DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION SPECIAL PROTECTION WATERS

IN RE: XTO ENERGY, SURFACE WATER WITHDRAWAL FOR NATURAL GAS EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, OQUAGA CREEK WITHDRAWAL SITE, TOWN OF SANFORD,

BROOME COUNTY, NEW YORK Docket No. D-2010-022-1

BEFORE: PETER A. DELUCA, Chair

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Kenneth Warren, General Counsel

Carol R. Collier, Executive Director

William Muszynski, Special Project

Coordinator

Kathleen Stiller, Member, Delaware

John Plonski, Member, New Jersey

Kelly Heffner, Member, Pennsylvania

Angus Eaton, Member, New York

HEARING: Wednesday, May 11, 2011

LOCATION: West Trenton Volunteer Fire Company

40 West Upper Ferry Road

West Trenton, NJ 08628-2714

Reporter: Nicole Montagano

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So we're resuming our public hearing. are reconvened, and now if you'll just give me your attention, the specifics of the XTO Energy Docket as it exists today. Again, the Commissioners have agreed by consensus that we would not vote to take action on this today, but we did want to hear and make the opportunity available for public comments on this record in our hearing. Since we only have the room until 6:00 p.m., please, three minutes or less. if someone has already made your point, allow us to 14 move on.

MS. NOBLE:

Point of order, will you be leaving this hearing record open after this session?

CHAIR:

I think we'll decide that as part of the discussion today, Mary Ellen, so that's a very interesting observation. Thanks.

MR. MUSZYNSKI:

Okay. I'll run through the draft docket quickly just to give everybody an understanding of the docket. The XTO Energy location of the withdrawals in the Town of Sanford, Broome County, is part of our special protection waters and it is a request of a surface water withdrawal for up to 250,000 gallons per day or 7.5 million gallons per month. It will be withdrawn at a location on the Oquaga Creek, and the docket is ready to conclude the HCFS test conditions which means the no taking of water can reduce qualitative reduction in the stream. Below that they can't withdraw at all.

Docket contains a provision that the withdrawals can only be used at approved natural gas well and gas sites located in Broome/Delaware County within the Delaware River Basin at the company's facilities, and those sites need to be approved by the state and by the Commission and, of course, the Commission regulations relative to approve the gas well is still, --- the comment period is still being reviewed at this time.

This is a rough location on a USGS site mapping of where it is, the bird's eye view of what the creek looks like. As I mentioned before, it allows the water to be used at the XTO well pads and leaseholds within those two counties in New York and within the Delaware River Basin. Nothing outside of the basin or outside of New York at this time.

And we're making the point that no water can be withdrawn until well pads to which the water would go are approved by the Commission. And the site facilities include a second current floating water intake, 500-gallon pump discharged to tankers with metering facilities restricted as access signage and withdrawal site supervisors who are required to ensure that no water is taken beyond what is allowable and the pipes secured and locked.

The majority of the water will be used for the hydraulic fracturing well stimulation. Again, this could be restricted to .25 MGD, and we define the day in the docket as midnight to midnight. The withdrawal cannot produce the flow by in the creek of more than eight CFS. And if that passby limit is reached, you cannot resume withdrawing from the creek until the creek gets to at least 8.4 CFS. So we're not going to let it go down, something up and down, we're at least here.

The USGS has a deposit that is the --what I call the confirmatory gauge that we're using
here, and they are required to establish a gauge at
the withdrawal point. And if there was a gauge in
this area that was run by the USGS, and regardless of
that, they would be happy to reengage a gauge at a

location near here. And since they have the equipment from the one they pulled out, we can get a discount borrowing rate on a new gauge. That is something we need to discuss with the docket as to who designs that gauge.

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Let say what the docket approves or doesn't approve. It does approve a water withdrawal, but it doesn't approve any active gas well development activities. And it doesn't approve --- all such activities require separate application and Commission approval, as well as state approval. Okay.

The withdrawal docket considers where the wastewater will be treated and disposed of. Going down through, these are some of the comments that we have received to date. People say that the wastewater disposal site's not included in the water withdrawal document. And in general, we've not put it in this particular docket and the Stone Energy docket. have the wastewater withdrawal sites submitted to u or the disposal sites submitted to us by a company, but if we keep putting them in the docket and they change, then we have to go back through a document, and we chose not to do that. But they cannot begin fracking. You know, they can't begin basically without doing any activities until they actually have a disposal site at

the time they're ready to start hydrofracking. And that would be a condition. All the wastewater requirement conditions that would be included in a well pad docket not in the withdrawal. All of our water withdrawals we look at to see where, in essence, the wastewater's going. Is there a capacity, a treatment capacity there? So while we looked at it here, conditions will be placed in the well pad docket.

As far as an operation plan, and so nothing can be done until they submit an operation plan in accordance with the conditions. And the operation plan clearly puts the details in as to how the daily allocation would be complied with, how to pacify flow-monitoring requirements, the metering locations, et cetera, and how they actually report, and metered trucks that are being used.

control plan and no construction can begin until there is an approved non-point source control plan that is to be submitted to the executive director and the Commission for approval. There are drought conditions that are placed in there, and the drought conditions are subject to those imposed by the State of New York as well as by the Commission if the Commission does

vote to put in specific drought restrictions. It does 2 require them to get all the other necessary approvals and the state --- and it certainly doesn't exempt them 3 from getting individual state and federal or local 5 government approvals. Construction plans and specifications need to be approved by the executive director before there's any site clearing or preparation of reductions, or any water withdrawal. And there's a requirement that the program monitor and 10 control leakage in the water supply system be 11 installed.

Interference, what we're looking for is to make sure that, you know, while our District --- obviously if you take out interferences from this type of referral, we do have a standard condition that if any is reported or suspected, it must be reported immediately to the executive director. And the executive director may nullify or suspend the docket condition based upon whatever the results of that investigation is.

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I mentioned the drought plans and emergency requirements and the reports. Review the reports of subject, any of the reports that come after the dockets are subject to review by the Commission.

As I said, we received about 7,100 or thereabouts

e-mails as of when we left the office this morning, as 1 2 well as 100, I quess, hard-copy types of comments on the docket asking for your postponement of the 3 decision, relocation of the hearing to the vicinity of the discharge, and some of the substantive comments that we have sort of addressing it in terms and conditions of the dockets.

ATTORNEY BUSH:

I have a long list of commentors. Should I begin calling them?

MS. COLLIER:

Yes.

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ATTORNEY BUSH:

I'm going to call three or four Okay. names so that folks can be on deck and we don't waste too much time between speakers. So the first speakers are Tracy Carluccio, Karina Wilkinson, Betty Tatham, and Katy Dunlap, Esquire.

MS. CARLUCCIO:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment. 21 Delaware Riverkeeper Network has submitted extensive comment. We mailed in and handed in today. And we are asking that you deny this permit based on the fact that it does not comply with the Commission's regulations and procedures, and we have extensive

comment that explains that. But I'd like quickly to add verbally that this is sort of what we would call a lose-lose project as opposed to a win-win project.

And I'll explain what I mean. It's a loss for the Oquaga Creek, and that's because it's going to lose its natural flow machine. It will be flattened. It will lose habitat, and that impacts on the fish and the aquatic life that depend on those habitats. And it will also impact water quality if they will lose water quality.

Also, it will be a loss for the West
Branch of the Delaware River. The cold water that
flows from this creek help to offset the flows from
the Mechanicsville Dam across the river. And for at
least ten miles of the West Branch, those free flowing
waters help to support the habitat. It supports
temperatures, sensitive species and other aquatic life
that are sensitive to needing free flows.

It's also a loss for the Delaware River, and the reason for that is because of the designation of the water resources of the basin that will result. There is absolutely inadequate analysis of the impacts on the Delaware River for all of us downstream, 50 million who drink the water. But also for the ecological resources and the river itself. The use of

the water withdrawn and the impacts of the disposal and use of the wastewater that will be generated by the natural gas waste that XTO plans to drill with this water must be addressed by the Commission according to your regulations.

The Commission does not even consider how that water will be used to hydraulically fracture the wells, 99 percent of it would be, and how that will impact the watershed. And you must do this, according to your own regulations.

It's also a loss for New York, the whole community up there. Sanford, the region of Broome and Delaware Counties, others will speak about that, but it's a very popular fishing creek. It's a critical groundwater watershed for people who live there and visit there and for the people who rely on that creek. It's also absolutely an insult in the middle of April and May to have this notice and this public hearing four hours away from a community that is out on the creek enjoying the very resources that this project threatens. There needs to be a local hearing and an extensive public comment period of time in order for people to weigh in.

Who does win? The only entity that wins is XTO, Exxon Mobile. Do they really need us to be

doing them favors? I don't think so. They don't even have a gas well application submitted to use this water with New York State or the DRBC.

ATTORNEY BUSH:

It's time, ma'am. Thanks.

MS. CARLUCCIO:

Thank you.

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ATTORNEY BUSH:

Betty Tatham?

MS. TATHAM:

It was extremely disappointing to learn just a week ago that our Delaware River Basin Commission has placed XTO request to withdraw 250,000 gallons or 90 million gallons per year from the special protection waters of the Oquaga Creek for hydrofracking purposes on the docket here today for meeting. This action without adequate notice to the people who live in the basin suggests a disregard for the public input process for which our DRBC Commissions have been highly respected in the past. 21 It also makes one wonder if about 45,000 people in our four states who sent letters commenting on the draft regulations that were hand delivered by environmental groups on April 14th and 15th simply wasted their time.

I strongly urge you to deny XTO's request and refrain from hearing other drilling related request until the public comments on the regulations have been carefully considered. To rush the permitting process for water withdrawal while both New York State and the DRBC itself have a moratorium in place is wrong and an unfortunate departure from 50 years of stewardship by the DRBC for which we have been grateful.

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I appreciate your postponing the decision on the XTO water withdrawal request and action on the DRBC budget. President Obama has just announced a 90-day study that will lead to new or revised federal regulations that will make hydrofracking for gas safer. I therefore strongly urge the five Commissioners to postpone action on the draft regulations at least until those new federal regulations are finalized.

However, it would be far better to wait until the EPA study can inform those regulations. 21 More than 50,000 people who get their water from the Delaware River Basin have asked the DRBC now and before September to postpone action on regulations until science from the cumulative impact study for our 25 basin or the current EPA study can weigh in.

of new studies and serious incidents, like the Tamaqua blowout, house explosions in Bradford County, and other developments, please reconsider those requests and wait for an EPA study. Thank you.

ATTORNEY BUSH:

Karina Wilkinson?

MS. WILKINSON:

Yes, my name's Karina Wilkinson. I'm from Food & Water Watch. We're a national consumer advocacy group, and we're asking you to vote no with the proposed water withdrawal application submitted by XTO Energy.

I have a letter here with our official comments, one for each of you. And additionally, we submitted --- our supporters have submitted 3,000 e-mail comments objecting to the proposal. And I have another additional 25 letters here from supporters asking you to vote no on this proposal. I appreciate that you decided to postpone the vote, and I would ask that you do keep the comment period open subsequent to this meeting.

The Oquaga Creek is a protected trout stream with this special protected waters of the basin. And the cold water flows from the creek are essential to the health of the Delaware River. It

should not be used for dangerous industrial activity that could pose a risk to human health and the environment.

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We understand New York currently has a moratorium in place that means no gas drilling. Approving this permits seems at best premature or shortsighted. At the regional hearings in Delaware and Broome County, New York were closest to the --you know, where the creek is and where the people will 10 be most likely affected by it. The need to protect this watershed --- but the fact that the water 12 withdrawal would be made specifically for the purpose of extracting gas from the Marcellus shale is a compelling reason not to issue the permit.

We know fracturing can deplete and contaminate water, as was just mentioned that thousands of gallons of water mixed with unknown toxic chemicals to surface water, threatening public health.

But even after that catastrophe, fracking releases gas that contaminate household wells. Wastewater produces unique biochemicals as well as naturally occurring radioactive elements released by the fracturing shale and it's difficult and costly to treat, putting a further burden on all the over-stretched municipal budgets.

The hydraulic fracturing of the Delaware River Basin and the Marcellus Shale region is a disaster for public health and the environment. That's why Food & Water Watch has called for a national ban on hydraulic fracturing and we are asking the Commission to fulfill its duty to protect the water in the Delaware River Basin and reject the withdrawal request by XTO Energy. Thank you.

ATTORNEY BUSH:

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Thank you. Katy Dunlap and then James Barth and Julie Edgar and Amy Hansen.

ATTORNEY DUNLAP:

I'll keep my comments short. Thank you. My name is Katy Dunlap. I'm the Eastern Water Project Director for Trout Unlimited, and I'd like to submit written comments today on the XTO application. won't repeat everything that Tracy said, but I will second the fact that many of the people who use this basin are unavailable or unavailable on this ten-day notice --- ten-day notice. And hearings should be 21 held further into the watershed.

I do want to thank you for delaying consideration of this docket and recognizing that the public has concerns about this proposed water 25 withdrawal as was mentioned earlier. The Oquaga Creek

provides important resources to the west branch, to 2 the main stem, but also for the trout fishery areas as well as for recreational opportunities. In turn, the 3 trout fisheries supports the local recreation and tourism in this county, ranking third among industries generating jobs in the local area. While this creek is not classified by New York as a trout-spawning stream, we know from anecdotal evidence that it is a very productive brown trout and brook trout spawning 10 tributary. The numbers of one and two year brown trout are staggering in the headwaters in particular, 11 due to the abundance of cold water. 12 Impacts of the proposed withdrawal on the cold water bugs, aquatic 13 14 organisms and ultimately the trout and other species 15 that rely upon this attributes must be assessed before consideration of this docket moves forward. 16 17 docket lacks discussions about any of these aspects. 18 According to the docket, many of the key

According to the docket, many of the key water pollution withdrawal analyses will be determined at a later time. Effectively this wait and see approach precludes the public input on how to best ensure that water resources, fish, and wildlife and the impacted communities are affected. Trout Unlimited has 22,000 numbers in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, thousands of whom regularly fish

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Oquaga Creek and its surrounding tributaries. Our members have been deprived of an opportunity to provide input on this application again, --- the limited ten-day notice and the single hearing that is being held today. In fact, I rode more than four hours to be here today from Broome County, and I know that many of our members up there were unable to take off a day of work on that limited ten-day notice.

We request that the before the Commission considers this docket, that a full assessment of this withdrawal un Oquaga Creek, on its watershed, on the cold waters, and the trout fisheries be conducted. We also respectfully request a 90-day comment period be allowed and that this public hearing period remain open, and that you will hold hearings in the affected communities in Broome and Delaware Counties. Thank you.

ATTORNEY BUSH:

James Barth?

MR. BARTH:

Damascus Citizens for Sustainability. I too am delivering 182 of these letters that request a hearing up in the area and that oppose the approval of the docket. And I've given them to Paula. I won't repeat anything you've already heard.

Personally, I think one thing that jumped 1 out at me is what is 250,000 gallons of water per day? 2 3 What's the purpose of that? It's not that how could it be for hydraulic fracturing shale? When you take 20 days at that rate to withdraw five million gallons to --- frack a 5,000 foot ladder, it would take a month to withdraw 7.5 million gallons which would service a 7,005 foot ladder. So I really wonder what is that about because I don't see the purpose being to 10 hydraulically fracture shale. I mean, that's not It's about the biggest organization in the 11 normal. world and one of the most profitable. And this just 12 seems exceptionally odd and I would hope that you 13 14 would look carefully into that.

I also find that Exxon Mobile --- of course, I am very, perhaps, prejudiced against it. I think it has one of the worst environmental records in the history of the world prior to perhaps BP's gulf explosion. And before allowing them into the basin, I think a company that enjoys profit margin of about \$4 billion per year might --- it would be nice if you consider how --- what it's hiding. And you know, after the Exxon Valdez spill accident, they went through Court, the Court system for 20 years. And what was initially I think a \$5 billion fine, after 20

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years, was reduced to \$500 million. There was 2 mediation of the area alone is estimated in the '90s, I think, at \$2.5 billion. So this is a company that frankly, you don't mess with.

And I would suggest that we be very careful of how we let it potentially mess with us. Thanks very much.

ATTORNEY BUSH:

Julie Edgar?

MS. EDGAR:

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11 Good afternoon. I'm a concerned citizen of Lehigh Valley of Pennsylvania. This is not my 12 backyard, but I consider it a big enough deal to come 13 14 here today and address you. We're here today because 15 the DRBC provides the only review of this water withdrawal. The public must be included in this 16 process. It's already been pointed out the double 17 moratorium of the Delaware River Basin and 18 hydrofracking in New York. We ask, of course, again, 19 20 that a hearing should be held in the local Broome 21 County area and the public comment period should be 22 extended a minimum of 60 days.

By applying for this permit, under these current conditions, Exxon Mobile, XTO Energy, is attempting to undermine the rule of order against the

interests of the public good. Draft gas rules are 1 pending and New York is still completing environmental 2 rule. But in typical corporate fashion, it is 3 premature and presumptuous for them to apply to take a quarter million gallons a day from fresh coldwater trout stream, Oquaga Creek, with no drilling permit with the pending rules that could easily change how this permit could be viewed in the future. And Exxon does not justify any need for this public water. preemptive strike is inappropriate and it should be 10 duly dismissed until conditions render more rapidly. 11

Please, what is the hurry? The community most affected by this withdrawal, as pointed out, deserve a local hearing. It was very hard for everyone to attend on ten business days notice, and drive four hours. The trout fishermen are busy fishing right now. They're clueless about this. Only one-daytime hearing here in West Trenton is really not fair. So we ask for another hearing and an extended comment period.

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There are many questions to answer about how this withdrawal will affect valuable and sensitive fisheries and water areas. New York and DRBC need to carefully consider all of these issues before even considering this permit. Three main considerations

are no water withdrawal, a fair hearing process, and protection for this creek specifically.

3 And in general, I wish to address the travesty of giving public water away for free for the 4 purposes of privatized corporate profits. Water is headed the way of oil and gold. It's going nowhere but becoming more scarce, more expensive, and it's threatened in general by privatization, state, nationally, and globally. Natural gas is only a 10 resource, but water is life itself. It's absolutely priceless. And this, the largest of the least spoiled 11 and unpolluted watershed left, we need to realize the 12 13 treasure we have and protect it accordingly. This is 14 supreme irony that we would give public water for free 15 to an industry which in particular threatens the very integrity of the most national water infrastructure 16 which sustains the life of all of us. Slick water, 17 high volume, hydraulic horizontal, deep shale 18 hydrofracturing is the first industry which proposes 19 20 to on large scale not only ---.

ATTORNEY BUSH:

It's time.

MS. EDGAR:

--- not only take water ---. Is it my

25 time?

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ATTORNEY BUSH:

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Yeah. Thank you very much. You don't look like Amy Hansen, so you'll have to tell us who you are.

MR. DECKER:

My name is Dewey Decker. And I'm supervisor of the Town of Sanford. I'd like to thank the Commission for the opportunity to speak today.

OFF RECORD DISCUSSION

MR. DECKER:

The economy of the Town of Sanford in New York State is very depressed. The 2010 census reports that the Town of Sanford lost three percent of its population. New York State lost two electoral votes due to business moving out of the state, and our young people moving elsewhere for jobs. This would cause less revenue from the federal government.

Ninety-five (95) percent of all the gas used in New York State is imported from Canada or other states. I also understand that the water system that provides water to New York City is leaking more water than would be consumed by the gas industry. By putting pressure on the government for safe drilling, there have been several improvements. For example, the cold water system. The cold water system not only

contains the water, but reduces the use of the water.

I do not look at this as a conflict between two groups, those for and those against. But two groups working towards the same goal for to improve our economy with safe drilling. I believe this would benefit the Town of Sanford, New York State, New York City, and the DRBC because of new revenues, income, for New York City to fix their water leaks to stop the wasted water. New York City economy would improve with more jobs and business. DRBC would have revenues for programs that would identify other problems that need improving within the water basin.

Our hope today after three years of study and extensive research is that DRBC is not swayed by the exaggerated claims and influences to the negative, but would truly see the need to move forward in a positive way to promote gas drilling and water use for the economic stability of us all. And I would like to stress that I would be very much in favor of having a public hearing in the Town of Stanford. Thank you.

ATTORNEY BUSH:

Thank you. Amy Hansen?

MS. HANSEN:

Good afternoon, Commission. Thank you for the opportunity to speak today. I'm with New

Jersey Conservation Foundation. New Jersey

Conservation Foundation, we have a 50-year history of

protecting lands that drain into the Delaware River,

and we oppose the application put forth by Exxon

Mobile. The company's request for permission to

withdraw up to 250,000 galloons of water every day

from the Oquaga Creek, a native trout stream, should

be denied.

NJCF, New Jersey Conservation Foundation, has made a large investment in the river throughout our history working in the Delaware Bay Watershed and northern and central New Jersey. We worked to establish and implement milestone water protections in the Delaware River Basin, including the Highlands Water Protection and Planning Act and the Delaware and Raritan Canal Commission. We appreciate the efforts the DRBC has made over the years to maintain and improve the exceptional water quality in the river, and we are pleased that the vote has been held on this application.

We were surprised that the DRBC scheduled to vote on this application at this time when there is a moratorium drilling in the Delaware River Watershed and also on hydrofracking in New York State. Because of grave concerns we have about the already observed

1 negative impacts from hydrofracking for natural gas on our water supply and other natural resources, as well as the premature quality of this application, NJCF urges the Commission to vote against the approval of this application. If such a denial is not given, a future public hearing should be held within a 60-day minimum comment period near the Oquaga Creek to allow affected citizens to participate in the process.

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We urge you not to fast track any permits regarding natural gas drilling. As you all know, New York State is presently drafting regs regarding gas drilling, and that process must be given sufficient time for its completion before any water withdrawal permits are even considered. The current application for such a large water withdrawal necessitates a thorough analysis of the effects of such a water withdrawal on the environment, wildlife, local agriculture and industry, as well as local communities. We're extremely concerned by the rush to even consider applications such as this and the lack of caution that's portrayed with respect to our critical drinking water supply.

As we learn more about the practice of fracking, it seems clear that we as a society are engaging in a dangerous resource extraction process that might have been expected in an earlier time when we had less understanding of the importance of natural resources to public health and when our scientific knowledge in general was not as sophisticated. allow this kind of ---.

ATTORNEY BUSH:

Thank you. Your time is up. Thank you.

MS. HANSEN:

Thank you.

CHAIR:

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Thank you very much.

ATTORNEY BUSH:

Cathy Frankenberg, Jeff Tittel, and Arnold Frogel.

MS. FRANKENBURG:

My name's Cathy Frankenberg. program organizer with Clean Water Action, the largest environmental group in Pennsylvania. And I'm asking you to say no to Exxon's subsidiary, XTO, permit to remove more than 250,000 gallons of water daily from the Oquaga Creek in Broome County, New York, which has already been approved by Town of Sanford. This water would never be used to be mixed with toxic chemicals and forced deep into the earth through the process 25 known as fracking. The application is being

considered despite the Delaware River Basin being under a moratorium as well as the New York State having one for hydraulically fractured gas.

permit under a double moratorium. Add to the absurdity the fact that the public was given only ten business days to submit comment as well as the hearing being held a full four-hours drive from the proposed site. And I couldn't really decide if this would make a better plot for a novel by Kafka or Orwell. There are things that we don't know, sure.

But there are things that we do know. We do know that this practice has hurt people in Pennsylvania, and we do know that this is a consumptive use of H2O which returns 20 to 30 percent of this dangerously contaminated frack water back to the surface where there is yet no sustained technology to sufficiently restore it to safe drinking water quality. And there's new evidence that has surfaced from Duke University showing the fact that it is fundamentally unsafe. The seriousness of this discussion cannot be overemphasized.

I commend you for postponing voting on this hearing, but I urge you to extend the comment period to a full 60 days like you did with the Stone

1 Energy permit. Also, please provide additional opportunities for public input, especially in the area of Broome County. Fifteen (15) million depend on your decision. Our water and our health depend on your decision. Please make it wisely. Thank you.

ATTORNEY BUSH:

Jeff Tittel.

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MR. TITTEL:

Jeff Tittel, director of New Jersey Sierra Club, and I'm here representing not only the 20,000-plus New Jersey members but the 1.2 million Sierra Club members across the country because what's happening in this basin is something that affects everyone, and really the future of not only water in New Jersey but throughout the country because we're dealing with these issues in over a dozen states right now.

And what you do here really sets the precedent for things that happen in other places. You have more tools at your disposal than they have in the Susquehanna or in West Virginia or other places. here's a place where you can do things right. unfortunately, when I look at this proposal, it's almost like Alice in Wonderland because it's kind of like we're going through a looking glass. We're going

1 to withdraw first, permit later, do studies after that, look at the science, figure out regulations, and do the planning. You got it backwards. You've 3 actually got to do the science first and the studies, then plan for it, and figure out your regulations, and then we'll go forward with permitting. And that's the problem here, that this should be either withdrawn or denied.

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When you're talking about critical 10 headwater areas, you know, 25 --- you know, 250,000 gallons, well, that's not a lot when you think of the 12 whole watershed. But it's actually the amount of water that the Town of Frenchtown uses every day. But when you're dealing with headwater areas and when you have depleted use of your headwater and you take coldwater fisheries and the only really pristine water in the upper part of the basin and destroy it, it has a chilling effect, or actually a warming effect all the way down in the basin. It means that you lose dilution, you lose cold water. You lose those things that you need, especially in summertime, to keep this river healthy. And when you destroy the headwaters, you destroy the whole river. And that's why this is so critical and why this proposal needs to be killed.

More importantly, I think for the basin,

these withdrawals are going to be like potato chips. 2 They're not going to be able to get away with just They're going to be coming back time and time again because of the amount of water that they're going to need. You're going to have hundreds if not thousands of these kinds of withdrawal applications coming forward. So how you handle the first one is the most critical because Exxon can't frack with this small amount of water for what they need for just one 10 well. They're going to need to come back time and time again with hundreds of these permit applications, as will the other companies that are up there. 12 And so what happens now is the more important.

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And this violates the whole concept of comprehensive planning and why the DRBC was set up in the first place. And I think that based on your record, your history and the rules that you have, this This has to be denied. And quite frankly, has to go. when I heard the gentleman talk about economy, without water there is no economy. And if you destroy the headwaters of this river, you destroy the river and all the towns and all the people that are depending on this river, not only the 15 million people who get drinking water out of it, but also all the little businesses that sell anything from bait to rentals to

antiques.

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ATTORNEY BUSH:

Thank you.

MR. TITTEL:

That's why this is so important. This is our lifeblood. Thank you.

ATTORNEY BUSH:

Arnold Frogel and then Bernard Handler and Ariana Shapiro.

MR. FROGEL:

Hello. My name's Arnold Frogel. I heard most of the points that I was going to make already mentioned by the previous speakers for denial of this application for withdrawal. I can see that as the last speaker pointed out there seems to be a process of sedimentations of the whole question of the hydrofracking, and that's a very important reason for rejecting this application.

The process is going on with the regulations being formed by the DRBC. There's a process going on in Albany with the supplemental environmental impact statement. And those processes 23 have to be completed comprehensively. They have to oppose the whole hydrofracking question in a comprehensive way. And that's why this should not be allowed now, this permitting. Thank you.

CHAIR:

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Thank you.

ATTORNEY BUSH:

Bernard Handler?

MR. HANDLER:

My name's Bernard Handler. Okay. first thing that really stood out to me with this application or docket was the time frame. And thank you for putting off your vote on it right now. think this is something you need to consider for all dockets coming down the lane because there are groups that cannot respond in ten days.

The other day I was at the Upper Delaware Council, and a group that you're really familiar with, and a lot of the representatives there didn't really know, they didn't have time to circulate this among their group. They're very concerned about the flexible flow management as you're aware of. And for them to function, they first need to have a work 21 meeting. And then they have to send it back to their group. Then they have to, you know, talk about that, possibly they'll need to send it back again. something of this nature, obviously, is a political outcry right away when you're dealing with this.

need 60 days, 45, 60 days to basically go through their process.

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Three of the township supervisors that were representatives of the township that were there also would like to respond to this, but they didn't have a supervisor's meeting yet so one was on Monday, one was on Tuesday. They can't just come up like this and write a letter on their own. They represent. And it's very important that they have more time to respond on these issues, their concerns.

Any water taken out of the headwaters concerns everybody downstream. This creek --- I mean, Exxon Mobile, as we said. It's only the one well per month that can be done with this. They're going to be coming back for more and more and more. And this is something that has to be addressed before they can advance. Thank you.

CHAIR:

Thank you.

ATTORNEY BUSH:

We have Ariana Shapiro, Sandra Kissam,

Jeff Zimmerman, Margery Schab. Is Ariana Shapiro

here? No. Okay. Let's go onto Sandra Kissam. Not

here? Jeff Zimmerman. I know you're here.

MR. ZIMMERMAN:

I would like to make just a couple of 1 2 points today about this docket. The most important of 3 which is that the present docket does not consider in any way that Oquaga Creek is a trout spawning stream. The spawning seasons generally starts in October and continues through the following April. It is critical that once the spawning season starts that the water levels do not go down. Once the eggs are covered with water when they're laid, they must stay covered in 10 water. If they're ever exposed to the air, they will die. Consequently, there needs to be some constraint 11 on the ability to --- on the right to withdraw any 12 13 water to take into account the spawning season. 14 There's nothing in this document that indicates any 15 discussion about that issue.

The last point on that is the passby flow of HCFS while it's substantially more than seven feet, ten inches, as reported in the docket is still not sufficient. I will refer to the covenants of the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission that was provided to the Commission on this particular docket, that they suggest a minimum passby flow should only be at least 25 percent of the average stream flow. The HCFS figure is not sufficient. It should be something a lot closer to 25 CFS. That's all I have. Thank

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CHAIR:

Thank you.

ATTORNEY BUSH:

Margery Schab?

MS. SCHAB:

Hello. I'm from Remsenberg, New York, which is in Long Island, but this is a big issue. And I ask you to reject the application by XTO which is owned by Exxon Mobile. The reason my 86-year-old husband I came here is we have good friends who live in Deposit, so I want to tell you a little bit about the people that I have met there.

First of all, our brothers and sisters 14 15 have retired. One is disabled. They pool their resources to help each other out and to live in their 16 retirement years in Deposit. They take us down to 17 Karen to Kate's Café, and we have a great breakfast 18 there. Have you ever tasted her muffins, and have you 19 20 ever bought her father's honey, which is the best 21 honey I ever had in my life? Well, that's what you 22 do. She also sells handmade racks and quilts and 23 I bought one for my new grandniece, a little aprons. doll where little baby's fingers can go in, which was 24 25 made by somebody in Deposit.

There is Frog Pond Farm, which is an incredible vegetable stand. And the owner is like an auctioneer. You bring your produce. There is no --- he has an old-fashioned scale, and he adds everything up like an auctioneer. And then an old fashioned cash register. And then you go out and you see the goats and you see the chickens. This is all in the area of Deposit.

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Then there's Helen. Helen travels on a school bus every day with disabled children so she can take care of them, make sure nothing happens to them. She has lived in Deposit her whole life, and so do her children, which she has numerous, and even more grandchildren. And her husband loves to hunt so much that when his grandson was born, he bought him a lifelong membership in the NRA. The child's now one year old. Now, by the way, on Sunday, did you know that the whole community gets together and they change charities and they all come up for a wonderful breakfast which is served by the charity that had post for that particular Sunday. And you get eggs and toast and bacon and they come around with coffee. And it can be the Boy Scouts, the Rotary, church groups, the local historical society. The dining room is always full. And it changes but it continues to be

full. And it's just the community comes and helps each other.

Then there are people in Deposit, the artists and musicians. Will they stay when there is a problem with the basic ingredient of life like your water? And remember, Deposit this year will be 200 years old. And this is, as we know ---.

ATTORNEY BUSH:

Sorry. That's time.

MS. SCHAB:

So please, these are people. They are not statistics. And they are more important than Exxon's bottom line. Thank you for hearing me.

CHAIR:

Thank you.

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ATTORNEY BUSH:

17 Hester Greene, Larry Braverman, Leona 18 Fluck, and George Fluck.

MS. GREENE:

Thanks for the opportunity to talk to I came here to ask that water quality be protected as critical to the health of the main stem 23 of the Delaware. I oppose Exxon XTO Energy's application to withdrawal a quarter of a million gallons of water. It must a great coup for Exxon to

acquire XTO with this application in the approval pipeline, so to speak. As I see it, this becomes an asset to them immediately, and they're applying for a location that, to quote your docket, would not at present be subject to water supply charges as the point of withdrawal is above the USGS stream-gaging station in Montague. This is only one of the many things that has to be decided before they can begin putting this application to use.

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Every month I go to the meetings at the Upper Delaware Council. And this speaks to the fact that the cold water coming down from that far up is affecting the cold water flow in the Delaware that we are very concerned with at the Upper Delaware Council. There is no way that this volume of water, if it's taken out of Oquaga Creek, is going to be replaced by releases at Cannon --- excuse me. Cannon. again, it's important to the people up there. also important to the people who live along the main stem. It's also important to the people who use this So I request that you deny this water resource. application. It's the tip of the iceberg, and you need to figure out how you get there how you can treat all the requests for this water that will come. Thank you.

CHAIR:

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Thank you.

ATTORNEY BUSH:

Larry Braverman.

MR. BRAVERMAN:

I'll make this short and sweet. this is with respect to you as people. I demand that you deny the approval of this XTO docket for water withdrawal from Oquaga Creek. Approving and regulating the water withdrawals are a lot of work, especially for the gas industry. The must use all of their band steps to sidestep regulations and sidestep the impacts and sidestep the costs to the environment and damage they cause.

This is a proven track record. I've been coming to these meetings for now about two years and you've been very thorough and diligent in most all the dockets you receive and approve. But you have dropped the ball when reviewing the gas industry dockets.

Why is the public comment on this docket only a bare minimum of ten business days? The comment period should be as long as it takes to develop the regulations. Perhaps when the regulations are completed, this water withdrawal will not even be 25 allowed.

I must say, when it comes to the handling 1 of gas industry matters, either your hands are tied or 2 3 you've been bought. You do have the power to control and regulate every use or misuse of the water in this watershed. Why aren't you using that power? the requirement that the gas industry should be given any of that water for this use? A person making decisions on these matters should be able to answer this question of damage that I've asked for at the last meeting. I directed it to the Pennsylvania 10 delegate, and the Army Corps of Engineer's delegate 11 who aren't here now. It's two different people. 12 But what is the collateral damage that you expect? 13

CHAIR:

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For this docket?

MR. BRAVERMAN:

For this docket and for the gas flow industry, gas industry.

CHAIR:

Well, I'd like to wait until all the federal agencies have contributed their analysis and comments before I speak on their behalf. We don't have a 404 application for this.

MR. BRAVERMAN:

Okay. Then why aren't you holding off on

44 this whole system here? Why aren't you putting a stop 2 to gas wells? 3 CHAIR: I'm not sure that you want to take the 4 public's time for us to respond to these questions 6 directly. MR. BRAVERMAN: That's a flim-flam answer, sir. 8 9 CHAIR: 10 Well, I'm just ---. Why don't you ask your question again and I'll answer it. 11 12 MR. BRAVERMAN: 13 Yes, sir. What is the expected 14 collateral damage in the Delaware River Basin from 15 hydrofracking? 16 CHAIR: 17 So you're asking me the question that goes to this particular docket? 18 19 MR. BRAVERMAN: 20 Well, this particular docket is included in that. 21 22 CHAIR: 23 This establishment worked with XTO Energy 24 and was attempting to bring this document forward 25 because they believed the impact was within the

45 parameters of the Delaware River Basin Commission 1 2 standards. 3 MR. BRAVERMAN: Okay then. What happens when it's 4 5 \$5,000? 6 CHAIR: 7 Well, that's a question that goes to a cumulative impact study. 8 9 MR. BRAVERMAN: 10 That's a question, that's not an answer. 11 CHAIR: 12 I don't think you --- you know that all the Commissioners support the cumulative impact study. 13 14 MR. BRAVERMAN: 15 Why weren't these denied after that impact study? 16 17 CHAIR: You'll have to contact the members of 18 19 Congress and the state legislatures. 20 MR. BRAVERMAN: 21 No, it was denied by the DRBC not to use 22 them. 23 CHAIR: I don't think that's true at all. 24 25 MR. BRAVERMAN:

It was offered by Hinchey. He tried ---.

CHAIR:

Representative Henchi and Representative

Holt who sat in the last Congress offered their

support with the proposed bill to fund the impact

impact study. That bill was not passed by Congress.

There was no appropriation. And we received no money.

MR. BRAVERMAN:

Why doesn't the DRBC want to hold off on everything until this environmental impact study comes out?

CHAIR:

Well, because the DRBC doesn't want to be brought into a catch 22 situation where there is no money for a study and postpone and impede economic activity in the basin waiting for that study to be completed for which there is no funding.

MR. BRAVERMAN:

You can't do that. I mean, you're taking a big risk for our water here, everybody's water.

CHAIR:

We can make the same argument for any number of activities using that water in the basin.

And then we'll never approve any dockets for any water use, for any purpose, recreational, environmental, or

1 otherwise if you negate the need to fish at all and no 2 benefits to the watershed would be retained by 3 anybody.

MR. BRAVERMAN:

Well, the energy industry has an atrocious track record. That would put glance up to you, wouldn't it?

CHAIR:

I think the Commission seeks to impose 10 natural gas regulations that attempt to address the questions of human impacts, and the public's had a 12 chance to comment on those. We're in the process of those comments now.

MR. BRAVERMAN:

Well, what are your thoughts, Executive

16 Director?

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MS. COLLIER:

I don't think it's appropriate for me to answer this. We're trying to hear from the public.

MR. BRAVERMAN:

Okay. Thank you very much.

CHAIR:

Thank you.

ATTORNEY BUSH:

Leona Fluck. Then George Fluck and then

Ann Seligman.

MS. FLUCK:

I'm a resident of New Jersey and oppose the approval of Exxon Mobile's XTO application for a water withdrawal from the Oquaga Creek in Broome County for gas drilling. As we heard today, the Oquaga's pristine waters supply essential habitat for trat motor special species. This would absolutely be impacted by the completed withdrawal.

New Jersey DEP Commissioner Martin spoke at our April 22nd, Sierra Club birthday cleanup in Mercer Park on the banks of Lake Mercer and the Assunpink Creek, which is a tributary of the Delaware River Watershed. There Commissioner Martin said that New Jersey is committed to protecting the basin. To me, that means that the New Jersey DRBC Commission member and all Commission members, including the Army Corps of Engineers would deny this application.

The DRBC is analyzing the impacts of gas drilling and has a drilling moratorium in place while developing gas regulations that could affect this withdrawal proposal. The DRBC has only given tenworking days' notice of this proposal. In summary, please do not approve this withdrawal request, schedule a public hearing with sufficient notice for

1 the Oquaga Creek residents, and keep the moratorium in
2 place on gas drilling in the Delaware River Watershed.
3 Thank you.

CHAIR:

Thank you.

ATTORNEY BUSH:

George Fluck.

MR. FLUCK:

Hi. I'm George Fluck, and I'm the special events coordinator for the National Human Safety Patrol. And I'm glad to hear Carol mention the seminary coming up in Delaware. It's a wonderful event. And it's celebrating the Delaware River.

What's it called, Carol? The link?

MS. COLLIER:

River of life.

MR. FLUCK:

The River of Life. Isn't this amazing?
We have a potential of turning it into a river of
death with all --- if we don't do our jobs right
collectively.

One thing that I really am a big supporter of the DRBC. Have been for many years. And recognize that they are in a really real tough position to monitor all of the activity that goes on

and how are things measured and reported and how the
metrics come in to the DRBC and for us out here in the
audience, how does it get reduced down to the
terminology that we can comprehend and understand?
And it just seems today that we heard about the new IT
budget and requirements and looking at some of these
dockets, this one in particular, I notice there's some
missing --- a missing section. It probably should be
included in every docket from now on, and that is what
we call the real-time monitoring component.

What that means is instrumentation that is located at various sites that can do measurements and supply that information in real time by the second. It comes into a computer. The computer can reduce it and bring it down so we know where w have a situation. It's the only way that the DRBC can even get their arms around monitoring thousands of wells and thousands of activities. The problem sometimes is the technology doesn't exist today, but it may exist six months from now.

So how do we handle that? Well, you've already seen some of the dockets that the ED, the executive director, has the right to respecify the monitoring of a given site. This simply can be expanded to say instrumentation needs to be adapted.

1 I can't wait five years in between the adapting of 2 monitoring. There has to be an open end with some 3 level of control financially for the applicant, but desperately, the IT system has to be upgraded to include real time monitoring. And to us out here in the audience, I just want to see a green light, a yellow light.

ATTORNEY BUSH:

Time's up. Thank you.

CHAIR:

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Thank you.

ATTORNEY BUSH:

Ann Seligman and then Terry Stimpfel, Al Benner, and Ruth Lachman Sueker, and Craig Hall.

MS. SELIGMAN:

And thank you for whoever called my name for pronouncing my name right. That's so rare. as a member of my local community board, I also sympathize with your position in hearing the same comments over and over. But it also brings to mind a comment that I heard enough times that it stick with 22 me from a teacher 35 years ago who said repetition penetrates even the dullest of minds. Nothing personal.

But, you know, there's a reason that

there are 37 people here all saying we don't want this. And I think it's important that you hear it over and over again and that you get 7,100 e-mails. And it says something and it says something that I haven't heard anybody from XTO here. That says something too.

And it all says something that hopefully reminds you of your responsibility and who you are responsible to. You are all representatives of elected officials. And this is who elects you. You are not elected by the oil and gas industry. They may help with some funding, which is why I think actually, different conversation, you know, that's campaign funding reform, different issue. But I think they're connected.

A couple of the specific comments that I do want to repeat --- well, actually nobody else has said. I'm a little bit cynical about your decision not to vote today. I understand why you don't and, of course, I hope it's because you want to take into account all the things that you're hearing here. But I think there's also an easy out to not have it be a public --- going against what the public audience would want. And so I really hope this is not just a way to backdoor an unpopular answer.

This specific docket is one of the

critiques that I had in the comments that I submitted

in response to the draft regs that were published in

December. I think you voted to fast track water

withdrawals is very interesting, and that's what's

happening right now. As one of my friends said to me,

it's putting the cart before the horse. Why do we

have a moratorium? Why would we even think about

approving water for this usage?

And one of the other things was a lack of a cumulative impact analysis. You have those comments. I did submit them, you know, prior to the deadline for that. But I'm happy to share them with you again. Not now in my three minutes.

Another comment that people have not made is that speaking of economics and people have talked about, you know, is this something --- is developing the gas industry good for the economy? I would note that in many parts of the country, insurance companies refuse to insure areas, homes and properties, where fracking is happening. And that, you know, insurance companies, they do the numbers. They crunch the numbers, and that's something I would keep in mind. I think that's my time.

ATTORNEY BUSH:

Thank you.

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MS. SELIGMAN:

Normally, I would end with thanks, but I'll save that until I see you in Broome County.

CHAIR:

Thank you.

ATTORNEY BUSH:

Terry Stempfel, Al Benner, and Ruth Lachman Sueker.

MS. STEMPFEL:

Good afternoon, Terry Stempfel. afraid I'm not going to be as humorous as some of the commenters, but I'll try to be quick. I'm a member of the New Jersey Sierra Club, executive community member, Fracking Issues Coordinator, and chair of the Central Group. We have 1,700 people, some of whom actually drink the river water here. So we really do care. Thank you for hearing me.

The DRBC appears to be ignoring the river, people, environment and science in favor of 21 drillers. You can change this going forward. Natural gas development, specifically the XTO withdrawal, is not for the environment. There are no national, state or DRBC environmental regulations that adequately or 25 even barely control the devastating effects that are

emerging from the wholesale natural gas extraction, hydraulic fracturing, and stream destruction that's occurring in the Marcellus and beautiful formations.

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There is a moratorium on drilling in the Delaware River Watershed, and New York has a moratorium. You've received tens of thousands of comments in response to your proposed rules. adequately digest these and seriously consider continuing the moratorium or significantly modifying the rules would take many months or even years. XTO asks for a permit now. Major corporations don't 12 tip their hand on investments and development activities unless there's an assumption of foregone conclusion. The application now for water withdrawals to develop gas wells by Exxon Mobile could be seen as trying to influence your decision to lift the moratorium.

Please extend the comment period to 60 days, meet in New York, allow those who are affected to speak in person, then deny the application please. Stop water withdrawal since there is inadequate capacity capability to treat this water and other processed water to fully remove all the chemical and 24 radiologic hazards. Just this week Duke University researchers published in a peer review journal a study

1 concluding, quote, systematic evidence for methane 2 contamination of drinking water is associated with 3 shale gas extraction. It increases proximity to nearest gas well. The results are in New York, not some remote different geologic formation in Colorado. 6 The safety of drilling is clearly in challenge. The lack of waste capacity is not. of the environment in the creek, a native trout I've never fished in my life, but it's stream. 10 important to some. It's very important to have this groundwater supply for drinking water wells. 11 important to protect it. It is a feeder for a feeder 12 to the Delaware River. Don't make it a feeder for 13 drilling. Your actions going forward need to 14 15 reflect ---16 ATTORNEY BUSH: 17 That's three minutes. Thank you. 18 MS. STIMPFEL: 19 --- the present study and EPA studies. 20 Thank you very much. 21 CHAIR: 22 Thank you. 23 ATTORNEY BUSH: 24 Is Al Benner here? Al Benner. No. Ruth 25 Lachman Sueker?

MS. SUEKER:

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Good afternoon. I want to extend my appreciation to the River Basin Commission present and past who had stewardship of this river basin before I knew what you were doing. And I'm very grateful for that.

I am continuing my conventional studies in environmental health, and am very concerned about the health impacts on present and future generations 10 of this kind of resource use in our basin. But I want to thank you for delaying the vote on this. 11 Obviously, I hope that you will reject the 12 application. I don't think a precedent should be set 13 14 for permitting water withdrawal without specific 15 wastewater disposal rules within this docket. what was said during the earlier presentation, that 16 17 those were not included in the docket, so that if changes needed to be made to the wastewater disposal, 18 it could be done without you visiting the docket. 19 20 feel that that will give permission and opportunity 21 for changing the wastewater disposal without public 22 review and comment. And I think that is dangerous and I just want to say I'm disagreeing with 23 that approach. 24

I also feel that by permitting the

1 withdrawals before the project for which the withdrawals are going to be used is being permitted, I feel it is sending a message to industry and it's 3 sending a message to the public that it's very clear that if you do that, the message that the DRBC's sending is clear. And I think that message will be that the DRBC is not going to continue to protect special protected waters. And I think this docket is so critical and that the DRBC needs to really think 10 through what its position is because once it approves this docket, this will be seen as a precedent and will 11 12 be asked to approve the same type of activity over and 13 over again. So I think this is a very critical thing. It needs to be reviewed. It needs more public 14 15 comment, and it needs to have all of the stakeholders involved speaking to it. 16

I also wanted to say as to my concern about public health, and I wanted to refer to a book called Living Downstream by Sandra Steingraber who addresses the issues of toxic chemicals that have risen in proportion and magnitude since the industrial development in World War II, that understanding of how these chemicals increase cancer rates, increase neurological health conditions. These levels of toxic chemicals in the water ---

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ATTORNEY BUSH:

It's time.

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MS. SUEKER:

I'll just finish the sentence. unborn children, higher asthma rates and cancer rates. When you only have half the information, cautionary principle must prevail here. Thank you very much.

CHAIR:

Thank you.

ATTORNEY BUSH:

Craig Hall, Carol Heffler, and Kirsten

Is Craig Hall ---? 12 Greene.

MR. HALL:

Yeah, how you doing?

ATTORNEY BUSH:

16 Okay.

MR. HALL:

Hello, Commissioners. How are you? Saw film once where a man turned on the faucet in his 20 kitchen and he took a cigarette lighter and put it 21 next to it, and the water caught on fire. And I 22 looked at that and I said that's crazy. I don't know. 23 I don't want to wake up one day and have my kids or my

24 kids turn on the water, put a cigarette lighter to it

25 and let it catch on fire because of methane gas in the

water. In that film, it says that Exxon was drilling in that area and Exxon denied having anything to do with it.

Same film, another family, water that pollutes came out so bad that the water was brown. I feel that you should deny Exxon the drilling rights or taking any water out of the creek. You should deny the drilling rights to taking water our of any river on the planet. The sad part about it is, Exxon --- what I'm saying, they don't give a damn about what these good people here are saying.

And the saddest part about it is I don't know how you all feel about it, if your family and your children moved into areas with pollutants in their water, you have a chance not to be responsible for that. You know what I'm saying. So I just came here to represent the creek. And the creek don't want no more water taken out of it. It don't want no one to take it out to use for drilling of natural gases. It don't want nobody to take no water out of it at all. Thank you very much.

ATTORNEY BUSH:

Carol Heffler. And then Kirsten Greene.

MS. HEFFLER:

My name's Carol Heffler. I'm a resident

of Lambertville, New Jersey. And I'm here today to help protect the trout stream in New York. Many of my points have already been made, so I won't repeat them.

gallons of water per day from the Oquaga Creek in the State of New York. This is wrong. There is a moratorium on drilling in the Delaware River Watershed and hydrofracking in New York. Fracking poses a known threat to our water and to our health. The Oquaga Creek is a place of natural beauty and habitat that took nature millions of years to create. How would the trout and the water quality of the Oquaga and the Delaware River be affected by the withdrawal of so many millions of gallons of water every day?

You need to wait until the environmental impact study results are in before proceeding. Please step back and think of the consequences for our children and our grandchildren. XTO has no permits for gas wells and has not justified its need to withdraw this huge amount of water from the creek. Please deny the approval of withdrawing water from Oquaga Creek. Thank you for your attention.

CHAIR:

Thank you.

MS. GREENE:

Hi. I'm Kirsten Greene. I'm a member of No Gas Pipeline. We are intervenors against the Oquaga pipeline and are represented by Eastern Environmental Law Center. I was also an additional editor on Gas Land, giving me the opportunity to see much more footage than you guys got to see in the hour and a half film.

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I've never been to a DRBC meeting. only seen it on tape. So when the message came along 10 that you wanted to withdraw water, I felt I had to come and spend my entire day here so that you would 11 know how important it is for me to fight this. 12 I went 13 to your website. The Delaware River Basin Commission, 14 charting future, protecting water quality, and 15 conserving water, all words taken from your website. It states that the Commission will be the leader in 16 17 protecting, enhancing and developing the water 18 resources of the Delaware River Basin for present and future generations. Your words, not mine. 19

It seems obvious then that the application from an Exxon Mobile subsidiary should be denied. They want to withdraw up to 250,000 gallons of water from the creek that flows into the Delaware River, and I just can't get over that number, 250,000 gallons per day. There won't be water to protect for

our future generations if the water is gone. there won't be any future generations if our drinking water is contaminated. It's your job, as you sit on 3 this Commission, to do exactly as your vision states, conserve water, protect water quality. Do your job and deny the application. I'm not looking to wait another year and come back and stand before you again. Deny the application.

CHAIR:

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Thank you.

ATTORNEY BUSH:

Edith Kantrowitz, Celeen Miller, Randy Sklar, and Barbara Arrindell.

MS. KANTROWITZ:

Hi. I'm Edith Kantrowitz, United for Action, also the New York City Commission for Clear I'd like to thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak. I'll try to say things that haven't been said before.

Speaking to the issue of how this will 21 affect the economy, I think we've heard people say that it will destroy jobs in the area. Some people think that bringing hydrofracking will create jobs, but what we have seen is that in many cases the people 25 who have the positions with the hydrofracking company

1 are brought in from other parts of the country, and the jobs have not gone to the local people. that's something that I think is very important to keep in mind.

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I also want to point out with each docket resource map, and when we saw the map for this docket, we saw how much further north it is. And as people have said, people have had to travel for four hours. And I would like to make a wager that the people who are in this room right now are people who are either retired, unemployed, or whose careers are involved 12 with environmental issues. And the people in Broome County who are not able to go away from their work on a ten-days notice to make a four-hour drive are not here. And so I think we're asking a very reasonable request and we're pleading with you to extend the comment period so that we can fully present the case on how damaging this will be.

We have the question if e New York State has not yet authorized horizontal hydrofracking, if 21 DRBC still has not yet said that we're going to go forward with hydrofracking, then what is the message that is being communicated by approving this withdrawal docket? Are we being told it's a done deal 25 because Exxon wants it? I mean, I'm sure that even

1 though there are economic pressures that one gentleman said, you know, that all parties wanted to see economic growth in the region, but our primary concern here has to be the water.

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The vitally important thing is life is more important. One person said that these dockets are going to keep coming forward as more water withdrawals are requested. Well, those who oppose hydrofracking are going to keep coming forward also.

And I also want to remind everyone one thing, that I think might not even been said today is 12 | that we don't need fracking. We don't need natural gas. We don't need fossil fuels. We don't need nuclear power. Studies have shown that the region can meet all its energy needs on totally renewable resources like solar, wind and geothermal power. this is a direction that we have to go if we want to save our lives and the lives of the future generations, our children, our grandchildren and this planet. Thank you.

ATTORNEY BUSH:

It's time.

CHAIR:

Thank you.

MS. KANTROWITZ:

Thank you.

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ATTORNEY BUSH:

Celeen Miller?

MS. MILLER:

5 Good evening. I'm from Bucks County, a resident of Bucks County, PA. I think that perhaps our federal representative might have brought an end to this situation. We do need a cumulative study if there is funding for that. I have a feeling that if you approve no permits, you would have funding by the 10 end of the week. I oppose the withdrawal of water 11 from this stream. If this water withdrawal is 12 13 approved, it will set a precedent for additional 14 application, and the DRBC will feel additional 15 pressure and will be challenged with an onslaught of applications from companies that might have a lot of 16 17 money. And I wouldn't want to see the DRBC spend so much valuable time in this type of circumstances and 18 legal issues. So I just wanted to, you know, not 19 20 repeat anything else but just say that on your website also, there's the wording it's a treasure and I just 21 22 want to add that it's a treasure to live life a 23 survivor, not just to save it for future generations. 24 And I do hope that we can protect our water and our 25 air and our land.

CHAIR:

Thank you.

ATTORNEY BUSH:

Randy Sklar?

MR. SKLAR:

I'm Randy Sklar from Bucks County, PA, concerned citizen. I'm just going to say what everyone else has said basically, very short. I'm against granting approval for XTO's water withdrawal. The environmental impact is still unknown.

Moratoriums are in place. What's the hurry? Let's find out for certain what the impacts are and make sure any applications for gas drilling water usage are held to the highest scrutiny.

Why are we considering applications where there are two moratoriums in place? It seems that the industry has decided that it's a foregone conclusion that the DRBC will lift the moratorium.

The DRBC needs to protect the public interests from a well-funded and powerful industry that has demonstrated their willingness to cut corners and fight regulation and put profit before people. We cannot survive without water, and should be very careful not to waste and degrade this precious resource. Thank you.

CHAIR:

Thank you.

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ATTORNEY BUSH:

Barbara Arrindel?

MS. ARRINDELL:

My name's Barbara Arrindell. I'm from Damascus Citizens for Sustainability. I have serious questions about this docket that should be answered before the docket is approved. Why is this docket being rushed through with only the bare minimum time 10 to make it legal? Why is the hearing as far from the 11 location of the docket as possible? 12 Why are the truly wonderful inhabitants of the stream, the native trout, 14 all the ecology allowed to live not taken into 15 account?

Under PA law, this should be --- under New York law this should be an endangered species law, this should be. Who did the measurements to establish the passby numbers? They seem woefully inadequate. Why is XTO to operate the gauges instead of having to pay an independent agent to do this? Why are there caveats to allow changes to every condition by the executive director or the Commissions, changes that do not allow public comment?

The allegation and the desire of the DRBC

to do a cumulative impact study reiterated by Chairman

Deluca a few minutes ago is a study that can and

should be paid for by the entities that are applying

to drill and to take this water from the Delaware

River Basin. As a matter of fact, the CEQ, the

Counsel Environmental Quality, not only requires a

study first, but also is giving the agency leave to do

the cumulative impact study, the DRBC, the legal

ability to charge for this study, and that a lack of

funding is no legal excuse for not doing the study.

Additionally, the argument that there is a net positive economic value to gas drilling in general and in relation to the water withdrawal from the Oquaga Creek, this argument is false. A whole series of economic studies by Head Waters Economics by Jeanette Bar, the Ph.D. Economist and by the unemployment figures calculated by the Department of Agriculture in Arkansas, by the State of Pennsylvania, and by the State of Texas, looking at areas where there has been drilling, in these areas the unemployment rates have gone up during the time when there was drilling. This reflects a negative economic impact of drilling.

There has been no calculation of the economic benefits provided by the fisheries and

1 specifically along the Oquaga Creek area. How can the 2 DRBC approve this water withdrawal during this gas 3 drilling moratorium? I request that the docket not be approved, and that now that the docket has been tabled, I expect that the docket when returned to for consideration will be different, and there will be a reasonable, at least 60 to 90-day public notice, and that a new hearing for public comments will be a more accessible place.

ATTORNEY BUSH:

11 It's time.

MS. ARRINDELL:

Is that it?

ATTORNEY BUSH:

Yes, it was. Thank you.

CHAIR:

Thank you very much.

ATTORNEY BUSH:

Buck Moorehead, Rick Williams, and Jenny

20 Preston?

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MR. MOOREHEAD:

Good afternoon. I'll kind of forget my comments as most have been stated. I appreciate the 24 DRBC being here. As usual, I'm very happy that I'm 25 not in the Susquehanna River Basin having this kind of conversation. I do say that one thing has become very clear today in listening to these comments, is that May 5th of 2010, the findings, I didn't remember this, but this was the date when the Commissioners directed the Commission Staff to do the draft regs, and specifically also directed the Commission Staff to proceed with water withdrawal applications. And I think that this so clearly --- hearing the comments today and looking at this, the whole docket, that this is a flawed approach to this.

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And I'm with NYH2O. I feel that this docket should really be withdrawn because what's happening here is there's a tremendous amount of energy going to evaluate the request for water when you look at the docket --- and I admire the drafting of this docket. I haven't read many of them. there are 35 conditions to this docket. And that's because it's protecting against all kinds of things that aren't known. So there's efforts to cover this, cover that, cover that condition, this upon this upon this upon this. And that's because there isn't enough clarity at all about what the outcome of the activity is. So to separate the water withdrawal from the activity is really just creating tremendous extra work for the Commission because this is a \$17,000

construction and design project. I mean, it could 1 happen in like two or three days. These guys throw in an intake, probably in the road or whatever they have 3 to do up there or wherever they do it. And yet we're here talking about it.

And as other people have stated, there are all kinds of other steps that would influence positive decision. So that's my main suggestion here is that the Commission rethink this separation of these two and look at the whole process holistically. It doesn't happen any faster for the energy companies if they get this water withdrawal docket approved. It's still time dependent on all these other regs to be withheld. So I would suggest very strongly that this be withdrawn and rethought. And I think it's very important not one application get through this way because it will open this and, you know, people are going to be saying someone else got it, we want the same deal. So thank you very much.

CHAIR:

Thank you.

ATTORNEY BUSH:

Rick Williams? You don't look like Rick

Jenny Preston?

25 MS. PRESTON:

Williams.

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Good afternoon and thank you, Commission. 1 I'm a Delaware Watershed resident of Buckingham 2 I'm also a volunteer with the 3 Township, Pennsylvania. Delaware Riverkeeper Network. Today like many who have spoken before me, I'm asking you to refuse approval of XTO Energy's application on water withdrawal of 250,000 gallons of water per day from the Oquaga Creek in Broome County while there is a moratorium on all gas drilling from the river basin, 10 including one for hydraulic fracturing in New York State. 11

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It is unacceptable to authorize any gas drilling activity, including water withdrawal, since XTO's site cannot be approved for drilling when no regulations for compliance exist. With regards to economics, and many have spoken about this today, one wonders how this little New York community will even benefit from gas activity when the large share of natural gas industry jobs, particularly the higher paying jobs, are given to out-of-staters who travel with the gas drill companies who have had prior experience in this area at the same time as we've seen major budget cutbacks in our job training programs.

In addition, so much natural gas is being exported. Foreign companies are buying out our gas.

And what does this do ultimately? The economics? To the economics, it raises our prices here. It's a very good chance of that happening. So how does this benefit our communities where the gas drilling is invaded by hydraulic --- where the communities are invaded by hydraulic fracturing and industries have very little concern for their needs and their interests?

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By 2013, 36 states will face water According to recent polls, Americans shortages. consider water shortages to be one of the most serious environmental concerns with 96 percent of all Americans agreeing it is important for all people to have adequate drinking water, and 88 percent worrying that fresh water shortages will become increasingly severe worldwide. Of all the earth's water, only one percent is readily accessible for human use, just one percent out of 100. A person can survive for one month without food, but only five to seven days without water. Anywhere from one to eight million gallons of water are needed to frack a well. Each well could potentially be fracked as many as 18 times. Water for 15 million people served by Delaware River Basin is at risk of being segregation as well as depletion due to gas drilling activities by high

1 volume slick water hydraulic fracturing. activities include massive water withdrawals like the one XTO Energy's asking DRBC to approve.

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Can the Oquaga Creek extends as far as volume withdraws and continue to maintain the health of its aquatic systems? According to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, the Oquaqa Creek water withdrawal site under consideration is located in a drainage area special protection 10 waters with waters of exceptional value, high quality, and high water quality. These waters contain valuable 12 sensitive fisheries for trout, habitat for aquatic life, entitled to special protections under the law. This site is also located within a 100-year flood plain, which also inherits special consideration. Further, it is a cold water creek enjoyed by many for recreation. On May 5th, ---. ATTORNEY BUSH:

It's time.

MS. PRESTON:

Can I say one more thing?

ATTORNEY BUSH:

Yes.

MS. PRESTON:

This is again, an example of putting the

cart before the horse. So please, please don't make this decision prematurely. Extend public comment period for 60 days and schedule public hearings in Broome and Delaware Counties. Thank you.

CHAIR:

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Thank you.

ATTORNEY BUSH:

You must be Rick Williams. And then we have Nancy ---.

MR. WILLIAMS:

11 Thank you for the opportunity to speak I'm a resident of the Town of Sanford. 12 here today. And you know, the landowners in our town and 13 14 neighboring areas overwhelmingly support XTO's 15 application. You know, there's been a lot of talk 16 here. All I hear is about hydrofracking. You know, 17 if everybody had an environmental concern here, they would look at alternatives. XTO made this application 18 19 last year, okay. It was about a year ago, wasn't it? 20 Also they have a need for water for preliminary 21 stages. You know, everybody here knows that 22 hydrofracking is not going to be allowed, maybe not 23 never allowed. But I don't understand the issue, is it hydrofracking, or is it safe progress? 24 There's 25 alternatives right now that can be used that are safe,

1 that don't contaminate the ground. There's air, there's gas. That doesn't put pollutants into the water, you know.

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So, you know, we're here, you know. We're a dying town, you know. All the landowners support this. You know, we all welcome this as a positive step in a right direction, you know, to secure our future. And we really don't ---. three years now, you know, we've been challenged by 10 people who think that they have the right to dictate what we do with our lands. This challenge has 12 interfered with your decision-making too. I mean, I don't know at what point in time that we as landowners have been relieved of our rights, you know. don't know.

It's just, you know, we all worry about the water withdrawal so much. I mean, it was three items on the docket there today on the agenda from golf courses that use almost twice the XTO withdrawal, you know, in a month. You know, we did a lot of 21 research before we contracted last year. You know, we've been at this almost four years. We don't want people destroying our lands. But if you're going to choose a responsible sound company, you know, you go 25 after that. You research that, you know, and that's

what we did. 1

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2 Now, XTO's a premium company, and they 3 maintain the strictest environmental awareness and consciousness every step of their operation. Thousands of wells have been developed in the Susquehanna River Basin without incident and operate 24/7 with incident-free production. You know, there's alternatives, you know. They need water now. People have been asking why do they need it now. Well, there's months of preliminary work that require water.

ATTORNEY BUSH:

That's time.

MR. WILLIAMS:

Well, thank you. You know, we're here to urge you to vote on this today, but I quess it will be a delay. Thank you.

CHAIR:

Thank you.

ATTORNEY BUSH:

Nancy Hedinger, David Pudlow or Pudlow (changes pronunciation), Freda Black, and Tracy Fitz.

MS. HEDINGER:

Good evening. I'm Nancy Hedinger. I'm a representative of League of Women Voters of New Jersey. We the League of Women Voters, and I would

urge you to deny this permit. You know I'm all out of order here. I apologize.

First, there's been no completed study to take the cumulative health impact. We talked about the EPA study and we asked in our last testimony that the DRBC wait until the results of those studies come in. The energy secretary has formed a panel to study the cumulative impacts on health, and he promises the results within --- the result recommendations within 90 days and the advice to states and feds within three to six months. I think we can wait six months. Why are we letting Exxon drive this process?

Secondly, DRBC is currently analyzing the comments on the draft branch gas drilling regs of the Delaware Basin. We wish you'd focus your resources, talents, and attention on developing these regulations that will protect the quality and quantity to the water supply which serves 15 million people, not the premature wishes of Exxon.

And I'm going to finish my third --finally, a public hearing in West Trenton, 200 miles
from Broome County at 1:30 in the afternoon, when the
most affected residents are at work earning a living
regarding a permit that will allow a practice that
will potentially impact the environment of citizens of

Broome County and downstream residents as well deserves meaningful publication. Thank you.

CHAIR:

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Thank you.

ATTORNEY BUSH:

David Pudlow.

MR. PUDLOW:

My name's David Pudlow. I'm here on 8 behalf of the United for Action, located in New York 10 City. Again, just since I'm going close to last, most of the things that I wanted to say have already been 11 said, so I just want to echo my support for comments 12 made by Buck Moorehead, by Damascus Citizens and by 13 Tracy Carluccio. And I also want to point out, if it 14 15 hasn't become clear to you guys yet already, that what I think we're really looking at today is DRBC's level 16 17 of credibility.

Are you merely a political entity at this point? Given the schedule issues that have been presented in terms of the 10-day period, also the 21 distance from the area directly affected, it doesn't look good for you right now. Also, given the consideration that there is a moratorium in place in 24 New York State, in the DRBC area itself, and that there is a supposedly thorough review being done by

1 the EPA at this moment, that means that you have state, federal, and you guys are a state and federal composite, it seems that considering this issue right now is akin to giving us the verdict first and then going to deliberations later.

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Also, economic concerns that were expressed about Exxon and XTO's by relation, their past environmental record as expressed by Damascus Citizens, and also given the events that have occurred recently in Bradford County, Pennsylvania, and many, many other localities, I would have to say that in considering this, are we considering giving a gun permit to a repeat offender who is currently seeking parole?

And my last comment is to point out that 16 all of you on this board are essentially individuals. You were not given birth to by the government agency that you work for, whether it's state or federal. are human beings, and you all have, to whatever level you have it, a conscious. So the decisions that you 21 make are yours as individuals. If you go forward with allowing things that will lead to increased 23 hydrofracking in your state or anywhere else, you are complicit. You are aiding and abetting. Thank you 25 very much.

ATTORNEY BUSH:

Thank you.

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ATTORNEY BUSH:

Freda Black.

MS. BLACK:

6 Hello. My name is Freda Black. from Chemung County on the border of Tioga County, very close to Oquaga Creek. And the first thing I want to say is I am here because I'm unemployed, and I was able to spend seven hours on my little scooter 10 coming down here because I can't --- gas is expensive. 11 And I want to first say that I can't speak for all my 12 neighbors because I only found out about this today. 13 14 And I do want to speak to the fact that I love my farm 15 up in upstate New York. And my neighbors also love their lands. And my memories of Oquaga Creek are with 16 my infant son playing in the water and, you know, 17 having no thought 16 years ago about these kinds of 18 things happening. 19 20 I don't think, thinking of the time

limit, of course, I haven't had time to research this.
I'm not here to argue about Marcellus shale drilling.
I don't think this is the time or place. I do want to
really from the bottom of my heart urge you to
consider making it possible extending the comment

period to 90 days giving those of us upstate time to 2 really research what this proposal means, get ourselves together. My neighbors are planting corn 3 This is not a time when we can be spending right now. the time, those of us who have farms, doing the research, getting together and talking with each other about it.

I want to add a few other things that I haven't heard added other than please bring it upstate to where my neighbors and I can be prepared and speak to you about what this area and what our way of life 12 means. Just as we have experienced a land rush, I've been turning away land. I'm one of those people who could be sitting on a pile of money now and has chosen not to because even though my family is struggling to survive because that gas isn't going anywhere. not saying that gas should never be developed. realistic. I'm concerned about the people in Appalachia who are living in the shadow of mountain tops that are blown off. I believe in renewables, but I also know that it's taking this country time to move. I'm not arguing pro or con.

ATTORNEY BUSH:

It's time.

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MS. BLACK:

If I could just --- because I traveled so 1 2 long, if I could have one more minute if it's okay 3 I just want to suggest that wouldn't it be better for the Commission in light of the fact that you don't know yet what the cumulative impacts are or even what the impacts of individual companies are to hold the possibility of using your power over the water, to have some choice in the matter over which players do get to drill when it comes to that time, to 10 which best practices are rewarded by having the water or perhaps not using water at all, using other things 11 like propane or air or other methods that are being 12 13 developed. But keeping the power in your hands as you 14 should have it to decide who gets to use the water and when and in what quantities. 15

CHAIR:

17 Thank you.

MS. BLACK:

Thank you.

ATTORNEY BUSH:

Tracy Fitz, sorry. Tracy Fitz. And then

22 Kayla Riffle.

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MS. FITZ:

24 I'm Tracy Fitz, and I'm from Brooklyn,

25 New York. And I want to thank you for meeting here

1 and having this meeting for everyone and participating 2 in a democratic process. It seems as though the democratic process lost something around 1998, 2001, 3 2002, when the Clean Water Act and the Clean Air Act and the Clean Drinking Water Acts were exempted. The rules in them were exempted from hydraulic fracturing. That's why we're here today and why you are faced with having to make these decisions. These decisions should have been taken care of in the federal 10 government level. They are not. You are having to make them. And as citizens, they wouldn't have been 11 made and left there, but there were people who were in 12 13 government who had many lobbyists and persuaded legislators to let the rules go through the Halburton 14 15 clause for clean water, clean air, and clean drinking 16 water.

And Arkansas, it has been shown, that there are earthquakes. They stopped when the fracking stopped. In Texas, people are sick from fracking. In Wyoming and Colorado, people are sick from fracking.

Not just the water, but the air, the land, the animals, the plants. In Saudi Arabia, where most oil refiners are in the world, most of the children born there have cancer. A lot of the fluids used in hydraulic fracturing contain some of the same

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1 hydrocarbons that are made during petra chemical production, and they cause cancer. And the companies that claim that they are not responsible, that has been an argument that was used for many years, and it took many years for the Clean Water, the Clean Air, and Clean Drinking Water Acts to get made in such a form that they've cleaned up our rivers. Our rivers are cleaner because of those rules.

And they got wiped out, and that's how long hydrofracking has been going on. And the accumulation of the damages has been going on. 12 now we're in a fight again in Congress, and you are here trying to make these decisions too with very little resources on what to do. And I urge you to ban hydraulic fracturing because there are no rules that actually take into account what it does.

And as another person said, most homes cannot be insured near the process. We pay for nuclear accidents. They were exempted in 1957 from having to be responsible for their accidents. I think it's time that --- in Australia, there's a paper ---

ATTORNEY BUSH:

It's time.

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MS. FITZ:

--- that has content of what

hydrofracking means. So it's all over the world. Thank you.

CHAIR:

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Thank you.

ATTORNEY BUSH:

Kayla Riffle and then Matt Morgan.

MS. RIFFLE:

Hi. I'm Kayla Riffle and I live in Harrisburg, New York. I am an organic farmer and I've been studying this issue for the past several years. There's so many things that everybody has already addressed that I agree with about the issue.

One point that I feel hasn't been discussed is I'm curious with ---. First of all, I have compassion for you in all of your positions because it's quite a responsibility to decide about these things in any way, shape or form. What I found in my research is what was most impactful to me was to go to the areas where this industry has already come in, where they coerce people to sign leases, where people, say in Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, then 22 Bradford County, Pennsylvania was sort of pressed as it was going to be the new poster child, they were going to get it right there. There were a lot of people that were for it. The town welcomed it, such

as these gentlemen that came from this area are. You know, there's a lot of farmers that they need to find a solution to make money.

Unfortunately, now that the industry has come in, what I've seen and what a lot of people in these areas have seen, they're having potable water that has to be delivered in water buffaloes. I'm just curious how many people in the room have taken a shower in water from a water buffalo? Or how many people have washed their clothes in water from a water buffalo? I think it's so important that we look at the long-term effects because these people that are on water buffalos, they have three years of them. No solution result whatsoever. No solution coming.

week before it happened. I saw the damage to the road, the truck traffic. The most disturbing thing to me was trucks that said fresh water only. Only. I lost sleep over that because I just can't comprehend a truck that says fresh water only. It's more disturbing to me than a truck that says residual waste water because they just went on and on and on and on. Every two minutes, another truck, this way, that way, just nonstop. And I'm thinking about this one permit that you're asking. They're asking for 250,000

gallons a day. The trucks are 10,000-gallon trucks,
5,000-gallon trucks. Do you're talking, you know, 25
trucks a day, 50 trucks a day. That's one permit.

Then another month goes by. You got two permits. You have 100 trucks a day. The road damage that I've seen in these areas is awful.

The cleanup that I've seen after the well

site blowout in Bradford County this past week, I find unacceptable. Chesapeake Energy came in. 10 repayed roads. They redug ditches. They tried to go around and fix everything because now they're getting 11 12 attention in that area because the people see what's happened. They should have done that ahead of time. 13 14 Everything I have seen the industry do, they go back 15 and fix a problem or they show no regard for damage to the homeowners, to the people, to the land, to the 16 17 animals, to the situation. They take no 18 responsibility besides extracting that gas. 19 that's not ---

ATTORNEY BUSH:

That's time.

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MS. RIFFLE:

--- more precious than water.

ATTORNEY BUSH:

Thank you.

CHAIR:

Thank you.

ATTORNEY BUSH:

Janet Morgan?

MS. MORGAN:

Hi. Thanks for the opportunity to speak. Janet Morgan with NYH2O. I have many more letters for DRBC regarding hydraulic fracturing. I implore you to vote no on the application for water withdrawal and request additional hearings and public comments to be scheduled around the area that is proposed for water withdrawals.

The catchall phrase of safe drilling needs definition. If injecting 596 toxic chemicals into the ground creating illegal injection wells, if treating untreatable radiated water is causing irreparable health to our population, and if causing cumulative pollution of our rivers, if decimating land values and infirming capabilities, if turning New York State into an industrial state, then the definition of safe drilling is ultimately counter to any rational definition of safe drilling and will not ultimately stand.

The fact that the moratorium on hydraulic fracturing extends to July and the SGIS by the DEC is

anticipated, the docket for withdrawal of water is 1 2 presumptive that fracturing --- that hydraulic fracturing of the shale gas extraction --- the 3 extraction of the gas by hydraulic fracturing would be approved and accepted as a developmental process. agency would be remiss in approving this docket before the process is even permitted into the State of New It is not precluded that what is now considered a highly questionable practice will be approved. 10 for this docket --- and this docket should at very least be held in abeyance until such time as the 11 process itself is permitted at all. 12

It is this aggressive determination to 13 move shale gas development forward without 14 15 consideration to highly questionable problems that result in tandem that must be addressed by the DRBC. 16 17 A rush to allow withdrawal of a quarter million gallons per day is utterly unacceptable on any level 18 at any considered determination by the DRBC. 19 The DRBC 20 must determine that this docket is premature. 21 person or corporation has the entitled right to 22 willfully engage in any form of activity that has the strong probability of has many hazardous components 23 which can harm or make change, whether small or 24 25 critical, including water contamination, air

contamination, or the quality of life to other individuals' health and welfare.

And that's basically all I have to say I think that issue about the water about it. withdrawals should not occur. It's premature, and there should be additional hearings and additional talk about this particular issue. Thank you.

CHAIR:

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9 Thank you very much. All right. Ιf 10 there's no other public comments on this docket, what I'd like to do now is entertain comments about the 11 12 issues and potentially motions from the other 13 Commissioners. We heard a variety of things that 14 stood out. Our decision is to delay voting on the 15 docket. So I'd like to entertain those comments and 16 consideration from the other Commissioners on both the 17 public comment period. I want to go last while the docket is being looked at and view all the comments as 18 19 well as observations about public hearings near the 20 affected region. I'm sorry. We have one more public 21 comment?

MS. FITZPATRICK:

I'm sorry. My name's Pam Fitzpatrick. And I signed in when I got here. I'm a resident of 25 Bucks County, and I started Water Advocacy back in the 1 '80s with alarm of the last coalition, fracking. And
2 I think the application for XTO really ought to
3 --- I hope you would vote no. It shouldn't even be
4 considered at all, I don't think, until the cumulative
5 impact study is done.

I'm very grateful to Cornell University 6 for doing their over 450-page SGIS on hydrofracking I brought you --- now this --- don't worry. alone. It's not frack water. And it's not radioactive. 10 just put some mustard in this. And it's just a visual because this is what I'm hearing from so many people 11 12 from around the world, in our country, and in the 13 Delaware River Basin people who have frack water such 14 as Julie Saulkner. She sent a picture yesterday and I 15 tried to get the color right. Nine square mile aquifer permanently polluted forever. Pat Cornelly, 16 17 she has little kids. Why are their children not as 18 important as our children or your children? I would 19 also refer to Alaska Coalition; I'm very familiar with 20 Exxon, what they have not done in Alaska, what they 21 have not cleaned up. And also with Doctor --- the BP 22 trying to not --- to get out of the responsibility for 23 what they've done.

Nobody protected the water. And that's just Pennsylvania. So we need your help. Or Oquagua

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1 Creek needs your help. We need you to do what's right 2 morally, to protect the resources that we all depend on for survival, even the gas drillers, the children, the birds, the plants, the air, the water. areas, I'm hearing very compelling stories. children are sick, and the environment is very sick.

We need you to do the right thing by now allowing any corporation to purposely drain clean water, our clean water by right, and replace it with toxics that nobody can clean up. It's been documented that they can't clean up all these toxics, especially 12 if it's with radioactivity. And so I'm also thinking about Japan, because it's all connected.

ATTORNEY BUSH:

That's time.

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MS. FITZPATRICK:

Excuse me?

ATTORNEY BUSH:

That was three minutes. Thank you.

CHAIR:

Thank you very much. All right. What time remains, any closing comments, observations, potential motions? All right. One more public comment to be taken.

MS. RAWLEY:

I guess I misunderstood but I thought 1 2 that you were going to have Commissioners give their 3 I guess you're not actually the Commissioners? You're their representatives or comps? 5 You're representatives; right? Because I heard --- I was on the list also to speak, but I don't have anything to add to all the wonderful things that you've heard. But would really like to hear what message you're going to bring back to the people who 10 are going to really make these decisions who, I guess, are the governors that you are representing. 11 And I 12 don't know if you're the general or the representative of the general. I don't know your names or your 13 14 ranks.

CHAIR:

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I'm the federal Commissioner.

MS. RAWLEY:

You are the actual federal Commissioner
who's going to be voting? Oh, I wish I could talk to
you.

CHAIR:

Well, many thousands of your friends are communicating with me.

MS. RAWLEY:

Well, I respect your position. I was

going to speak as seeing the river of life as we are I'm so concerned about this devaluation. 2 But I wanted to hear from, if I could, what do we 3 Six minutes. What are you going to tell your have? governors? I mean, there were passionate pleas here. And they're the ones that are going to tell you what to do, I quess, or how to vote or how they're going to vote. And will they ever hear any of this or will they ever see any of this? What's going to happen 10 next?

CHAIR:

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Thank you very much. I won't speak for the other Commissioners. As the federal Commissioner, it is my responsibility to help my staff coordinate with all the federal agencies that have an authority and an interest in any particular matter coming before this Commission. Obviously in the case of shale gas drilling, hydrofracking, that is very negative in federal agencies. Have both that interest and some authority on their behalf. And so we do consult with them quite routinely. We actually have areas that are screening out parameters if what we think the cumulative impact study should cover, assuming that at some point, the elected members of the various entities, the ladies and gentlemen of the legislature

1 are going to make funds available to us for just that study. We hope that that will happen and we hope that you communicate with your representatives who help that.

MS. RAWLEY:

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But the people from the four states are going to go back and talk to their governor. I'm from Pennsylvania. I was born in New Jersey and lived in New York. My grandfather worked for DuPont so I came from Delaware. I would really like to know what they're going to tell your governor. You're going to 12 come back to them with some type of report to them about what you heard. What will you say?

CHAIR:

Well, I won't ask the other Commissioners, but does anyone want to respond to that before we discuss public hearings?

MR. PLONSKI:

I'll just say that I think we're going to make a motion in a few minutes to clarify this a little bit. But I think after all of this information is gleaned by your --- by my fellow Commissioners here, we're all going to be talking to our governors one way or another about what's happening here. we're still taking information and I think we're going

to hear some more.

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2 MS. RAWLEY:

My name is Madeline Rawley, currently living in Doylestown, Bucks County. People are very concerned about this.

MR. PLONSKI:

So, Mr. Chairman, in that spirit, I quess I would like to make a motion and see what happens with the fellow Commissioners here. Move that the 10 comment period be kept open until we have another hearing on this issue some time within the next 30 days in the vicinity of Broome County, New York, to give the people there an opportunity to speak one more time about this important issue.

MR. EATON:

I second the motion.

CHAIR:

We have a second. All those 18

Commissioners in favor of the motion to hold a hearing within 30 days and allow the public comment period to 21 remain open until that hearing is conducted in Broome County, New York, or in the vicinity of Broome County,

- New York, the affected area of the water withdrawal, 23
- 24 say aye.
- 25 AYES RESPOND

CHAIR:

Those opposed? The motion is passed. At this point in time, I thank you all very much for participating. I'm going to bring the public hearing portion to a close. Thank you all.

ATTORNEY BUSH:

And just watch the Commission website for a posting of the hearing date.

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HEARING CONCLUDED

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