

gas to a port or export facility....”

The Petition shows how FERC did not follow legislative intent in three Commission decisions in 2014 and 2015 that essentially abdicated FERC oversight of LNG export facilities unless ocean-going ships load right there and head to another country. The Petition shows how FERC failed to follow the letter of the law, and describes some consequences of that failure, with examples in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, North Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. It notes that the importance of methane as a greenhouse gas is acknowledged by courts and by FERC itself, which makes the lack of environmental oversight even more important, especially with LNG exports ramping up because of the war in Ukraine. It shows how FERC not only can reconsider its old decisions, but how it already has been doing so bit by bit.

The Petition quotes FERC Chair Richard Glick when he wrote that it is time to “reconsider” and “revisit” those old decisions “***to ensure that we are carrying out our statutory responsibilities under the letter of the law.***” The Petition notes that FERC’s own Strategic Plan says FERC oversight can help prevent “**loss of life and significant environmental and economic consequences.**” Finally, the Petition spells out three possible versions of a new Rule and urges FERC to do Rulemaking.

Here is a word from the first intervenor on the docket: Tyson Slocum, Energy Program Director, Public Citizen, Inc., “Public Citizen supports a rulemaking to ensure that any facility engaged in exporting LNG is subject to FERC’s jurisdiction. Record LNG exports are directly causing higher domestic prices, exacerbating energy poverty for tens of millions of American families. And spiking exports are driving increased domestic fracking, heightening the climate crisis.”

The entire Petition for Rulemaking is here: <https://wwals.net/?p=59016>

Here are excerpts from what our co-signers write in that Petition.

John S. Quarterman, Suwannee Riverkeeper, for WWALS Watershed Coalition Inc. (WWALS, in Georgia and Florida): “LNG trucks and rail cars go by schools, businesses, homes, and churches attended by our members. WWALS members, collectively and individually, have a substantial interest in ensuring that lack of oversight by FERC does not lead to more risk to human life, the environment, and climate.”

Heather Hulton VanTassel, Executive Director, Three Rivers Waterkeeper (“Improving the quality and health of the Allegheny, Monongahela, and Ohio Rivers”): “We work to ensure our three rivers are protected and safe to drink, fish, swim and enjoy, but the unconventional oil and gas industries threaten that vision. LNG can often be acquired through fracking with the use of injection wells that pose many threats to our public and environmental health.... In many of the older unregulated abandoned wells, cracks in well casings can allow toxic fluids to seep into different layers. Furthermore, this is compounded when LNG and its extraction wastes are transported and exported with little regulated oversight. This lets toxic fluid seep into places it shouldn't be. Leaking injection wells and transport systems can contaminate aquifers, rivers, and lakes with radioactive toxins, endangering communities’ drinking water supplies and posing serious threats to human health.”

Lumber Riverkeeper of Winyah Rivers Alliance: “With the planned Atlantic Coast Pipeline canceled, Piedmont Natural Gas, a wholly owned subsidiary of Duke Energy, constructed the Robeson LNG liquefaction facility (Robeson LNG) and four-mile supply pipeline without any FERC oversight and minimal state oversight. Built in Wakulla, Robeson County, NC, the facility is located in a high poverty area with a population that is 85% American Indian. With associated pipelines to funnel gas back and forth to the plant, Robeson LNG is impacting wetlands that are crucial to preventing future flooding in the Lumber River Watershed. Further, this inland LNG, with its ability to clean, store and transfer gas by truck, creates harmful impacts from leaks of methane, other gases and filtered pollutants into the watershed and atmosphere. This pollution stream has negative effects