

CONSTITUTION PIPELINE PUBLIC MEETING 8.18.26

The following is the text and sources from the presentation made on 8.18.26

- Not exact to what was spoken (small changes made to be read for clarity, resources and links included)
- a recording of the presentation is available to view here:
<https://vimeo.com/1219846473?share=copy&fl=sv&fe=ci>

Speaker: Tanja Konwinski

tanja@waterfallunityalliance.org

Location: Bouck Hall, SUNY Cobleskill

Time: 6pm - 8pm

Present at meeting:

[Presentation Slides available here](#)

[Waterfall Unity Alliance](#) (Tanja Konwinski)

[Environmental Health Project](#) (Talor Musil and Sarra Bridges)

Supported by:

[Stop The Con](#)

[Stop the Pipeline](#)

[Property Rights and Pipeline Center](#)

[The Center for Oil and Gas Organizing](#)

[OTSEGO 2000](#)

Primary Resources:

[Interactive Pipeline Map](#)

[Fact Sheets | Environmental Health Project](#)

[Waterfall Unity Alliance: Stop the Constitution Pipeline](#)

[NEW: Environmental Assessment released 8.21.26](#)

CONSTITUTION PIPELINE

Public Meeting

Cobleskill, NY 8.18.26

STOP THE CON linktr.ee/stoptheCON
Waterfall Unity Alliance www.waterfallunityalliance.org
Environmental Health Project www.environmentalhealthproject.org

Hi, My name is Tanja Konwinski. I am here tonight as an affected land owner, I'm also here tonight as a volunteer with [Stop The Con](http://linktr.ee/stoptheCON), we are a coalition that has organized in opposition of the Constitution Pipeline.

There is an absolutely incredible amount of information that can be shared about this project. [Tonight] I'm going to give you the essential facts about the pipeline so that you can walk out of here confident that you understand what is being proposed and the future it could set in motion.

We're joined tonight by Sarra Bridges and Talor Musil from [Environmental Health Project](http://www.environmentalhealthproject.org), they will present key information about the oil and gas supply chain and the public health impacts that come with it.

Before I start I want to recognize that the majority of the information in my presentation this evening is sourced from the work and wisdom of the many individuals, community organizations, non-profits, and lawyers who spent years of their life dedicated to stopping this pipeline the first time around.

I know many of you are here tonight and I thank you for all that work you did then, and thank you for showing up again now.

Specifically [Otsego 2000](#) whose [comments](#) to FERC and DEC have informed my understanding of this project's impacts and whose insights I directly quote quite a bit tonight.

And also to Anne Marie Garti whose tireless work to organize and represent the group [Stop the Pipeline \(STP\)](#) was and continues to be crucial.

HISTORY

2012 - First proposed / pre-filed with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC).

2013 - Submitted application to FERC, triggered an environmental review by FERC and DEC (which acts as a federal agency under the Clean Water Act). All of these agencies rely on FERC's Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to make their decisions.

2014 - FERC approves a (conditional) Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity.

2016 - New York State DEC denies the project under the Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification

2017 - Williams appeals, a federal appeals court upholds NYS's denial.

2018 - Williams appeals again & The U.S. Supreme Court let the state's denial stand by declining to hear the case.

2020 - After further attempts to continue by Williams, Constitution Pipeline project is officially abandoned.

WHERE WE ARE RIGHT NOW

Mid 2025 - Constitution begins reviving the project with preliminary permit applications.

Dec 19, 2025 - Williams files its official petition with FERC to reauthorize the federal certificate despite its denial by NYS and its loss in all appeals.

Jan 8, 2026 - FERC allows this petition and formally announces the application to revive construction of the Constitution Pipeline.

We are essentially back in 2013, following the same exact regulatory process that this project has already been subjected to.

FERC is expected to approve.

NYS has to deny.

FERC is expected to release an Environmental Assessment on August 2st - your next opportunity to have your voice heard!

Constitution was first proposed in 2012.

In 2013 the application was officially submitted, which prompted an environmental review by [FERC](#), and the [New York State Department of Environmental Conservation\(DEC\)](#).

In 2014 FERC approved a conditional Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity for constitution.

We jump to 2016, when after much back and forth, New York State DEC denies the project under the Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification on the grounds that Constitution did not provide enough information to ensure that the pipeline would comply with the [Clean Water Act](#).

In 2017, Williams appeals, and a federal appeals court upholds NYS's denial of the [401 Water Quality Cert](#).

In 2018, Williams appeals again aiming a bit higher but The U.S. Supreme Court let the

state's denial stand by [declining to hear the case](#).

After further attempts to continue by Williams, Constitution Pipeline project is officially abandoned in 2020.

To many, the constitution pipeline is considered settled and dead.

[ADDED]

But legal actions continued and two majors wins happened in 2021. The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit vacated two FERC orders:

- the 2014 Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity issued to Constitution Pipeline;

- the 2019 Waiver Order, which said the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation had waived its right to deny the 401 water quality certification under the Clean Water Act.

Here's where we make a big jump. At the urging of the Trump Administration, Constitution begins reviving the project with preliminary permit applications in 2025, first to DEC.

And then on Dec 19th, 2025, just before Christmas, Constitution files its official petition with FERC to reauthorize the federal certificate it once approved despite its denial by NYS and its loss in all appeals.

In the letter sent to landowners along the route, it stated that the action by Williams to revive this project was in direct response to the president's executive orders entitled "[Unleashing American Energy, executive order 14154](#)" and "[Declaring a National Energy Emergency, executive order 14156](#)". It shared a target in-service date for the pipeline of fourth quarter 2027.

On Jan 8, 2026 - FERC formally announces the application to review construction of the Constitution Pipeline.

And somehow we find ourselves essentially back to 2013, following the same exact regulatory process that this project has already been subjected to.

FERC is expected to approve.

NYS has to deny.

This is obviously the blunt bullet point version of a difficult and nuanced legal journey.

You may be wondering how it is possible for an application that was reviewed and lawfully denied was allowed to restart 10 years later, using essentially the same application which was rejected previously, and giving no change in the necessity for the pipeline itself or offering any new mitigations to the extreme impacts of the project.

We don't have an answer yet to that question, the first wave of opposition litigation is taking issues with that very question.

WHAT IS THE CONSTITUTION PIPELINE?

30" diameter pipeline.

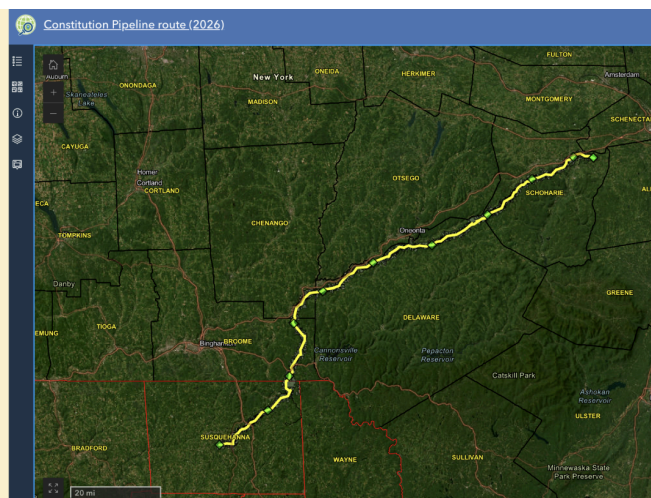
Operating at a maximum of 1,480 psi (High pressure).

Proposed to move 650,000 dekatherms of gas/day. (650 million cubic feet).

Proposed to run approximately 124 miles from northeast Pennsylvania (Susquehanna County) up into NY, through Broome, Chenango, Delaware (along the Otsego border), and Schoharie counties.

In the town of Wright, Constitution would connect into the existing compressor station and contribute gas to the Tennessee and Iroquois pipelines. The compressor station would greatly expand to accommodate this connection.

In the 2013 application, it was stated that the intended markets for this gas was New York City and New England states.



Constitution is owned by Williams Companies, an Oklahoma based corporation, and one of the largest pipeline companies in the US. Williams also owns the Transcontinental Pipeline which moves gas from the Gulf of Mexico to New York City.

[Image: A screenshot of the pipeline route, shown in yellow, stretching from Pennsylvania into New York]

So what is the constitution pipeline?

The constitution pipeline is owned by the Oklahoma based [Williams Companies](#), Williams also owns the Transcontinental Pipeline ([Transco](#)) which moves gas from the Gulf of Mexico to New York City. Their primary business is processing and transporting fossil fuels, primarily natural gas - and largely fracked gas sourced from the marcellus shale region of the US, of which we are a part.

Constitution is a 30" diameter pipeline.

That would operate at a maximum of 1,480 psi (High pressure).

It is proposed to move 650,000 dekatherms of gas/day. Or 650 million cubic feet of gas per day. As noted by the Schoharie County Board of supervisors in their [January 2026 comment to FERC](#), that is enough gas to fill a 6" pipe going from earth to the moon, back to earth, and halfway back to the moon again every single day.

Constitution is proposed to run approximately 124 miles from northeast Pennsylvania (Susquehanna County) up into NY, through Broome, Chenango, Delaware (along the Otsego border), and Schoharie counties.

[\[Interactive map of the pipeline route, click here\]](#)

In the town of Wright, Constitution would connect into the existing compressor station and contribute gas to the Tennessee and Iroquois pipelines. The compressor station would greatly expand to accommodate this connection.

In the 2013 application, it was stated that the intended markets for this gas was New York City and New England states.



The High Consequence Area, or hazard area, or 'blast zone' is calculated at approximately 800 ft. in either direction of the line.

A primary risk with a high-pressure natural gas pipeline is a rupture and ensuing fire and explosion. Ruptures can occur, and have occurred, due to external forces on the pipe (such as being struck during digging), from internal corrosion of the pipe, external corrosion of the pipe, and from failed welds. Such tremendous heat is given off by a high-pressure gas line fire that within the hazard distance of the rupture point, buildings are destroyed and lives are lost without actually being touched by the flame.

Constitution has a 50ft easement - 25 feet in either direction.

[Image: a screenshot showing the hazard zone of the pipeline along Summit Lake in Summit, NY.]

The High Consequence Area, or hazard area, or 'blast zone' is calculated at approximately 800 ft. in either direction of the line.

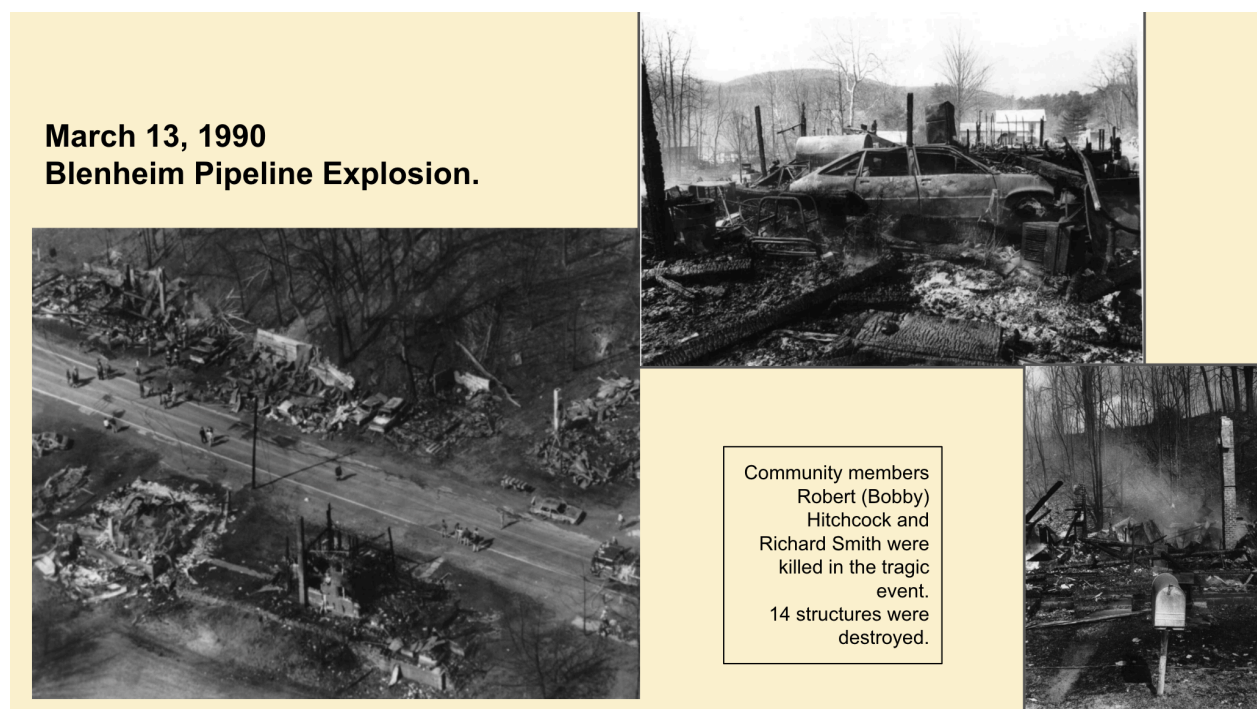
A "[high consequence area](#)" is a geographic space where a pipeline incident could result in significant adverse effects on human health, the environment, or critical infrastructure. For instance, areas with dense residential populations, schools, hospitals, or large commercial districts are often flagged as HCAs due to the potential for high human impact in the event of a pipeline failure. Similarly, regions with unique environmental features such as wetlands, endangered species habitats, or water bodies are classified as HCAs because of the potential for severe ecological damage."

A primary risk with a high-pressure natural gas pipeline is a rupture and ensuing fire and explosion. Ruptures can occur, and have occurred, due to external forces on the pipe (such as being struck during digging), from internal corrosion of the pipe, external corrosion of the pipe, and from failed welds, and from severe storm events. Such tremendous heat is given off by a high-pressure gas line fire that within the hazard

distance of the rupture point, buildings are destroyed and lives are lost without actually being touched by the flame.

[Read More: <https://350brooklyn.org/williams-safety-record/>]

You may remember headlines from the [2010 explosion of the 30" natural gas line in a residential neighborhood in San Bruno](#), CA. That explosion left a 40 ft deep crater in the ground and registered a 1.1 magnitude earthquake due to the blast. 37 homes were destroyed, 8 people were killed, and many more injured.



[Image: three photographs showing the damage of the pipeline explosion in Blenheim, NY. The images are in black and white and show the burned out areas of once standing homes]

Pictured here are images from the 1990 explosion in Blenheim. This explosion killed two community members and destroyed 14 structures. For comparison, that explosion was from an 8 inch propane line.

Read more: Blenheim Explosion 1990

- <https://www.firehouse.com/community-risk/news/12049905/blenheim-blast-recalled-25-years-later>
- https://www.nytimes.com/1990/08/13/nyregion/months-after-pipeline-fireball-village-scars-remain.html?unlocked_article_code=1.5VA.fPHT.p0pRcEuNyk0x&smid=url-share
- <https://www.timesunion.com/news/article/30-years-ago-a-massive-explosion-rocked-Schoharie-15107533.php>

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Construction will require:

The clearing of 1,872 acres of land.

Destroy approximately 700,000 trees on 1,034 acres of forest.

Cross 330 bodies of water, many of them cold-water trout streams.

Impact over 95 acres of wetlands, of which 34 acres are irreplaceable forested wetlands.

Climb or descend over 35 miles of steep slopes.

Blast through 45.5 miles of shallow bedrock.

Seen here is the Mountain Valley pipeline, which is a 42" interstate pipeline, but it shares the same 50 foot easement and similarly traverses varied terrain.



[Image: two photographs showing the cleared easement for the Mountain Valley pipeline. The photos show a barren path winding up and down a hilly tree covered landscape]

Constitution has a 50ft easement - 25 feet in either direction of the line once in operation. Additionally space is outlined in easement agreements for during construction.

Easements are purchased with a ONE TIME payment and then deeded into the property. No further payments are made to new landowners no matter how many times the property might change hands.

In the case that a land owner did NOT sell their easement, and the pipeline moves forward, these people will be forced into an [eminent domain](#) process where they will have to sell the easement across their land whether they want to or not.

[\[Resources for affected landowners HERE\]](#)

Many landowners sold their easements under the looming threat that they would have to anyway because of eminent domain rules.

The route for Constitution is proposed through a 'greenfield' corridor, which maximizes the environmental harm of the project.

The proposed route of the constitution pipeline is 'blatantly and unnecessarily bisecting a contiguous landscape of hills, valleys, forests, and streams, including pristine natural habitats that support rare species and lands that have benefitted from regrowth over the past century. These lands constitute a large, undivided, and biologically diverse mosaic important to the Upper Susquehanna River basin and with critical connectivity to the northern Catskill [mountain] region....this pipeline would severely damage a natural resource of state and regional significance.'

"The selected route needlessly divides a significant ecological corridor, separating thousands of acres located between the proposed project and Interstate 88 from forests south of the project that are ecologically connected with Catskill Park"

The economies of our region are tied intrinsically to these undisturbed lands. Clean water and air, agriculture, organic farms, outdoor recreation including hiking, hunting, fishing are fundamental to life here.

Schoharie County for instance, has invested about \$250,000 dollars a year in promoting tourism in the region. And much of the economic development of the region relies on the natural beauty to draw people here, for recreation, second homes, and high quality of life.

The blunt impacts of construction can be summarized in this list that I think most of you have seen:

Constitution, along its route, will require:

The clearing of 1,872 acres of land.

Destroy approximately 700,000 trees on 1,034 acres of forest.

It will cross 330* bodies of water, many of them cold-water trout streams.

[*updated in 2026]

It will impact over 95 acres of wetlands, of which 34 acres are irreplaceable forested wetlands.

It will climb or descend over 35 miles of steep slopes.

Blast through 45.5 miles of shallow bedrock.

But this list is only the beginning in understanding just how detrimental this pipeline will be to our region.

Headings from Otsego 2000's Feb 27th, 2015 comment to FERC:

- I. Proposed crossing methods fail to protect waters and wetlands of the state**
- II. Construction plans fail to protect trout streams**
- III. The ecological value of established wetlands in pristine, undisturbed landscapes must not be ignored.**
- IV. Proposed Greenfield corridor maximizes environmental harm**
- V. Forest fragmentation and degradation of ecosystems have been ignored**
- VI. Invasive species are ignored and herbicides use is flawed**
- VII. Water withdrawal and discharge impacts have been overlooked**
- VIII. Planned construction practices will not withstand weather impacts**
- IX. Past corporate violations must be considered**
 - X. Impacts of fracking and climate change must be considered**
 - XI. Impacts of gas infrastructure build out must be cumulatively considered**

The following information is borrowed directly from Otsego 2000's 2015 comment to DEC that expand on these impacts.

[\[The comment is worth reading in full: READ IN FULL\]](#)

Proposed crossing methods fail to protect waters and wetlands of the state

Almost all of the water crossings proposed by CP are open trench installations. This is the most intrusive crossing method possible since it involves the clearing of a corridor and digging of a trench all the way down to the water's edge and through the stream bed. This method damages aquatic habitat, wetlands, and shoreline, and can lead to reduced water quality, erosion, and sedimentation.

A frequent issue to contend with in upstate New York is that the location and shape of waterways change over time. Open trench or Direct Pipe crossings are shallow and generally follow the contour of the land existing at the time of construction. Consequently, it is not uncommon for seasonal waters or floods to shift or widen a stream bed, causing adjacent portions of a pipeline which had been landward of the original channel to wash out and become exposed. These dangers have become even more pronounced in recent years since upstate New York is now experiencing "100-year" flood events much more frequently

Construction plans fail to protect trout streams

All trout, and especially brook trout, require cool water containing an abundance of dissolved oxygen to survive. Removing shoreline trees and other vegetation exposes waters in which trout thrive to more sunlight. This in turn increases water temperatures and lowers the level of dissolved oxygen. Trout eggs are particularly sensitive to such changes.

As proposed previously, CP intends to permanently remove vegetation and trees along 45 trout streams that would be crossed 84 times. These include trout streams (T) and spawning sites (TS) along Charlotte Creek and elsewhere along much of the corridor. Each crossing would involve clearing 100-feet of shoreline on both sides of the waterway, adding up to 16,800 feet of permanent shoreline deforestation and impacting

trout throughout the project. In addition to warming of stream beds by the lack of shade, the absence of trees and shoreline vegetation can cause increased runoff and erosion, which in turn increases turbidity and sedimentation.

The ecological value of established wetlands in pristine, undisturbed landscapes must not be ignored.

Wetlands provide critical habitat for fish and wildlife and serve as natural filters essential to maintaining water quality. Along rivers and streams they also store excess water, which limits the destructive power of floods and storm events, while helping to maintain flow during dry periods.

Additionally, wetlands provide important opportunities for outdoor recreation such as fishing, hunting, photography, and wildlife observation. These are all values that would be severely damaged by the Constitution Pipeline.

Forest fragmentation and degradation of ecosystems have been ignored

As initially proposed, construction of the Constitution Pipeline would result in the loss of over 1,000 acres of forest land in New York. It has been estimated that up to a million trees could be cut in the process.

Trees not only provide essential habitat for wildlife, but are important for carbon sequestration and combating climate change. They are also vital to erosion control, preventing surface runoff, and reducing the risk of flooding and the severity of storm events. Forestry best management practices call for maintaining a buffer of intact trees and vegetation along the shoreline of waterways to prevent erosion and storm water runoff from timbering activities.

However because CP plans to use the dry-trench method to lay pipeline for almost every one of the stream crossings proposed, a 100-foot wide swath of trees and vegetation would be cleared leading up to and away from the water's edge more than 500 times along the corridor.

This corresponds to over 50,000 feet—or about ten miles—of cleared shoreline that would become vulnerable to erosion and flooding.

Water withdrawal and discharge impacts

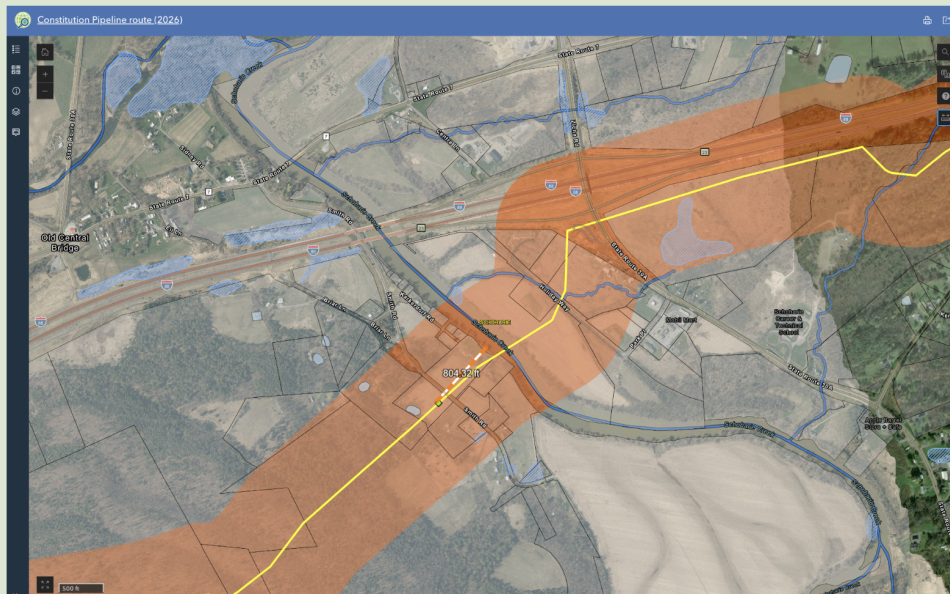
An estimated 16.6 million gallons of water from New York waterbodies would be withdrawn for the purpose of hydrostatic testing, which is a mandatory safety procedure that uses water to verify the structural strength and leak-tightness of natural gas pipelines.

In 2015, this was estimated at 6.2 million gallons from the Ouleout Creek, 5.7 million from Schoharie Creek, 2.6 million gallons from Oquaga Creek, and 2 million gallons from Kortright Creek. These are large amounts of water to be taken from small creeks, portions of which are designated as trout (T) waters and trout-spawning (TS) waters.

Past corporate violations must be considered

There is seemingly no amount of money that Williams cannot afford to pay, and they have proven to be little incentivized by financial fines. [Their annual revenue in 2025 was 11.95 billion dollars](#), setting a record profit due primarily to the company's fracked gas operations.

A DISASTER WAITING TO HAPPEN: A pipeline across the Schoharie Creek.



[Image: a map showing the pipeline route and hazard zone of the pipeline where it crosses the Schoharie Creek and route 30]

The map shown here is where the pipeline is slated to cross the Schoharie Creek. As every single person in this room knows, this is a creek that floods, and does so with gusto. The schoharie creek has a documented flood history going back hundreds, if not thousands of years. Putting a pipeline of this magnitude through these waters is less a matter of if there will be a disaster, but when.

You will notice that there is also a valve located less than 1,000 feet from the creek's edge. We would be slated for three valves across the county, these are the locations from which 'blow downs' take place.

WATCH Blow down videos:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vPBBfOy0GHw>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b2R7epit5YY>

[IN THE MIDDLE: Presenters Taylor Musil and Sarra Bridges spoke to the public health impacts of oil and gas infrastructure, [see their slides](#), or watch their

presentation from 15:14 to 45:22

<https://vimeo.com/1219846473?share=copy&fl=sv&fe=cj>, visit [Environmental Health Project](#).

Learn more about the [Health Watch](#) program that will be monitoring emissions around the Wright Compressor Station starting Fall 2026.]

In 2012 when this pipeline was first proposed, the need for the pipeline was justified through the claim that it was essential gas service to ease energy demands in New England and New York City. In the 10 years that this pipeline was dead, any existing contracts for those markets have expired. Williams continues to insist that this pipeline 'will improve energy delivery throughout the Northeast.' But the concept that the gas will serve New England and relieve energy costs is a decade old claim that [was already previously debunked in 2013](#). Constitution has no existing contracts for the gas transported through this line and the latency that may have at one point existed for gas to be added into the existing service lines of the Iroquois and Tennessee pipelines is no longer available. At peak, both of those pipelines are at full capacity, meaning that the gas transported in the Constitution line has essentially nowhere to go.

If you are immediately wondering whether the gas could be made available to the rural communities along its proposed route - it is highly unlikely that that would ever happen. We do not have the population density - meaning the customers - to ever justify building out a network of local distribution lines. They cost 1 to 3 million dollars per mile to build and the return would never match the investment.

A customer that does have the financial draw however is Data Centers. Williams has tailored its business model to work alongside data centers and it is rapidly expanding into the AI sector. In 2025, [Williams Companies invested over \\$5 billion](#) to build fast-deploying, behind-the-meter gas turbine plants that supply power directly to data centers. As of yet, there has been no sign that Williams' aims for the Constitution Pipeline are different.

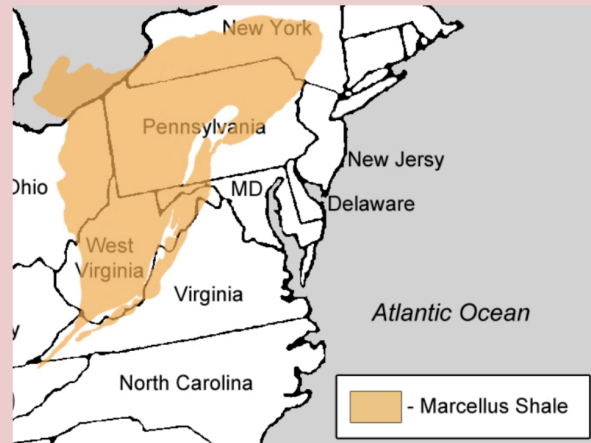
Currently, Williams is constructing the first of two [200 MW power plants to power the Socrates South Power Generation Project](#), a Meta-affiliated data center in Ohio.

REGIONAL THREATS: DATA CENTERS, FRACKING, and our FUTURE



A water tank at the Meta Data Center site in El Paso.

There are 38 large hyperscale data center project proposals under review by utility regulators in New York State.



[Data centers](#), which are making almost daily headlines right now, are as dangerous and burdensome as reported. Data Centers generate tremendous heat and demand many [millions of gallons of water for cooling](#) (the average data center consumes over 300,000 gallons of water per day— equivalent to 1,000 households.) far beyond the levels of current water use in our region. Additionally, the water is likely to be injected with corrosion inhibitors, with biocides to kill organic growth, and infused with concentrations of heavy metals. Direct immersion cooling is likely to use "forever chemicals," magnifying disposal problems.

[Stop Data Centers in your community: <https://datacenters.ainowinstitute.org/>]

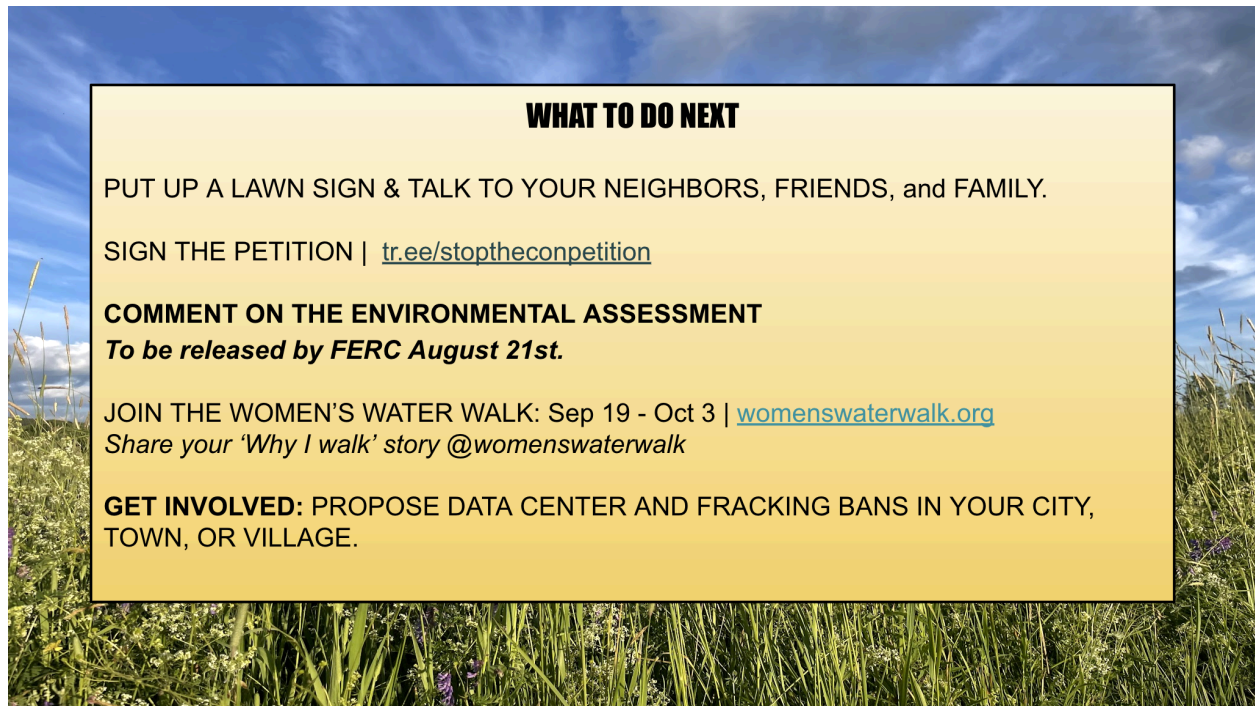
Enormous buildings are also required, covering hundreds and even thousands of acres. There are 38 large hyperscale data center project proposals under review by utility regulators in New York State. A hyperscale data center is a massive industrial facility

designed to handle extreme cloud computing, big data, and artificial intelligence workloads. Generally defined as occupying at least 10,000 square feet and housing 5,000 or more servers, these facilities draw over 100 megawatts of power and are operated by major tech giants like Amazon, Microsoft, Google, and Meta.

To add on to this, we need to be clear that the ultimate goal of these corporations [Williams, etc] is to overturn NYS's fracking ban and if successful this pipeline will already be in place for fracked gas to flow from the shale below, further expanding the infrastructure and destruction of our lands.

[Fracking](#) emits toxic pollution, such as benzene and formaldehyde, into water and the air. Researchers have known since 2017 that children living near fracking sites in Colorado have higher rates of leukemia than their peers who don't live in those locations, studies in Pennsylvania are now showing the same thing. New York State's Frack Ban that was enacted in 2015 after a seven year review, the ban was officially adopted into state law in 2020 with overwhelming support from New Yorkers.

In June of this year, EPA Administrator [Lee Zeldin held a press conference in Binghamton](#), New York, to call for overturning the state's fracking ban and to urge approval of the Constitution Pipeline.



Closing Remarks from speaker Tanja Konwinski:

We know that the impacts of construction and long term operation of this pipeline alone is reason enough to reject it.

And it was, the DEC already did so in 2016.

We know that this gas will not serve relief to New England or New York City as claimed, and will not serve the rural areas it will impact.

We know that Williams is a massive corporation who has invested billions of dollars into shale gas development, extraction, and export, and has shifted to cash in on the big money flowing from data center projects.

Here now in 2026 we are facing this pipeline again in a fundamentally different world. Not only due to changes at the federal and state levels, but it needs to be stated clearly that we are also ten years further along in the climate crisis.

In real time, today, there are [wild fires burning on almost every continent](#), and we suffered through another summer of wildfire smoke from Canada. Communities are

facing catastrophic floods in [Indiana](#), [Hawaii](#), and across [South East Asia](#). The UK is experiencing a [devastating and critical drought](#) that is expected to greatly impact their crop yields. It is estimated that extreme heat across [Europe has killed more than 25,000 people in excess deaths since April 2026](#), and here in the [US much of the west is going dry](#), with [Corpus Christi Texas](#) expected to run out of water for their population of 500,000 people by the end of this year. None of these are exaggerations but the reality we must now view this pipeline through.

I set up this framing to offer us all a reminder that this place that we get to live in here, is as special as it seems. Schoharie, Delaware, Otsego, Broome, Chenango and beyond is a truly incredible part of this country and state.

We are not part of any park, we do not have extra protections, but we do have privately owned forest, meadows, and waterways, hundreds of thousands of acres that are in our hands. We are the responsible parties tasked with protecting it and nurturing the biodiversity here that needs us now, critically, to stand up and be its voice.

In the next 10, 15, 20 years this environment will be the thing to sustain us, feed us, and protect us. It is essential to do everything we can to keep habitats and ecosystems whole, so that abundant life may continue. This means once again saying NO to the constitution pipeline.

Thank you.

Sources, links, and further reading (some duplicates probably):

<https://www.scribd.com/document/216388169/FERC-DEIS-Comments-Constitution-Pipeline>

<https://nj.gov/health/eoh/rtkweb/documents/fs/1202.pdf#:~:text=Oxygen%20in%20the%20air%20and,judgment%2C%20increased%20breathing%20rate%20and>

<https://www.edf.org/how-methane-harms-our-health>

<https://www.nwf.org/Educational-Resources/Reports/2016/11-16-2016-Oil-Gas-Methane-Pollution>

<https://nevadanano.com/methane-gas-poisoning-and-exposure/>

<https://insideclimatenews.org/news/20102023/new-evidence-pennsylvania-fracking-public-health-harms/>

<https://yaleclimateconnections.org/2020/10/how-fracking-can-affect-human-health/>

https://www.foodandwaterwatch.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/ib_2102_frackingpublichealth-web.pdf

<https://www.allotsego.com/kuzminski-no-to-pipeline-data-centers/>

<https://insideclimatenews.org/news/16082023/pennsylvania-fracking-link-childhood-lymphoma/>

https://www.environmentalhealthproject.org/_files/ugd/a9ce25_db081f0233164f1e93da7d87aa03ad38.pdf?index=true

https://www.environmentalhealthproject.org/_files/ugd/a9ce25_8935136d2cf743b690ef96c84bdd7a80.pdf

Schoharie county supervisor comment submitted to FERC, Jan 26, 2026:

<https://cms2.revize.com/revize/schohariecountyny/EmergencyAlerts/constitutionPipelineComments.pdf?t=202601291452390>

<https://www.lancasterpipeline.org/pipeline-safety-hazards>

<https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1G9jXhop86/>

<https://350brooklyn.org/williams-safety-record/>

<https://www.nytimes.com/2026/08/05/climate/data-centers-pollution-trump-ai-energy.html>

<https://www.newscientist.com/article/2584619-how-bad-is-the-uk-drought-and-how-long-will-it-continue/>

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<https://www.foxweather.com/weather-news/hurricane-lala-hawaii-intense-rainfall-totals>

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