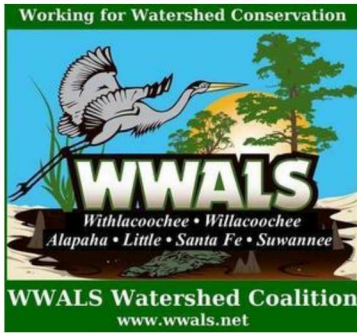


November 19, 2021



To: Ms. Tina Ham  
[tina.ham@ferc.gov](mailto:tina.ham@ferc.gov)  
Ms. Anne Marie Hirschberger  
Office of the General Counsel  
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission  
888 First Street, N.E.  
Washington, DC 20426

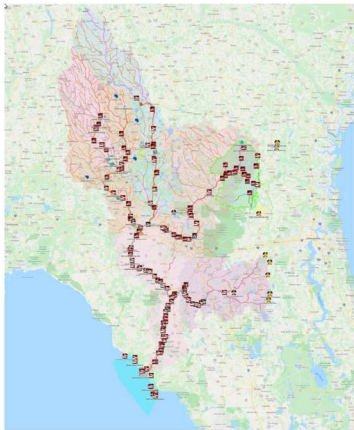
Cc: Chairman Richard Glick  
[richard.glick@ferc.gov](mailto:richard.glick@ferc.gov)  
Ms. Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary  
[kimberly.bose@ferc.gov](mailto:kimberly.bose@ferc.gov)



Re: **Petition to Initiate a Rulemaking for Small-Scale Inland LNG Export Facilities**



We file this Petition under 18 CFR § 385.207 (a) (2) – Petitions (Rule 207): *A declaratory order or rule to terminate a controversy or remove uncertainty.*



## Our Request

We respectfully request that the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission issue a formal *Rulemaking* mandating developers of proposed small-scale inland Liquid Natural Gas (LNG) export facilities file *Petitions for Declaratory Order* with the Commission in order for FERC to determine federal jurisdiction before a developer proceeds with a project, thereby affording FERC an opportunity to:

- Review the proposal;
- Fully understand what the project entails, including ultimate destination and end-users of the LNG;
- Ask pertinent questions; and
- **Establish a formal Docket** for a proposed project in order for the public to fully participate in the approval process.

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WWALS is an IRS 501(c)(3) nonprofit charity est. June 2012

*WWALS Watershed Coalition advocates for conservation and stewardship of the Withlacoochee, Willacoochee, Alapaha, Little, Santa Fe, and Suwannee River watersheds in south Georgia and north Florida through education, awareness, environmental monitoring, and citizen activities.*

*Suwannee RIVERKEEPER® is a program and a paid staff position of WWALS.*

## The Problem

Since the Commission disclaimed jurisdiction over these facilities, developers and operators are “self-determining” federal jurisdiction. Residents of densely populated neighborhoods where inland LNG export plants are being sited, constructed, and operated are in harm’s way. FERC has relegated the responsibility to citizens to police potential threats to public health, safety and welfare posed by these high-risk LNG operations. There are no official Dockets that provide the public an opportunity to participate in any approval process.

FERC has a statutory obligation to minimize risks to the public and environment from FERC-jurisdictional energy infrastructure. Siting, construction, and operation of LNG facilities is governed by a comprehensive scheme of federal regulations. As the “lead” agency, FERC works with other federal, state and local agencies, as well as the general public, to ensure that all public interest considerations are carefully studied before an LNG facility is approved. FERC’s authority under Section 3 includes authority to apply terms and conditions as necessary and appropriate to ensure proposed siting and construction is in the public interest. FERC will not authorize an LNG facility if there are continued questions about safety, while citizens are forced to file FOIA requests in a futile attempt to obtain critical information

