22 they've done some analysis in terms of what they think
23 is important. Natural heritage area, so what are
24 vocally sensitive areas --- or locally important
25 areas. Viewsheds. And I could go on and on and on

1 and on, and I do go on and on and on and on in terms
2 of the infrastructure that's out there and the GIS
3 layers that are available for you to do this analysis
4 and for us to do the analysis.

5 But you know, when you get right down to
6 it, GIS is not doing the analysis. We're doing the
7 analysis, people are doing the analysis. And at least
8 in DNCR, what we like to do is take what we call a
9 team approach of these analyses. And in fact, we've
10 formed several different teams. We have a, what we
11 call a Right-of-Way Team, which we actually call a
12 large private team, if you will. We have a Gas
13 Leadership Team, we have a Gas Management Team. For
14 example, our Right-of-Way Team and our Gas Leadership
15 Team meet every other week. So every two weeks we're
16 meeting as a group, talking about projects, what's
17 happening, what's going on, those kinds of things.

18 Our Gas Management Team is a much larger
19 team. It includes the field staff, about 60
20 individuals who get together quarterly. They go over
21 again what's happening out in the field. What we are
22 seeing in terms of the best management practices, what
23 we're not liking out there, those kinds of things. So
24 again, it's people that drive our analysis. And
25 again, from our perspective, a team approach is the

1 best way to go.

2 We have lots of different things in
3 place in terms of management. We have requirements in
4 terms of our gas lease. I'm not going to go into
5 those, they're on our website. Where we don't have
6 gas leases and requirements, what we're trying to do
7 is come into a voluntary surface use agreement with
8 landowners that own subsurface rights. And again, the
9 Surface Use Agreement is strictly a voluntary
10 agreement between ourselves and a company of how we'll
11 --- what our expectations are of the company, what the
12 expectations of the company are of us as well. And
13 again as I said, we have lots of right-of-way
14 agreements and those kinds of things, and again, those
15 rights-of-way agreements spell out a lot of detail in
16 terms of siting, management, restoration, those kinds
17 of things.

18 We spent a lot of time over the last
19 several years developing what we call our Gas
20 Guidelines, and these are really what we consider our
21 best management practices. And those Gas Guidelines
22 have lots of information in terms of planning,
23 buffers, siting, those kinds of things. And again,
24 that is something that is on our website. And the
25 reason why we have the term adaptive management up

1 there is because we have changed those guidelines
2 every year for the last 40 years. Much to
3 disagreements of many of the companies, granted, but
4 we are learning constantly and we are constantly
5 having to speed mechanisms with our teams, you know,
6 and are constantly changing what we think are best
7 management practices as we move forward.

8 So again, from our perspective, our
9 guidelines are pretty thorough. We use the best that
10 we know right now, but we are changing them as new
11 technology and new information emerges. And again, we
12 do have a monitoring program in place that provides
13 mechanisms for that feedback group, if you will.

14 I put this slide up because this is
15 extremely important for us. We don't work against
16 companies, we work with companies. And that is
17 extremely important because we bring the companies in
18 very early in the process because we want to learn
19 from each other. In other words, what are their
20 needs, what are their expectations? And likewise, we
21 want to tell them what our needs and our expectations
22 are. And we have found this to be extremely
23 important. And it's not only a once and done deal,
24 it's an iterative process.

25 So in other words, we are constantly

1 meeting with companies on a regular basis and going
2 back and forth in terms of how that infrastructure
3 looks, where we can tweak that infrastructure, how we
4 can't tweak the infrastructure. There are constraints
5 in terms of business plans, business models and, you
6 know, in terms of steel can only bend so much and all
7 that. And so there are constraints, so there are
8 tradeoffs that have to be made. But the point is to
9 work with the companies very early on in terms of
10 getting the thing right up front as opposed to
11 learning about things in the backend.

12 I threw this other thing down that we
13 have 18 different gas operators working on the State
14 Forest System and many, many different companies in
15 terms of right-of-ways. And each one of them had a
16 different business model that they follow. And that's
17 important because it's a pain in the butt in terms of,
18 you know, you have to do things a little bit
19 differently for each different company. But there is
20 also a silver lining there, in that companies, yes, do
21 things different, but we are able to take what we
22 think are the best practices from one company and then
23 take it to another company and say look, these guys
24 are doing this; can't you do the same sort of thing?
25 And that has worked very well in terms of our favor.

1 And I think it has also worked very well in terms of
2 the company's favor as well.

3 Lots of experience in terms of
4 rights-of-ways. Again, we look at it from a three-
5 fold perspective. The application review process,
6 sort of the siting guidelines, and again, restoration
7 and revegetation. I'm not going to go into those in a
8 lot of detail because again, we have all this
9 information on our website and I'll show you that at
10 the end.

11 I do want to talk a little bit about
12 successes, because I think, again, we've talked more
13 about the negative a lot. And there is some obviously
14 impacts there, but there is some success story that I
15 think we should talk about as well. Obviously
16 everybody doesn't have this luxury. We are a very
17 large landowner and we are able to manipulate things
18 on the State Forest System a lot better than obviously
19 private landowners can do and that sort of thing. So
20 it's worked very nicely to our advantage.

21 Again, from our perspective, we work
22 very closely with the companies. And that is mutually
23 beneficial from our perspective, and I think most of
24 the companies we've worked with would agree with that.
25 Colocation. And the reason why I've talked about

1 electric lines and other utility structures there
2 because there is opportunities there for colocation.
3 And again, it has the same sort of characteristics, if
4 you will. They're a linear corridor cut through your
5 landscape. Minimizing --- again great, new
6 technologies happen out there and that's why we are
7 constantly changing our guidelines as we move forward.

8 Some of the successes, again, you know,
9 a lot of this infrastructure requires equipment, heavy
10 equipment traversing our road system. We've been able
11 to upgrade our road system in many, many instances
12 through the use of this particular infrastructure.
13 Wildlife habitat; we've had great successes in terms
14 of elk habitat, woodrat habitat, rattlesnake habitat,
15 turkey habitat, you name it. We've had outstanding
16 examples of working with companies and putting those
17 kinds of things on the landscaping. Obviously
18 companies need staging areas, and those staging areas
19 create excellent opportunities for trail head parking.
20 Again, it's important to identify where those staging
21 areas are going to be very, very early on so that you
22 can use those areas into the future for your
23 particular use.

24 Recreation; this one is one that has
25 been really sort of a godsend to us in a way in that

1 most of the pipelines that we've put on state forest
2 land have been parallel to our road system. We had
3 2,600 miles of snowmobile trails on the State Forest
4 System. Many of those are in conjunction with what we
5 call joint-use roads. So in other words, in the
6 wintertime, they're open to the public, but they're
7 also open to snowmobiles. And obviously you can
8 imagine potential conflicts that might occur in that
9 particular situation. We've been able to move those
10 recreational trails from that joint-use road situation
11 over to a pipeline situation so we don't have that
12 conflict.

13 Basic plant management; this is one that
14 I do want to stress a good bit. And it's something
15 from my perspective --- again, it's a great story. We
16 had a lot of success in terms of revegetation, in
17 terms of putting vegetation on the ground that will
18 inhibit establishment and/or spread on invasive
19 species. But what I really want to stress here is
20 that we've done a great job in terms of educating not
21 only ourselves, but the companies as well.

22 So they are starting to train company
23 personnel in terms of identification of invasive
24 species as well. Because they have people out there
25 looking constantly in terms of what's happening out

1 there. If they can identify things early on, all the
2 better. So the mantra really here is early detection,
3 rapid response; the sooner you can identify an
4 invasive species, the easier it is to get rid of. If
5 that particular plant, animal, whatever it is, gets
6 established, it becomes extremely difficult to remove.
7 So again, early detection, rapid response.

8 PNDI; we talked again about --- most
9 people think of PNDI as an environmental review tool,
10 in other words, something you have to go through to
11 get your permit from DEP. However, we are in the
12 process right now of upgrading that particular tool,
13 and really incorporating what we call an observation
14 planning function to it, a lot more than just an
15 environmental review tool. So, when the new one comes
16 out, hopefully early this fall, you'll see a very
17 different look to the PNDI system. It'll be kind of
18 like your Google Earth sort of thing, where you can
19 look at it from a map perspective or aerial topography
20 perspective, those kinds of things. And also in terms
21 of --- on the left side, you'll see that there are
22 lots of different choices again that you can turn off
23 and on in terms of a review process.

24 So again, I said we use a lot of those
25 choices to do our analysis. What we're trying to do

1 is provide that same material, if you will, to others
2 so that they can use that review process as well. So,
3 things that aren't on there, for example, is we're in
4 conversations right now with our people to try to put
5 5,600 local parts on that particular website as well.
6 We're in a conversation with Agriculture to try and
7 put the areas that they set aside in terms of
8 important --- you know, where they spent their money
9 in terms of farm preservation. So a use for this
10 particular tool, from our perspective moving forward
11 in terms of pipeline infrastructure, are enormous.

12 And what I'd like to do is just close
13 out by kind of leaving you with some photographic
14 illustrations of kind of what I was talking about.
15 So, in the one photo you can see an electric line
16 there. What we did was bury a pipeline underneath
17 that electric line, you can see its offset somewhat.
18 But again, much less disturbance associated with that
19 activity, co-locating as you would, putting a brand
20 new pipeline in particularly through the forest.

21 Again, I talked about a lot of different
22 habitat enhancements. You know, rattlesnakes,
23 woodrats, elk, turkeys, you name it. We've done lots
24 of different habitat enhancements. Again, I talked
25 about the snowmobile situation. In this case we have

1 a water line going along the road situation. We moved
2 the snowmobile trail off of the road, onto the
3 pipeline infrastructure.

4 I just want to talk a little bit about
5 the basis, again, from my perspective. The training
6 that we're doing with not only our own staff, but the
7 company staff as well, will be great in terms of doing
8 that rapid --- and aridification rapid response. You
9 know, usually we're talking about standard mix, we're
10 talking about usually some sort of grass mixture when
11 we talk about early sedimentation control. There's
12 all kinds of mixtures that you can do. And again,
13 from our perspective, we've been playing around with a
14 lot of those mixtures and we have a lot of different
15 recommendations. But this is a very different look
16 than you would in terms of your regular grass looking
17 --- and again, from our perspective, much more
18 aesthetically pleasing.

19 Here's something that we are struggling
20 a little bit with. So when scientifically we began in
21 --- several years ago, we did put most of our
22 infrastructure along existing infrastructure. So the
23 roads and pipelines kind of went together, from our
24 perspective. We're really rethinking that, and the
25 reason is because we're wondering how wide is wide

1 enough? Or how wide is too wide, I guess is a good
2 way to put it. And so we were playing around with
3 things such as using the infrastructure again along
4 the roads, but then going away from roads. And the
5 reason for that is because many species require some
6 sort of canopy closure in order to meet their habitat
7 requirements. So what we're thinking of doing is
8 coming off the roads, and going back on the roads,
9 coming off the roads, going back on the roads, this
10 kind of thing. So, we're playing around with that
11 sort of concept as well.

12 Obviously you can use all kinds of
13 vegetation as a buffer or a screen, some of the
14 infrastructure there. And this is one that I think
15 that we're counting much more ---. So again, early on
16 in the process we've put most of our infrastructure
17 along roads. But what we didn't do was clear a spot
18 along that road and put the pipes in that particular
19 spot. In this instance what we asked the operator to
20 do, and what they were going to normally do, is put
21 that infrastructure, that pipeline if you will, in the
22 ditch of the road itself. So this is kind of a during
23 shot and an after shot of the same pipeline, same
24 vicinity. And you can see a much, much different view
25 than you get otherwise. And it's been from our

1 perspective the way to go in terms of best planning
2 practice as moving forward.

3 The other thing we do --- you know, the
4 thing that bothers people most about pipelines is the
5 straight edge. If you can break up that straight edge
6 by some sort of feathering effect, that's great. And
7 it gets you a very different appearance than if you
8 had that straight edge. The other thing, if you can
9 bend a pipeline at some sort of angle down the road
10 it's tremendous as well, because what you've done is
11 break up that line of sight, that straight line of
12 sight. So again, those are kind of two techniques
13 that we've been playing with and been pretty
14 successful with as we move forward.

15 And again, I want to just stress that a
16 lot of information I've talked about is on our
17 websites. In fact, there's more information on our
18 websites than I've talked about. And I know I've
19 talked too much already, so feel free --- and
20 hopefully the various committees can take advantage of
21 our website and look at the information there.

22 Really, I just ask you to take home a
23 messages. Pipelines have impacts. No doubt about it,
24 you're not going to go away from that. Again, from
25 our perspective, if you're looking at a development,

1 you really should be looking at it from a holistic
2 standpoint. What is the entire package in terms of
3 that development? In other words, take a landscape
4 view. How is it set on the landscape? And look at
5 where all that infrastructure is as you move forward
6 and where it's planned on being. Again, it's an
7 iterative approach.

8 Management strategies depending on
9 scale. So if you're talking about gathering lines and
10 midstreams, a very different set of best management
11 practices than if you're talking about FERC line or
12 transmission line. I would have a very different set
13 of recommendations for those two different entities.
14 Some impacts can be avoided, minimized or mitigated,
15 and we talked about that. And the key, from my
16 perspective, is in planning; very early on and
17 constant planning throughout the process. And
18 obviously there are infrastructures that will ---.
19 And we're not going to get everything they want,
20 companies aren't going to get everything they want, so
21 there are always tradeoffs involved in negotiations.
22 And you have to be willing to be able to involve
23 yourself in those negotiating issues, you have to be
24 willing to accept some of those tradeoffs in the
25 process.

1 And with that, I'm going to thank
2 everyone for their attention and turn it back to the
3 Mr. Secretary. Thank you.

4 MR. QUIGLEY:

5 Any questions for Dan?

6 MR. DEVLIN:

7 They probably don't have time for that.
8 Yeah, Dave?

9 MR. CALLAHAN:

10 Dave Callahan, MarkWest. You hinted at
11 the end there, I have to take you up on the offer,
12 different types of BMPs for gathering versus
13 otherwise. Do you have any examples?

14 MR. DEVLIN:

15 Yeah. So, there is in terms of the FERC
16 lines or the transmission lines, for example,
17 obviously they're going to be wider, they're going to
18 be straighter, those kinds of things. And so there
19 are --- there's so much you can do in terms of
20 feathering and obviously in terms of safety. You
21 still need an aerial coverage in terms of being able
22 to check those lines.

23 But the gathering lines and the
24 midstream lines are something very different. And I
25 think that we could do a lot more in terms of

1 feathering, those kinds of things, and maybe even get
2 some mixtures on there and more planning, treatment,
3 those kinds of things. And also, you know obviously
4 we can put things in ditch lines and those kinds ---
5 whereas FERC lines I think obviously we're not going
6 to be able to do those kinds of things. So, I think
7 that you do have to look at this from a scale
8 perspective.

9 MR. QUIGLEY:

10 Other questions for Dan? Steve?

11 MR. TAMBINI:

12 When you dealt with the landscape level
13 of planning and the slide you referred to as the
14 cartoon slide, how did you deal with multiple project
15 sponsors? Do you call people in, or do you just take
16 them as they come one at a time? Because you're
17 taking projects, obviously you're asking for a wider
18 view of that project, and you're looking forward. But
19 you've also got multiple people --- sponsors coming in
20 looking potentially impact landscape.

21 MR. DEVLIN:

22 Correct. So all we did, we did try and
23 bring people in. But the point of contact is always
24 us, too, so everything is coming in to us as well. So
25 we do try and bring people together and we've had some

1 success. But the one thing that I think that again
2 from our perspective companies can do is to use joint
3 facilities. And many companies are reluctant to do
4 that, in terms of there's a loss of control there, if
5 you will. And it doesn't maybe lead to business plans
6 for ---. So yes, we do try to bring companies
7 together, activities together to the table at the same
8 point in time. But again, we're usually the focus.
9 Everything is coming into us as well.

10 MR. TAMBINI:

11 Thank you.

12 MR. QUIGLEY:

13 Any other questions? Seeing none, Dan,
14 thank you very much. All right. Our next
15 presentation is on planning, mapping and permitting, a
16 county overview presentation, and I will ask
17 Commissioner Cozzone to introduce the three folks that
18 will be presenting for us. Commissioner?

19 MS. COZZONE:

20 Thank you, Mr. Secretary. And I have a
21 very brief introduction to the next three
22 presentations. The County Government Workgroup
23 thought it would be helpful to the Task Force and
24 workgroup members to have some information about the
25 programs and services the counties are already

1 providing or potentially could provide related to
2 pipeline infrastructure, which is our collective
3 mission.

4 So to that end, we have three
5 presentations today. The first is from Carol Stauffer
6 who is the infrastructure and plan review director
7 with Chester County Planning Commission. She also
8 happens to be our pipeline point of contact, POC for
9 short. We use a lot of acronyms. Followed by Steve
10 Kocsis, director --- GIS director from Cambria County.
11 He'll talk about GIS recourses that are potential by
12 the county level. And last but certainly not least,
13 Jim Garner, district manager for Susquehanna County
14 Conservation District who will discuss the local
15 environmental for natural gas pipelines.

16 I believe we'll have some time for Q&A
17 at the conclusion. We wanted to thank the Secretary
18 for giving us the opportunity to make this
19 presentation. And I just personally would like to
20 make one quick thank you, not just to our presenters,
21 but to Lisa Schaefer, the Director of Government
22 Relations for the County Commissioners Association of
23 Pennsylvania who has helped tremendously to pull this
24 together for us today. So Carol?

25 MS. STAUFFER:

1 Thank you, Commissioner Cozzone, for
2 that nice introduction. I am Carol Stauffer, the
3 Infrastructure and Plan Review Division Director of
4 the Chester County Planning Commission, and I also do
5 serve as the pipeline point of contact for Chester
6 County. I've been asked to speak today about county
7 planning and the role we play in pipelines, at least
8 at Chester County.

9 And I'd like to cover three main points
10 today. First of all, why is Chester County Planning
11 Commission so involved in pipelines? And what role do
12 we play directly in addressing pipeline issues? And
13 then lastly, how does the Chester County Planning
14 Information --- or, the Chester County Pipeline
15 Information Center support our pipeline efforts?

16 First of all, I'd like to give you a
17 very brief history of pipelines in Chester County.
18 This is a map showing all the transmission lines that
19 are crisscrossing in Chester County. We have about
20 600 miles of transmission corridors running across the
21 county. And within those corridors, some of them have
22 more than one line within them. So there's lots of
23 pipelines going through the County. The pipelines
24 that are from here are all natural gas to natural gas
25 liquids pipelines, and they have been part of the

1 Chester County infrastructure for many years. Some of
2 the earliest pipeline right-of-ways were established
3 in the early 1930s. The one that is currently owned
4 by Sunoco is what I assume the earliest one that was
5 from the early 1930s. Not by them at that time, but
6 over the years they've come to own it.

7 So this just gives you an idea of what
8 things looked like in the early days of pipeline
9 infrastructure. On the left, there is an aerial of an
10 area in Chester County around the Exton area, which
11 there's a lot of pipelines there from 1938. And on
12 the right is what that same area looks like in 2010.

13 Now besides the earliest pipelines,
14 others were put in in the 1950s and 1960s when Chester
15 County was really a --- largely a rural area. So
16 there wasn't a lot of conflicts with existing land
17 uses at that time. But you go onto 2010, and over the
18 years Chester County has continued to grow. And some
19 of the things that weren't in place when those
20 original pipelines were put in, up in the left-hand
21 corner of the slide you can see Marsh Creek State
22 Park. That wasn't there --- I don't know if you can
23 see it, but that wasn't even there in the left-hand
24 corner of --- for 1938. It was put in the 1970s, and
25 some branches of it are now going over the Sunoco

1 pipeline. And down in the right-hand corner is the
2 Exton Mall, the Chester County Library, and in between
3 that there is a whole lot of suburban and residential
4 development. And there are again many pipeline
5 corridors going through that area.

6 Chester County has also been and
7 continues to be one of the fastest growing counties in
8 the State. And since 1940, we've added 377,000 more
9 people to the County and about 160,000 additional
10 houses since then. So obviously with this additional
11 growth, there's a lot more development exposed to
12 these pipeline corridors.

13 Now for most of the time that I've been
14 with the County, which is a pretty long time now, the
15 pipeline issues were pretty much out of sight and out
16 of mind. We knew really they were there, there wasn't
17 a lot of activity with them, so we weren't really ---
18 they weren't really on our radar. We knew about, in
19 more recent years, about fracking and shale gas
20 extraction, but we thought, well, that's happening
21 somewhere else in Pennsylvania; we don't have to worry
22 about it too much. But then with the increasing
23 extension of gas products, there needed to be a way to
24 transport those products from where they are being
25 extracted down to the areas such as Marcus Hook, which

1 is down on the other side of Chester County and
2 Delaware County. And we were --- we're like that
3 dark, little sort of orange county there in the bottom
4 corner, and we are just naturally going to be affected
5 by pipelines as a matter of geography.

6 So as it became apparent that pipeline
7 --- as pipeline projects, more projects were being
8 proposed, we realized that we really needed to start
9 dealing more proactively with the issue of pipelines
10 in Chester County. So, in terms of what we are
11 currently doing, what our role is with dealing with
12 pipelines at the County Government level and in
13 particular for me and the Planning Commission, are
14 outlined in these points. And I should add that this
15 is how we're dealing with it in Chester County, and
16 our issues are on this --- entirely with transition
17 lines. So that's what we're addressing there.

18 So first of all, how --- we do provide
19 input into the Pipeline Review Process. And I note
20 here that it is a limited opportunity really for us to
21 provide formal input into that process. So if the
22 natural gas pipeline and intrastate pipeline, we do
23 have some opportunities through the FERC review
24 process. We do register to receive the FERC
25 communications. We attend open houses held by the

1 operators. We attend site visits that are provided by
2 the operators to learn about the siting process. And
3 we also once we receive the draft environmental impact
4 statement from FERC, we coordinate with other County
5 agencies and review that impact statement in detail,
6 and then provide significant comment letter to FERC at
7 that point.

8 The other thing we do is provide a lot
9 of information. We serve as an information source for
10 stakeholders. And I will be going through our website
11 in a minute, and that really covers a lot of how we
12 provide that information to the stakeholders. But the
13 three primary stakeholders I'm thinking of or talking
14 about are residents, are municipal governments, and
15 also two of the pipeline operators as well.

16 Now in regard to pipeline operators, if
17 they are willing early in the siting process, we
18 invite them to come in and meet Planning Commission
19 staff. We can give them input into if they're looking
20 at certain routes maybe. They might see something
21 that looks like a great open area where they would be
22 able to route a pipeline. That may be the Brandywine
23 Battlefield in Chester County, and that's not probably
24 the best location for a pipeline. We also have great
25 information about the start and natural resources to

1 the facilities, all type of things that we would be
2 aware of, that may be less obvious if you are not from
3 the County.

4 For residents, they call us or e-mail us
5 on a fairly regular basis with questions about active
6 projects or about the review process. And we can
7 either provide them the answers to their questions, or
8 we will find the answers from the right person and get
9 back to them. And in terms of municipalities, we are
10 finding that the municipalities are more and more
11 directing their residents when they get calls about
12 activity, they're directing them to us of the pipeline
13 point of contact so that we can promote information.
14 And they're also directing them to our website so that
15 they can get information there.

16 Thirdly, we facilitate communication
17 between all these parties. And that's partly a
18 function of providing information, but it also is
19 putting people in touch with the right people. So, if
20 we have a resident call us about an issue with a
21 particular pipeline, we can put them in touch with the
22 right person at the pipeline company. If it's a
23 regulatory question, we can get in touch, for example
24 with FERC, and ask to direct that question to them and
25 provide that answer back to the resident. We

1 sometimes get calls about issues when it's active
2 construction, erosion problems that somebody is
3 observing. We know the right person to talk to at our
4 conservation district so that they can go out and
5 address that issue. And for operators, we can do
6 things like help advertise their open houses through
7 our website.

8 So, finally, we do address the pipeline
9 infrastructure in our comprehensive plan. The
10 comprehensive plan --- the County's comprehensive plan
11 is a long range policy plan for the County. And the
12 last time we updated it, it really pre-dated all the
13 pipeline activity that we're seeing now. So, we
14 addressed it briefly as you would expect we would,
15 because we do have --- we were aware that there were a
16 lot of issues with transition lines going through the
17 County. But at that time, it was, again, pretty much
18 --- things were pretty quiet. And we're getting ready
19 to start updating our policy plan in the next year or
20 so. And I can guarantee that we will be addressing
21 pipelines and energy issues in more depth in the
22 comprehensive plan in the next update.

23 The County's role as a pipeline point of
24 contact is very heavily supported through our Pipeline
25 Information Center. And I'd like to take you on a

1 real brief tour of their website. I'm going to do it
2 through screenshots. It's an interactive website, so
3 I encourage you, if you haven't seen it, to go check
4 it out. If you just Google Chester County Pipeline
5 Information Center, it will probably pop up right near
6 the top. So you can get to it that way.

7 So the original website was created
8 early in when we started to realize we needed to
9 provide more information to people about pipeline
10 issues. We use it to support our role as a point of
11 contact. It serves as a one-stop location for
12 pipeline information for all types, and it's a source
13 of objective and current pipeline information. And I
14 wanted to emphasize the objective part of it. We do
15 try to stay neutral in the information we're provided
16 because we want to work with everybody on this issue.
17 And finally, it's a tool for all of our different
18 stakeholders to find information, or to be directed to
19 us and we can talk to them.

20 The website, itself, was really created
21 in 2013, and it was created at the direction of and
22 with the support of our Commissioners, of our County
23 Commissioners. Without their support of this, it
24 probably would not exist. So in 2013, we had a real
25 basic website, and during 2014 and 2015 we greatly

1 expanded and enhanced it. And we were able to do a
2 lot of that work with the support of a grant, a PIMSA
3 grant, a PIMSA tag grant that was financially
4 supportive putting a lot of this into place.

5 So, I'll take you again on the whirlwind
6 tour through the website. First of all, this is a
7 really important page and it's seen very frequently by
8 those that are interested in getting more information
9 about active projects, which is the project summary
10 table. You can start at this table. It shows you
11 table pipeline operators, a description of the
12 project, the product type and some map information.
13 And while that will get you started, if you click
14 through --- and I'm going to take you to a project
15 page, in this case the Columbia East Side Expansion.
16 That will give you all the information in detail that
17 we have been able to gather on that project. And in
18 this case if it's a FERC project, we'll give you the
19 docket number and a link to the FERC website to help
20 you find the project there and get information there.
21 And if you click through the maps, you can see more
22 detailed information on maps.

23 This is just where we post information
24 about active projects. In this case, the Sunoco
25 Logistics Mariner East 2 Open House is on June 29th,

1 so you're able to provide information to that and a
2 link to their invitation to those --- that open house.
3 And then we have a Pipelines in the News section.
4 Anytime we see articles of interest of either locally
5 or statewide we post them into the Pipeline in the
6 News section.

7 And then probably beside the active
8 projects table, our most useful feature or popular
9 feature is our maps page. We had created a lot of, I
10 guess they call these static maps of pipeline
11 infrastructure and where it's located, or where
12 natural resources or historic resources and community
13 facilities are located in relationship to the pipeline
14 corridors. But we also have this interactive map,
15 which is a great tool if you want to find out, for
16 example, where they're located in relationship to one
17 of the pipeline corridors, you can just type in your
18 address in the right-hand box at the top and that will
19 zoom down to where your address is located.

20 You can also search by clicking down on
21 bookmarks and all the municipalities are bookmarked,
22 that will go right to that. And if you're out on the
23 road with your Smartphone or your tablet, there is a
24 GPS feature that you just click on that, it zooms down
25 right where you are in real time and you can see what

1 pipelines are near you. Now, obviously I can't zoom
2 in and out on this, but this is where the interactive
3 part is more interesting than what I've got to say.

4 But once you've found the pipeline that
5 you might be interested in, you can click on that
6 pipeline. A box pops up showing the operator's name,
7 the type of product in the pipeline, the contact
8 person or the phone number, links through to the
9 website. And so you can just go to this one source
10 and get a lot of different information on the existing
11 pipelines in the County.

12 Another important initiative that we are
13 implementing or we have implemented with the County is
14 the Pipeline Notification Protocol. And this was
15 advocated to us early on by the Pipeline Safety
16 Coalition, Lynda Farrell. And we are trying our best
17 to implement this at the County. And this really is a
18 result of the fact that when pipeline projects would
19 come in, especially early on, we were finding that the
20 all the different agencies, residents, municipalities,
21 stakeholders were all receiving information at
22 different times. And based on what their particular
23 group needed to know, there was no central area where
24 people could understand what was going on with the
25 whole project.

1 So, what we've done is we asked that all
2 major stakeholders, and we got directly in touch with
3 them, and in particular the pipeline operators, to ask
4 them to provide whatever information they're sending
5 out to whoever they're providing to at that time.
6 That they also need to include us as a point of
7 contact, so that we can take that information and then
8 post it on the project page on our website. And I
9 think this is --- people are beginning to more and
10 more understand the benefit of this and providing us
11 with the information, and we were able to maintain it.

12 I should add that there is not mandatory
13 process to require the operators to provide us with
14 the information, because we aren't really a formal
15 part of the process until you get to the Conservation
16 District. But we have been fortunate as we could get
17 operation where we need to on the more active
18 projects.

19 Just a couple other quick parts of the
20 website. This is the Landowners Resources page. This
21 is our most recent addition to the Pipeline
22 Information Center, and this is really geared towards
23 residents who may be directly impacted by pipeline
24 project that's either on or near their property. It
25 provides them information for how to find their

1 location, the pipeline locations and the operators'
2 contacts information. It also has a link to our
3 Recorder of Deeds Office, and it explains how you can
4 go and find your deed to see if you actually have it
5 if it isn't already in your deed. So, you can see
6 what it currently says.

7 And we also added a lot of information
8 about pipeline easements. There's a lot of our
9 residents that are being contacted or have been
10 contacted by land agents that want to either negotiate
11 or renegotiate a pipeline easement. And people that
12 really didn't know much about the process and are
13 confused by it. So, we put together a lot of
14 information and links to other sites that can help
15 them understand the process and what types of things
16 they should think about when they are being approached
17 to negotiate an easement on their property. We also
18 have information here about how the pipeline review
19 process works, which as I found out when I got into
20 this role, it's pretty complicated. It's not that
21 easy to explain because there are so many different
22 variables.

23 Finally, we have the pipeline safety
24 page. We have the PA one call Pennsylvania 811
25 prominently displayed on that page, very important.

1 We make it very clear by the way it's --- so you're
2 recognizing that. But that is not anything that you
3 should use before you decide that's where a pipeline
4 is. These are approximate locations on these maps,
5 and again, we make it clear that you need to call 811
6 before you do any excavation or digging.

7 We also have a page that's all types of
8 resources and links, sort of a summary of all the
9 things that are provided on other parts of the
10 website. We also have on a separate page a glossary
11 and acronym section, which is really important when
12 you're dealing with the pipelines and all the
13 different regulatory agencies. And we seem to have a
14 never ending number of additional acronyms that we
15 keep finding to add to that list.

16 There's pages that link you directly to
17 the operators. You can either go through the map, or
18 just go through the links on this page. We have a
19 page on regulatory agencies, and what the roles of
20 specific agencies play in the pipeline process. And
21 finally, just a link to us as a point of contact. And
22 on this page, we also have information for if say a
23 municipality would like to add a link to our website
24 on their website, we have very specific directions for
25 how to do that.

1 So we are fortunate at Chester County to
2 have had the support of the Commissioners and the
3 resources to put together this website. We found that
4 it's a very popular section underneath the Planning
5 Commission website, and it's getting a lot of views
6 and a lot of attention. There's parts of it that
7 could be transferrable into other Counties, so for
8 other uses.

9 It is a fairly labor intensive effort to
10 keep it up to date. My colleague, Barry (phonetic)
11 here, is very instrumental with helping with keeping
12 that up and we've had a pretty good site person who as
13 soon as we give her the information she gets it on the
14 website. So it's definitely a great team effort at
15 the County.

16 MR. QUIGLEY:

17 Thank you. Any questions for Carol?
18 Okay, no. Carol, thank you very much. Next will be
19 Steve Kocsis.

20 MR. KOCSIS:

21 Okay. So I have the honor of standing
22 in front of you talking about GIS resources in County
23 Government. What I'm not going to do is take a lot of
24 your time. I'm going to approach this at a different
25 level because I'm assuming that most of you have dealt

1 with GIS before. Okay? So I'm not going to insult
2 your intelligence. I'm the GIS Director with Cambria
3 County. I've been at it for a long time, even though
4 GIS had been around a lot longer.

5 It slowly came around at local
6 government levels, and not everybody has the resources
7 to have a GIS person at local government. At the
8 County level, I think by now I can safely say that GIS
9 is there at all 67 Counties somewhere, just like
10 everybody here has GIS somewhere. Local governments,
11 when we get down to that level, we're talking about
12 2,000 or so across the Commonwealth, different
13 counties. GIS may not be there. So in that
14 perspective, GIS is usually a funnel.

15 What I want to cover today is what GIS
16 is not, what GIS could be and what's next. So let's
17 get into this here. Like I said, I don't want to take
18 a lot of your time. GIS is not just maps. But
19 oftentimes when I say I do GIS, somebody says, oh, you
20 make maps. That's not the case, and I'm not a big fan
21 of maps because they're static. Maps are good for
22 that one perspective, that one point of time. We know
23 that things change daily. In this case, that's a
24 pretty cool map. It's got some elevation to it. You
25 know, technology changes just like GIS does. There's

1 an opportunity, you know, who knows what the future is
2 going to have. In this case, a 3D printer could
3 produce a GIS map. Right? I didn't think about that
4 two years ago.

5 Let's talk about GIS is not Google, Bing
6 or Microsoft or MapQuest. How many times do you
7 search for something and it goes straight through
8 Google now? How many times do you go to navigate and
9 go to one of these resources? So GIS benefits from
10 these, but it is not simply just Google or Bing. GIS
11 is not GPS, sometimes it's confused with the acronym.
12 GPS is satellite based, it's locating a point on Earth
13 using the satellites coming to where you are or where
14 your device is. That's great; oftentimes GIS benefits
15 from GPS because data is collected at that point.

16 GIS is not CAD, computer-aided design.
17 So you best talk about infrastructure, you talk about
18 planning. A lot of times it's done through a CAD
19 environment at the engineering level. That's great;
20 GIS and CAD do work together, it's not as seamless as
21 it could be. Files do interchange, obviously we're
22 looking at an infrastructure there. It's overlapped
23 with GIS, but it's not seamless. And it is not one or
24 the other, GIS works with both.

25 GIS is not a replacement for a survey or

1 a deed. Surveyors are experts in finding information
2 or properties in the real world. Deeds are legal
3 descriptions. That one right there is from 1600 for
4 Rhode Island. Okay? So GIS is not that. But I can
5 depict Rhode Island, I can tell you information about
6 Rhode Island, or in some cases Pennsylvania. So,
7 maybe I should have found the original deed, but in
8 any case, GIS is not a replacement.

9 GIS is not overly complex. How would
10 you like to look at that? But it's not overly simple.
11 It takes people to understand it. But more
12 importantly, it enables users to ask questions. So
13 we've all, I've heard --- you know, the benefit of me
14 coming in later on is I've heard everybody talking
15 about their Task Force and the different work that
16 they're doing. I listened to you and then I thought
17 GIS, GIS, GIS, GIS, GIS.

18 GIS right now in Pennsylvania is not
19 structured, standardized, easily exchanged or
20 accessible. So, I don't want to burst anybody's
21 bubble, but it's true. You know, from a County level,
22 I can't go next door all the time and expect the same
23 information that I've got, the same way that I got it.
24 When you guys are doing research, you can't go to a
25 central hub for the Commonwealth, and find data across

1 every County that is the same. As I mentioned, GIS is
2 worth the fund. State down, Municipal Government,
3 County Government, we'd put it back up if we can. You
4 know, there's a chance to get into this --- what GIS
5 is, and a way for everybody to benefit from it.

6 GIS is not often cheap, it's not often
7 expensive, its never perfect or ever complete. So, in
8 this case when we head to this point, remember that.
9 GIS is always changing. Information behind GIS is
10 always changing. One of the things I want you to
11 think about is common identifiers, because what I
12 indicate on something may have complete different
13 meaning to what you think of it. But if you can
14 commonly identify that location, your meeting is
15 important to you, my meeting is important to me;
16 they're both there. GIS isn't smoke and mirrors.
17 It's not magic. It's people. It's technology, it's
18 an effort from everybody coming together.

19 GIS could be a way to see information.
20 Think about a data collection and how much money is
21 spent, and how much duplication happens right now.
22 We're talking about pipeline infrastructure. I,
23 personally, from the County don't deal with pipeline
24 infrastructure every day. But you guys do. I do,
25 however, deal with land records. I bet you could use

1 it. I bet there are land men and women that have been
2 in my county to go get data from us that you've spent
3 money on.

4 GIS is a way to manage information. As
5 I mentioned, a common identifier. What can we put on
6 a location and what can we say about it? How many of
7 you guys have seen this? If you haven't, research it.
8 Right now, it says that the Federal Government, and
9 I'm going to say it downstream, is not feeling so good
10 about the spatial data infrastructure. You know why?
11 Exactly what I had just suggested, I know they are in
12 a different county and not get the same information.
13 My neighboring county may have flown for new energy
14 yesterday, I wasn't part of that. A significant
15 amount of duplication or lack of communication, and I
16 see it as an opportunity.

17 GIS is a reason for collaboration;
18 right? We're talking about infrastructure here.
19 We've seen some of this also. GIS is a way to see
20 what's underground, what's around you, what other
21 information is important. When emergencies happen,
22 GIS is essential. GIS data development, we updated
23 the services to go on different levels. Local
24 Government, we've got funding. So GIS, again, is an
25 opportunity for collaboration.

1 GIS, as I mentioned, could be
2 structured, readily available and accessible. The
3 Commonwealth right now doesn't have a centralized
4 model, it doesn't collect information from every
5 county and every county can't provide it. It could
6 enable that. The Pipeline Infrastructure Task Force
7 could recommend that we take this opportunity to
8 provide a better resource, to better use our money.

9 I'm a big fan of this government model.
10 And when I looked at this and saw the propaganda, I
11 really appreciated it because I've fallen into the
12 acceptance of it. It disrupts the way I do work, for
13 me to put it into the system. But I see the benefit
14 of centralizing my data and storing it in a way that
15 can then feed and is well documented. Who knows what
16 else? Boundaries are limitless, GIS is not bounded.
17 We have wider set issues, we have pipelines across
18 Counties.

19 When we're building a smart community,
20 we see infrastructure, we see an opportunity for the
21 Local Government, State Government, Federal Government
22 to work together. GIS could be a gateway to so much
23 more. We talk about hazard mitigation plans,
24 emergency services, counties have to deal with
25 rights-of-ways. We're not one landowner and we have

1 to deal with landowner records for all of our
2 constituents. Rights-of-ways could be a nightmare to
3 research. GIS can help with that.

4 So if I summarize, we've seen what GIS
5 is not, we've seen what GIS could be. I'd like to say
6 that GIS is kind of the epitome of a philosophy or a
7 cliché, depending on how you want to look at it, that
8 GIS is greater than the whole of the sum of its parts.
9 Right? Think about that.

10 So that leaves me with one thing; what's
11 next? We enhance what we've got, we improve what
12 we've got and we inspire everybody else to do better.
13 And truthfully, I want to --- I didn't have it on here
14 as a bullet, but I want to emphasize. We have an
15 opportunity to step in front of status quo. Stop the
16 status quo and let's get to this point. Any
17 questions? Yes, sir?

18 MR. ABELE:

19 Morgan Abele of PULS.

20 BRIEF INTERRUPTION

21 MR. ABELE:

22 Morgan Abele of PULS. As we do data
23 collection I have different clients, different gas
24 company clients, our data dictionary is securing
25 multiple data dictionaries for the data collection.

1 Have the Counties made an attempt to talk to each
2 other to standardize at least at the County level how
3 to collect and take data? Because while you may have
4 the same GIS plan, you have a bunch of different
5 dialects and there's not a lot of --- the data you
6 collect in one county may not translate over to
7 another. Have there been an attempt to at least
8 standardize at the County level?

9 MR. KOCSIS:

10 There have been. At one time, there was
11 a document called the Pennsylvania Geospatial Data
12 Standards. It had been evolved and been through
13 different Workgroup studies and published. Some
14 Counties look at it and they may have moved their data
15 into that, but I think where it fell short, honestly,
16 was nothing was built on top of that foundation.
17 There was --- I showed that we are building a
18 community slide, that's re-software. I mean, I think
19 everybody here would understand and be familiar with
20 that software.

21 So the Local Government data model, from
22 my perspective, has actually done a better job than
23 that. Now, whether or not it would suit Pennsylvania
24 right out of the box, that's another question. What
25 it does is it puts a foundation out there for us to

1 build on. It is documented, but it's also built on
2 that. So, there are out of the box applications, web
3 applications, information sharing, common operating
4 pictures, different datasets that can be folded into
5 that model. And like I said, it doesn't necessarily
6 mean that it meets the Commonwealth's objective
7 overall, but it's a starting point. The PGDS could be
8 a starting point, but there was nothing built on top
9 of that.

10 MR. QUIGLEY:

11 Questions for the --- by Task Force,
12 from the Task Force members, please? Any questions?
13 All right. We have one more presentation that we need
14 to get through. And we're going to call on Jim
15 Garner. We thank you, Steve. We call on Jim Garner.

16 MR. GARNER:

17 Thank you for your patience up to this
18 point. And it's just me between you and getting home
19 tonight, so I'll try to get through this. This is a
20 brochure that the Conservation District uses for a
21 promotion for their County in the very northeastern
22 part of the State. I think Carol talked about --- she
23 mentioned adding 300,000-some people in a certain
24 period of time. We have a total of 42,000 residents
25 in Susquehanna County. So a little --- a lot

1 different stuff going on here. We've been a
2 Conservation District since 1947, so we're well
3 established obviously. I have worked at the District
4 for 20 years; the first 10 years as a technician, and
5 the last 10 as a manager.

6 I'll go through some of the things on
7 here just kind of briefly. We'll get --- okay. The
8 environmental education is basically our Envirothon
9 programs, some other things we do at parks and so
10 forth. Another thing I want to talk about is the
11 Erosion Sedimentation Program. Again, maybe talking
12 about this as a whole, everything the Conservation
13 Districts do are kind of a choice of like an a la
14 carte menu, if you would. Districts throughout the
15 State do different things. Some will do erosion,
16 sedimentation; some choose not to, some do it at
17 different levels.

18 We do what's called the Chapter 102 and
19 the 105 both at a level two, which means we provide
20 review of permits. We could do site visits and so
21 forth, we would offer compliance to get a landowner to
22 facts or regulation, but we would not go as far as
23 enforcement in any case. We would deal with either
24 DEP or Fish Mish (phonetic) or somebody else for
25 enforcement of those cases.

1 We've been working with a State Dirt and
2 Gravel Road program since the inception which has been
3 about 18 years. Really a wonderful program, probably
4 one of my favorites for sure. There just is nothing
5 wrong with this program anywhere. It's well-funded;
6 we get administration funding for that. The main
7 function for that program is to keep the roads out of
8 the streams and the streams out of the roads. That's
9 about as simple as it gets, and it's an excellent
10 program.

11 The Watershed Program is partially
12 funded through Growing Greener and obviously we have a
13 lot of rural areas, greens running next to roads and
14 so forth, and they interact a lot, sometimes more than
15 you wish they would. And we deal with that even
16 through lane --- citizen groups. We also are part of
17 the Chesapeake Bay Program since 1989, I believe, or
18 1990. And we work with farmers who are nutrient
19 planning and that sort of thing. Just in a nutshell,
20 the best management practices. Along with that, we
21 also do nutrient management with Pennsylvania's ACT 38
22 requirements. We have a technician for that.

23 Somewhat uniquely I'll say we have a
24 No-Till Program. Most Conservation Districts don't do
25 that. We chose to keep our program. We rent planting

1 equipment to local farmers, deliver it to the farmer.
2 He can plant what is called no-till crop. You can
3 plant corn without actually plowing the fields, you
4 just spray a herbicide. There's a seed opening and a
5 fertilizer opening that the seed is placed covered
6 back up, and there's a lot less soil erosion potential
7 with our highly erodible soils and steep slopes in
8 Susquehanna County. The soil in Susquehanna County is
9 not like what you would see in this area. We have
10 three corn planters and two grass eaters with that
11 program.

12 And onto the Ag Land Preservation
13 Program, there's over 5,000 --- 5,500 acres it says
14 here, 5,500 acres and they're all over 30 farms, and
15 they're all in Susquehanna County. And just to touch
16 on that bit, probably about half of those farms
17 actually have wells drilled on their farms. Most of
18 them have pipelines through their farms. So it's not
19 restricted to have a well pad on your farm if you are
20 enrolled with the Ag Land Preservation. We've had a
21 little bit of challenge getting some of those well
22 pads restored as they needed to be, and we've had a
23 little bit of concern at times from the farmer as
24 getting those pipelines restored back to crop land.

25 Again, in Susquehanna County, when you

1 segregate top soil from the subsoil creating a
2 pipeline, believe me, the topsoil pile is a lot
3 smaller than the subsoil pile. It's miniscule. So,
4 it's a challenge to do that. A lot of the farmers
5 think that when that pipeline is restored, if there
6 used to be a cornfield there in that corner, they
7 expect to see a cornfield when it's done. They will
8 eventually, but the operators aren't required to make
9 that stable. And for our requirement, growing crop
10 corn is not a stable ---. You're not making that area
11 stable, it's not 70 percent vegetative crop. So it
12 takes a little time to get through that, but
13 nonetheless that's why we're there to wear the boots
14 on the ground and help make that happen, and we're
15 proud to be there.

16 Generally speaking, the definition of
17 gathering, transmission, and distribution lines are
18 there. We deal with transmission and distribution
19 lines. The gathering lines I would guess that the
20 miles of that, of gathering line versus transmission
21 and distribution is probably 10 or 20 times what we
22 deal with. I don't know, it's certainly a multiplying
23 factor. If you're driving by between a transmission
24 and distribution line, I think it would be very
25 difficult for you to tell which is which as you drive

1 by --- or I'm sorry, transmission and gathering.
2 Distribution line is typically across the line in town
3 where it's going to your homes.

4 And this shows why we need all of these
5 pipelines. This is a well pad location map in
6 Susquehanna County. These are well pads. Each pad
7 may have two to ten wells. I don't see --- there are
8 1,213 wells in Susquehanna County as of August 1st.
9 As of August 25th, there's about 20 more. So you can
10 see, again, these are well pads, these are not just
11 wells per se. If you look here (indicating), along
12 this corner down here is where the original Tennessee
13 gas pipeline goes through the county, and this
14 southern third of the county. Almost entirely east
15 --- or you know, entirely east to west, this is where
16 the initial drilling took place very close to that
17 initial pipeline. So, the infrastructure that was
18 there is what was used to start that as it moved
19 along. In that early process, the Conservation
20 Districts were involved in the erosion and
21 sedimentation for one of those.

22 This is a fun document. This was what
23 was provided to us to clarify who was doing what.
24 Conservation Districts are blue, DEP Region Office is
25 red. Some things are on both halves of the page. I

1 don't want to dwell on this, but it's just a fun thing
2 I keep on my bulletin board by my desk.

3 Usually it all starts --- a pipeline
4 process starts when we're given an initial request
5 from a consultant. It says, we're going to be doing
6 this pipeline that you need to be involved in. They
7 send me this list of things and said, okay, we're
8 going to give you a half mile area and it's going to
9 be 40 miles long; are these things within that area?
10 Could you please identify the things that are in the
11 area? And you just say yes, they are there. These
12 things are almost always there. So, that's our first
13 notification.

14 The District is involved in
15 pre-application meetings. Generally, again, we're
16 going back to the FERC size lines and that sort of
17 thing. Typically we will have maybe three or four
18 pre-application meetings just to get square on what
19 our role is, what their role is, set up a schedule and
20 so forth. We have no involvement in the siting of
21 that pipeline. If it's going --- when it comes to us,
22 the area is already selected. The landowners are
23 already contacted, the landowners have signed a lease
24 typically. Or maybe not, but typically. The area has
25 been selected, it's really not going to move much from

1 there.

2 So, this is just a little thing on the
3 process, the time frames that are built into that
4 permitting process. Again, I'm showing our end of the
5 timeline. If the consultant takes longer, they have
6 longer to respond. There could be --- you know,
7 somebody could call timeout, a recess. You can back
8 up, you can remove, you can ---. You know, there's a
9 lot of things that happen along the way.

10 Towards the end we would acknowledge the
11 issuance of our permit. DEP and Army Corp will issue
12 their appropriate permits, which may be 105 permits;
13 wetland, fills, things like that, stream crossings.
14 There's a pre-construction meeting held. The District
15 importantly will do field inspections from beginning
16 until the site achieves permanent stabilization. I
17 was on a site, I'll show you photos here in a moment
18 were we were on Friday. This site started --- this
19 pipeline started Labor Day weekend 2014, and is now
20 vegetated, but not permanently vegetated.

21 This is another interesting slide. And
22 if you look at to defend the timeline of the
23 applicant, you can see this is the permits that
24 they're required to receive along the way. This is a
25 FERC project, and if you look all the way down here at

1 a very last line is the Erosion and Sedimentation
2 Control Plan Review by the Susquehanna County
3 Conservation District. We are there, and they don't
4 get to move on until we agree on what's going to
5 happen. So we're on the bottom of the pile, we're the
6 small man on the totem pole, but we are there and ---
7 as part of the process.

8 This is one maybe you've heard of. I'm
9 not picking on them, they've been a good person, a
10 good group to work with. This was the first
11 introductory meeting, a pre-application meeting if you
12 will, at our Regional Office May 10th, 2012. This
13 project has been approved by Conservation District.
14 It has an ESCGP-2, and it has 105 permit from the DEP,
15 and they have not started construction yet. They have
16 made two changes to their plan since it was approved,
17 and in the spring or sometime later there, they're
18 awaiting for clearance for --- something on the PNDI
19 at that point. And so this is something we'll
20 probably start later this fall.

21 So it's been --- you know, it's a long
22 time to get these things going. We have four of these
23 kind of pipelines in the queue for the next three
24 years. So, we're seeing this stuff this far ahead.
25 This is stuff that we see every day. This is what one

1 copy of that pipeline permit looks like, this is your
2 drawings. It's not very high tech, it's not on ---.
3 You know, this is it. This is one copy. It takes
4 three copies to get this --- you know, when it's done
5 it takes three copies, this is one.

6 All right. This is reality. This is
7 what it looks like on the ground. I'm going to hit
8 these a little bit. Again, we're the guys that are
9 out there with the dirt on our shoes and dirt under
10 our fingernails. We always take a pipeline
11 representative with us for various reasons, one being
12 safety. This was a day I didn't --- wasn't quick
13 enough with the camera, but way up on top up here,
14 they blasted through rock for about 300 yards while we
15 were there, dynamited it. And it looked --- if you've
16 ever seen the movie Tremors, it looked just about like
17 that as it was snaking up through the woods. So we
18 don't want to be in the wrong place at the wrong time.
19 Generally, we have to go through safety training.
20 Even though these lines are not hot, they're not
21 filled with gas or even anything like that, we have to
22 take a safety training class before we can be able to
23 go on the sites. And we're perfectly fine with that.
24 This is a stream crossing right here.
25 You can see down here obviously it's a dry stream

1 channel. This is a timber bridge to traverse
2 equipment across that bridge. The pipeline itself,
3 you can see the trench here for the pipeline as it
4 comes up to that. The first things in construction on
5 the site were the stream crossings.

6 This is, again, after the pipeline is
7 in, this is matting to help hold the soil in place as
8 it vegetates. Just to give you a little perspective,
9 down here --- let me get my mouse back. Down here is
10 the road, down across here (indicating). So again,
11 you're looking down the hill, to the road. There's a
12 stream channel down here and up the other side. So
13 again, this is not atypical of Susquehanna County.
14 This is a daily thing, this is ---.

15 This is another view earlier on. I
16 think they planned on --- but nonetheless, along the
17 front here is a water bar, securing the water off site
18 safely, versus running the whole length of this
19 pipeline down through. This is a 100 foot high
20 right-of-way. This was a nine mile project, a
21 relatively small project. The Constitution I
22 mentioned before is 22 miles in Susquehanna County,
23 and that constitutes --- sorry for that, but that
24 amounts to just about exactly 400 acres of
25 disturbance, which for us is --- that's a big deal.

1 Again, at the bottom of every slope, there's either a
2 stream or a wetland or something along the way.
3 That's just the nature of beast.

4 This is what it looks like when it's
5 restored. Typically when it's getting restored, this
6 is temporary vegetation along the way. We just walked
7 this on Friday. This is a picture from earlier in the
8 summer, but it's not uncommon to find a spot here that
9 needs touching up. But for the most part, it doesn't
10 take long to get at least a temporary stabilization
11 back.

12 I threw this shot in here. This is a
13 shot from --- this is Google Earth. We don't have
14 much GIS availability for myself in Susquehanna
15 County, but I do have Google Earth. This line, as you
16 look across here, this original right-of-way, is the
17 Tennessee gas pipeline, it originated in 1955 or '56,
18 somewhere in there. So I threw this picture in to
19 show also ---. Thank you. This was a --- right here
20 (indicating) is an original compressor station built
21 by a local company in 19 --- I'm sorry, 2008. And
22 this here was the second unconventional gas well in
23 Susquehanna County. The other one is about two miles
24 north, but I wanted to point this out in that if you
25 look here, there is still activity. This is a new

1 pipeline going on here. There has been stuff here
2 going on since mid-1950s, mid-2000s, and still today
3 there is new pipeline and new well activity in this
4 area. So it continues. It's not unusual for any
5 other County to look like that from continuing on.

6 We work as a landowner liaison, like I
7 said. We work between farmers and the gas pipeline
8 people. Sometimes there's a lack of communication.
9 We usually have a report of these landowners/farmers,
10 and they call us because of some of their concerns.
11 And I guess they feel a little more comfortable and
12 that we're a little more accessible sometimes than
13 some of the gas line contractors are.

14 In closing today, one of the things I
15 was asked to cover was how districts might serve as an
16 educational capacity. I drove 150 miles today to help
17 be here for this. I feel very strongly about
18 Conservation Districts in a whole, and what we can do
19 to be part of this pipeline process. And you know,
20 it's something that we deal with every day and we're
21 here to be part of that. Are there any questions?

22 CHAIR:

23 Any questions by the Task Force members,
24 please? Any questions for Jim? Okay. Seeing none,
25 Jim, thank you very much.

1 MR. GARNER:

2 Thank you.

3 CHAIR:

4 And safe travels home.

5 MR. GARNER:

6 Thank you.

7 CHAIR:

8 Okay. Folks, just moving along quickly
9 as we're near the end of the meeting. We will have
10 over the next two meetings some additional
11 presentations; one on industry best practice on
12 September 23rd, as well as a presentation by The
13 Nature Conservancy on their work on habitat impacts
14 and responses of their plan.

15 On October 28th, we'll have a
16 presentation on voluntary best practices in the
17 Cultural and Historic Resource Sector by a group
18 called the Leaders in Energy and Preservation, which
19 is a National group that is going across the Country.
20 As well as a presentation by three folks, all who are
21 members of the Task Force here, on the integration and
22 coordination of permitting between state and federal
23 agencies. So lots to look forward to.

24 We've come to the point in the hour
25 where it's time for open discussion from members of

1 the Task Force. Any questions, comments, concerns,
2 complaints from the Task Force? Go ahead, Lauren.

3 MS. PARKER:

4 Lauren Parker with CEC. I just wanted
5 to offer --- for tomorrow, the dinner that the
6 Protection Workgroup is doing, Will Ratcliffe and I
7 are putting on a presentation on how to modify permit
8 packages, as well as the Pennsylvania --- I just
9 wanted to offer there be room in the agenda that we
10 would be happy to give a presentation to the Task
11 Force on what a particular current package might look
12 like and kind of walk through that step.

13 MR. QUIGLEY:

14 We'll see if we can find some room, but
15 thank you. Any other questions from the Task Force?

16 MR. KIGER:

17 Bill Kiger from One Call. I'd like to
18 let the GIS folks communities here know that we have
19 been working on it --- working on an effort to bring
20 all the county data in one place. We have 61 of 67
21 counties in place. We've picked it up --- it still
22 needs work obviously. All GIS needs work on an
23 ongoing basis. But we are prepared to share that and
24 work with you in the coming time to make this all work
25 together.

1 MR. QUIGLEY:

2 Thank you, Bill. Any comments from the
3 Task Force? Okay. Seeing none, we'll move into
4 public comments. Are there any members of the general
5 public who would like to address the Task Force? If
6 so, please raise your hand. Just come to the podium
7 and identify yourself, please. You'll have two
8 minutes.

9 BRIEF INTERRUPTION

10 MR. WALSH:

11 My name is Mark Walsh. I'm with DNV GL.

12 MR. QUIGLEY:

13 And would you spell your last name,
14 Mark, please?

15 MR. WALSH:

16 W-A-L-S-H.

17 MR. QUIGLEY:

18 Thank you.

19 MR. WALSH:

20 We are an engineering and advisory firm.
21 And the Secretary referenced best practice 301 that we
22 had polished. So I just wanted everybody to know that
23 we are in Pennsylvania and we're invested in
24 activities in Pennsylvania, and answer any questions
25 about the best practice that we're available at your

1 disposal. All right? Thank you.

2 MR. QUIGLEY:

3 Thank you. Anyone else? From the
4 audience. Okay. I'm not seeing any hands. So the
5 moment you've all been waiting for, our next meeting
6 will be on September 23rd from 1:00 to 4:00 here.
7 Again, I want to thank everybody for their attendance,
8 for their great work on the workgroups. I want to
9 thank everyone for coming today. I want to thank CNS
10 for the great accommodations. My staff are the best
11 folks in the world, the DEP, for all their work. And
12 the meeting is adjourned. Thank you.

13

14 * * * * *

15 HEARING CONCLUDED AT 3:45 P.M.

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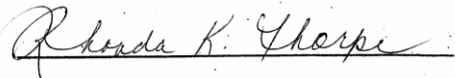
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CERTIFICATE

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I hereby certify that the foregoing proceedings,
hearing held before Secretary Quigley was reported by
me on 8/26/15 and that I, Rhonda K. Thorpe, read this
transcript, and that I attest that this transcript is
a true and accurate record of the proceeding.


Court Reporter
Rhonda K. Thorpe