



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION IV

345 COURTLAND STREET, N.E.  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30365

JAN - 6 1994

*SUMMARY OF  
Filed Permit Comments  
Final Determination  
with Permit intent  
DARM/BAR  
1/10/94*

4APT-AEB

TO: Public Commentors and Public Hearing Participants

Re: Final Outer Continental Shelf Air Permit Decision,  
Chevron Exploratory Operation in Destin Dome Block 97

Dear Sir or Madam:

Enclosed is the Final Determination, Response to Comments Document, and Outer Continental Shelf Air Permit OCS-FL-001 for the proposed exploratory, natural gas drilling operation by the Chevron U.S.A. Production Company in Destin Dome Block 97. Outer Continental Shelf Air Permit OCS-FL-001 will be effective 30 days from the date of service of notice of the final air permit decision. Service of notice of the decision is being accomplished through this correspondence and by the publication of notices in the Miami Herald, Orlando Sentinel, Pensacola News-Journal, Tallahassee Democrat, and Tampa Tribune. The anticipated publication date is January 10, 1994.

Appeal procedures concerning this Outer Continental Shelf air permit are outlined in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 124, Section 19 (40 C.F.R. Section 124.19). If you have any questions, please contact either Mr. Scott Davis of my staff at (404) 347-5014 or Mr. Alan Dion of the Office of Regional Counsel at (404) 347-2335, ext. 2131.

Sincerely,

*Winston A. Smith*

Winston A. Smith, Director  
Air, Pesticides, and Toxics  
Management Division

Enclosure

SECTION D

PUBLIC HEARING TRANSCRIPT

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION IV

IN RE: CHEVRON USA PROPOSED EXPLORATORY  
DRILLING OPERATIONS,  
DESTIN DOME LEASE BLOCK 97

PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT AND OPERATE UNDER  
THE OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF AIR REGULATIONS

NUMBER: OCS-FL-001

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PUBLIC HEARING

Held at the Saenger Theater in  
Pensacola, Florida, on the 3rd day  
of November, 1993, from 1:00 p.m.  
until 3:30 p.m.

**CERTIFIED COPY.**

**BRIGMAN & ASSOCIATES  
COURT REPORTERS**

201 East Government Street Telephone (904) 438-5711  
Pensacola, Florida 32501 438-5779

**A P P E A R A N C E S**

**FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY:**

- Bruce Miller
- Beverly Spagg
- Allan Dion
- David Melgaard
- Scott Davis

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**P R O C E E D I N G S**

1  
2           **MR. MILLER:** Good afternoon. I would  
3 like to welcome you to our hearing today on the  
4 proposed outer continental shelf air permit for  
5 the Chevron USA Production Company. My name is  
6 Bruce Miller. I am the deputy division  
7 director of the Air Pesticides and Toxics  
8 Management Division at the Environmental  
9 Protection Agency's regional office in Atlanta,  
10 Georgia. My role here today is to act as a  
11 moderator and to solicit your comments on the  
12 proposed air permit for Chevron.

13           My co-chairperson for today's hearing  
14 will be Beverly Spagg, the section chief for  
15 the Source Evaluation and Asbestos Section. We  
16 have brought a number of people from our EPA  
17 office in Atlanta to assist us here today.  
18 From our air division we have Brian Beals.  
19 Brian, are you out in the audience?

20           **MS. SPAGG:** He is at the registrar's  
21 desk.

22           **MR. MILLER:** I think he is still at  
23 the registrar's desk. He is the unit chief for  
24 the Source Evaluation Unit. We have Scott  
25 Davis, who is an engineer in the Source

1 Evaluation Unit. We have David Melgaard, who  
2 is a scientist with our Water Management  
3 Division; Alan Dion, who is an attorney with  
4 our office of regional counsel; and out in the  
5 audience somewhere we have Charlotte Thompson  
6 and Frank Redman, who are with our public  
7 affairs office. I wanted to thank Lena Scott,  
8 Nancy Floyd and Alex Chastain who have done an  
9 excellent job in making arrangements for  
10 today's hearing and assisted all of you in  
11 registering at the registrar's desk.

12 The purpose of the meeting today is to  
13 solicit comments from you on any significant  
14 air issues related to the draft permit for the  
15 proposed project. Copies of the draft permit  
16 and a fact sheet concerning the proposed  
17 project are available at the registrar's table.  
18 The primary purpose of today's meeting is to  
19 solicit your input. We will not be making a  
20 determination today on whether the proposed  
21 permit is approveable or not. That  
22 determination will be made at the end of the  
23 public comment period.

24 For this draft air permit the public  
25 comment period will end at 5:00 p.m. on Monday,

1 November 8th. All written comments must be  
2 received at our EPA regional office on or  
3 before that date in order to be considered in  
4 the final permit decision. For those people  
5 who request it, we will be happy to send you  
6 copies of the final permit decision. Please  
7 leave your name and address with the registrar.

8 The final permit decision will contain  
9 responses to your oral or written comments in  
10 writing, in addition to responses to all  
11 written comments received during the public  
12 comment period.

13 Before we start today, I would like to  
14 try to sort of frame for you how the decision  
15 on the air permit fits into the totality of  
16 decisions that were made before somebody can  
17 start drilling in the outer continental shelf.  
18 Scott and David, in a few seconds, are going to  
19 go through, for you, all the previous decisions  
20 and permits that have been obtained, but the  
21 point I want to make before they do that is  
22 that there were a variety of permits from a  
23 variety of different agencies that had to be  
24 obtained before any drilling can commence in  
25 the outer continental shelf.



1           The first point to be made is that each  
2           one of those processes is somewhat different  
3           from each of the others. The range of societal  
4           concerns that are considered in each of those  
5           processes are also somewhat different.

6           For example, before a lease can even be  
7           obtained to drill in any portion of the outer  
8           continental shelf, an environmental impact  
9           statement must be prepared. That has been done  
10          back when the leases were given, and the  
11          environmental impact statement covers the whole  
12          range of societal concerns, anything from the  
13          environment to tourism, to commercial  
14          fisheries, to economic development in the  
15          region. So it covers a broad array of things  
16          that people are concerned about before that  
17          activity would commence.

18          Today we are talking solely about the  
19          air permit. In the areas under which we are to  
20          judge whether a permit for an air discharge is  
21          permissible or not are much narrower than those  
22          concerns that are done for an environmental  
23          impact statement. Principally the two things  
24          that we look at are simply the air emissions  
25          and their impact as to whether they cause -- or

1 are in compliance with all the requirements of  
2 the Clean Air Act; and secondly, whether the  
3 air emissions are in compliance with the  
4 Endangered Species Act. These are the  
5 principle criteria by which we judge the  
6 approvability of a permit for drilling in the  
7 outer continental shelf.

8 With that kind of introduction, I am  
9 going to turn it over to Scott, who is going to  
10 start you through the process of other permits  
11 that have already been obtained, and the  
12 requirements for obtaining those permits.

13 Scott?

14 **MR. DAVIS:** Good evening. Initially  
15 I'll be discussing the processing and  
16 permitting for Chevron's proposed exploratory  
17 drilling operation, which was completed by the  
18 Minerals Management Service of the United  
19 States Department of the Interior. The first  
20 step in the entire process was a notice of  
21 intent and call for information for the draft  
22 environmental impact statement for the proposed  
23 oil and gas lease sales in the Gulf of Mexico.  
24 This was published in the Federal Register in  
25 November of 1982, and also in September of 1983

1 by the Minerals Management Service, and this  
2 solicited public comments.

3 Public hearings on the draft  
4 environmental impact statement were held in  
5 September of 1984 in several cities in the  
6 Southeast here. The final environmental impact  
7 statement for lease sales 94, 98 and 102 for  
8 the Gulf of Mexico was published by the  
9 Minerals Management Service in December of  
10 1984. This final environmental impact  
11 statement addressed the numerous potential  
12 environmental concerns for any activity in the  
13 eastern Gulf of Mexico.

14 These impacts included impacts on  
15 sensitive coastal habitats, sensitive offshore  
16 habitats, water quality, air quality,  
17 endangered and threatened species, marine  
18 mammals, coastal and marine birds, the  
19 commercial fishing industry, offshore marine  
20 recreational fishing, major shore front  
21 recreational beaches, designated environmental  
22 preservation areas, cultural resources, tourist  
23 activity and the tourist industry, military use  
24 and warning areas, water supply, local  
25 employment, income and population, community

1           infrastructure, state and local land use  
2           management and the port and marine  
3           transportation.

4           The lease sale that was held as a result  
5           of the final environmental impact statement for  
6           the eastern Gulf of Mexico was sale number 94.  
7           That was held in November of 1985. After  
8           Chevron purchased the lease, their first  
9           step -- they applied for an initial plan of  
10          exploration for an exploratory well. This was  
11          submitted to the Minerals Management Service in  
12          November of 1990.

13           The plan of exploration included an  
14          environmental report, which included a  
15          description of the proposed activity, a  
16          description of the affected environment and  
17          environmental impacts from any proposed  
18          exploratory drilling in Destin Dome block 97,  
19          their lease purchase. In addition, this report  
20          also detailed their proposed contingency plans  
21          and impacts from any accidental hydrocarbon  
22          discharges. The plan of exploration was  
23          approved by the Minerals Management Service in  
24          December of 1990.

25           Next, Chevron applied for an application

1 for permit to drill. They submitted this to  
2 Minerals Management Service in January of 1991.  
3 Following this, the State of Florida filed an  
4 objection to Chevron's consistency  
5 certification for the plan of exploration which  
6 was approved by the Minerals Management  
7 Service. This objection was filed in February  
8 of 1991.

9 Following the objection, Chevron filed  
10 an appeal pursuant to section 307 of the  
11 Coastal Zone Management Act. This was filed  
12 with the Department of Commerce in March of  
13 1991. Following the appeal from Chevron, the  
14 State of Florida filed a brief in its  
15 opposition in June of 1991. As a result of  
16 these briefs and filings, a notice of appeal  
17 was published by the Department of Commerce in  
18 the Federal Register in September of 1991 and  
19 was published in several Florida newspapers in  
20 the fall of 1991. The final briefs on this  
21 consistency appeal were filed by the State of  
22 Florida and Chevron in February of 1992.

23 The secretary of the Department of  
24 Commerce was the individual who made the final  
25 decision. His decision and findings in the

1 consistency appeal were made on January 8th,  
2 1993. He concluded that Chevron's proposed  
3 project is consistent with the objectives or  
4 purposes of the Coastal Zone Management Act,  
5 and it allows for permitting by federal  
6 agencies.

7 Following that decision from the  
8 Department of Commerce, the application for  
9 permit to drill, which was previously  
10 submitted, was then approved by the Minerals  
11 Management Service on January 20th, 1993.

12 David Melgaard is now going to speak on  
13 the water permitting that's occurre.

14 **MR. MELGAARD:** Thank you, Scott.  
15 First, I would briefly discuss the National  
16 Pollution Discharge Elimination System Permit,  
17 the NPDES permit, the issues related  
18 specifically to Chevron's proposed exploratory  
19 well in lease block 97. In 1986, EPA Regions  
20 Four and Six issued a final NPDES general  
21 permit that established discharge limitations  
22 for the oil and gas point source category for  
23 the portion of the Gulf of Mexico outer  
24 continental shelf which is under federal  
25 jurisdiction.

1                   Subsequently, following the requirements  
2                   of this general permit, in December 1990,  
3                   Chevron submitted to EPA Region Four a notice  
4                   of intent to be covered under the permit for  
5                   exploratory activities in the Destin Dome Lease  
6                   Block 97. In response to this notice of  
7                   intent, in May 1991, EPA granted Chevron  
8                   coverage under the general permit. This  
9                   coverage authorizes discharges from facilities  
10                  associated with the exploratory well to waters  
11                  of the U.S. in accordance with the terms and  
12                  limitations of the general permit. This  
13                  coverage is for the exploratory activity only;  
14                  and by EPA regulations, coverage under a new  
15                  NPDES permit is required for any development or  
16                  production activities in the lease block.

17                  Next I would like to discuss some of  
18                  EPA's current activities and upcoming events  
19                  related to a new NPDES general permit for oil  
20                  and gas activities in the eastern Gulf outer  
21                  continental shelf area. In December 1992, EPA  
22                  Region Four published in the Federal Register a  
23                  notice of intent to prepare a supplemental  
24                  environmental impact statement in conjunction  
25                  with the issuance of a new NPDES general permit

1           which will regulate discharges from oil and gas  
2           activities to waters under federal  
3           jurisdiction. In March 1993, EPA published in  
4           the Federal Register the effluent guidelines  
5           and new source performance standards final rule  
6           for the oil and gas extraction point source  
7           category, offshore subcategory.

8                       Currently, in EPA Region Four we are  
9           preparing a draft supplemental environmental  
10          impact statement, as well as the new draft  
11          NPDES general permit, which will incorporate  
12          the new source performance standards, as well  
13          as have additional requirements.

14                      The draft environmental impact statement  
15          will examine a wide range of potential  
16          environmental impacts associated with the  
17          alternatives considered for the new draft  
18          general permit.

19                      The supplemental environmental impact  
20          statement will cover many of the same topics  
21          that Scott alluded to previously in the  
22          MMSEISs. However, since it relates primarily  
23          to the NPDES general permit, we will focus our  
24          attention on water quality issues, sediment  
25          quality issues, as well as some additional air



1 quality issues. We will also cover fish,  
2 marine mammals and other aquatic organisms,  
3 potential impacts to wildlife and birds,  
4 threatened endangered species, recreational  
5 resources, cultural resources, sensitive  
6 coastal habitats, wetlands and many other  
7 potential environmental impacts.

8 Now, we anticipate that both the draft  
9 supplemental and environmental impact  
10 statements and the draft NPDES general permit  
11 will be completed during the winter of 1994.  
12 Upon completion of these draft documents the  
13 public will be notified of their availability.  
14 Also, a comment period will be established to  
15 allow for public review and comments of the  
16 documents. Additionally, public meetings will  
17 be scheduled to receive comments on the  
18 documents during the overall comment period,  
19 which will last a minimum of forty-five days.  
20 We feel like the public will have plenty of  
21 opportunity to comment on these issues and the  
22 documents associated with them.

23 **MR. DAVIS:** Okay, I am going to  
24 conclude the summaries with the discussion of  
25 the outer continental shelf air permit

1 processing activities which have been completed  
2 to date.

3 Chevron USA Production Company submitted  
4 an outer continental shelf air permit  
5 application to EPA Region Four in May of 1993.  
6 This was for an exploratory offshore natural  
7 gas drilling operation for Destin Dome Block  
8 97.

9 This proposed outer continental shelf  
10 source will be located approximately  
11 twenty-nine miles off the shore of Pensacola,  
12 Florida, and will be operating for  
13 approximately two hundred and ten days. EPA  
14 Region Four will be the permitting authority  
15 for this source under the provisions of the  
16 outer continental shelf air regulations, which  
17 were promulgated on September 4th of 1992.  
18 Under the outer continental shelf rules, EPA  
19 has jurisdiction over the eastern Gulf of  
20 Mexico and Minerals Management Service retains  
21 jurisdiction for the central and western Gulf  
22 of Mexico.

23 This proposed source is the first  
24 facility to be processed by EPA Region Four  
25 under the permitting requirements of the outer

1 continental shelf air regulations. For the  
2 outer continental shelf air permitting  
3 purposes, the proposed project must comply with  
4 state emission regulations which are in effect  
5 on the mainland, in this case, in the state of  
6 Florida.

7 Once we received a copy of the  
8 application package, we made it available for  
9 review and comment to the Air Permitting Branch  
10 of the Florida Department of Environmental  
11 Protection, the Air Quality Branch of the U.S.  
12 Fish and Wildlife Service, the Air Quality  
13 Division of the National Park Service, the  
14 Southern Regional Office of the U.S. Fish and  
15 Wildlife Service and the refuge manager for the  
16 Bretton National Wildlife Refuge (phonetic).

17 At the request of EPA Region Four,  
18 Chevron submitted additional information for  
19 the project in June and August of 1993. The  
20 application was deemed complete by EPA Region  
21 Four on August 30th of 1993. Based on the  
22 maximum potential emissions of regulated  
23 pollutants which are estimated for this  
24 project, the source will be classified as a  
25 minor source of air emissions.

1                   Therefore, under the outer continental  
2 shelf air regulations, the applicant was  
3 required to fulfill the permitting requirements  
4 for a comparable minor source air permit  
5 located in Florida. These applicable  
6 requirements for Florida for air stationary  
7 sources are contained in Chapter 17-210, which  
8 is titled General Requirements and Chapter  
9 17-212, titled Preconstruction Review, of the  
10 Florida Administrative Code.

11                   The technical evaluation and preliminary  
12 determination and the draft outer continental  
13 shelf air permit were completed on September  
14 30th of 1993, and at EPA we worked in  
15 conjunction with staff from -- consultations  
16 were held with staff from the Florida  
17 Department of Environmental Protection and also  
18 from the Minerals Management Service, Gulf of  
19 Mexico office.

20                   The permit itself, the proposed draft  
21 air permit, will authorize the construction and  
22 operation of one exploratory natural gas  
23 drilling rig. The exploratory well will be  
24 drilled to a depth of approximately twenty-five  
25 thousand three hundred feet, and it's going to

1 be used to determine the hydrocarbon potential  
2 of Block 97. The proposed activities include  
3 the drilling of the well, to be performed  
4 utilizing a jack-up type drilling rig; the  
5 testing of the hydrocarbon formation and  
6 suspension of the well.

7 The operation will be permitted for a  
8 maximum of two hundred and eighty days. The  
9 equipment to be used on the rig will include  
10 three main diesel engines for electric power.  
11 Each of these has a power output of  
12 approximately sixteen hundred and fifty brake  
13 horsepower. The marine vessel engines that  
14 will be used for the marine vessels -- there  
15 will be one five hundred and fifty brake  
16 horsepower for the crew boat and two eleven  
17 hundred and twenty-five brake horsepower for  
18 the supply boat and the utility boat.

19 The proposed emission controls for the  
20 main engines will be through engine  
21 retardation. The proposed emission controls  
22 for the marine vessels will be through a  
23 limited number of trips to the offshore  
24 facility by the vessels and through the use of  
25 engines equipped with turbocharging and inner

1 cooling. The fuel to be burned in the diesel  
2 engines on the main rig and also on the vessels  
3 will be fuel with the maximum sulfur content of  
4 zero point five percent (0.5%) by weight.

5 The general and specific conditions  
6 which are listed in the permit that you have  
7 will assure compliance with all the applicable  
8 requirements of Chapter 17-296, which is titled  
9 Emission Limits and Chapter 17-297, which is  
10 titled Emissions Monitoring, of the Florida  
11 Administrative Code. The permit will allow for  
12 no violation of any applicable state or federal  
13 rule or regulation.

14 The review of the air effects of any air  
15 emissions on endangered species in accordance  
16 with the Endangered Species Act was completed  
17 by the Panama City District Office of the  
18 United States Fish and Wildlife Service. They  
19 concurred with the determination that no  
20 adverse effects on any endangered species or  
21 habitats would occur as a result of this  
22 project.

23 Any written comments that anyone has  
24 will need to be received by the EPA offices in  
25 Region Four in Atlanta on or before 5:00 p.m.

1 on Monday, November 8th, 1993, which will be  
2 the close of the public comment period. All  
3 relevant comments which are specifically  
4 related to air emissions which are presented  
5 during the public comment period and during the  
6 public hearing tonight will be considered in  
7 issuing the final permit decision.

8 The criteria that EPA must use to  
9 evaluate the permit application and issue the  
10 final air permit decision centers around  
11 whether the project will meet the emission  
12 limits established by existing Florida  
13 regulations. The final permit decision will be  
14 made by the EPA Region Four administrator.  
15 That will be made after the close of the public  
16 comment period.

17 **MR. MILLER:** I want to thank Scott and  
18 David for their informative presentations.

19 As you can see, the air permitting  
20 occurring under the outer continental shelf air  
21 regulations is only a portion of the permitting  
22 that was required for the proposed Chevron  
23 project.

24 Let me discuss the procedures I would  
25 like to follow for tonight's hearing. I have

1 a list of names of people who have signed up to  
2 make either comments related to specific air  
3 issues or general comments concerning offshore  
4 drilling. In order to allow for comments  
5 regarding specific air issues related to the  
6 draft permit to be fully expressed, these  
7 comments will be taken first.

8 These air-related comments are the only  
9 comments which may have a direct impact on the  
10 Chevron air permit. After the conclusion of  
11 all the air comments, the remaining time will  
12 be allotted for your general comments regarding  
13 offshore drilling. Your general comments will  
14 become a part of the hearing transcript and be  
15 responded to if they are deemed applicable to  
16 any present or future EPA permitting action.

17 If you have anything in writing that you  
18 would like to submit, please leave it with the  
19 registrar by the front door. We will collect  
20 these comments, and they will be incorporated  
21 into the hearing record and be responded to, in  
22 writing, in the final permit decision  
23 administrative record.

24 I would like to give everyone who has  
25 signed up to comment on air issues



1 approximately ten minutes on the initial round  
2 to make their comments. After everyone on the  
3 list to make air-related comments has had an  
4 opportunity to speak, I will give ten minutes  
5 to those who want to comment of a general  
6 nature.

7 For tonight's meeting, I would  
8 appreciate it if you would do me this one  
9 courtesy, if you are going to speak, please  
10 stand up, speak clearly and loud enough for  
11 everyone to hear; and also, please give your  
12 name and if there is an organization you  
13 represent, the name of that organization before  
14 you begin your comments.

15 I believe we are, at this point, ready  
16 to start. Before we go to general comments, I  
17 would like to first ask if there are any U.S.  
18 senators or representatives to the U.S. Senate  
19 who would like an opportunity to speak? Any  
20 United States representatives or staff that  
21 would like to speak? Any Florida senators or  
22 representative or staff who would like to say  
23 anything? Any local officials or  
24 representatives who would like to speak?  
25 Finally, any federal or other -- federal or

1 state agencies who would like to make a  
2 comment? If not, Beverly Spagg will start  
3 through the list of comment cards, and we'll  
4 take your comments in the order in which you  
5 signed up. Thank you.

6 **MS. SPAGG:** First commentor is Robert  
7 McVety.

8 \* \* \* \* \*

9 1) ROBERT MCVETY - Florida Petroleum Council

10 **ROBERT MCVETY:** Good afternoon, my  
11 name is Robert McVety. I am the associate  
12 director of the Florida Petroleum Council,  
13 which is a Division of the American Petroleum  
14 Institute.

15 **COURT REPORTER:** Excuse me, sir, can I  
16 please ask you to come over here? I am having  
17 a little trouble understanding you. Sorry to  
18 interrupt. Could you spell your last name for  
19 me, please?

20 **MR. MCVETY:** Certainly. Robert  
21 McVety, M-c-V-e-t-y.

22 **COURT REPORTER:** Thank you.

23 **MR. MCVETY:** I am associate director  
24 of the Florida Petroleum Council, which is a  
25 division of the American Petroleum Institute.

1           The API is a trade association that represents  
2           all aspects of the petroleum industry,  
3           including exploration, production,  
4           transportation, refining and marketing. We  
5           appreciate this opportunity to present our  
6           views on the proposed air permit. Since this  
7           is a hearing on the draft air emissions permit  
8           and not about other aspects of offshore  
9           exploration and production, I will limit my  
10          comments to the proposed permits and not dwell  
11          on matters that are not at issue in this  
12          hearing.

13                 It is our understanding that, one, the  
14          permit application for exploratory well -- for  
15          the exploratory well meets the definition of a  
16          minor air emission source, and that the  
17          estimated emissions include those from marine  
18          engines and marine vessels used to support the  
19          drilling activity.

20                 Two, that Chevron has agreed to take  
21          several actions to minimize the air emissions  
22          resulting from the proposed activities, and  
23          these items are in the draft permit and are  
24          enforceable.

25                 Three, that the draft permit requires

1 demonstration of compliance with the emission  
2 limitations and record-keeping. Quarterly  
3 reports and annual meeting inspections will be  
4 required.

5 And four, that the emission limits  
6 proposed by the applicant meet all state and  
7 federal air rules and regulations. Based on  
8 these understandings, it is the recommendation  
9 of the Florida Petroleum Council that the  
10 Environmental Protection Agency issue the  
11 permit to Chevron as proposed.

12 Thank you.

13 \* \* \* \* \*

14 **MS. SPAGG:** Jim Klorer, K-l-o-r-e-r.

15 2) JIM KLORER

16 **MR. KLORER:** I find now that I have  
17 had a chance to review this draft, there is no  
18 need for me to comment.

19 **MS. SPAGG:** Thank you, sir.

20 Walter Niebuhr?

21 3) WALTER NIEBUHR

22 **MR. NIEBUHR:** That's Niebuhr.

23 Actually, if I had known I was going to get ten  
24 minutes, I would have prepared some remarks,  
25 but . . .

1                   Having once worked in the oil and gas  
2                   business and actually having been involved in  
3                   the permitting process for continental shelf  
4                   activities, I know the diligence with which  
5                   Chevron had to pursue this permit. It is, by  
6                   your own criteria, a minor pollution source.  
7                   This minor pollution source is thirty miles  
8                   away from an inhabited area, in an area which  
9                   has no inherent air pollution problems. I see  
10                  no reason why it should not be approved and  
11                  that Chevron be allowed to get on with the  
12                  business of producing wealth.

13                  Thank you.

14                  \* \* \* \* \*

15                  **MS. SPAGG:** Richard Lincoln?

16                  4) RICHARD LINCOLN - CHEVRON.

17                  **MR. LINCOLN:** I am Richard J. Lincoln.

18                  I am the president of Chevron Retirees, Azalea  
19                  chapter from Mobile, Alabama. I also serve  
20                  voluntarily on Chevron's key advocacy group and  
21                  have worked for years, of course, in the  
22                  petroleum industry. In my experience with  
23                  Chevron, while working as an employee with  
24                  Chevron, I had occasion to gain experience in  
25                  permitting processes and dealing with EPA and

1           ADEM and various -- OSHA and various  
2           governmental agencies. The history -- as I see  
3           it, the history of the cooperation between  
4           Chevron and governmental agencies is a long  
5           one, and it's an excellent history in the Gulf  
6           region, the general Gulf of Mexico region, of  
7           cooperation between governmental agencies and  
8           Chevron, between governmental agencies and the  
9           oil industry. Working in Mobile I had occasion  
10          to deal with the Coast Guard people and the EPA  
11          people, all these different agencies.

12                    There is one comment that should be  
13          applicable here. It's that as an employee of  
14          Chevron, there was an interesting thing that  
15          you had to do. You had to acknowledge and  
16          ascribe to a policy of the company, a written  
17          policy of the company that stated that all the  
18          government regulations, rules -- governmental  
19          rules and regulations would be dealt with and  
20          subscribed to and followed by employees  
21          regardless of the degree of enforcement.  
22          That's an interesting concept, interesting  
23          policy, and I think it needs to be stated as a  
24          general comment.

25                    The comment that I want to make

1 concerning this draft air permit, the  
2 exploratory rig -- well, is that we urge that  
3 the regulatory process be completed in the  
4 interest of, first, hundreds of jobs that will  
5 be made available to people in a recessionary  
6 period. Chevron retirees are interested in  
7 these people who would be impacted by this  
8 exploratory well in the interest of jobs for  
9 younger people. We are retired, but we are  
10 still interested in people having employment  
11 and being able to work towards retirement. We  
12 are interested in the people in Florida having  
13 a good, cleaner energy source, natural gas.

14 Thank you for this opportunity.

15 **MS. SPAGG:** Don Gregory?

16 \* \* \* \* \*

17 5) DONALD GREGORY -

18 **MR. GREGORY:** I believe my comments  
19 will be more general in nature. If you would  
20 like me to wait until that period, I would be  
21 glad to, or else I will continue.

22 **MS. SPAGG:** Considering the number  
23 that I have down here, I would suggest you go  
24 ahead with your comments at this time.

25 **MR. GREGORY:** Okay, thank you. I'm a

1 taxpayer. I am not associated with any  
2 organization related or not related to  
3 environmental protection or to the industry,  
4 but I am going from here to another meeting  
5 where City Council is trying to increase our  
6 taxes on our property by about fifty-five  
7 percent (55%), so I am very concerned about the  
8 costs of taxes and cost of living and energy  
9 costs, so that really is what brings me here to  
10 make a few comments.

11 Would I be out of line in asking how  
12 many in the audience are here who really would  
13 rather not see any drilling off the Florida  
14 coast? Would you raise your hands? How many,  
15 as it stands right now, from what you have  
16 heard are for this exploratory drilling, at  
17 least? Thank you. It's a little more balanced  
18 than I expected.

19 I'm not an expert. I have worked in the  
20 oil field in the Gulf of Mexico from Texas to  
21 about Mobile, and I have seen most of the oil  
22 wells that are already in the gulf. I have a  
23 little feel for the size of the industry out  
24 there. For those of you who have not been on  
25 any of those oil wells, there is at least one



1 place in the central gulf where you can stand  
2 on a clear day on one oil field that's about  
3 sixty miles off the coast of Morgan City -- one  
4 day I took pictures, and I could see -- in a  
5 three hundred and sixty degree circle, I could  
6 see over a hundred either production or  
7 exploration platforms. That kind of gives you  
8 a feel for what is out there.

9 The other thing that has always impacted  
10 me as far as us taking advantage of our  
11 God-given, so to speak, sources of energy is  
12 that I was on a platform about a hundred miles  
13 south of New Orleans. This is not Chevron but  
14 another well-known company. There is one  
15 platform out there that from a single platform,  
16 there are several wells drilled outward from  
17 that platform. The production of natural gas  
18 is sufficient to light and heat the city of New  
19 Orleans constantly as it goes. I'm not saying  
20 that the gas goes from that well to New  
21 Orleans, but it would do that.

22 So I am very much in favor of seeing  
23 exploratory drilling continued off the coast of  
24 Florida. I think that if we do not at least  
25 find out what the resources are out there, that

1 we are imposing on ourselves in the future the  
2 possibility that we will be held hostage by  
3 foreign oil suppliers in the future again like  
4 we were in 1973.

5 The fear of air pollution coming from  
6 this exploratory well, I'm sure, is not really  
7 the main concern for most people who are  
8 concerned. It's already been alluded to that  
9 it will be minimal. The fear is probably that  
10 the production phase would bring pollution, and  
11 I can tell you that in the gas wells usually  
12 they are self-sufficient. The engines that are  
13 used to pump the gas from the field to the  
14 coast are run by the natural gas that they are  
15 pumping out of the seabed.

16 Natural gas is one of the lowest  
17 pollutants, as far as internal combustion  
18 engines are concerned, that there is. I was  
19 very impressed when I watched those engines  
20 running on the gas that they themselves were  
21 pumping, just sitting out there running day  
22 after day.

23 I think that we don't have to worry much  
24 about the impact of these wells. I think that  
25 if they are thirty miles or more out there, you

1 won't even know they are there, for one thing.  
2 Up on the fifth floor of a building on the  
3 coast on a very clear day, you might see them.  
4 I forgot the exact figures, but normally you  
5 would not even know they are there or see them,  
6 and you will probably never ever see the  
7 results of pollution on the beach from what's  
8 being proposed here. I support the drilling in  
9 this way.

10 Thank you.

11 \* \* \* \* \*

12 **MS. SPAGG:** Jim Walden?

13 6) **JIM WALDEN**

14 **MR. WALDEN:** Hello, my name is Jim  
15 Walden. I am a retired engineer from the  
16 petroleum industry. I spent perhaps thirty  
17 years of my life out on these rigs with the  
18 drilling engines running and everything. I  
19 want to tell you that the air is cleaner out  
20 there than it is behind one of Pensacola's city  
21 buses, so I'm totally in favor of you giving  
22 permission to Chevron to allow them to go ahead  
23 and drill the well, and quit trying to hold  
24 them up.

25 Thank you.

\* \* \* \* \*

**MS. SPAGG:** Herman Colligan?

7) **HERMAN COLLIGAN - CHEVRON**

**MR. COLLIGAN:** Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. My name is Herman Colligan. I am the manager of Chevron's Destin Dome natural gas project, the project which Chevron is committed to performing in a safe and environmentally sound manner. I would like to thank the Environmental Protection Agency and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection for their diligent and thorough work in putting together this draft permit.

The draft permit meets federal regulations and strictly adheres to Florida's air quality standards for a minor source of air emissions. While there are strict operating and monitoring requirements set forth in the permit, it is a permit under which we can drill the Destin Dome 97 well.

Unfortunately, our industry is not well understood in Florida, leading to concern over offshore drilling. However, in order to continue to meet the nation's energy needs, it is important that we make decisions on such

1 projects based on technical merits and  
2 scientific data, and not on emotion or  
3 politics. Natural gas offers many benefits to  
4 Florida and the nation as a whole. I realize  
5 the intent of this hearing is to discuss the  
6 draft permit and air quality, and therefore, I  
7 will focus my comments on these issues.

8 This project will have no measurable  
9 impact on offshore air quality. Activities for  
10 the drilling of the well will not be visible  
11 from shore, as we will be approximately thirty  
12 miles from the nearest coastline, and as a  
13 minor source of emissions, will not  
14 significantly affect air quality.

15 Overall, the project will enhance air  
16 quality. Natural gas transmission companies in  
17 Florida are undertaking projects to expand  
18 their pipeline systems to meet increased  
19 natural gas demands. This demand is the result  
20 of various new applications of natural gas as a  
21 clean-burning fuel. The primary use of  
22 additional natural gas in Florida is for  
23 electricity generation. In order to comply  
24 with the Clean Air Act Amendment of 1990, new  
25 electric power plants are being fueled by

1 natural gas and older plants are switching to  
2 this fuel because of its clean-burning  
3 attributes.

4 The quantity of natural gas in Destin  
5 Dome will reduce air emissions in the state of  
6 Florida by two million tons of sulfur dioxide,  
7 two hundred thousand tons of nitrogen oxides  
8 and seventy-one million tons of carbon dioxide.  
9 When you compare this to emissions from other  
10 fossil fuels, we are clearly providing an  
11 overwhelming impact or improvement in air  
12 quality.

13 The regulatory review for the drilling  
14 of this well has been thorough. The fact that  
15 we are having this hearing today, albeit for a  
16 minor source, demonstrates the close scrutiny  
17 that our operations receive from the regulatory  
18 agencies. Not only will we be monitored by the  
19 EPA and the state of Florida on our air  
20 emissions, but all of our activities are  
21 performed under strict permit requirements.  
22 Our operations are subject to inspection at any  
23 time to ensure that we are in compliance with  
24 all permits.

25 I am proud of the fact that my company

1 has received several awards from federal and  
2 state agencies over the years for conducting  
3 safe, environmentally responsible operations.  
4 I urge the EPA to issue this permit as soon as  
5 possible. This well has been delayed for  
6 nearly three years now, receiving a third  
7 review by several regulatory entities. This  
8 project is important, not only to Chevron but  
9 to the nation and to Florida.

10 Destin Dome 97 is a significant natural  
11 gas prospect. When combined with the two  
12 previously drilled wells nine miles to the  
13 northeast, this development may yield between  
14 one point six (1.6) and three trillion cubic  
15 feet of clean-burning natural gas. Based on  
16 1992 consumption rates, this amount of energy  
17 would meet all of Florida's natural gas needs  
18 for five to nine years. It must move forward  
19 to help ensure that the energy demands of the  
20 public are met. Chevron is committed to  
21 meeting those energy needs in a safe manner  
22 with a high regard for the environment.

23 Thank you very much, ladies and  
24 gentlemen.

25 \* \* \* \* \*

1 MS. SPAGG: Ken Kosky?

2 8) KEN KOSKY - KBN ENGINEERING

3 KEN KOSKY: Good afternoon. My name  
4 is Ken Kosky. I have a distance question. I  
5 do have some charts and figures that I  
6 prepared. I have enough copies for the EPA.  
7 I'll have somebody just to show it to the  
8 audience.

9 My name is Ken Kosky. I am the  
10 president of KBN Engineering. Our Florida  
11 office is in Gainesville, Florida. I prepared  
12 the outer continental shelf permit application  
13 on behalf of Chevron. I am a registered  
14 professional engineer in Florida and have been  
15 working over twenty-three years in air quality  
16 in Florida.

17 My comments today are focused on four  
18 aspects of the OCS permit. First, the draft  
19 application itself; second, the proposed  
20 activity as a source of air pollution; third,  
21 the maximum impacts of the proposed activity on  
22 air quality in Florida; and finally the  
23 significance of the expected reserve to air  
24 quality.

25 With regard to the proposed draft



1 permit, the draft permit and the conditions  
2 proposed by the U.S. EPA are consistent with  
3 those currently for similar sources located in  
4 Florida. I have been involved with several  
5 hundred permits during my career, and the  
6 conditions of the permit are consistent with  
7 permits issued for similar types of sources.  
8 Under Florida regulations, the proposed OCS  
9 source would be considered a minor source for  
10 permitting purposes and would have similar  
11 permit terms and conditions.

12 I support the EPA's proposed permit.

13 With regard to the OCS source as a  
14 source of pollution, the activity and emissions  
15 proposed for the OCS source are from an air  
16 quality standpoint, air pollution standpoint,  
17 relatively minor. As I mentioned, under  
18 Florida regulations the activities would be  
19 considered a minor source for permitting  
20 purposes if it were located on shore in  
21 Florida. When compared to onshore activities  
22 the emissions from the proposed OCS source are  
23 relatively small.

24 I've prepared a few charts that present  
25 some relative comparisons. Figures one and two

1 present the estimated emissions of nitrogen  
2 oxides and sulfur oxides in Florida and  
3 Escambia County, which is the county we are  
4 currently meeting in, and the proposed OCS  
5 source. As shown, the emissions from the OCS  
6 source are very small when compared to  
7 statewide and county-wide emissions.

8 With regard to air quality impacts, KBN  
9 performed an air quality impact analysis of the  
10 proposed OCS source. The analysis used  
11 EPA-approved models to determine impacts to the  
12 onshore areas, including national parks and  
13 national wilderness areas, that is, Class One  
14 areas.

15 A portion of the results are presented  
16 in figures three and four for nitrogen dioxide,  
17 which is the annual average, and sulfur dioxide  
18 for the twenty-four hour, respectively. These  
19 figures present the applicable federal and  
20 state regulatory standards, including those  
21 promulgated to protect public health and  
22 welfare, that is the ambient quality air  
23 standards, and those that would protect air  
24 quality from significant deterioration; that  
25 is, the prevention of significant deterioration

1 increments. The percentage of the air quality  
2 standards are used as a basis for these  
3 figures.

4 As shown, the maximum impacts of the  
5 proposed OCS source are substantially below all  
6 federal and state of Florida air quality  
7 limitations, and even below the significant  
8 impact level. In fact, the impact of this OCS  
9 source could not even be measured on any  
10 onshore location, even using the latest state  
11 of the art monitoring equipment.

12 Finally, with regards to natural gas  
13 reserves, we expect the natural gas reserves in  
14 the Destin Dome area to have a significant  
15 consequence from an air pollution standpoint.

16 As indicated by representatives of Chevron,  
17 about one point six (1.6) trillion cubic feet  
18 of natural gas is expected in the Destin Dome  
19 area. This amount of gas, which is the  
20 cleanest fossil fuel, is significant when  
21 compared to that used in Florida.

22 Figure five shows a comparison of this  
23 reserve to the total natural gas used in  
24 Florida, as well as natural gas used by  
25 electric utilities in Florida. If this gas

1 were made available, it could displace other  
2 fossil fuels, such as residual oil and coal,  
3 used in electrical generation.

4 Figures six and seven present the sulfur  
5 dioxide, nitrogen oxide and carbon dioxide  
6 emissions that this projected natural gas could  
7 displace if it were made available. Compared  
8 to residual oil, which is shown in figure six,  
9 the expected natural gas reserves will produce  
10 about one million tons less emissions of sulfur  
11 dioxide and nitrogen oxide than with oil.

12 Carbon dioxide emissions would be twenty-seven  
13 million tons less. When compared to coal, the  
14 air quality benefits of natural gas are even  
15 greater, as shown in figure seven.

16 In summary, the proposed permit -- draft  
17 permit, I find that it is consistent with  
18 permits issued to minor sources in Florida,  
19 that the OCS source by itself is relatively  
20 small, and the air quality impact would be  
21 immeasurable on shore. Significant benefits to  
22 reduce air quality would be expected with the  
23 production of the natural gas reserves.

24 Thank you very much.

25 \* \* \* \* \*

1                   **MS. SPAGG:** Maurice Powers?

2           9) **MAURICE POWERS**

3                   **MR. POWERS:** My name is Maurice  
4 Powers, and I am not attached to any  
5 organizations affiliated with offshore  
6 drilling. I am a resident of Niceville,  
7 Florida, a little town that's east of here, and  
8 I'm disappointed that some feel that there is  
9 no room in this discussion, or little room in  
10 this discussion, for emotion or politics. I  
11 think there is a great deal of room for emotion  
12 and politics.

13                   I had no idea I would be here three  
14 weeks ago, when my wife and I took a drive from  
15 Niceville over to Destin to watch the sunset.

16                   This was a suggestion of a few of our friends  
17 because it had been such a beautiful experience  
18 for them. So we drove over and sat on the  
19 beach, and I brought my camera with me. I took  
20 some beautiful pictures of the sun setting into  
21 the Gulf of Mexico with nothing silhouetted  
22 against the sun, nothing disturbing this  
23 beautiful experience.

24                   I told my wife --I said, you know,  
25 Carol, this is so different from what I

1 experienced when I was visiting in California  
2 about a year ago. I had gone and stayed in a  
3 hotel on the beach. I walked down to the beach  
4 to watch the sunset, and there was something  
5 out on the horizon. I thought it was fog, I  
6 commented to a woman -- she must have been in  
7 her mid-seventies -- I said, this isn't what I  
8 see in Florida. She said, oh, the sun doesn't  
9 set here. It disappears. It disappears into  
10 the haze out there. She said that's from the  
11 offshore drilling out there, from the rigs.  
12 They put -- this smoke and haze is a result of  
13 the emissions coming off the rigs.

14 Now, I realize that this may be not  
15 quite what we are going to see after a small  
16 exploratory well being drilled. We realize, of  
17 course, that this is just a foot in the door.  
18 This could be the beginning of something else,  
19 and it's the beginning of a possible  
20 relationship. In any relationship or any  
21 endeavor, whether it's a business endeavor or a  
22 military campaign or a marriage, there is a  
23 certain amount of risk and gain involved.

24 I see for us, who are residents of the  
25 panhandle of Florida, we are the ones that are

1 being asked to take a disproportionate amount  
2 of risk. The risk is being laid at our feet,  
3 and it is an emotional issue for many of us.  
4 We live here, many of us, by design. I am  
5 obviously not an original resident. I am not a  
6 (inaudible) as we call the folks who are  
7 natives in Niceville, Florida. I am a  
8 displaced person to this area, by choice. It's  
9 so beautiful, so pristine.

10 We are putting at risk what we call,  
11 here, the most beautiful beaches in the world.  
12 That's what we call them, not the next to the  
13 most, but the most. I realize that we are  
14 talking about a possible five to seven years of  
15 natural gas that could be used to generate or  
16 support our activity in the state of Florida.  
17 That's ludicrous in comparison to losing, or  
18 putting at risk the most beautiful beaches in  
19 the world, and the emotion and politics that  
20 goes along with this, the emotion that's  
21 associated with something like this.

22 I was really reluctant this morning to  
23 come over here, but I picked up the newspaper  
24 and lo and behold, by just coincidence of  
25 coincidence, on page B1 in the paper -- I think

1 every resident of Northwest Florida can pick  
2 this up. I think it was on B1. Yeah, it's  
3 right here. There is an article --Chevron  
4 Wants Gulf Ridge Permit, and right underneath  
5 it is a picture that's just a lonely gull. A  
6 lone seagull has this stretch of beach in  
7 Destin nearly all to itself Monday as the  
8 setting sun glows bright over the Gulf of  
9 Mexico. Coincidental, but there it is.  
10 That's what we who are concerned about the loss  
11 of this pristine environment are concerned  
12 about. We are concerned about intrusions into  
13 this area. We know we are not going to get  
14 help from somewhere else. We are not going to  
15 help from Al Gore or Clinton in addressing our  
16 concerns. We, the citizens of the Northwest  
17 Florida panhandle, have to address this issue  
18 ourselves.

19 I realize there are people sitting out  
20 here who have been involved in the gas and oil  
21 business, who worked hard many years working in  
22 these fields, hard-working people, and their  
23 income is dependent on this. But I really  
24 don't think we are talking about an economic  
25 impact on this area for the oil -- for the



1 exploration. The greatest economic impact  
2 would be the possible loss of these pristine  
3 beaches, the beautiful water, the clean air  
4 that we really enjoy.

5 Thank you very much.

6 \* \* \* \* \*

7 **MS. SPAGG:** Angie Taylor?

8 10) **ANGIE TAYLOR**

9 **MS. TAYLOR:** Thank you, I'm happy to  
10 have this opportunity to be here. I'm  
11 certainly glad the guy from Niceville came. I  
12 thought I was on my own here, the only person  
13 against this drilling off of our beaches.

14 I am a resident of Pensacola Beach and  
15 have been for the past seven years. Pensacola  
16 Beach is one of the most beautiful beaches in  
17 the world, and I personally have seen none  
18 better. I hope all of you take an opportunity  
19 to go out and visit while you are here. The  
20 sand is so white we manage to have white  
21 Christmases without snow, and on some days the  
22 water is so crystal clear, you can go out up to  
23 your shoulders, and still see your toes  
24 wiggling below you in the sand. The wildlife  
25 is abundant, the beautiful birds and a myriad

1 of sea life. Not many things can compare to  
2 walking along the beach and noticing in the  
3 water a school of dolphins swimming by. It's a  
4 place people can come to relax and enjoy  
5 quality time with their families.

6 Our small beach thrives on tourism in  
7 the summer, and the SRIA is willing to invest  
8 millions of dollars in improving the quality of  
9 our beach in order to increase tourism.

10 Prior to moving to Pensacola Beach, my  
11 husband and I lived in Houston, Texas. In  
12 fact, I worked for the Texas Air Control Board  
13 there for several years, but I am here as a  
14 resident, not as someone from that agency. We  
15 had recently gotten married when we moved there  
16 and looked forward to visiting Galveston. We  
17 had heard so many things. It sounded so  
18 romantic.

19 Finally we had an opportunity to visit  
20 Galveston, Texas. It was disgusting. The  
21 water was brown with bubbles or foam floating  
22 to the shore. Our mouths dropped. Our  
23 response was, yuck, why did we ever leave  
24 Pensacola Beach. It smelled, and as I have  
25 listened to this -- I know this is on air, and

1 I thought how does this relate to the air.  
2 Well, the only thing I can come up with was  
3 nuisance conditions. It was definitely a  
4 nuisance condition that day as we walked along  
5 the beach.

6 We, of course, discussed how lucky we  
7 were to -- my husband is from Pensacola -- to  
8 have lived so closed to beautiful beaches and  
9 how our dream had changed, and one day we  
10 wanted to leave Houston and move back to the  
11 beautiful beaches of Pensacola. When we  
12 returned to the car, we scraped oil off the  
13 bottom of our feet. Of course, it did not all  
14 come off, so it was also on the carpet of our  
15 car. It was the worst trip to the beach I have  
16 ever had.

17 Is this what we want in our backyards?  
18 I am not saying either that this one small  
19 minor permit is going to cause this, but I  
20 see -- I see that in the future, and I feel  
21 like we have to stop this before it goes that  
22 far. What if they did find oil out there? Do  
23 you think they wouldn't drill if they did? Of  
24 course, they would. They are interested in the  
25 money that's involved in this.

1                   Because I know that Chevron is not  
2                   concerned -- well, I don't know this. I  
3                   suspect they are not concerned with walks on  
4                   the beach, sharing beautiful sunsets with your  
5                   family or the sea life that thrives in our  
6                   waters. They are concerned with money, though.  
7                   I have here my Chevron credit card. In  
8                   opposition to this, I am going to cut my  
9                   Chevron credit card in half, and I am not  
10                  shopping there any more. There is -- I will  
11                  not go to those places any more, and I  
12                  encourage other people in this area that are  
13                  against this, to take their credit cards there,  
14                  cut them in half and leave them at that store.

15                  Thank you very much.

16                               \* \* \* \* \*

17                  **MS. SPAGG:** Barbara Caselli?

18                  11) BARBARA CASELLI - GCED

19                       **MS. CASELLI:** I guess we have gotten  
20                       into the general comment phase by this time.  
21                       As a general comment about this permit, I think  
22                       that permitting drilling off the coast of  
23                       Florida will have a significant impact on the  
24                       social environment. By this, I mean that I  
25                       fail to understand how something like this can

1 go forward when the community that it impacts  
2 is so overwhelmingly opposed. Resolutions have  
3 been signed by Escambia County, Santa Rosa  
4 County, the City of Pensacola, the Port of  
5 Pensacola, the Southeastern Fisheries  
6 Association, etc., etc., opposing offshore  
7 drilling, not to mention the fact that Governor  
8 Lawton Chiles, the Senators Connie Mack and  
9 Graham have both signed against this drilling,  
10 and the entire Florida cabinet is also opposed  
11 to offshore drilling off of Florida.

12 So -- I'm just shaking. In this case I  
13 don't believe that it's the experts, the  
14 scientists, nor the vested interest who know  
15 what's right here. It's the people, and we  
16 will not forget what is happening here today.

17 \* \* \* \* \*

18 **MS. SPAGG:** Sandra Devitt?

19 12) SANDRA DEVITT - NAVARRE BEACH DEMOCRATIC  
20 WOMEN'S CLUB

21 **MS. DEVITT:** I am Sandra Devitt, and I  
22 am the president of the Navarre Beach  
23 Democratic Women's Club. I would like to make  
24 two comments, one on behalf of the Democratic  
25 Women's Club of Florida, Inc. and another

1 personal.

2 Recently, the Democratic Women's Club of  
3 Florida met to put forward -- at a state  
4 convention -- and put forward a resolution  
5 opposing all offshore or inland oil or gas  
6 drilling in the state of Florida. This is  
7 being sent to the Florida legislature and to  
8 Governor Chiles and also to President Clinton  
9 and the U.S. Senate, and I would like to read  
10 it.

11 Whereas Florida's climate provides fresh  
12 water for all of Florida and is home to  
13 endangered and numerous threatened wildlife  
14 species; and whereas this ecosystem is on the  
15 brink of collapse due to injuries of decades of  
16 serious mismanagement, intense  
17 industrialization, unrestrained development and  
18 uncontrolled pollution and whereas oil drilling  
19 entails raw industrialization, potential air,  
20 water and land pollution and disruption of  
21 endangered wildlife; and whereas Shell Western  
22 and EMP have submitted an application to the  
23 Bureau of Indian affairs and to the Bureau of  
24 Land Management to drill an exploratory well on  
25 the Miccosukee Indian reservation in Broward

1 County within the historical Everglades and  
2 adjacent to water conservation known as three  
3 A, and several other companies are attempting  
4 to obtain permission to drill oil or gas inland  
5 or offshore in the state of Florida, therefore  
6 be it resolved the Democratic Women's Club of  
7 Florida, Inc. opposes oil and gas exploration,  
8 development and production on, adjacent to or  
9 offshore of the State of Florida; and therefore  
10 be it further resolved that the Democratic  
11 Women's Club of Florida, Inc. calls upon the  
12 Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Land  
13 Management to reject the permit application by  
14 Shell Western, EMP for Miccosukee three one  
15 exploratory well; and therefore be it further  
16 resolved that the Democratic Women's Club of  
17 Florida calls upon the Florida legislature, the  
18 cabinets and governor to reject any and all  
19 applications for oil or gas exploration,  
20 development and production inland or offshore  
21 for the state of Florida.

22 Now on a personal note, I would like to  
23 state that I wish everyone here interested in,  
24 and especially those who think that Chevron is  
25 interested in our environment, please go to

1 your bookstores and check -- Greenpeace has a  
2 very recent publication that shows the very,  
3 very many anti-environmental groups that are  
4 funded by Chevron. It was an eye-opener for  
5 me, and it made me very angry.

6 Thank you.

7 \* \* \* \* \*

8 **MS. SPAGG:** William Boe?

9 13) **WILLIAM BOE**

10 **MR. BOE:** My name is William Boe. I  
11 appreciate the opportunity to be here today. I  
12 would like to address this issue from a couple  
13 of perspectives. First of all, I would like to  
14 identify myself as a native of the state of  
15 Florida, and number two, I would like to  
16 identify myself also as a certified and  
17 practicing public school teacher in the state  
18 of Florida. I have taught for ten years,  
19 United States history. I am also a military  
20 veteran.

21 Since this issue relates to air permits,  
22 I would like to first address an issue which I  
23 think most people in the state of Florida  
24 should be familiar with. We increased our  
25 congressional delegation, I believe, by four



1 this past year as a result of a census  
2 indication of Florida's rapid growth. We are  
3 one of the most rapidly growing states and  
4 among the top three in the nation's population.  
5 Our energy consumption is dramatically higher  
6 than it used to be. All projections show this  
7 is going to remain the same.

8 The question therefore would be, if you  
9 projected by looking at our recruitment ads for  
10 getting people to come to Florida, you'd  
11 realize our population is going to continue to  
12 grow. The question is, what type of energy are  
13 these people going to be using. I personally  
14 hope it will be natural gas.

15 I base this on the fact that both Lawton  
16 Chiles and Bill Clinton are both advocates of  
17 natural gas. I do know for a fact that we have  
18 two very ambitious natural gas expansion  
19 projects in Florida. Both of them have been  
20 recognized as being projects that this state  
21 needs.

22 Very simply stated, the demand for gas  
23 exceeds the supply. The question is, will we  
24 continue denying people the opportunity to  
25 develop those gas resources when they are

1 available? Are we going to continue to use  
2 fuels which are less clean or fuels which are  
3 clean? Natural gas is a clean energy source.

4 From the perspective of the air permit  
5 and the quality of air throughout Florida, I  
6 certainly encourage your consideration of this  
7 permit. I am a native of Pahokee, Florida, and  
8 I assure you that the air impact from  
9 agricultural burning in South Florida is  
10 probably a lot more dramatic than the permit  
11 would lead to if granted in this case.

12 Another approach I would like for your  
13 consideration is we are observing, at this  
14 point in time, the fiftieth anniversary of  
15 World War II. I would like to remind you, from  
16 my perspective as a teacher of American  
17 history, of some names that were quite familiar  
18 in the 1940's (inaudible), Stalingrad. These  
19 were all battles where my father and some  
20 people's grandfathers served, primarily in  
21 regards to access to energy.

22 If you study the armed forces, you will  
23 find that people fight for two things. They  
24 fight for food. They fight for access to  
25 energy. We have been very fortunate. We have

1 had friends who will sell us the energy, which  
2 we don't have for ourselves.

3 A couple of years ago, right here from  
4 the Panhandle of Florida, we lost some fine  
5 young men from one of our Air Force  
6 installations here fighting in Operation Desert  
7 Storm. I am a very realistic person. I think  
8 fighting for the independence of Kuwait was a  
9 very honorable thing. I do also acknowledge  
10 the fact that we were fighting to have a friend  
11 in control of one-third of the world's known  
12 energy resources.

13 As a parent of a young man and as a  
14 veteran myself, who was twice wounded in the  
15 Vietnam War, I find it very contradictory for  
16 us to be so willing to continue to fight abroad  
17 to have access to energy, when we have energy  
18 at home which is available for our exploration  
19 and use.

20 I have had the opportunity to travel  
21 abroad, both through the military and as a  
22 teacher. I know that our standards of the  
23 federal government for protection of the  
24 environment are much more stringent than the  
25 places I have seen such as Bulgaria, Romania,

1 Hungary, Eastern Europe and even Western  
2 Europe. I think this is a logical and mature  
3 thing to do, to use our own resources.

4 I would remind the people here the last  
5 major war we served in was the Vietnam War, and  
6 the memorial in Tallahassee bears the names of  
7 one thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine  
8 Floridians who perished in that war. I think  
9 it's time to take care of ourselves here at  
10 home when we certainly have the resources to do  
11 so with in a very responsible manner. I  
12 encourage you to consider energy independence  
13 with clean fuel, and I think this project can  
14 help accomplish that.

15 Thank you.

16 \* \* \* \* \*

17 **MS. SPAGG:** Chris Jasurek?

18 14) **CHRIS JASUREK - FLORIDA ENVIRONMENTAL CAMPAIGN**

19 **MR. JASUREK:** We are hearing an awful  
20 lot about how clean natural gas is. Compared  
21 to oil, natural gas is clean because oil is  
22 very, very dirty. Natural gas is still not  
23 going to help us with the carbon dioxide  
24 emission problem that we have. If we really  
25 wanted the energy independence, if we really

1 want the best energy options available to us,  
2 we don't want to tie ourselves to five to nine  
3 years of natural gas. What are we going to do  
4 nine years from now? I think we should do  
5 today what we would be doing then, develop the  
6 solar thermal, develop the solar electric.

7 There is a company right here in Florida  
8 that can produce enough ethanol with sugar cane  
9 and waste paper from our collection programs to  
10 provide us with the motor fuels that we need.  
11 You have all heard about this happening in  
12 other places. All the people say no. The  
13 industry says yes. I think it's time to listen  
14 to the people.

15 I think it's time to stop feeding an  
16 industry that I think has outlived its  
17 usefulness. We are going to run out of fossil  
18 fuels. It is going to happen. Why keep  
19 sinking money into it? I think it's much wiser  
20 and more responsible not to have to depend upon  
21 foreign nations for our energy, to not even  
22 have to depend upon shrinking resources here at  
23 home. We could be developing -- we could be  
24 developing the proven solar thermal, solar  
25 electric technologies. We don't have to tie

1 ourselves to fossil fuels.

2 Florida Environmental Campaign has sent  
3 six hundred and eighty-four letters to  
4 Mr. Scott Davis. I have another hundred and  
5 fifty-six here, as well as letters that the  
6 members of Florida Environmental Campaign sent  
7 on their own. That's just a small group of  
8 central Floridians that realize we are not  
9 taking the best option here.

10 We are tired of seeing America do the  
11 second best because of vested interests. We  
12 need to step forward with the technologies that  
13 are going to last us for centuries, not less  
14 than a decade. I am asking you people not to  
15 look at this as one exploratory well -- there  
16 is what, a hundred and ninety-two leases out  
17 there? I am asking you to look at this as a  
18 giant step backwards when we could be taking  
19 these resources -- all the geniuses that work  
20 for Chevron that are going to be producing  
21 alternative energy when their fossil fuel  
22 sources run out, why don't they start today?

23 We are going to have air pollution. We  
24 are going to have too much carbon dioxide as  
25 long as we are using fossil fuels. We have

1 cleaner fuels. We have zero emission fuels  
2 that are not being developed because of vested  
3 interests. I am tired of it. I am asking you  
4 people to look out, not just for the next five  
5 to nine years, but the next several centuries,  
6 where this country and where the world is going  
7 to go. And I am asking you to deny this permit  
8 and all further oil and gas exploration permits  
9 in and around the state of Florida.

10 Thank you.

11 \* \* \* \* \*

12 **MS. SPAGG:** Suzanne Ham?

13 15) **SUZANNE HAM**

14 **MS. HAM:** Well, my comment to you is  
15 this: I used to work for Chevron USA,  
16 Incorporated, in Louisiana. I hope they don't  
17 do any kind of drilling at all. Let me tell  
18 you something, what I saw out there would just  
19 make you sick. I am not talking about just the  
20 oil that was being dumped at twelve midnight.  
21 I saw it, and I also saw the detergent going in  
22 right after it. The small bit of what they  
23 call the (inaudible) means nothing to them.  
24 That was their comment.

25 Let me tell you why I wasn't working

1           there anymore. It's what I saw. I am talking  
2           about -- I was on a production rig. I sat  
3           there on a day -- it was a nice and bright --  
4           and I am not talking about the little man. I'm  
5           not talking about the little person who is out  
6           there as a roustabout. I am talking about  
7           people who were top officials. I mean that,  
8           top officials of Chevron USA, Incorporated, one  
9           that ran the Louisiana -- well, I worked a  
10          hundred miles offshore. What I saw that day  
11          was, one, three men in suits -- and I don't  
12          even mind naming one of them off. One of the  
13          gentleman up here says he is still there.

14          Well, I'll just leave him at peace. He has got  
15          to deal with himself.

16                 But I saw these three men, and if this  
17          right here, y'all are my panel of water -- they  
18          faced me. They looked at me and then they  
19          mumbled among themselves, and they said among  
20          themselves, it's got to be dumped. Well, let  
21          me tell you, when you see these gentlemen not  
22          face me, not look me straight in the eye, and  
23          they take their hands and they clutch hold real  
24          tight to a rail, one here, one here beside him  
25          and one beside him and then the manager of my



1 platform and look over at the guy who ran the  
2 evening shift -- I can tell you his first name  
3 is Sandy. Sandy looked at me, and he said, put  
4 it in the water. You want me to put that in  
5 the water? I said, do you know what that is?  
6 That's sulfur.

7 Sulfur, let me read you something here.

8 It's been reported a discovery of three  
9 thousand miles dead zone -- that's dead zone --  
10 along the gulf bottom of Louisiana and Texas  
11 where the water does not have enough oxygen to  
12 support life. What do you think sulfur does?  
13 Do you really believe that these people are  
14 going to come up to you, to all of us, and tell  
15 us the truth? See, it's like we are a dam,  
16 okay? You put a small crack in the dam, and  
17 what happens is, there is a small leak. That  
18 crack will get longer and longer and longer.

19 Now, I am going to tell you something.

20 I believed when I went to work for them, by all  
21 the wonderful ads they put on TV at that time,  
22 that they were a good company. I can't trust  
23 them. What I saw, it was not the little man  
24 who was saying, hey, let's do a side job, let's  
25 get rid of this, do this, do that, to make life

1 a little bit easier. No, it was the big  
2 people, the ones that were wearing business  
3 suits and turned around when they faced that  
4 water that that fellow wants to put it in,  
5 right into the water, just put it into the  
6 water.

7 Well, let me tell you, I told them, no.  
8 I am proud today. I am very proud. I did not  
9 put anything in the water to hurt you, my  
10 children, my grandchildren in the future, but I  
11 tell you what, after they found out they had a  
12 woman there who figured things out -- I knew  
13 about the dumping. I found it out on the  
14 evening shift. I saw it myself being dumped.  
15 I saw the sulfur. When I turned my back and  
16 walked off, as I turned back around, I saw the  
17 fellow's hand taking his shovel and shoveling  
18 it into the water. Could you imagine four  
19 wheelbarrows of that coming off of one  
20 production rig? There are over two thousand  
21 rigs out there.

22 This is what our children have got to  
23 face. Do you want your grandchildren to wake  
24 up one day and sit here and say thanks? It's  
25 really rough.

1 I learned my lesson. I really hope  
2 y'all learn yours, because I would not in my  
3 life -- I heard on the radio that y'all were  
4 having this meeting this morning, and I wanted  
5 to come down. I really did, but I really  
6 hope -- and I am going to pray tonight that  
7 y'all do not let them do this. It's bad enough  
8 that hurricanes come in and destroy some of the  
9 beach areas, but to go out there and  
10 deliberately set something out there and  
11 destroy them?

12 I hope y'all really come to a good  
13 decision and say no, we don't need this.  
14 Because I tell you something, if y'all do -- I  
15 saw them just like -- talking about paper goods  
16 all of it. Don't let them destroy it. That's  
17 all we have got is tourism. Florida's been  
18 tourism all these years. Let it stay. Seems  
19 like everybody's gone but us. They are trying  
20 to find a good place to live over in Louisiana  
21 where they are doing all the drilling.

22 I appreciate it. Thank you.

23 \* \* \* \* \*

24 **MS. SPAGG:** Is there anyone that is  
25 not signed up to speak that would like to speak

1 at this time? Come forward, sir. If you would  
2 give your name, please, for the court reporter.

3 16) MIKE LYNCH.

4 MR. LYNCH: My name is Mike Lynch,  
5 L-y-n-c-h. I didn't originally intend to  
6 speak, but I also cannot help but note that I  
7 find it not at all surprising, having  
8 previously worked myself thirty years for the  
9 U.S. government, to be told by government  
10 representatives that we shouldn't be emotional  
11 about things that affect our very health and  
12 welfare. I can't help but a comparison comes  
13 to mind of Europe fifty years ago, when people  
14 were told to be unemotional and step into the  
15 shower, and enjoy the clean natural gas.

16 Many of the industry representatives  
17 made comments about it's thirty miles offshore,  
18 you won't even be able to see them from here,  
19 things of that nature. They must think we are  
20 awful naive if we don't realize that air  
21 doesn't stay in one place, water doesn't stay  
22 in one place. Everything on this earth is  
23 interactive and connected. All of the  
24 comparisons I heard the industry  
25 representatives make were to existing sources

1 of pollution.

2 Like the other gentleman, I think it's  
3 high time that we find alternate sources of  
4 energy. None of those existing sources are  
5 acceptable to me, and we also cannot disregard  
6 the fact that nine years is a very minuscule  
7 period of time in the history of the earth.

8 Chevron also has a very sorry record,  
9 and I am sure you EPA officials know there have  
10 been numerous confrontations between the EPA  
11 and other government agencies and Chevron. And  
12 finally I would say, consider what motivates  
13 the attending speakers here today. The vast  
14 majority of those in favor of this drilling are  
15 on the payroll. The other people are on their  
16 own and have consciences.

17 Thank you.

18 **MS. SPAGG:** Is there anyone else who  
19 has not signed up to speak but wants to come  
20 forward at this time?

21 The repository fact sheet indicates the  
22 locations of the -- of the -- the end of the  
23 public comment period will not close before  
24 November 8th, so if you are interested in still  
25 continuing to evaluate the permit and send in

1 written comments, we will accept those as until  
2 5:00 on November 8th.

3 Thank you. This concludes the afternoon  
4 session to this hearing. We will reconvene  
5 this evening at 7:00 p.m.

6  
7 (Whereupon, the hearing was concluded.)  
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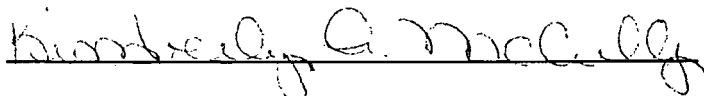
CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

STATE OF FLORIDA

COUNTY OF ESCAMBIA

I, KIMBERLY A. MCCULLY, Notary Public,  
State of Florida at Large, do hereby certify that on  
the 3rd day of November, 1993, I was authorized to  
and did report the in shorthand the above and  
foregoing proceedings, and that thereafter my  
shorthand notes were transcribed and reduced to  
typewriting by me; and that the pages numbered 1  
through 68, inclusive, contain a full, true and  
correct transcription of my shorthand notes taken  
therein.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set  
my hand and affixed my official seal this the 16th  
day of November, 1993.



KIMBERLY A. MCCULLY

Notary Public, State of Florida

My commission expires: April 23, 1994.

EXHIBIT D1

WRITTEN MATERIALS SUBMITTED AT THE PUBLIC HEARING



STATEMENT OF U.S. SENATOR CONNIE MACK

Wednesday, November 3, 1993  
for U.S. EPA hearing, rally

OFFSHORE DRILLING AGAINST OUR WILL IS WRONG

The federal government's decision to allow drilling off the Panhandle is an outrage that shows the need for a permanent drilling ban along the entire coastline. It's wrong for the federal bureaucracy to allow offshore drilling against the will of Florida's citizens.

That's a message I am certain the hearing will deliver.

I have introduced legislation to ban all drilling and leasing activity along the coast, taking the decision out of the hands of Washington's bureaucracy. The future of Florida's coastline must not rest with the whims of the federal government.

Any attempt to drill off Florida's shore poses a threat of economic and environmental harm. Our economy depends on the beauty of our environment and our beaches.

In July, Senator Graham and I won a major victory in the Appropriations Committee -- of which I am a member -- to fight an attempt that would have allowed new lease sales in the eastern Gulf, including the Panhandle.

Our victory to retain the new leasing ban reinforces the message that our coast is off limits.

With plans for drilling off the Panhandle well underway, the state's environment and economy simply can't afford the risk of more drilling.

The Clinton Administration is developing its policy on offshore drilling and its important to send a clear message that: "it's our environment, it's our coastline, it's our decision -- no more leases."

##

Contact: Mark Mills (813) 225-7683

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS  
OF THE PENSACOLA BAY AREA



AFFILIATED WITH THE  
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF FLORIDA  
AND THE  
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF THE UNITED STATES

Environmental Protection Agency  
Public Hearing for  
Chevron U.W.A. Production Company, Inc.

Offshore Exploratory Drilling Operation In Destin Dome Block 97  
Pensacola, Florida  
November 3, 1993

The League of Women Voters of the Pensacola Bay Area has not taken a position on the proposed Chevron U.S.A. exploratory natural gas well. We have reviewed the Technical Evaluation and Preliminary Determination and have the following questions and comments:

The evaluation and Preliminary Determination describes 3 diesel engines and 3 boats in some detail; however, these are insignificant potential sources of air pollution compared to emissions from the well itself and from well testing. A flare is mentioned in Specific Condition #6.b (2) and in Table 3.

- What is the purpose of the flare?
- When will it be used?
- What kind of flare will be installed and what is its efficiency?
- How will gas flow to the flare and gas composition with respect to hydrogen sulfide be monitored?
- What is the danger of unexpected releases of gas due to flare malfunction?
- What is the potential for impact on shore and on boats and shipping in the event of an unexpected release of hydrogen sulfide?

Section II. Rule Applicability states that the facility is a minor source of air emissions. Section III. Summary of Emissions shows potential Sulfur Dioxide emissions of 226.63 tons and Nitrogen Oxides emissions of 238.27 tons. How were the SO<sub>2</sub> emissions approximated? An increase of only 5% would make this source a major source subject to New Source review requirements.

Specific Condition #1 establishes emission rates which are listed in 5 tables. Limits are given in lb/hr and tons per some unknown period. What is that period?

Specific Condition # 7 should better define "commencement of construction" and "start-up date", i.e. is start-up when the platform is anchored or when the well drilling begins or when? These definitions are significant since compliance testing in Specific Condition #6. a .and the total operation time in Specific Condition #11 depends on the dates in Specific Condition #7. How is operation defined?

Specific Condition #6.a., Compliance Demonstration establishes compliance test methods for NO<sub>x</sub> and fuel sulfur content from the diesel engines and boats. There are no compliance methods indicated for the flare. What are the required methods to demonstrate compliance with the flare limits for CO, NO<sub>x</sub>, PM/PM<sub>10</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, and VOC established in Table 3?

Specific Condition #6.b., Monitoring requires the Permittee to maintain records of the operating rate of the flare. How is the operating rate to be measured?

Specific Condition #8 requires the submission of a quarterly reports which should include monthly and cumulative emissions of SO<sub>2</sub> from the flare. What method should the Permittee use to measure the SO<sub>2</sub> emissions?

The League appreciates this opportunity to address you about our concerns about this preliminary determination for a permit to construct this source of air pollution. If the only sources of air pollution from this proposed drilling operation were 3 boats and 3 diesel engines we would not be concerned; however, that much larger source of air pollution, the well itself appears to have been largely ignored. We would expect that our concerns will be addressed in any permit which might be issued.

League of Women Voters of the Pensacola Bay Area  
Cynthia Worrell-White, M.D., President  
Post Office Box 2023  
Pensacola, Florida 32513

TESTIMONY OF THE FLORIDA PETROLEUM COUNCIL

U.S. EPA HEARING ON CHEVRON AIR PERMIT

November 3, 1993

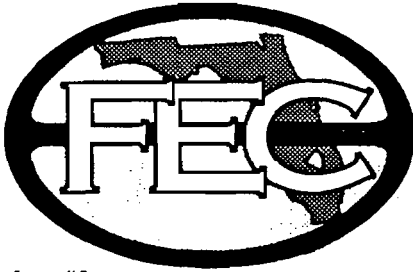
MY NAME IS ROBERT MCVETY. I AM ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR OF THE FLORIDA PETROLEUM COUNCIL, A DIVISION OF THE AMERICAN PETROLEUM INSTITUTE. THE API IS A TRADE ASSOCIATION THAT REPRESENTS ALL ASPECTS OF THE PETROLEUM INDUSTRY INCLUDING EXPLORATION, PRODUCTION, TRANSPORTATION, REFINING, AND MARKETING. WE APPRECIATE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO PRESENT OUR VIEWS ON THE PROPOSED AIR PERMIT.

SINCE THIS IS A HEARING ON THE DRAFT AIR EMISSIONS PERMIT AND NOT ABOUT OTHER ASPECTS OF OFFSHORE EXPLORATION OR PRODUCTION, I WILL LIMIT MY COMMENTS TO THE PROPOSED PERMIT AND NOT DWELL ON MATTERS THAT ARE NOT AT ISSUE IN THIS HEARING.

IT IS OUR UNDERSTANDING THAT:

1. THE PERMIT APPLICATION FOR AN EXPLORATORY WELL MEETS THE DEFINITION OF A MINOR AIR EMISSION SOURCE, AND THAT THE ESTIMATED EMISSIONS INCLUDE THOSE FROM RIG ENGINES AND MARINE VESSELS USED TO SUPPORT THE DRILLING ACTIVITY.
2. CHEVRON HAS AGREED TO TAKE SEVERAL ACTIONS TO MINIMIZE THE AIR EMISSIONS RESULTING FROM THE PROPOSED ACTIVITY. THESE ARE ITEMIZED IN THE DRAFT PERMIT AND ARE ENFORCEABLE.
3. THE DRAFT PERMIT REQUIRES DEMONSTRATION OF COMPLIANCE WITH THE EMISSION LIMITATIONS, AND THAT RECORDKEEPING, QUARTERLY REPORTING, AND INSPECTIONS WILL BE REQUIRED. AND
4. THE EMISSIONS LIMITS PROPOSED BY THE APPLICANT MEET ALL STATE AND FEDERAL AIR RULES AND REGULATIONS.

BASED ON THESE UNDERSTANDINGS, IT IS THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE FLORIDA PETROLEUM COUNCIL THAT THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY ISSUE THE PERMIT TO CHEVRON AS PROPOSED.



Issue #5

# THE FLORIDA REPORT

**AN ENVIRONMENTAL BALANCE SHEET**

THIS NEWSLETTER AND ALL DOCUMENTS OF FEC INC. ARE PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

## WHY WE SHOULD NOT DRILL

F.E.C.'s opposition to offshore drilling is not an unconsidered, knee-jerk reaction, not simply the "not in my back yard" syndrome. Our objections to Chevron's proposed wells (and all others) have economic and social as well as environmental aspects.

Our primary argument is that America needs energy sources for the future, and fossil fuels, which are nonrenewable and fast disappearing, are obviously not among those sources. It does not matter if America has enough oil to last thirty or fifty years; the point is that oil will one day be gone. America would be wise to invest in developing alternatives before spending to develop minimal deposits of oil and gas. Foreign nations currently control more than ninety per cent of the world's natural gas and oil reserves. If America is not going to be dependent upon these nations, we need to develop long-lasting domestic fuel sources. The three days' supply of gas and oil in the eastern Gulf of Mexico will not help future generations in any way. Why not invest instead in proven alternatives?

*see Not Drill on page 2*

**Exxon Corporation, the nation's largest oil company, reported second quarter profits of \$1.235 BILLION this year. Mobil, which applied for permits to drill 13 miles off our coast, reported profits of \$579 million, twice last year's profits for the same period.**

### COUNTY IGNORES PLANNING, PERMITS AVALON PARK

Even though eight hours of testimony failed to provide answers to many of the questions posed by residents, environmentalists, and commissioners, the Orange County Commission voted 4-3 to ignore the 1985 State growth plan, expand the Urban Service Area, rezone rural land to allow 8.2 units per acre, and establish rules allowing this to be done again in the future.

Commissioners Freeman, Johnson, and Pignone voted against the expansion of the Urban Service District. Commissioner Freeman said that Avalon Park was too large and in the wrong place. He pointed out the inconsistency of creating man-made wetlands in west Orange County, where land is high and dry and suited to development, while destroying a pristine river in east Orange County. Commissioner Johnson cited concerns regarding sewage

*see Avalon on page 3*

### STEP TWO: TEACHING RESPONSIBILITY

*by Mark Porteous*

In our first newsletter we wrote about education as the key to a secure future. When we hear the word "education" we typically think of the traditional school system. A large part of a person's education, however, happens outside of this system.

Friends and family determine a large part of what a person learns. Anything a child learns can easily be unlearned at home. People do not learn nearly as much from the spoken word as they do from the actions of their role models. No one is above having role models. No one is beneath being a role model. Each and every one of us is a student and a teacher.

Awareness is the first step. The second step is taking personal responsibility. Anyone can preach what they feel is 'right' or 'wrong', but actions are far more impressive than words. When our actions contradict our words, people tend to learn more from our actions. (This is the focus of the regular column "Walk Your Talk").

Because we are all teaching as well as learning, we need to be more responsible for what we teach. Our society

is faced with a difficult paradox: we are teaching our children to correct the mistakes we keep making. We are teaching them that they must be responsible while we continue to be irresponsible.

Many people realize this, but ask, "what can I, just one person, do?". Many people do not realize the power they have as individuals. Every decision we make influences the people around us. Every product we buy supports the behaviors of the maker of that product. Every time we contact public officials, we influence government. Every adjustment we make in personal lifestyle to conserve resources and minimize waste affects those around us. When individuals work together as a team, we increase our influence and the effects of our efforts.

We are very excited about the steps members of F.E.C. are taking to become personally responsible for protecting and improving our environment, and encouraging others through teaching by example. We look forward to the day when people look at Florida as an example of what happens when people choose to be personally responsible for their own futures.

## Walk Your Talk

by Dana Bennett

It is not what we believe but what we do that makes the difference in the long-term outcome.

What we do is based on what we want. Far too often what we are saying we want and what we are doing are very far apart. This can be emotionally exhaustive.

It is the responsibility of each and every person to share in a positive strategy to bring about a more balanced existence for future generations. We are existing on a finite planet with finite resources.

In the coming years you will hear more and more about balance. Sooner or later each of us will realize that balance will begin with each individual. It will take a sense of world community to realize what we are facing over the next ten years.

Be a part of the solution. Commit, and then walk your talk.

*Not Drill continued from page 1*

Companies like the Quadrex Corporation in Gainesville, Florida are building factories right now in other states and nations to produce ethanol from sugar cane, waste paper, and paper mill sludge, all resources in which Florida is rich. Ethanol is a clean-burning motor fuel suitable for all the gasoline powered cars now being produced. Older cars would need about one hundred dollars worth of modifications (all-metal fuel lines, colder spark plugs, and adjusted fuel metering), while new cars could be built to burn ethanol on existing production lines. The basic technology involved has been available for years. A few new developments make it possible to produce ethanol for less than a dollar a gallon, with the by-products being suitable for animal feed and fertilizer. The by-products of gasoline refining are highly toxic, and gasoline prices will continue to rise.

Companies like Quadrex are forced to search for venture capital, while companies like Chevron make a billion dollars a year in profit by perpetuating damaging and outmoded technology, and receive tax breaks and subsidies to drill for tiny pockets...

*see Not Drill on page 3*

## NEW OUTLET FOR EARTH-FRIENDLY PRODUCTS OPENS IN DOWNTOWN ORLANDO

A new Earth-friendly shop has opened in downtown Orlando. Gentle Earth Products, 824 North Mills ave., is a tiny room packed full of healthy and helpful merchandise, from high-efficiency lightbulbs and electronic bug-repellers to herbal teas, oils, and incense. Proprietor Sue Musselle had been running a similar business on International Drive for six months before relocating to downtown Orlando. She also recently opened a second Gentle Earth store on 321 North Donnelly street in Mt. Dora.

Gentle Earth has a few special features. One percent of all the profits, plus all the profits from sales of the used books in the reading room, go to Ann Young, the Altamonte Springs Bird Lady, who operates an avian hospital and hotel at her own expense in her own home. Also, Mrs. Musselle will order any vitamin, mineral, or supplement a customer asks for, at prices as low as or lower than anyone else's.

Gentle Earth shares space with the Heartlight Center, an alternative health care establishment offering licensed massage therapy, hypnosis, and spiritual counseling. Its staff is a rarity in western society: healthy, happy health care professionals. These people definitely walk their talk. If you're looking for environmentally sound products, eco-oriented gifts, or friendly conversation, drop in on Sue Musselle and her friends. Call her at 407-896-0908 (Orlando) or 904-735-0155 (Mt. Dora).

Also, the Heartlight Center has a vegetarian Potluck dinner on the first Thursday of every month, from 7-9 p.m. Consider yourself invited.

## Welcome Back, Jon

Jon Longhurst, who spent the summer successfully running our Tallahassee office, has moved back to Orlando, re-enrolled in UCF, and is pursuing his biology degree. In spite of his enormous work load, he's still canvassing, writing, and researching for F.E.C.

As a past president of UCF's Environmental Club, Jon is familiar with most of the concerned faculty and students, which is a great help to F.E.C.

We're sad that the Tallahassee office had to close with Jon's departure, but we couldn't find anyone of Jon's caliber to replace him. We'll keep in contact with our Tallahassee members, and someday we'll be back. For now, we're glad to have Jon back here with us.

## FEC Legislative Review

### The Tallahassee Report

by Chris Jasurek

Florida has one of the worst mercury pollution problems in the world, with two-thirds of our rivers and streams contaminated. State-sponsored studies show that the largest source is municipal waste incineration.

The State Environmental Rules Commission has responded by reducing allowable mercury emissions by eighty percent for all incinerators by 1997. Incinerator operators may choose to employ emissions controls or to separate mercury-bearing materials from the waste stream. Operators choosing separation to lower emissions must meet a limit of 140 micrograms (per cubic meter of smoke) by 1995, while operators using post-emissions controls must meet a 70 microgram limit by that time. All incinerators must meet this limit by 1997.

The adopted rules are very similar to those proposed by the Sierra Club. The main differences are in the test method, test frequency, and an eventual 35 microgram limit by 2000. The existing rules contain a clause requiring a review in 1998, so a new lower limit is still possible.

ALL INFORMATION ABOUT LEGISLATION WAS ACCURATE AT PRESS TIME. CHANGES MAY HAVE OCCURRED. FOR UPDATES PLEASE CALL OUR OFFICE AT 407-671-4598.

## P-2000 Funding

In past newsletters F.E.C. has called for our legislature to provide a permanent funding source for Project 2000, the State's land-buying program. State Senator Curt Kiser has just filed a bill that would take a portion of tax dollars raised by real estate sales to provide for P-2000. Project 2000 needs a permanent funding source or it will be used, and perhaps lost, as a bargaining chip in budget debates.

F.E.C. has not yet acquired specific information about this bill, but will obtain it for the next newsletter.

*see The Law on page 6*

**Remember: Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle, and Buy Recycled!**

# F.E.C.'s Teaching Program

Florida Environmental Campaigns is developing a new environmental education program. With help from Pat Fowler and Dr. Joseph Siry (Professor of Environmental Studies at Rollins College) we are designing a progressive system that does more than provide information, it includes student participation as part of the learning process.

Our goals for this program are to provide an opportunity for youth to develop their own understanding of the interdependence of various living and non-living elements within the different ecosystems, and to enhance their sense of stewardship.

An important part of learning is participation. By using hands-on activities, games, experiments, and arts and crafts, we aim not only to hold the child's interest, but to discover together proactive steps to bring ourselves more into balance with our environment. We...

*see Teaching on Page 6*

*Avalon continued from page 1*

and drainage problems that residents in existing developments in the area are facing, as well as agreeing that the project was too big for the times and the location. She expressed concern that Avalon Park will be built and abandoned, (as happened with Rocket City), and said she did not think the current state of the economy justified the new expenditure (to extend services).

Commissioner Pignone, the most outspoken critic of the proposal, raised all these plus many other arguments, asking why the County purchased a 4187 acre tract from the developers immediately adjacent to this tract if all preservation efforts are to be undermined by this development.

Apparently all the other commissioners thought that building a new city on the banks of the Econ makes perfect sense.

The fact that a development of this size (40,000 people) could even be considered for construction on the banks of the Econlockhatchee river, which, as a Florida Outstanding Waterway, is supposed to be preserved in pristine condition, points to grave problems with the County's planning, zoning, and permitting processes. The ease with which the County Commissioners discarded the 1985 State growth plan shows

an appalling lack of understanding of the importance of long-range planning.

Orange County predicts an influx of between 212,00 and 250,000 new residents in the next two decades. To have no serious program for integrating these people into the county and providing for their needs, as well as those of existing residents, is unwise in the extreme. Sewage, garbage, fresh water, and transportation infrastructures are already overstressed. Decisions such as the one that permitted Avalon Park are making a wasteland of Florida.

F.E.C. recommends a two-part approach to this problem. First, write to the St. John's Water Management District and the Department of Community Affairs expressing your opposition Avalon Park. Second, write to all your legislators demanding a comprehensive growth management plan that delineates areas where development is feasible, includes mass transit, energy- and resource-efficient building design, sewage, water, and garbage services, and cannot be ignored by politicians who either don't see the need to plan or who are willing to sell the future to help their friends today.

F.E.C. is appalled at the number of obvious mistakes our "leaders" keep making. Please join with us to change that trend.

*Not Drill continued from page 2*

of offshore gas and oil. Money being spent on drilling is money that is not being spent on conservation efforts.

Because of the rising price of gasoline during the early 1970's, corporate average fuel economy figures began rising, from 13 miles per gallon in 1975 to 28.8 miles per gallon in 1988. However, increased fuel production (which lowered prices) and relaxed government regulation lowered this figure to 28.2 miles per gallon by 1991.

While this no doubt benefits the oil companies, it shortens the life of our oil reserves, as well as increasing air pollution. Oil is in finite supply. Producing more to encourage greater use is exactly what's not needed. Why are we not investing in greater fuel efficiency, with its concomitant benefit of lower air emissions?

Also, utility companies across the nation are finding ways to meet customer demand with less power. By not wasting the power that we do produce, we could drastically lower our fossil fuel consumption. We need to invest in energy efficient appliances, insulation, radiant barriers: F.E.C. believes that all new buildings should utilize these things. Instead, we are investing wastefully in outmoded and destructive offshore drilling.

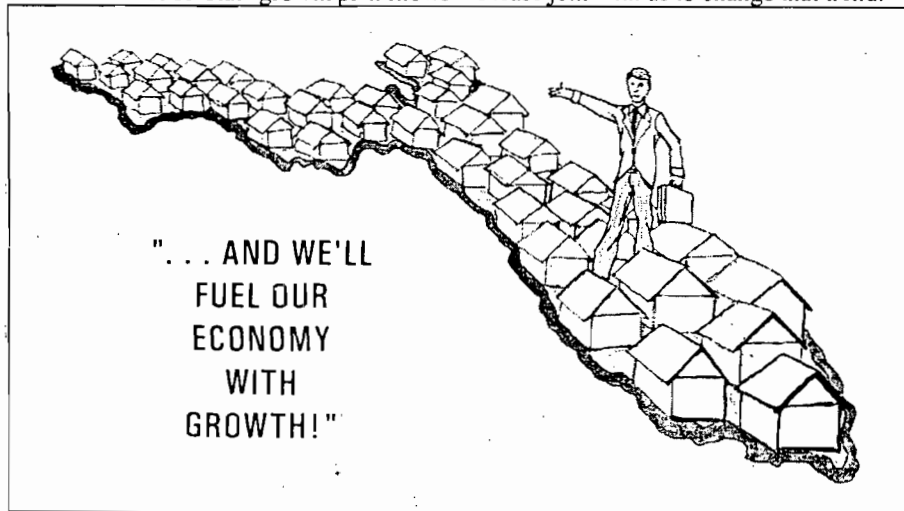
Offshore drilling employs a limited number of specialists to operate rigs. When a pocket of oil is exhausted, or the well is capped, the workers move elsewhere. Offshore drilling will not produce the wide range of research, design, and production jobs that Florida needs to broaden our employment base. Alternative energy and conservation investment will.

A few people argue that we need offshore drilling to produce oil and gas. These people ignore the fact that there is no fuel shortage currently. In fact, many of the companies that wish to drill in Florida's coastal waters have drilled and then capped production wells in the western Gulf, so that they can move to new sites and sink as many wells as possible before the public realizes the utter folly of offshore drilling (the U.S. Minerals Management Services state that only two percent of America's oil and gas reserves are in coastal waters; this translates to six months of national consumption).

Also, all oil refineries burn natural gas as a waste product. If America is so desperate for oil and gas, why is so much being wasted?

Of course, the environmental destruction...

*see Not Drill on page 6*



④  
**According to Department of Environmental Protection data, 10,989,898,706 gallons of petroleum products enter Florida ports each year. This is approximately one twenty-fifth of the oil America burns annually. Of this, four billion gallons enter the port of Tampa.**

**OUC BLAMES RATE HIKE ON CONSERVATION, THEN RECANTS**

Orlando Utilities Commission tried to blame its new increased rates on its expanded conservation program, but after persistent questioning by two local environmentalists, admitted that the rate increase was due entirely to higher fuel costs.

An article in the Orlando Sentinel (8-14-93) stated that OUC's \$2.3 million revenue shortfall was due to the expanded energy efficiency program. After being pressed by Sierra Club Energy Chairperson Joanne Schweback and Central Florida Earth Alliance President Curtis Michelson, OUC Board members admitted that projected increases in fuel costs were the entire cause for the rate increase. In fact, even with the \$600,000 increase in the conservation program, operating expenses were \$2.9 million less than projected revenues prior to factoring in fuel costs.

OUC will announce the details of its slightly expanded efficiency plan at its October Board meeting. This protects its program from ratepayer scrutiny until after the 1994 budget has been finalized. If ratepayers deem the program insufficient, OUC will be able to claim that no more can be done until the 1995 budget year.

**Lowering Phone Costs While Raising Funds**

Recently, Florida Environmental Campaigns recruited as a member a representative of NCN, a company that acquires long-distance telephone customers for Metromedia Communications. At this person's suggestion, F.E.C. investigated this company and its services. As a result, we decided to switch our long-distance service to NCN, thereby saving about a third on our long-distance bill.

The major long-distance carriers in this country spend one to two million dollars per day on advertising and promotion, and pass this cost on to the customer. NCN relies on customer networking to introduce its service into new areas, which allows it to offer rates 20-35% lower than any other long-distance service.

F.E.C. is always looking for ways to save money, and we're always looking for fundraising opportunities, so that we can keep our membership fees low enough to include all economic classes. NCN, besides lowering our phone bill, is offering to donate a percentage of the income generated by any person who signs up for NCN's service through F.E.C. By recruiting new customers, we can not only introduce others to the least expensive long-distance service in the nation, we can obtain a monthly corporate contribution. The customer saves, and F.E.C. and all of Florida will ultimately benefit.

If you want to sign up, or just want more information, please call our office. This is not being offered exclusively for F.E.C. members. Nexttime you are telling your friends about how they can improve Florida's future, tell them about NCN, too. Saving money while helping to save Florida makes too much sense not to do. If you'd like to sign up, or you'd just like more information, please call our office.

**ECO-STORE EXPANSION**

Beth Hollenbeck's award-winning Eco-Store, on Edgewater Drive in College Park, has burst through a dividing wall and taken over its vacant neighbor.

Beth has increased her business so much since January, when she relocated to Edgewater Drive, that she could no longer fit all of her earth-friendly merchandise within the four walls. Seeing no better alternative, she knocked one of those walls down.

The Eco-Store will continue to stock environmentally friendly gifts, novelties, and trinkets, as well as non-toxic, biodegradable household cleaning products, energy-efficient lighting and other resource saving and/or recycled merchandise. She will be expanding her library of environmental, health, and spiritual/philosophical books, adding more unbleached, natural-fiber clothing, and will eventually be offering an organic food and produce section, a rarity in the Orlando area. She has also added a complete line of wood-finishing products, including paints, varnishes, and sanding sealer, that are biodegradable and emit no dangerous vapors.

Florida Environmental Campaigns heartily applauds Ms. Hollenbeck for her efforts to supply Central Florida with Earth-Safe alternatives to the toxic materials that so many of us use in everyday life. We're glad to see her business growing, and hope that it will continue to do so.

Everyone who uses products produced by companies that use or produce toxic materials, or use any product packaged in non-reusable, non-biodegradable packaging, whether it be bug spray, dishwashing liquid, floor wax, or house paint, needs to switch to earth-safe products. It makes no sense to fight hazardous waste incinerators while purchasing household hazardous waste.

Please support the efforts of people like Beth Hollenbeck, who offer the non-toxic products we all should be using today so that our children won't pay the price tomorrow.

**Florida Environmental Campaigns, Inc. • (407) 671-4598**

Yes, I want to increase my environmental awareness. Date:     /     /

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City/State/Zip \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: (H) \_\_\_\_\_ (W) \_\_\_\_\_

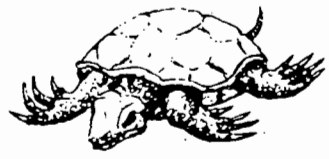
Enclosed is my Annual Membership Donation check for:

- \_\_\_\_\_ \$52.00 (\$1.00 per week Member)     \_\_\_\_\_ \$26.00 (Basic Member)
- \_\_\_\_\_ \$36.00 (10¢ per day Member)     \_\_\_\_\_ \$15.00 (Low and Fixed Income Member)
- \_\_\_\_\_ Contribution of \_\_\_\_\_ \$500.00     \_\_\_\_\_ \$100.00     \_\_\_\_\_ \$50.00     \_\_\_\_\_ Other

**\*\*\* All Members Receive 12 Issues of the Newsletter \*\*\***

Florida Environmental Campaigns Incorporated • Post Office Box 3295 • Winter Park, Florida 32790

Florida Environmental Campaigns Incorporated is a registered non-profit grassroots advocacy organization dedicated to keeping Florida alive for Floridians present and future.





# TAMPA BAY: A DISASTER, A LESSON

Now that the Tampa Bay oil spill is no longer in the news, the larger issues it should have raised also seem to have fled people's consciousness.

Most of the oil is gone from sight. Much of it has been skimmed off the water or shovelled off the beaches, and taken away to be re-refined or incinerated. Some of it has soaked too deep into the beaches to ever be recovered; some has coagulated around debris and sunk to the bottom. Most of it was contained, due to rapid implementation of the latest cleanup technology. Nature also cooperated with an unusual offshore wind and outgoing tide, which gave workers extra time to respond. Except for the spill itself, the incident could not have gone better.

This bodes well for the future, when another spill is sure to occur.

Earlier this year the State Government released a report saying there was a ninety-nine percent probability of a major spill off Florida's coast in the next thirty years due to the amount of barge and tanker traffic around this state. Those odds still prevail.

This nation pays a terrible price for its addiction to fossil fuels. Usually we don't notice: air pollution increases so slowly it can be ignored, particularly in Central Florida, where the prevailing winds carry our exhaust to other places. When we sit in traffic we have our air conditioners on, so we don't have to choke on the toxic fumes our vehicles constantly emit. Since we don't have huge, stinking refineries all over Florida, we don't think about where all that gasoline comes from. And when we're at home in our under-insulated, unshaded houses running our inefficient appliances, we think about the cost of electricity as dollars spent for comfort and convenience, not about tremendous volumes of poison being belched into the air. Of course, much of our electricity comes from coal, not oil; coal spills are not environmental disasters. However, the burning of coal is in itself an environmental disaster; coal is the most polluting of fossil fuels. Our addiction to fossil fuels is poisoning each and every one of us

constantly. We are poisoning the trees, the lakes, the streams, the oceans, the atmosphere, without ever considering the consequences.

What happened at Tampa Bay? A few hundred thousand gallons of oil were spilled, a few hundred thousand gallons of jet fuel burned, a few hundred birds were coated with oil, thirty-five million dollars were spent on cleanup, some tourists went home. That's all.

That's one interpretation.

To some, the accident at Tampa Bay was a reminder of how lucky we've been, and a warning of what's to come.

To some, Tampa Bay is a concentrated version of our daily lives: huge amounts of toxic material dumped into our environment, dumped all around us, at a cost that is so large that we really can't really grasp it.

To some, what happened in Tampa Bay is a demonstration of why we need to do things differently. Not in some abstract future, for this is not abstract destruction; we need to start right now reducing the amount of energy we burn, directly and indirectly. We need to start today, driving less, walking and riding the bus or sharing rides, turning our thermostats closer to outside temperatures, using fewer lights: using all the conservation methods we've all heard about and only occasionally really practice.

Of course, these measures only touch on the problem. To finally end our polluting ways, we must employ renewable energy. We must start today. Each of us should write or call tomorrow to all our elected officials demanding solar-electric, solar-thermal, and biomass energy. The alternatives have been there for years. We must demand them.

Someday, energy will be cheap and clean and plentiful, and all our machines will be ultra-efficient. Someday pollution and destruction will not be an accepted part of our lifestyle. A day will come when the last oil disaster will have happened, and no more will occur. That day is not yet here. Let us learn from Tampa Bay. Let us hasten that day.

## Thought for Food

by Dana Bennett

Organic gardening is the return to the original methods of farming. It's the avoidance of the use of chemical compounds to enhance growth, as well as the avoidance of pesticides to control the loss of product to the insect world. It's amusing to think of organic gardening as a trend that's "in" considering that chemical gardening has only recently come on the scene. Organic gardening is essentially the only gardening that took place throughout the history of agriculture, until recently.

*The choice is to pay the organic farmer now, or to pay the health care system later.*

The closer we are to natural composition, the cleaner our physical systems function. The human body uses approximately seventy of the elements found in the Periodic Table, a chemistry chart of all the elements found on earth. Since many of the elements we need to function optimally are toxic when taken in the wrong quantities, it's important to educate ourselves about what our bodies need.

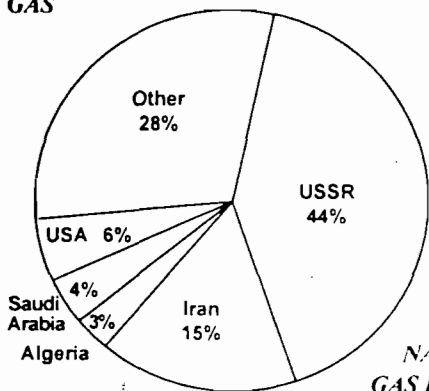
In natural form, certain plants that we can consume have just the right balance of compounds, while others have trace elements that we need. When combining different food sources we have access to a variety of sources to function as a clean physical environment.

Organic foods lessen the load on the parts of our system that "clean up" our bodies: the liver, the lungs, and kidneys all share in the task of cleaning. The cleaner the resource from the beginning, obviously, the better off we are going to be.

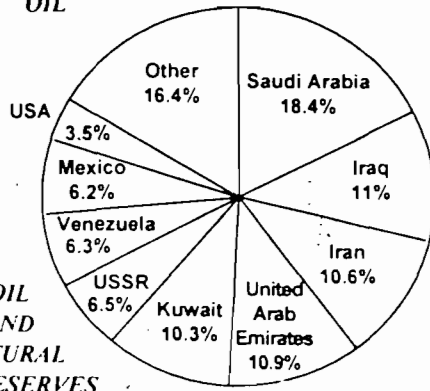
It takes some effort, but it's not impossible to put together a food plan to include large amounts of fresh fruits and vegetables. You will have to search for food that is organically grown and you will have to pay the money. The choice is to pay the organic farmer now or pay the health care system later.

We still need letters to EPA Administrator Scott Davis opposing Chevron's offshore drilling plans. The EPA announced its intent to permit and started the public review period on Oct. 3. We have thirty days to convince the EPA that this drilling is not in Florida's best interest. Mr. Davis says that Central Florida is the only region responding, so get your out-of-town friends to respond. We can do it!

GAS



OIL



OIL AND NATURAL GAS RESERVES WORLDWIDE DISTRIBUTION WORLD RESOURCE INSTITUTE DATA

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*Not Drill continued from page 3*

associated with oil and gas production, refinement, and transport are of great concern to F.E.C. Even without catastrophes and disasters, offshore drilling and ocean transport are damaging. Drilling waste, contaminated water used as a lubricant, and "small" spills (less than 1000 gallons) poison our sea grass beds and coastlines. The sea grass beds off of Florida's Gulf coast are the breeding grounds for the fish that support Florida's fisheries. The coastline, where it is not covered with sparkling white sand, is covered by stands of mangrove, neither of which can be cleaned or restored, and both of which provide habitats for an enormous number of interdependent species. The Appalachian oyster beds are also immediately adjacent to the proposed well sites. Is Chevron planning to relocate the entire region in case of an accident? Will Chevron find new jobs for the fishermen and oyster farmers?

A final consideration is purely social; it is not involved with profit, but is still important, as far as F.E.C. is concerned.

Does Florida, does all of America, want to be a nation that does far less than the best it can, in order to preserve privilege for a select group? Should this state or this nation pursue a dead end course of action when so many better alternatives exist? Everyone knows that fossil fuels are soon to be a thing of the past. Everyone knows that refining oil requires extremely toxic chemicals, and creates highly toxic waste. Everyone knows that burning fossil fuels have caused our enormous air pollution problems. Without fossil fuels there would be no smog, no acid rain, no cities like L.A. and Denver where people are regularly advised not to breathe the outside air.

Why are we investing further in this incredibly destructive industry when there are so many clean, renewable alternatives that are being ignored? Why does Florida, which has more sunny days per year than any other state in the nation, have no solar power stations? Sacramento, California has been commercially producing electricity via solar panels since 1984. Why do companies like Quadrex have to fight for funding while oil companies are supported in part by tax breaks and tax dollars? Quadrex has signed contracts with and is building a factory for the Brazilian government. Why is the U.S. government ignoring this same technology? Do we want to tell our children that America is the land of special interests, where the general welfare is second to the

that of the richest corporations? Do we want to tell our children that America is a nation that ignores progress to make the rich richer? Do we want to further tie our society to a technology that has outlived its usefulness, and follow it, Ahab-like, to its grave? F.E.C. says "No!"

We can be a nation that accepts nothing less than the best, a nation that uses the good ideas it develops, a nation that plans today for a better tomorrow, and acts today to realize those plans. We urge all of our members and all of America to join with us in demanding that we give up the destructive ways of the past and employ the improvements available to us today. Obviously, oil and gas drilling in Florida's coastal waters are not improvements.

For a better Florida and a better future, join with Florida Environmental Campaigns in demanding that our government does not allow this unnecessary waste and destruction.

The future is what we make it; let us make it the best we can.

*The Law continued from page 2*

### Container Fee

The statewide one cent advance deposit fee codified in HB-461 went into effect on October 1. This fee, assessed by the state on producers whose containers are not being recycled or made with recycled material, is a compromise between environmentalists who wanted a bottle bill, and producers who want no fee, no recycling, and more new containers.

The fee is expected to raise \$24 million a year until 1995 when the fee will double. The money will go towards improved recycling programs and expanded re-manufacturing industries. The largest difficulty facing the recycling industry at this time is the lack of a market for re-manufactured recycled materials. This fee is designed to encourage producers to include recycled material in their new containers.

## Volunteers wanted:

*to assist in facilitating classroom education program. Must be friendly, patient; will train the right persons.*

**Call the  
Florida Environmental  
Campaigns Office:  
(407) 671-4598**

*Florida Environmental Campaigns is proud to be a completely unprejudiced employer*

*Teaching continued from page 3*  
are planning field trips, live theater, and even video and interactive television.

F.E.C. believes that education plays a major role in achieving long-term sustainability. We have high expectations for our education program.

We are also developing a program to involve students in the teaching process. There is no better way to learn than to teach. Volunteer teachers/facilitators (staff assisted) will include college interns, high school and middle school students. Some elementary students will help us in presentations to private organizations, businesses, and community leaders.

*For more information call  
or write our office.*

*More than five million gallons of petroleum products have been spilled in the Gulf of Mexico since 1970.  
(Minerals Management Services Data)*

## WISH LIST

### Goods

- |   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1) A RELIABLE VEHICLE                         | 4) Video Production      |
| 2) Computer                                   | 5) Writers               |
| 3) Printer for Computer                       | 6) Researchers           |
| 4) Facsimile Machine                          | 7) Artists               |
| 5) Recycled Paper                             | 8) Relaxation and Levity |
| 6) \$30,000 in F.E.C. Bank Account (PRIORITY) |                          |
| 7) Copier                                     |                          |
| 8) More Hours per Day, More Days per Week     |                          |
| 9) Office Supplies and Office Space           |                          |
| 10) Television and VCR                        |                          |

### Services

- 1) Cable Service
- 2) Canvassers
- 3) Phone Canvassers



*If you can think of any item not on this list that would be helpful to us, please send it along. We'll be grateful!*

## WE NEED A RELIABLE VEHICLE

F.E.C. is in need of a reliable motor vehicle to get us around when bicycling and walking are not appropriate.

The vehicle we have been using, a privately owned small automobile generously donated by Mark Porteous, our Education Coordinator, is proving to be extremely expensive to maintain. We are hoping that someone out there has a cheap reliable automobile or van, or truck, or blimp, or airplane that is not worth selling but is worth donating. Make, model, age, color, and luxury options are irrelevant. We just need to get to meetings and to neighborhoods too far away to walk to.

If you can help us, don't hesitate. The cost of new shoes just keeps rising.

## GREEN TIPS EASY STEPS YOU CAN TAKE

### High Efficiency Incandescent bulbs

For those of you who want to save energy through more efficient lighting but are unable to invest in compact fluorescents, the Ecoworks company offers a reasonable compromise.

The Ecoworks 68 watt high-efficiency incandescent provides lighting equivalent to a standard 75 watt bulb, while lasting three times longer (2500 hours average) and containing no mercury and no radioactive materials (found in some fluorescents). While these bulbs are only one-fifth as efficient as fluorescents with one-fifth the life, they are one-fifth the price. For those on a severe budget, they provide an acceptable alternative.

Ecoworks bulbs are packaged in 100% biodegradable, recyclable boxes printed with non-toxic ink. Also, Ecoworks supports the One Percent for Peace program, donating one percent of its profits to promote world peace efforts.

Like compact fluorescents, Ecoworks bulbs cost the same per hour of life as ordinary incandescents while using less energy and creating less waste. Add to this the non-toxic packaging and the promoting of world peace, and it's hard to justify not buying Ecoworks bulbs if you have to buy incandescents.

## FEC INSIDER NEWS

This seems like an appropriate time to mention that we've moved. We were sharing space at the last location, and there got to be so much going on that neither ourselves nor our neighbor could get anything done.

Our new address is 5608 Century 21 Boulevard #96, Orlando, Fl. 32807. Our post office box is unchanged. Our new phone number is (407) 671-4598. As at the old address, we welcome visitors. Call ahead if you want to be sure to find us home.

### LETTERS TO WRITE

TO

EPA Administrator Scott Davis:  
**NO OFFSHORE DRILLING!**

TO

St. John's Water Management District  
Administrator Pat Frost:

**Do not permit Avalon Park to be built,  
it will pollute the Econ river.**

TO

Linda Loomis Shelley and Robert  
Pennock Bureau of Local Planning Dept.  
of Community Affairs:

**Do not permit Avalon Park. It does not  
comply with the State's 1985 growth  
law.**

TO

Out-of-Town Friends and Family:  
**Write Scott Davis to stop drilling!**

TO

Chevron USA Production Co., Inc.:  
**If Chevron drills off Florida's coast,  
Floridians will not buy Chevron's  
products.**



## FEEDBACK

There was no feedback.

## CALENDAR

**October 23-24 - Genesis Zoological Center Inc.'s annual Wildlife Festival, in Kissimmee. Two Days of Live Music, Arts and Crafts, Pony Rides, Clowns, Wildlife Displays, Food, Fun. Gates open at 11:00 am. Call for details: (407) 870-7887**

**October 30 - UCF 10th Annual Arboretum Festival - UCF Campus. Nature Walks, Children's Activities, Bluegrass Music, Plant Sale, Local Art Display and Sale, Environmental Displays and Workshops. 11:00 am - 6:00 pm. No Admission Fee, No Coolers, No Pets.**

**November 3 - Public Hearing concerning Chevron's drilling permit. Sanger Theater, 118 South Palafox place, Pensacola, Fl. 32501. Hearing runs from 1 p.m. until 11 p.m. with a dinner break at 5:30. For more information, call Ms. Lena Scott, EPA, at 404-347-3004. Also, call our office regarding carpooling arrangements. Pensacola is a long way to travel, but we really want to go.**

**November 14 - The Benefit Concert featuring Mothafunker and Bitter Harvest at Barbarella's on Orange Avenue, Downtown Orlando has been rescheduled to November 14th from October 10th. Music starts around 10:00 pm. \$4.00 Donation.**

## The Florida Report

is published by Florida Environmental Campaigns Inc.,  
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5608 Century 21 Boulevard #96, Orlando, Florida 32807. (407) 671-4598

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## Thanks To....

Good friend Shadow Hill, whose computer wizardry, offered when our usual typesetting genius was unavailable, made this publication possible. Thanks for your time, and talent, Shadow. We needed it.

Senior Editor ..... Leon M. Butler III  
Articles Editor ..... Chris Jasurek  
Contributing Editor ..... Shadow Hill  
Contributing Writer ..... Dana R. Bennett  
Education Writer ..... Mark Porteous  
Contributing Editor ..... Jill Marrone

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<p><b>Interior Secretary</b>  <b>Bruce Babbitt</b>            1849 C Street Northwest            Washington, D.C. 20240            (202) 208-3171</p>	<p><b>State House of Representatives</b>  <b>Capitol Building</b>            Tallahassee, Fl. 32399-1300  <b>Rep. Bill Posey-Rockledge</b>            (904) 488-4669            (407) 636-5693  <b>Rep. Marvin Couch-Oviedo</b>            (904) 488-0468            (407) 365-7099  <b>Rep. Bob Starks-Winter Park</b>            (904) 488-5843            (407) 623-1116  <b>Rep. Kim Shepard-Orlando</b>            (904) 488-0660            (407) 6507  <b>Rep. Tom Feeney-Orlando</b>            (904) 488-2742            (407) 381-0649  <b>Rep. Lee Constantine</b>  <b>Altamonte Springs</b>            (904) 488-2231            (407) 331-9675  <b>Rep. Bob Sindler-Apopka</b>            (904) 488-2023            (407) 880-4414</p>	<p><b>U.S. Senate</b>  <b>Capitol Building</b>            Washington, D.C. 20510  <b>Sen. Bob Graham</b>            (202) 224-3041  <b>Sen. Connie Mack</b>            (202) 224-5274  <b>U.S. House of Representatives</b>  <b>Capitol Building</b>            Washington, D.C. 20515  <b>Rep. Corrine Brown</b>  <b>Jacksonville</b>            (202) 225-0123            (904) 398-8567  <b>Rep. John Mica-Winter Park</b>            (202) 225-4035            (407) 339-8080  <b>Rep. Bill McCollum-Orlando</b>            (202) 225-2176            (407) 872-1962</p>	<p><b>Governor Lawton Chiles</b>  <b>Office of the Governor</b>            Tallahassee, Fl. 32399-0001            (904) 488-4441</p>
<p><b>Department of Environmental Protection</b>  <b>Secretary Virginia Wetheral</b>            2600 Blair Stone Road            Tallahassee, Fl. 32399-2400            (904) 488-3704</p>	<p><b>State Senate</b>  <b>Capitol Building</b>            Tallahassee, Fl. 32399-1100  <b>Sen. Buddy Dyer-Orlando</b>            (904) 487-5190            (407) 423-6982</p>	<p><b>Rep. Alzo Reddick-Orlando</b>            (904) 488-0760            (407) 293-5188  <b>Rep. Bill Sublette-Orlando</b>            (904) 488-9770            (407) 897-0888  <b>Rep. Dan Webster-Ocoee</b>            (904) 488-0256            (407) 656-0066  <b>Rep. Jack Ascherl</b>  <b>New Smyrna Beach</b>            (904) 488-6653            (904) 423-5225  <b>Rep. Stan Bainter-Eustis</b>            (904) 488-0348            (904) 589-0198  <b>Rep. F. Boyd Allen-Monticello</b>            (904) 488-7870            (904) 486-2425  <b>Rep. Irl Bronson-Kissimmee</b>            (904) 488-8993            (407) 933-2307  <b>Rep. Bob Casey-Gainesville</b>            (904) 488-0887            (904) 334-1700  <b>Rep. James Charles</b>  <b>Daytona Beach</b>            (904) 488-9873            (904) 257-1980  <b>Rep. Cynthia Moore Chestnut</b>  <b>Gainesville</b>            (904) 488-5794            (904) 336-3030  <b>Rep. Howard Futch</b>  <b>Indiatlantic</b>            (904) 488-9720            (407) 676-6025  <b>Rep. Harry Goode-Melbourne</b>            (904) 488-2528            (407) 984-9940  <b>Rep. Paul Hawkes-Inverness</b>            (904) 488-0805            (904) 637-9940  <b>Rep. Everett Kelly-Tavares</b>            (904) 488-5991            (904) 742-611  <b>Rep. Al Lawson-Tallahassee</b>            (904) 488-1798            (904) 575-0916</p>	<p><b>Rep. Richard McMahon</b>  <b>DeLand</b>            (904) 488-3006            (407) 383-2720  <b>Rep. Harley Rudd-Tallahassee</b>            (904) 488-0965  <b>Rep. Charlie Sembler II</b>  <b>Vero Beach</b>            (904) 488-0952            (407) 778-5077</p> <p><b>Mayor Glenda Hood</b>            400 South Orange Avenue            Orlando, Fl. 32801            (407) 246-2221  <b>City Commissioners</b>            400 South Orange Avenue            Orlando, Fl. 32801            (407) 246-2382  <b>County Commissioners</b>            201 South Rosalind Street            Orlando, Fl. 32801            (407) 836-7350  <b>County Chairperson</b>  <b>Linda Chapin</b>            201 South Rosalind Street            Orlando, Fl. 32801            (407) 836-7370</p> <p><b>Pat Frost</b>            St. John's River Water            Management District            618 South Street            Orlando, Fl. 32802</p> <p><b>Linda Loomis Shelley and/or</b>  <b>Robert Penneck</b>            Bureau of Local Planning            Department of Community Affairs            2740 Centerview Drive            Tallahassee, Fl. 32399-2100</p> <p><b>Chevron Production Co. Inc.</b>            935 Gravier Street            New Orleans, La 70112</p> <p><b>Scott Davis</b>            U.S. EPA Region 4            345 Courtland St. N.E.            Atlanta, Ga. 30365            (404) 347-5014</p>

**WE HAVE A NEW PHONE NUMBER! CALL US AT (407) 671-4598**

Florida Environmental Campaigns Incorporated  
 Post Office Box 3295  
 Winter Park, Florida 32790-3295

**PLEASE RECYCLE THIS NEWSLETTER; PASS IT ON TO A FRIEND**

SECTION E

EPA REGION IV RESPONSE TO COMMENTS DOCUMENT

RESPONSE TO COMMENTS DOCUMENT  
FOR  
PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD AND PUBLIC HEARING  
FOR  
Chevron U.S.A. Production Company, Inc.

Offshore Exploratory Drilling Operation In  
Destin Dome Block 97

Outer Continental Shelf Air Permit

Permit Application Number

OCS-FL-001

United States Environmental Protection Agency

Region IV

Atlanta, GA

Prepared on December 23, 1993

Prepared By: R. Scott Davis

The "Notice of Proposed Outer Continental Shelf Air Permit, Public Comment Period and Public Hearing" for the draft Outer Continental Shelf air permit (Reference OCS-FL-001) for a proposed offshore exploratory drilling operation in Destin Dome Block 97 by the Chevron U.S.A. Production Company, Inc., was published in the Orlando Sentinel, Pensacola News-Journal, and Tallahassee Democrat on October 3, 1993 by the Region IV Office of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The comment period closed on November 8, 1993. A public hearing on the proposed Outer Continental Shelf air permit was held in Pensacola, Florida on November 3, 1993. Significant comments presented in writing during the public comment period and at the public hearing were reviewed by EPA Region IV and considered in the formulation of the final decision regarding the proposed Outer Continental Shelf air permit. This document responds to and summarizes these comments and identifies the changes, if any, that have resulted in the Outer Continental Shelf air permit.

WRITTEN COMMENTS

**Comment 1:** The following comment was on a postcard addressed to EPA Administrator Carol Browner:

President Bill Clinton and Vice President Al Gore promised to protect Florida from offshore drilling. Now you have a chance to make good on that promise. Don't issue an air permit for Chevron that: allows emissions of gases that cause acid rain and global warming, sets a dangerous precedent for other rigs off our coast, doesn't take cumulative environmental impacts into consideration. As a Floridian you know better than most people in Washington that our coastline can ill-afford drilling. We're counting on you to take the lead in proving that the Clinton administration will keep its promise to protect our coast.

**Commenter(s):** A total of 2338 individual postcards were signed and submitted by residents and visitors of Florida.

**Response:** The General and Specific Conditions listed in the draft Outer Continental Shelf air permit will assure compliance with all the applicable requirements of Chapter 17-296 (Stationary Sources - Emission Standards) and Chapter 17-297 (Stationary Sources - Emissions Monitoring), of the Florida Administrative Code. The permit will allow for no violation of any applicable state or federal rule or regulation.

This will not be the first permit for exploratory drilling offshore Florida. Two exploratory rigs in Destin Dome 56 were permitted by the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior in 1987 and 1989. Chevron completed exploratory drilling operations at these sites in January 1988 and January 1991.

An air quality impact analysis was completed for this proposed source, although air quality modeling is not required for minor source air permits in the State of Florida. The analysis used EPA-approved models and determined impacts to onshore areas, including federal Class I areas. The maximum impacts from this proposed source are substantially below all federal and State of Florida ambient air quality standards and below the significant impact levels. Cumulative environmental impacts are determined during the application phase for new sources. For the Chevron Outer Continental Shelf air permit application, there are no existing exploratory or production drilling sources in the area of proposed operation. On the basis of the analysis completed for this proposed source, no adverse impacts to air quality would occur.

**Comment 2:** The following comment was on a postcard addressed to Interior Secretary Babbitt:

President Bill Clinton and Vice President Al Gore promised to protect our coast from offshore drilling. Its [sic] time for you to make good on that promise. It is not worth risking our coastal ecosystems, beautiful beaches, and tourist-based economy to increase the nation's gas supplies less than 1%. We can do better by increasing energy efficiency and renewables. Drilling off Florida will not solve our nation's energy problems, but it could devastate our coastline. I urge you to suspend the Chevron drilling permit to drill off Pensacola granted by the Bush Administration and suspend any further leasing or drilling off our coast.

**Commenter(s):** A total of 109 individual postcards were signed and submitted by residents and visitors of Florida.

**Response:** The Application for Permit to Drill for Chevron exploratory drilling at Destin Dome Block 97 was approved by the Minerals Management Service of the



U.S. Department of the Interior on January 20, 1993. This approval is presently in effect, therefore this comment is not relevant to the draft Outer Continental Shelf air permit. No issues or arguments were raised concerning the draft Outer Continental Shelf air permit.

**Comment 3:** The following comment was on a postcard addressed to Interior Secretary Babbitt:

Floridians are united in opposing offshore oil and gas drilling. Please heed our wishes, stand up to the big money oil and gas industry and protect our coast from offshore drilling. Florida has a very sensitive coastline, made up of coral reefs, beaches, wetlands, bays, estuaries, marshes and ecosystems not compatible with proposed oil and gas drilling. Oil companies have already leased 305 tracts off our coast, most clustered near the fragile Florida Keys and the beautiful beaches of the Florida Panhandle. Therefore I urge you to: reverse the Bush Administration approval of the Chevron drilling permit off Pensacola Beach, place a 3 year ban on drilling off the Florida Panhandle and set up a study committee to assess the environmental impact of drilling off the coast of Florida, cancel the 73 existing leases off the Keys, and ban further oil and gas leasing off the Florida coast.

**Commenter(s):** A total of 12 individual postcards were signed and submitted by residents and visitors of Florida.

**Response:** See response to Comment 2.

**Comment 4:** The following comment was on a petition addressed to President Clinton:

We urge you to protect Florida's coast from offshore oil and gas drilling. Florida's fragile and beautiful coastal environment is not compatible with oil and gas drilling. The crystal clear water of the Florida Keys is home to the only living coral reef north of the Equator. Our beaches are world famous, and the estuaries and marshes of the Panhandle support a multi-million dollar commercial and recreational seafood industry. As a candidate you criticized President Bush for not protecting Florida's entire coast from oil and gas drilling. We therefore urge you to support the following: declare a permanent ban on any further oil and gas drilling and leasing

off the Florida coast, immediately cancel and buy back of the 73 existing leases off the Keys, place a 3 year ban on drilling off the rest of the Florida coast and set up a study committee to assess the environmental impact of drilling off the rest of the coast before deciding how to proceed, and reconsider the Bush Administration decision to approve a Chevron drilling permit for oil and gas drilling off Pensacola Beach. Thank you for your time and support.

Commenter(s): This petition was signed by a total of 6719 residents and visitors of Florida.

Response: See response to Comment 2.

Comment 5: The following comment was included in resolutions submitted to EPA:

Whereas, Florida is a peninsular state, has a very delicately balanced ecological system of coral reefs, beaches, wetlands, bays, estuaries and marshes; and whereas, preservation and conservation of our natural resources are critical to Florida's environmental and economic future; and whereas, offshore drilling, pipeline construction and installation cause significant damage to seagrass, coral reefs, mangroves, beaches, wetlands; and whereas, the detrimental effects of offshore drilling will negatively impact the State of Florida. Now, therefore, be it resolved that \_\_\_\_\_ urges President Bill Clinton, Governor Lawton Chiles, the United States Congress and the Florida Congressional Delegation to support a permanent ban on oil and gas drilling and leasing in the Eastern Gulf of Mexico, cancellation and buy back of the 295 existing leases off the Florida coast, and reconsider the Bush Administration to approve a Chevron drilling permit for oil and gas drilling off of Pensacola Beach.

Commenter(s): A copy of this resolution was received from the following 80 sources:

William Will,  
Zulay Imports  
Frank Reque,  
Yellow Cab/Tucker Black & White Cab  
Paul Heindl,  
The Window Factory  
Doctor Dan J. Bruno,

Drs. Willis & Hutchins Chiropractic Clinics  
James C. King,  
Treasure Chest  
Daniel W. Bogan,  
Travelhost Magazine  
Philip Atkinson,  
Sun Ray Taco Shop  
Milda Van Zant,  
Strega Nona's Bakery & Cafe  
Dot Waldon,  
State Farm Insurance  
Carolyn G. Stebbins,  
Billy Bob's Barbeque  
Leslie Eugene Bogan,  
Real Estate House, Inc.  
David Bogan,  
Surfari Surf Club  
Peggy Pope,  
Cable Vision Systems  
Bob Hendrickson,  
Advantage Printing  
Carla Dedolph,  
Adventure World Travel  
Art Dedolph,  
Adventure World Travel  
Kenneth Willison,  
Gulf Coast Environmental Defense  
Sue Working,  
Gulf Breeze Framery & Gallery  
Yoko Dalk,  
Flowers By Yoko  
W. McGuire Martin,  
Free Beer Tomorrow, Inc.  
Gertrude W. Cowen,  
Fant-A-Sea  
Kenneth R. Hollinhead,  
Buzz-Ken Family Campers  
Clayton Daily,  
Ever'man Natural Foods Cooperative  
Elisabeth Barber,  
Don Barber Cars, Inc.  
Diana Kinsey,  
The Dolphins' Smile  
Eddie Stewart,  
Eddie Stewart's Cutters  
Maretta Schroeder,  
The Creamery  
L. Aleff,  
Coastal Creations  
Hal L. Holston, Jr.,  
Chip's Gym  
Louisa Seyer,

Cagan Management Group, Inc.  
Trudy Ross,  
Botanicals  
Debbie H. Taylor,  
Bon Voyage Travel Agency, Inc.  
Cynthia Caldwell,  
Bodykneadwork  
Kenneth L. Williams, D.C.  
Baybridge Chiropractic Clinic  
Gary Carlson,  
American Building Components, Inc.  
Charles Lillo,  
Lillo's Italian Restaurant, Inc.  
Jim M. Daniel,  
Gulf Coast Radiation Oncology  
Pat Jackson,  
Giftronics  
Jack Cale,  
Go Fish Clothing  
David L. Taylor,  
Happy Days Again  
Gwinn Solerig,  
A Healing Touch  
Doctor Allen J. Patton, M.D.,  
Hematology-Oncology Associates, P.A.  
Doctor Thomas B. Tan, M.D.,  
Hematology-Oncology Associates, P.A.  
Doctor Elmer P. Brestan, M.D.,  
Hematology-Oncology Associates, P.A.  
Yancy Spencer,  
Innerlight, Inc.  
Jean Cartis,  
Island Sundry Shop  
James D. Waters,  
The Islander Newspaper  
Michael Kenney  
Linda Mertig,  
Ladies' Quarter of Harbourtown  
Robert Donijo,  
Mamas Pizza  
Richard E. Wells,  
The Marina Restaurant  
Norman Jilember,  
Mr. Norman's  
Phyllis Ham,  
Birkenstock Store  
Candace M. Laurence,  
Nicole's Hallmark  
Richard Deaton,  
Navarre Bait & Tackle  
Jamie Williams,  
The New Age Shop

Jeanette B. Rees,  
 Needle Delights  
 Eric L. Frank, D.C.,  
 New Life Chiropractic Centre  
 Lisa E. Fletcher, D.M.D.,  
 Santa Rosa Family Dentistry  
 Eilene Beard,  
 Scuba Shack  
 Pensacola Charter Boat Association  
 Sonja Tilley,  
 Secondhand Rose  
 Teresa Johnson,  
 Sluggo's  
 R. Smith,  
 Smith Business Services, Inc.  
 Merl Scaroni,  
 Sand Castles Realty  
 Linda Williams,  
 Sand Castles Realty  
 Phil Fennell,  
 Salon Fennell  
 John W. Purinton,  
 Purinton, Inc.  
 Peter Gottschall,  
 Progressive Realty  
 Karen Cook,  
 Professional Realty  
 Patricia Wilson,  
 Professional Hearing Aid Center  
 David L. Ross,  
 Professional Accounting Services  
 Noel Trainor,  
 The Perfumery  
 N. Aleff,  
 Pack-Right Company  
 Terry J. Wallace, D.C.,  
 New Life Chiropractic Centre  
 John Westmark  
 Eric Nelson  
 Doctor Sandra L. Adams, Ph.D.  
 Chan's Saloon & Eatery  
 Amberjack's Gulfside Cafe and Grill  
 Chan's Market Cafe and Liquors

**Response:** See response to Comment 2.

**Comment 6:** The following comment was included in resolutions submitted to EPA:

Whereas, Florida is a peninsular state, has a very delicately balanced ecological system of coral reefs, beaches, wetlands, bays, estuaries and

marshes; and whereas, preservation and conservation of our natural resources are critical to Florida's environmental and economic future; and whereas, offshore drilling, pipeline construction and installation cause significant damage to seagrass, coral reefs, mangroves, beaches, wetlands; and whereas, the detrimental effects of offshore drilling will negatively impact the State of Florida. Now, therefore, be it resolved that \_\_\_\_\_ urges President Bill Clinton and Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt to: complete the studies necessary to assess the social, economic and environmental impacts of oil and gas activities off the Florida Panhandle; institute a ban of at least three years on drilling or development on existing leases off the Panhandle until all studies are completed; cancel and if necessary, buy back the 73 existing leases off the Florida Keys as part of the 10-year drilling ban established by the federal government in 1990; reconsider a previous decision to approve an exploratory drilling permit for Destin Dome Block 97, 27.5 miles off Pensacola Beach; and adopt a permanent ban on any further leasing off the Florida Coast.

Commenter(s): A copy of this resolution was received from the following 131 sources:

Mayor Walter E. Thomas,  
City of Destin, Florida  
Mayor Harry V. Montague,  
City of Shalimar, Florida  
Commissioner Steve Del Gallo,  
Escambia County, Florida Commission  
Commissioner W.A. Lee,  
Escambia County, Florida Commission  
Commissioner D.M. Whitehead,  
Escambia County, Florida Commission  
Commissioner Willie J. Junior,  
Escambia County, Florida Commission  
Commissioner John T. Reading, Jr.,  
Escambia County, Florida Commission  
Ronald L. Sparks,  
Patio Pipe  
Gerry Goldstein,  
New South Press  
Tracy L. Jones, P.T.,  
Sports Rehabilitation & Physical Therapy Clinic  
Ann K. Behrends, P.T.,  
Center for Orthopedic and Sports Therapy  
Sandy N. Cole,

North Hills Rehabilitative Services, P.A.  
Lois Petty,  
Advocare, Inc.  
Mindy K. Myers,  
Advocare, Inc.  
Gregory A. Ellis,  
Advocare, Inc.  
R. Brent Maggio,  
Advocare, Inc.  
Jason Harvey,  
Jack Harvey's Imports  
David Cole,  
Therapy Equipment of Florida  
Ted G. Chapin,  
Destin Hospital  
Doctor Kurt A. Krueger, M.D.  
Comprehensive Pain Relief Management, P.A.  
Darrell Keith Sedgwick,  
The Sound Box  
David Pan,  
Dolphin Printing & Graphics  
Willis Mullet,  
Wayne-Dalton Corporation  
Dick Tanner,  
Sunset Lodge  
Steve Bensson,  
Patex International, Inc.  
Mike Mead,  
Surf & Sail  
David Dodson,  
Weatherford's  
Josh Rubin,  
Rubin's Reef  
John L. Williams,  
Father & Son Carpet Care  
Sandy Williams,  
Father & Son Carpet Care  
Louis McMilion,  
Zimmer  
Doctor Andrea Tirscott,  
Gulf Breeze Pain Management  
Howard Winters,  
PMI Employee Leasing  
J. Randall Duke,  
The Phoenix Network  
Thomas J. Henriques,  
Hamlin Company  
Robert H. Allen,  
Pensacola Motor Company  
John W. Nobles,  
Horizon Bank of Florida  
Tom Huston,

Surf Service  
Art Minor,  
Gulf Breeze Appliance Repair  
Wayne R. Bond,  
Bond Opticians, Inc.  
Lynn R. Wheelus,  
Rein's Formal Wear  
Karen Brisch Saucien,  
Brisch's  
Pauline Stack,  
Floral Tree Gardens  
Pearson Stack,  
Floral Tree Gardens  
Robert Laliberty,  
Koby's Hallmark Shop  
Wilton F. Glover,  
Scenic Olive Discount Drugs  
Kevin Booth,  
All About Balloons  
Lynnette M. Eckes,  
Pensacola Beach Residents and Leaseholders Assn.  
Samuel M. Tucker,  
Comucomp International  
Robert E. Wright,  
Big 10 Tires  
Colleen Wragg,  
Video Box Office  
Daniel A. Robinson,  
Robinson's Automotive Center  
Michael B. Roesch,  
PIP Printing  
Clay Roesch,  
PIP Printing  
Sandi S. Moppie,  
Robby's Pawn  
Rene Mobley,  
Mobley Management  
Kim B. Burge,  
Lakeview, Inc.  
Carolina Booth,  
Jean's Formal Wear  
Edna Harris,  
Hair Magic  
Linda Collinsworth,  
Hair Magic  
Gerald Mandel,  
DLUX Printing  
Loretta C. Allen,  
Bay Breeze Nursing & Retirement Center  
John F. McCullen,  
Bay Breeze Nursing & Retirement Center  
Helen Forness,



Bay Breeze Nursing & Retirement Center  
Raymond Huckaby,  
Bay Breeze Nursing & Retirement Center  
Kay Drake,  
Bay Breeze Nursing & Retirement Center  
Nancy Sprill,  
Bay Breeze Nursing & Retirement Center  
Julie A. Hall,  
Bay Breeze Nursing & Retirement Center  
Conna O'Donnan,  
Advocare  
Jo A. Hall,  
Advocare  
John Yauger,  
John Yauger Building Contractor  
Frances Dunham,  
Frances Dunham Graphic Design  
Nancy Nunnally,  
Bank of the South  
Kelly Brown,  
Fitness Is Our Racquet  
Jeff L. Ray,  
Lakeview Center, Inc.  
Dionne Parker George,  
Lakeview Center, Inc.  
L. Erik Sternung,  
Lakeview Center, Inc.  
Michael T. Martin,  
Lakeview Center, Inc.  
Malinda Thomason,  
Elegant Touch Salon, Inc.  
Kelli R. Wilson,  
Elegant Touch Salon, Inc.  
Markie Esqueda,  
Elegant Touch Salon, Inc.  
Amy Armstrong,  
The Meridian  
Debbie McDonald,  
Adventure World Travel  
Jerry Lagos,  
Georges Marine Electronics  
Jim King,  
Kingco, Inc./Treasure Chest  
Harold Harvey,  
Harvey's Seafood  
Christine M. Burmeister,  
Gulf Breeze Title and Closing Services  
Priscilla Liddle,  
Gulf Breeze Properties  
Jim Rigby,  
Gulf Aire Motel  
Joe Endry,

JME Realty  
Jack White,  
Captain Jack's Seafood Shack  
Charles Norwood,  
Norwood Marine Center, Inc.  
Richard Scotto,  
Scotto's Ristorante Italiano  
Mary W. Anderson,  
Psychological Associates, P.A.  
Donna Bower,  
Carion Suites Resort and Convention Center  
Vicky S. Carlson,  
Gulf Breeze Title & Closing Services  
Cassie J. Price,  
Gulf Breeze Title & Closing Services  
L.E. Williams,  
Graphic Arts  
Arthur R. Repel,  
Kwik & Kopy Printers  
Mark Lyons III,  
AMI, Inc.  
Denise M. Biggs,  
Nicole's Hallmark  
Manny Friedman,  
Pedal Power  
Gary Hawkins,  
GMR  
Bruce E. McAlpin,  
Best Western Pensacola Beach  
Winston Henley,  
Floral Tree Gardens  
John Babb,  
Kents Special Events  
Steve Robinson,  
White Oak Boatworks  
Joe Teal,  
Waterboyz Surfboards  
Michael O'Donovan,  
O'Donovan Homes  
A. Priest,  
Sun Ray Taco Shop  
Charles Sunovoy,  
Scarlett & Rhett's  
Fernando Chavez,  
Los Rancheros #2  
Millie Bean,  
Quincy's Steak House  
Richard Hamilton,  
Pete Moore Chevrolet  
Debra Newberry,  
Salon Solice  
Geraldine Vaurigaud,

Florida's Therapeutic Massage School  
 Mary M. Guetherman,  
 Paradise Bait & Tackle  
 Christine M. Francis,  
 Calico Creations  
 Julian B. MacQueen,  
 Innisfree Hotels  
 Becky Serio,  
 Sal's T-Shirt Company  
 Mike Mead,  
 Surf & Sail  
 Philip A. Payne, D.D.S.  
 Fairfield Dental Center  
 L.C. Moore, D.V.M.  
 Pensacola Veterinary Hospital  
 Buddy DeShazo,  
 D&D Auto Sports  
 DeWayne L. Musick,  
 DeSoto Speedway  
 Pamela Dee Elliott,  
 Anchor Court Reporting  
 Kelly K. McGraw,  
 Public Defender's Office  
 Kerry Freeland,  
 Gulf Coast Pro Dive, Inc.  
 Raymond C. Varlsty,  
 Chamber of Commerce of Destin, Florida  
 Christine Lanier  
 Island Sundry Shop

Response: See response to Comment 2.

Comment 7: The following comment was included in resolutions submitted to EPA:

Whereas, Florida has a very delicately balanced ecological system of coral reefs, beaches, dunes, mangroves, wetlands, bays, estuaries, and marshes; and whereas, preservation and conservation of our natural resources are critical to Florida's environmental and economic future; and whereas, offshore drilling brings routine pollution and the risk of a catastrophic oil spill, and pipeline construction and installation cause significant damage to seagrass, coral reefs, mangroves, beaches and wetlands; and, whereas, offshore oil and gas drilling off the coast of Florida will not solve our nations energy problems but could damage our environment and economy, now, be it resolved by the undersigned that I/we urge President Clinton, Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt, and Environmental Protection Agency Administrator

Carol Browner to: reverse approval of Chevron's drilling permit off Pensacola Beach; and place a three year ban on drilling off the Florida Panhandle and set up a study committee to assess the environmental impact of drilling off the coast of Florida; and, cancel and buy back, if necessary, the 73 existing leases off the Florida Keys; and, ban further leasing off the Florida Coast.

Commenter(s): A copy of this resolution was received from the following 55 sources:

Senator Howard C. Forman,  
Florida State Senate  
Commissioner Alex Penelas,  
Dade County Commission District #12  
Chairman Joe Greco,  
City Council of Tampa, Florida  
Manley Fuller,  
Florida Wildlife Federation  
Harold McConnell,  
Florida State University  
Irene Padavic,  
Florida State University  
Paul R. Elliott,  
Florida State University  
J. Blake Turner,  
Florida State University  
Frances L. Jones,  
Florida State University  
Douglas Lemke,  
Florida State University  
Sean Hawkins,  
Florida State University  
Glenn E. Mitchell,  
Florida State University  
James G. Chapman,  
Tallahassee Community College  
Charles F. Crudde,  
Florida State University  
Bill Smoot,  
Floridians for the Protection of the Earth  
Al Hornsby,  
PADI  
Rebecca Bright,  
Florida International University  
Ken I. Boodhoo,  
Florida International University  
Thomas E. Pliske,  
Florida International University  
Farroich Jhabrala,

Florida International University  
 D.A. Pjroin,  
 Florida International University  
 Walter M. Goldberg,  
 Florida International University  
 Laurie L. Richardson,  
 Florida International University  
 Ronald D. Jones,  
 Florida International University  
 Linda M. Hernandez,  
 Florida International University  
 Adriana Maldonado,  
 Florida International University  
 Alan F. Gummerson,  
 Florida International University  
 Charles H. Boxmeyer,  
 Sea Shack  
 Alan Cohan,  
 Force-E/Miami Aqualung  
 Laura Wilkinson,  
 PADI  
 Philip Almond,  
 PADI  
 Rey Martinez,  
 Firestone  
 Ralph S. Clem,  
 Florida International University  
 Nancy Maggiacomo,  
 League of Women Voters of Florida  
 Pam Wozencraft,  
 Captain Nemo's Pirate Cruise, Inc.  
 James William Alexander,  
 The Pier Pavilion  
 Charles Schlesman,  
 Beach Bazaar  
 Lorraine Romine,  
 Marla's Fashions  
 Rollin C. Richmond,  
 University of South Florida  
 Stephen Barker,  
 University of South Florida  
 Mary F. Leichtman,  
 University of South Florida  
 Sheridan Murphy,  
 Florida American Indian Movement Inc.  
 Valerie A. Scheich,  
 University of South Florida  
 Tricia Stanford,  
 University of South Florida  
 Michael Amen,  
 University of South Florida  
 Joe Tomaino,

University of South Florida  
 Peter Markos,  
 A Family Insurance Service of Tampa Bay  
 Edgar Guzman,  
 University of South Florida  
 Jennifer L. Sinder,  
 University of South Florida  
 Joe Salvano  
 Kin Alan  
 Alberto Artagaveytia  
 Jill M. Shirin  
 Doug Austin  
 Amy K. Knowles

**Response:** See response to Comment 2.

**Comment 8:** General comments opposed to offshore oil or natural gas drilling and the proposed exploratory drilling by Chevron were submitted.

**Commenter(s):** Correspondence was received from the following 53 sources:

Marjorie F. Ward,  
 Citizens Association of Bonita Beach  
 David W. Ward,  
 Citizens Association of Bonita Beach  
 LeAnne Snyder,  
 SunTel  
 Roberta Carothers,  
 Avia Construction Company  
 Robert R. Bachelor  
 Charlotte F. Bachelor  
 Richard C. Allen  
 M.E. Carter  
 Mark G. Dogoh  
 Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stadler  
 Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Kauffman  
 Jessica Johnson  
 Jason Scruggs  
 Mickey M. Payne  
 Shawn Kelly  
 Guenine G. Rugg  
 Scott Brown  
 Jennifer Brown  
 J. David Peppers  
 Kathleen M. Shaw  
 Jacob K. Melrath  
 Sharon Woodhill  
 Marian Wilkins  
 Steve Shaw  
 Dale Shaw

Nikki Wojcik  
 Susan Scoville  
 Jessica Worl  
 Bonnie McLaughlin  
 Robert F. Heffernan  
 Karen E. Witusik  
 C.V. Ford, Jr.  
 Alice Ashby  
 Kathleen M. Greene  
 Linda Schroll  
 Cecile Johnson-Stevens  
 Irene G. Messerall  
 Martinette F. Graham  
 Carol A. Arnold  
 Mary R. Dellafera  
 Harry D. Bertossa  
 Audrey G. Bertossa  
 Evelyn J. Giesel  
 Bill Giesel  
 Ruth Gallagher  
 Paul Gallagher  
 Tom Gillis  
 Beth Gillis  
 Raymond A. Roussel  
 Joyce E. Roussel  
 Jennifer Huddle

**Response:** See response to Comment 2.

**Comment 9:** The following comment was included in a resolution submitted to EPA:

The Democratic Executive Committee of Santa Rosa County hereby resolves to oppose any and all offshore drilling for oil or natural gas off the coast of Northwest Florida. We, further, strongly urge elected Democratic officials at the local, state, and national levels to do whatever they can to support a permanent ban on all offshore drilling in the eastern Gulf of Mexico.

**Commenter(s):** Michael V. Robertson,  
Santa Rosa County Democratic Executive Committee

**Response:** See response to Comment 2.

**Comment 10:** Florida Environmental Campaigns submitted general comments opposed to all oil and natural gas offshore drilling on the coast of Florida.

**Commenter(s):** Chris Jasurek, representing Florida Environmental Campaigns, and 840 general comments from residents

and visitors of Florida, collected by Florida Environmental Campaigns.

Response: See response to Comment 2.

Comment 11: Comments were submitted in support of the issuance of the draft Outer Continental Shelf air permit as proposed.

Commenter(s): Correspondence was received from the following 115 sources:

Governor Jim Folsom,  
State of Alabama  
Senator Michael A. Figures,  
State of Alabama Senate  
Senator Ann Bedsole,  
State of Alabama Senate  
Senator Steve Windom,  
State of Alabama Senate  
Representative Mary S. Zoghby,  
State of Alabama House of Representatives  
Representative William Clark,  
State of Alabama House of Representatives  
Representative Michael E. Box,  
State of Alabama House of Representatives  
Representative James E. Buskey,  
State of Alabama House of Representatives  
Representative Victor Gaston,  
State of Alabama House of Representatives  
Representative Ken Kvalheim,  
State of Alabama House of Representatives  
Representative Yvonne Kennedy,  
State of Alabama House of Representatives  
Representative Lois M. Rockhold,  
State of Alabama House of Representatives  
Representative Taylor F. Harper,  
State of Alabama House of Representatives  
Representative James S. Clark,  
State of Alabama House of Representatives  
Representative Walter E. Penry, Jr.,  
State of Alabama House of Representatives  
Representative Bolley Johnson,  
Florida House of Representatives  
James D. Abercrombie,  
Mobil Exploration & Producing U.S. Inc.  
Peter E. Wiedler,  
Florida Gas Transmission Company  
Brian E. Shannon,  
ARCO Exploration and Production Technology  
Andrew A. Saunders,  
Mobile Area Chamber of Commerce,



Maritime Affairs Division  
 Brenda J. Hingle,  
 ART Catering & Contracting, Inc.  
 John S. McClelland, Jr.,  
 Midstream Fuel Service, Inc.  
 Leon F. Hebert,  
 Monsanto  
 Jack Langer,  
 City Gas Company of Florida  
 James S. Kimbrell,  
 Bay Transportation Corporation  
 William L. Word,  
 William L. Word & Co.  
 Thomas W. Sylte,  
 Kelton Company  
 E. Elliott White,  
 Peoples Gas System, Inc.  
 John Radey,  
 Aurell Radey Hinkle Thomas & Beranek  
 William R. Malenius,  
 Polk Power Partners, L.P.  
 R.E. Morris,  
 R.E. Morris & Sons, Inc.  
 Jesse D. Frederick,  
 Destec Energy, Inc.  
 Damon B. Bankston,  
 Smartboat, Inc.  
 Wiley M. Cauthen, P.E.,  
 The Florida Natural Gas Association  
 Guy R. Waski,  
 Chevron U.S.A. Production Company  
 Robert B. Stewart,  
 National Ocean Industries Association  
 Margaret B. Badeaux,  
 Chevron U.S.A. Production Company  
 Richard D. Radford,  
 Sierra Club National Marine Committee  
 Paul Devlin,  
 The Avanti Company  
 Justine Devlin,  
 The Avanti Company  
 Kennard F. Kosky, P.E.,  
 KBN Engineering and Applied Sciences, Inc.  
 Davis M. Rembert  
 Susan A. Hoeben  
 Carol J. Trivett  
 Karla Kizzort  
 Kimberly F. Gerato  
 Curt Kurzenhauser  
 Robert B. Graves  
 D.C. Davies  
 Joan Craig

Tammerson Q. Duggan  
Robert D. Wilson  
Walter W. Niebuhr  
Ken Fagan  
Charles S. Stewart  
Howard J. Stemm  
Dorien Fleming, Jr.  
Joseph A. Calleo  
John D. Schaeffer  
Rick Oppenheim  
Raymond D. McFadden  
Phyllis Lambrecht  
Raymond P. Warrell  
Bobby G. Craig  
James K. Warne, Jr.  
J.B.N. Morris  
Edward W. McAndrews  
Elizabeth T. McAndrews  
Stanley P. Williams  
Fernal C. Robert  
Claude S. Lawrence  
James Laine  
James A. Novy  
Grover T. Miller  
Mr. & Mrs. D. Scott Pryor  
Peggy A. Anderson  
Peter Franquet  
William M. Hart  
John Pirich  
Richard J. Lincoln  
Frederick H. Willman  
William R. Illing  
Felix F. Arkuszeski  
Ray W. Morgan  
Simon DeVries  
Richard K. Allen  
Richard A. Lewis, Jr.  
Lyle H. Spiering  
Tyler L. Folsom  
Edmund A. Tanjuay  
Gloria J. Tanguay  
Bernard C. Sholton  
L.J. Genri  
Roger L. Anderson  
Arthur Rondeau  
William J. Scott  
Lillian A. Scott  
Kathryn A. Burns  
John D. Combes  
Donald E. Bruce  
Doctor Norman D. Coggeshall, Ph.D.  
Rick Oppenheim

L.T. Clayton  
 Vern Lowery  
 Carol C. Bennett  
 Janet T. Dennis  
 Brent A. Bennett  
 Susan E. Arthur  
 Doug Shelby  
 David R. Mica  
 Terran R. Matlock  
 Allen R. Ratti  
 Dorion Fleming, Jr.  
 Mark A. Stephens

Response: No response required for these comments which are in favor of issuance of the air permit as proposed.

Comment 12: A comment was received concerning the terminology, "the maximum production rate," in Specific Condition 6(a)(1). Commenter asserts this terminology conflicts with the permit preamble, which authorizes "the construction and operation of one exploratory, natural gas drilling rig." General comments opposed to offshore oil and natural gas drilling and the proposed exploratory drilling by Chevron were also included.

Commenter(s): Audrey Faragher

Response: The terminology used in the permit condition, "maximum production rate," refers to operating parameters the source will use during its exploratory operation at Destin Dome Block 97. This draft Outer Continental Shelf air permit is for one exploratory, natural gas drilling rig only, not for a production rig. In addition, the Application for Permit to Drill issued by the Minerals Management Service is for exploratory drilling only. See response to Comment 2 for the general comments.

Comment 13: A comment was received concerning the length of time between completion of the Environmental Impact Statement for the Lease Sale (December 1984) and the commencement of exploratory drilling at Destin Dome Block 97.

Commenter(s): Enid Sisskin, Ph.D.

Response: An Initial Plan of Exploration for the Chevron exploratory well (OCS-G-8336 #1 well) was submitted to the Minerals Management Service on

November 13, 1990. The Plan of Exploration included an Environmental Report which assessed the specific environmental impacts of the proposed exploratory drilling in Destin Dome Block 97. This report included a description of the proposed activity, a description of the affected environment, and environmental impacts. This report also detailed Chevron's proposed contingency plans and the impacts from any accidental hydrocarbon discharges. The Plan of Exploration was approved by the Minerals Management Service on December 27, 1990. The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service completed Section 7 consultation under the Endangered Species Act with the Minerals Management Service and reported no adverse comments in their correspondence dated June 22, 1987 (Appendix A.1). The Panama City District Office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service reported no objections to the proposed operations in Destin Dome Block 97 in their correspondence dated December 7, 1990 (Appendix A.2). Air quality impacts were reviewed by the Air Quality Branch of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Air Quality Division of the National Park Service, the Southern Regional Office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Refuge Manager for the Breton National Wildlife Refuge, and no adverse impacts were reported in their correspondence dated August 17, 1993 (Appendix A.3). A final review of air quality risks conducted by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service concluded no adverse effects as reported in their correspondence dated November 1, 1993 (Appendix A.4).

**Comment 14:** A comment was received requesting consideration of the compliance history or history of violations of Chevron as a basis for issuing this Outer Continental Shelf air permit.

**Commenter(s):** Diane Waljir

**Response:** Consideration of compliance history for air permits is contained in Section 173(a)(3) of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. For a major source of air emissions in a non-attainment area, a permit to construct or operate may be issued if the owner or operator of the proposed new or modified source has demonstrated that all major stationary sources owned or operated by such person (or by any entity controlling, controlled by, or under common control with such person) in

such State are subject to emission limitations and are in compliance, or on a schedule for compliance, with all applicable emission limitations and standards. There is no such requirement for major or minor sources of air emissions located in attainment areas. The Destin Dome Block 97 project is classified as a minor source of air emissions (as defined by the federal New Source Review/Prevention of Significant Deterioration regulations) and is located in federal waters which are classified as attainment or unclassifiable, based on the classification of the corresponding onshore area for this proposed source, Escambia County, Florida. Furthermore, a recent decision issued by the Environmental Appeals Board (Recourse Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Appeal No. 92-20, October 26, 1993) stated that a facility's "disturbing" compliance history under the Clean Water Act was not relevant to the RCRA permit proceeding and need not have been considered by the Region.

**Comment 15:** A comment was received stating Chevron must comply with emission standards for oil and natural gas drilling rigs as set forth in the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. If Chevron is not in compliance with the State of Florida air pollution emission standards within 180 days, they face fines of \$25,000 per day under the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. General comments opposed to offshore drilling were also included.

**Commenter(s):** Rita Manley

**Response:** Promulgation of emission standards for new source categories is contained in Section 111(b) of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. The EPA Administrator has published a list in accordance with Section 111(b)(1)(A) of categories of stationary sources which in the Administrator's judgment causes or contributes significantly to, air pollution which may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health. The current list is contained in 40 C.F.R. Section 60.16, a priority list of major source categories. Number 29 on this prioritized list of 59 categories is "Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production." There are currently no federal emission standards for offshore natural gas operations. Onshore natural gas processing is covered separately under 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart KKK (Standards of Performance for Equipment Leaks of VOC From

Onshore Natural Gas Processing Plants) and Subpart LLL (Standards of Performance for Natural Gas Processing; SO<sub>2</sub> Emissions). The latest regulatory agenda, published in the Federal Register on October 25, 1993, does not presently schedule this category for the prerule or proposed rule stages. Any hazardous air pollutant (HAP) emissions standards are covered under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act. The schedule for promulgation of standards for Oil and Natural Gas Production is currently November 15, 1997. There are presently no HAP emission standards for offshore natural gas operations. The draft Outer Continental Shelf air permit will meet the existing applicable emissions standards for the State of Florida (See the Administrative Record, "Technical Evaluation and Preliminary Determination for the Chevron U.S.A. Production Company, Inc.," dated September 30, 1993). Compliance with the final air permit will result in no violation of existing applicable federal or state ambient air quality standards.

See response to Comment 2 for the general comments.

**Comment 16:**

A comment was received concerning whether EPA considered the flare and natural gas leakages in studying the effects of air emissions during drilling, how EPA plans to enforce the rules of the permit, why Chevron can be trusted and permitted on the basis of their past record, and general comments opposed to offshore drilling.

**Commenter(s):** Barbara Mohon

**Response:**

Emissions from the flare were given on a range basis and the maximum potential emissions were reviewed in the permit. The equipment to be utilized for the well test flare for this exploratory operation includes the Schlumberger Model No. U160 flare boom, the John Zink Company flame retention ring, and the John Zink Company Model No. CK20 pilot. Combustion efficiency based on the use of the flame retention ring is expected to be above 99 percent. The flare will be used for a period of approximately seven days for testing of the exploratory well. The permitted emissions from the flare will not exceed the applicable standards for the State of Florida.

Enforcement of the permit is detailed in both the General and Specific Conditions of the draft Outer

Continental Shelf air permit. Staff of the Minerals Management Service, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, and EPA Region IV Air Enforcement Branch can verify compliance with the Outer Continental Shelf air permit at any time.

See response to Comment 14 for the comment addressing prior violations by Chevron and response to Comment 2 for the general comments.

**Comment 17:** A comment was received concerning why the flare would be allowed, the cumulative effect of multiple wells, and general comments opposed to offshore drilling.

**Commenter(s):** Lois J. Case

**Response:** See response to Comment 16 regarding the use of the flare at the source. See response to Comment 1 regarding the cumulative effects. See response to Comment 2 for the general comments.

**Comment 18:** A comment was received concerning the air quality impacts onshore, permitting requirements for an offshore source, and general comments opposed to offshore oil and natural gas drilling.

**Commenter(s):** Edmond G. Case

**Response:** See response to Comment 1 regarding air quality impacts.

To receive an Outer Continental Shelf air permit under 40 C.F.R. Part 55 (Outer Continental Shelf Air Regulations), this proposed offshore source must meet the same permitting requirements that would be applicable to a similar source of air emissions located in the corresponding onshore area, including, but not limited to, applicable state requirements for emission controls, emission limitations, offsets, permitting, monitoring, testing, and reporting. In accordance with Section 55.6(a)(3) the public participation requirements follow the guidelines contained in 40 C.F.R. Part 124 (Procedures for Decisionmaking).

See response to Comment 2 for the general comments.

**Comment 19:** A comment was received concerning emission monitoring of the well testing flare in accordance with the Clean Air Act, heavy metal emissions from

the flare, and the source for sulfuric acid mist ( $H_2SO_4$ ) emissions.

Commenter(s): S.M. Guild, Jr.

Response: No specific emissions monitoring reference methods and corresponding requirements for well testing flares have been promulgated under the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. The emissions monitoring requirements in the draft air permit are contained in Specific Condition 6(b)(2). This condition is being revised in the final permit to incorporate gas flow methodology, as well as  $H_2S$  analysis (See response to Comment 32).

Specific Condition 5 states that the exploratory operation shall be in accordance with the data, specifications and assumptions included in the application (and supplement thereof), which indicated negligible emissions of lead, arsenic, beryllium, mercury, fluoride, and sulfuric acid mist emissions from the flare.

Sulfuric acid mist emissions are from the main electric power engines (2.19 tons) and the crane logging and auxiliary diesel engines (0.12 tons), as indicated in Tables 1 and 2 of the draft permit. There are negligible  $H_2SO_4$  emissions from the flare.

Comment 20: A comment was received which requested that a final air permit be issued with an immediate effective date, along with general comments in support of the draft air permit.

Commenter(s): Herman J. Colligan,  
Chevron U.S.A. Production Company

Response: For an Outer Continental Shelf air permit, 40 C.F.R. Part 124 (Procedures for Decisionmaking) outlines the procedures for the issuance and effective date of a permit. Section 124.15(b) states that a final permit decision "shall become effective 30 days after the service of notice of the decision unless:...(3) No comments requested a change in the draft permit, in which case the permit shall become effective immediately upon issuance." EPA Region IV received a number of comments during the public comment period and at the public hearing which requested a change to the draft Outer Continental Shelf air permit, and, in fact, changes have been made to provisions of the



draft air permit in the final permit decision. Therefore, the effective date of this Outer Continental Shelf air permit will be 30 days from the date of the service of notice of the final permit decision, in accordance with the federal regulations at Section 124.15. The Statement of Basis will be changed to reflect an effective date of the air permit of 30 days after service of notice of signature by the Regional Administrator.

The revised air permit shall read as follows:

STATEMENT OF BASIS REVISION

This permit shall become effective 30 days from the date of the service of notice for this permit decision.

No response required to the general comments.

**Comment 21:** Comments were received from three sources regarding the possible air impacts on endangered or threatened species from the proposed project. The exploratory activity proposed for Destin Dome Block 97 will not likely adversely affect any federally listed threatened, endangered, and candidate species.

**Commenter(s):** Gail A. Carmody,  
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service,  
Panama City (Florida) Field Office  
James R. Newman, Ph.D.,  
KBN Engineering & Applied Sciences, Inc.  
David A. Gettleton, Ph.D.,  
Continental Shelf Associates, Inc.

**Response:** No response required to these comments.

**Comment 22:** Comments were received concerning the impact of numerous production facilities in the future offshore.

**Commenter(s):** Lex Parrish

**Response:** See response to comment 1 concerning multiple impacts.

**Comment 23:** Comments were received on the following issues:

(1)-Chevron's emissions will likely exceed 250 tons per year and should not be considered a minor source

- (2)-The affected environment mandates that the project be considered a major source: the corresponding onshore area is not defined; include all aspects of all emissions sources in the source's inventory; require BACT and other requirements; the baseline emissions inventory must assume unregulated emissions  
 (3)-Public involvement has been unsatisfactory  
 (4)-NEPA review issues

Commenter(s): Marc Chytilo,  
 Environmental Defense Center

Response: (1) - As a result of the substantive review conducted by EPA Region IV of the Outer Continental Shelf air permit application supplement submitted by Chevron, correspondence to Chevron requested the following information: manufacturer's specifications for the drilling rig engines (model EMD 12-645); specific fuel usage information for the marine vessels; and, manufacturer's specifications for the vessel engines (Detroit Diesel 12V-71TI and 12-cylinder Caterpillar). Based upon EPA comments, Chevron provided emissions compliance test data and performance specifications for the main rig diesel engines and the marine vessel engines proposed for this project. Verification of this information by EPA completed the substantive review of the Outer Continental Shelf air permit application (and supplement thereof). Based on EPA review of the information provided by the applicant, supporting material, and comments provided from other state and federal regulatory agencies, the proposed facility should not exceed the maximum potential emissions estimated by the applicant, thereby, being classified a minor source of air emissions. (See Administrative Record, Items 12, 13, and 14, and Technical Evaluation and Preliminary Determination).

(2) - Section 328(4)(B) of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 defines corresponding onshore area to mean, "with respect to an Outer Continental Shelf source, the onshore attainment or nonattainment area that is closest to the source, unless the Administrator determines that another area with more stringent requirements with respect to the control and abatement of air pollution may reasonably be expected to be affected by such emissions." For proposed exploratory sources, the designation of the

corresponding onshore area is specified in 40 C.F.R. Section 55.5(a): "the nearest onshore area shall be the corresponding onshore area for exploratory sources located within 25 miles of states' seaward boundaries." The nearest onshore area is defined in 40 C.F.R. Section 55.2 as meaning, "with respect to any existing or proposed Outer Continental Shelf source located within 25 miles of a states' seaward boundary, the onshore area that is geographically closest to the source." For the proposed Chevron project, the nearest onshore area is Escambia County in the State of Florida. Therefore, the corresponding onshore area for this proposed source is Escambia County, Florida. Air quality designations are contained in 40 C.F.R. Part 81 (Designation of Areas for Air Quality Planning Purposes), Subpart C (Section 107 Attainment Status Designations). Section 81.310 contains the State of Florida area designations. Escambia County is designated attainment or unclassifiable for all listed pollutants.

Vessel emissions were included in the calculation of potential emissions from the proposed Outer Continental Shelf air source in accordance with the definition of potential emissions in 40 C.F.R. Section 55.2: "Pursuant to section 328 of the Clean Air Act, emissions from vessels servicing or associated with an Outer Continental Shelf source shall be considered direct emissions from such a source while at the source, and while enroute to and from the source when within 25 miles of the source, and shall be included in the 'potential to emit' for an Outer Continental Shelf source." (See Administrative Record, Item 3).

This proposed project is subject to the applicable air requirements of preconstruction review requirements of Chapter 17-210 (Stationary Sources - General Requirements) and Chapter 17-212 (Stationary Sources - Preconstruction Review), of the Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.). This proposed project is not subject to the new source review requirements (including Best Available Control Technology) of Chapter 17-212, F.A.C., because the facility is a minor source of air emissions, as defined by applicable federal and state regulations. For these same reasons, the comment concerning baseline emissions inventory and emissions controls is not relevant to this proposed project.

(3) - Public participation in the processing of this Outer Continental Shelf air permit application has been extensive and as outlined in 40 C.F.R. Section 55.6(a)(3). The "Notice of Proposed Outer Continental Shelf Air Permit, Public Comment Period and Public Hearing" for the draft Outer Continental Shelf air permit for Chevron was published in the Orlando Sentinel, Pensacola News-Journal, and Tallahassee Democrat on October 3, 1993. The administrative record for the draft air permit was available for review and copying during the public comment period at four locations: the EPA Region IV Library in Atlanta, Georgia; the Air Resources Management Division of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection in Tallahassee, Florida; the West Florida Regional Library in Pensacola, Florida; and the Orange County Library in Orlando, Florida. A public hearing on the proposed Outer Continental Shelf air permit was held in Pensacola, Florida on November 3, 1993. The public comment period was open from October 3, 1993, through November 8, 1993. In addition, pursuant to 40 C.F.R. Section 124.13, this commenter received additional time (until November 30, 1993) to make supporting materials available to EPA for reasonable issues and arguments raised in their November 1, 1993, correspondence.

(4) - Environmental impact statements are required by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) for major federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. The Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act of 1974 provides an express exemption from NEPA for EPA actions under the Clean Air Act. Section 793(c)(1) states: "No action under the Clean Air Act shall be deemed a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment within the meaning of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969." In accordance with this section, such actions (i.e. Air Pollution from Outer Continental Shelf Activities, Clean Air Act, Section 328), when taken by EPA under the Clean Air Act, are not subject to NEPA requirements.

#### PUBLIC HEARING COMMENTS

On November 3, 1993, a public hearing was held on the draft Outer Continental Shelf air permit at the Saenger Theater in Pensacola,

Florida. Mr. Bruce P. Miller, Deputy Director of the Air, Pesticides, and Toxics Management Division of the EPA Region IV Office in Atlanta, Georgia, was the presiding officer. The panel consisted of Ms. Beverly Spagg of the Air, Pesticides, and Toxics Management Division of EPA Region IV, Mr. Alan Dion of the Office of Regional Counsel of EPA Region IV, Mr. David Melgaard of the Water Management Division of EPA Region IV, and Mr. Scott Davis of the Air, Pesticides, and Toxics Management Division of EPA Region IV.

The afternoon session of the public hearing was held from 1:00 p.m. to 3:30 p.m. Fifteen testimonies were heard at the hearing. These testimonies consisted of the following comments:

**Comment 24:** General comments in support of the draft Outer Continental Shelf air permit were presented by eight persons.

**Commenter(s):** Robert McVety,  
Florida Petroleum Council  
Walter Niebuhr  
Richard Lincoln,  
Chevron Retirees, Azalea Chapter  
Don Gregory  
Jim Walden  
Herman Colligan,  
Chevron U.S.A. Production Company  
Ken Kosky,  
KBN Engineering & Applied Sciences, Inc.  
William Boe

**Response:** No response required to these comments.

**Comment 25:** General comments opposed to offshore oil and natural gas drilling and the proposed exploratory drilling by Chevron were presented by seven persons.

**Commenter(s):** Maurice Powers  
Angie Taylor  
Barbara Caselli,  
Gulf Coast Environmental Defense  
Sandra Devitt,  
Navarre Beach Democratic Women's Club  
Chris Jasurek,  
Florida Environmental Campaigns  
Suzanne Ham  
Mike Lynch

**Response:** See response to comment 2.

The evening session of the public hearing was held from 7:00 p.m.

to 11:30 p.m. Fifty-nine testimonies were heard at the hearing. These testimonies consisted of the following comments:

**Comment 26:** General comments in support of the draft Outer Continental Shelf air permit were presented by five persons.

**Commenter(s):** Herman Colligan,  
Chevron U.S.A. Production Company  
Ken Kosky,  
KBN Engineering & Applied Sciences, Inc.  
David Townsend  
Eric Doll  
Brian Dalton

**Response:** No response required for these comments.

**Comment 27:** General comments opposed to offshore oil and natural gas drilling and the proposed exploratory drilling by Chevron were presented by 39 persons.

**Commenter(s):** David Stafford for Senator Connie Mack,  
United States Senate  
Lisa George for Governor Lawton Chiles,  
State of Florida  
Alexandra Orellana,  
Florida International University  
Rick Stone  
Dan Jacobsen,  
Florida Public Interest Research Group  
Jeff Wilson  
Eddie Long,  
Guardians of the Planet  
Karen Ann Griffin  
Edith McClintock,  
Florida Public Interest Research Group  
Russel Carl Behrmann,  
Florida Public Interest Research Group  
Audrey Faragher,  
Save Our Beach  
Mark Allen,  
Florida Public Interest Research Group  
Jenna Witherspoon,  
Florida Public Interest Research Group  
Sandra Diaz,  
Florida Public Interest Research Group  
Chris Robertson  
Joe Murphy,  
Florida Public Interest Research Group  
Wesley Poole,  
Chamber of Clean Commerce  
Rebecca Oliver,

Florida Public Interest Research Group  
 Tom Powers  
 David Bogan,  
     Safari Surf Club  
 Barbara Mohon,  
     Gulf Coast Environmental Defense  
 Luis Lopez  
 Bruce Manciangli  
 John R. Johnson  
 Linda Young  
 Tahira Alford  
 Sammy Mattocks  
 Cayne Marchetti  
 Nancy Marquardt,  
     Gulf Coast Environmental Defense  
 Deanna Douglas  
 Joseph Jay  
 Anna Hand  
 Beth Kidder  
 Janet Walsh  
 Alana Campbell,  
     Environmental Action Group  
 Alfred Howser  
 Nicole Satter  
 Frances Dunham  
 Unidentified Speaker

Response: See response to comment 2.

Comment 28: General comments opposed to offshore oil drilling by Chevron were presented, along with the following questions:

-Has EPA found Chevron to be one of the largest violators of the Clean Water Act for illegal discharges from one of its offshore rigs off California?

-Did Chevron plead guilty in federal court in Los Angeles to sixty-five violations of the Clean Water Act and pay eight million dollars in fines rather than go to trial?

-Why would EPA issue an air or water permit to an industry that is a repeat or previous violator of the regulations?

Commenter(s): Albert Lorenzo,  
                 Florida Public Interest Research Group

Response: See response to Comment 2 for the general comments.

Chevron was found to be in violation of provisions

of the Clean Water Act at their "Platform Grace" facility offshore California. Chevron pled guilty to violating provisions of the Clean Water Act and was fined \$7 million as a result of the criminal charges. Platform Grace is currently operating under a consent decree under EPA Region IX.

See response to Comment 14 for the answer concerning permitting a previous violator of air or water regulations.

**Comment 29:** A comment was presented concerning issuing the draft air permit on the basis of information contained in the Environmental Impact Statement completed nine years ago.

**Commenter(s):** Michael Libeno

**Response:** See response to Comment 13.

**Comment 30:** General comments opposed to offshore oil and natural gas drilling were presented, along with comments recommending the adoption of stricter state air regulations in the future to cover offshore sources.

**Commenter(s):** Rita Manley,  
Greenpeace Member

**Response:** See response to Comment 2 for the general comments. See response to Comment 15 for the air regulation applicability comments.

**Comment 31:** General comments opposed to offshore oil drilling and natural gas drilling and comments concerning previous violations of the Clean Water Act by Chevron were presented by three persons.

**Commenter(s):** Mike Angelo,  
Florida Public Interest Research Group  
Susannah Lindberg,  
Florida Public Interest Research Group  
Kate Peterson,  
Gulf Coast Environmental Defense

**Response:** See response to Comment 2 for the general comments. See response to Comment 28 concerning Chevron violations of the Clean Water Act. See response to Comment 14 concerning permitting a previous violator of air or water regulations.

**Comment 32:** A comment was presented which included several



questions regarding the Preliminary Determination and draft air permit conditions:

- (1)-What is the purpose of the flare?
- (2)-When will it be used?
- (3)-What kind of flare will be installed and what is its efficiency?
- (4)-How will gas flow to the flare and gas composition with respect to hydrogen sulfide be monitored?
- (5)-What is the danger of unexpected releases of gas due to flare malfunction?
- (6)-What is the potential for impact on shore and on boats and shipping in the event of an unexpected release of hydrogen sulfide?
- (7)-In Section III, the Summary of Emissions shows potential sulfur dioxide emissions of 226.63 tons. How were these emissions approximated?
- (8)-The emission limits in Tables 1 through 5 are given in pounds per hour and tons. What is the period associated with tons of emissions?
- (9)-In Specific Condition 7, "commencement of construction" and "start-up date" should be defined, i.e. is start-up when the platform is anchored or when the well drilling begins or when? How is operation defined?
- (10)-In Specific Condition 6(a), what are the required methods to demonstrate compliance with the flare limits for CO, NO<sub>x</sub>, PM/PM<sub>10</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, and VOC established in Table 3?
- (11)-In Specific Condition 6(b), how is the operating rate of the flare to be measured?
- (12)-In Specific Condition 8, what method should the permittee use to measure the SO<sub>2</sub> emissions for submission in the quarterly reports?

In addition, a comment was made regarding the length of the afternoon session of the public hearing; persons arriving at 3:30 p.m. found the session had already concluded.

Commenter(s): Frances Hunter Jones,  
League of Women Voters of the Pensacola Bay Area

Response: (1) - The flare will burn/incinerate natural gas purged from the well over set periods of time and at certain rates. Air pollutants will include those associated with combustion sources. Since hydrogen sulfide can be in the well test gas, flaring must be performed for safety reasons as well. Butane is used as a pilot gas for the flare. The emissions from the flare were based on

the planned well test, which will test the formation capability. The volume projected to be flared is relatively certain if a good production zone is discovered. The primary air pollutant associated with natural gas flaring is sulfur dioxide caused by oxidizing of hydrogen sulfide in the gas. Analysis of natural gas obtained from an exploratory well drilled nearby in Destin Dome Block 56 indicated H<sub>2</sub>S concentrations of 50 ppm or less. The AP-42 emission factor used in calculating potential emissions was for a H<sub>2</sub>S concentration of 33,000 ppm (based on information obtained from hydrocarbon deposits from land/shore areas). In the event an H<sub>2</sub>S concentration of 33,000 ppm were to occur at Destin Dome Block 97, permit conditions limit the flaring operation to a maximum duration of 72.2 hours to limit the emissions of sulfur dioxide.

(2) - The well testing period is expected to last for a period of seven days and will occur near the completion of exploratory activities at this site. The actual period of cumulative flowing hours for the well during the test are expected to be less than seven days. The testing procedure calls for multiple periods of flowing the well followed by periods of equal duration during which the well will be shut in and downhole characteristics monitored. The actual time required for periods of flowing the well and gas flaring will depend on the reservoir characteristics of the well.

(3) - The equipment to be utilized for the well test flare for this exploratory operation includes the Schlumberger Model No. U160 flare boom, the John Zink Company flame retention ring, and the John Zink Company Model No. CK20 pilot. Combustion efficiency based on the use of the flame retention ring is expected to be above 99 percent.

(4) - The SO<sub>2</sub> emission rate from the flare shall be calculated from the volume and H<sub>2</sub>S content of the gas burned. Gas flow rates shall be measured continuously with a flow meter that has an accuracy of 2.0 percent of the upper range and flow meters shall be calibrated using the appropriate ASME codes listed in the final permit. Gaseous fuel flow rates measured at actual temperature and pressure shall be corrected to standard conditions (68°F and 29.92 inches of mercury). Samples of the gas burned shall be

collected on an hourly basis and shall be analyzed for H<sub>2</sub>S content with the use of a Draeger colorimetric tube indicator. Three tubes will constitute one hourly sample. If Draeger tubes of the specific range required during sampling are not available, samples of gas burned shall be collected on an hourly basis and analyzed for H<sub>2</sub>S content using one of the following methods: the Tutwiler procedure described in 40 C.F.R. Section 60.648; ASTM E-260 (General Gas Chromatography Procedures); or any other standard method approved by EPA.

(5) and (6) - Chevron addressed the potential impacts from an unexpected release of H<sub>2</sub>S in their Environmental Report, submitted to the Minerals Management Service as part of their Application for Permit to Drill for this exploratory operation in Destin Dome Block 97. No significant or adverse impacts are expected in the event of an unexpected release. In addition, Chevron has filed an H<sub>2</sub>S contingency plan with the Minerals Management Service for this project.

(7) - The Summary of Emissions in Part III of the "Technical Evaluation and Preliminary Determination" were calculated from the sum of the maximum potential emissions of sulfur dioxide from the facility and the vessels. The potential emissions of sulfur dioxide from the facility will be from the main electric power engines (28.56 tons), the crane logging and auxiliary diesel engines (1.56 tons), and the well testing flare (189.2 tons) - a total of 219.32 tons. The potential emissions of sulfur dioxide from the vessels will be from the crewboat (3.35 tons), supply boat (2.31 tons), utility boat (1.69 tons), and helicopters (0.01 tons) - a total of 7.36 tons. By regulation, potential sulfur dioxide emissions from the vessels are included only within a 25 mile radius of the drilling rig. The total potential emissions of sulfur dioxide will be 226.68 tons. (See Administrative Record, Item 3). The air permit will be revised to reflect these values. In Table 4, the SO<sub>2</sub> limitation will be changed to 7.36 tons (from 7.35 tons). In Table 5, the sulfur dioxide emissions will be changed to 226.68 tons (from 226.63).

(8) - The maximum allowable emissions from the exploratory operation are listed in Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. The emission rates listed are pounds

per hour and total tons. The total tons are for the permitted duration of the proposed project, 280 days. Although the maximum permit duration is 280 days, it is anticipated that the duration will be approximately 210 days; consequently, the actual emissions total will be lower.

(9) - General Condition 1 states that the terms set forth in the permit are pursuant to Section 328 of the Clean Air Act and 40 C.F.R. Part 55. In 40 C.F.R. Section 55.13, the federal requirements that apply to Outer Continental Shelf sources are presented. The language used in Specific Condition 7, "commencement of construction date" and "start-up date," are defined as in 40 C.F.R. Section 52.21 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality) and 40 C.F.R. Section 60 (Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources). Pursuant to 40 C.F.R. Section 52.21, "commence" as applied to construction means that "the owner or operator has necessary preconstruction approvals or permits and either has: (i) Begun, or caused to begin, a continuous program of actual on-site construction of the source, to be completed within a reasonable time; or (ii) Entered into binding agreements or contractual obligations which cannot be cancelled or modified without substantial loss to the owner or operator, to undertake a program of actual construction of the source to be completed within a reasonable time." The language "begin actual construction" is defined in Section 52.21 as "initiation of physical on-site construction activities on an emissions unit which are of a permanent nature. Such activities include but are not limited to, installation of building supports and foundations, laying underground pipework and construction of permanent storage structures." The term "construction" is defined as "any physical change or change in the method of operation (including fabrication, erection, installation, demolition, or modification of an emissions unit) which would result in a change in actual emissions." The term "start-up" is defined as "the setting in operation of an affected facility for any purpose." Operation is considered a term of common knowledge and is used in these regulations without definition. Thus, commencing construction would occur at such time as Chevron had all necessary permits and either began construction or entered into binding contracts to begin construction. Beginning

construction would occur at the time that on-site activities were initiated (e.g., anchoring of the rig). Initial start-up would occur at the point when any of the permitted air emissions units were set into operation. To further clarify this, the permit conditions are being changed as follows: in the Statement of Basis, second paragraph, "commencement of operation" shall be changed to "upon initial start-up;" in Specific Condition 7 "start-up" shall be changed to "initial start-up" and the language "the begin actual construction date (if different from the commencement of construction date)" will be added; and in Specific Condition 11, "commencing operations" shall be changed to "initial start-up."

The revised air permit shall read as follows:

#### STATEMENT OF BASIS REVISIONS

Upon completion of this authorized construction and upon initial start-up, this Outer Continental Shelf source shall be operated in accordance with the emission limitations, sampling requirements, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth in the attached General Conditions (Part I) and Specific Conditions (Part II).

#### AIR PERMIT REVISIONS - SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

7. EPA and the Florida DEP shall be notified of the commencement of construction date, the begin actual construction date (if different from the commencement of construction date), and the initial start-up date within thirty (30) days of the date of their occurrence.

11. This Outer Continental Shelf source and the equipment permitted herein shall operate for a maximum of 280 days, from the date of initial start-up.

(10) - No specific emissions monitoring requirements for well testing flares have been promulgated under the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. The emissions monitoring requirements in the draft air permit contained in Specific Condition 6(b)(2) will be demonstrated through appropriate recordkeeping, including the concentration of the H<sub>2</sub>S and flow through the flare.

(11) and (12) - Gas measurement devices will be utilized to measure the volume of natural gas produced and subsequently flared during the well testing program. The service company assisting Chevron with the well test will provide documentation of the charts recording the volume of gas produced during the flaring operation along with the calculations of actual gas flowed. The natural gas flowed from the well will be routed to a test separator, measured, and routed to the flare boom where the gas will be combusted and the resultant emissions from the well testing operations generated. The emissions of SO<sub>2</sub> from the flare will be calculated from these measurements.

Based on these comments concerning the flare the permit will be revised to read in Specific Condition 6(b)(2):

(2) The SO<sub>2</sub> emission rate from the flare shall be calculated from the volume and H<sub>2</sub>S content of the gas burned. Gas flow rates shall be measured continuously with a flow meter that has an accuracy of 2.0 percent of the upper range and flow meters shall be calibrated using the following ASME codes, as appropriate: ASME MFC-3M-1989 with September 1990 Errata (Measurement of Fluid Flow in Pipes Using Orifice, Nozzle, and Venturi); ASME MFC-4M-1986 (Reaffirmed 1990) (Measurement of Gas Flow by Turbine Meters); ASME MFC-6M-1987 with June 1987 Errata (Measurement of Fluid Flow in Pipes Using Vortex Flow Meters); ASME MFC-7N-1987 (Reaffirmed 1992) (Measurement of Gas Flow by Means of Critical Flow Venturi Nozzles); or any other standard method approved by the Administrator. Gaseous fuel flow rates measured at actual temperature and pressure shall be corrected to standard conditions (68°F and 29.92 inches of mercury). Samples of the gas burned shall be collected on an hourly basis and shall be analyzed for H<sub>2</sub>S content with the use of a Draeger colorimetric tube indicator. Three tubes will constitute one hourly sample. If Draeger tubes of the specific range required during sampling are not available, samples of gas burned shall be collected on an hourly basis and analyzed for H<sub>2</sub>S content using one of the following methods: the Tutwiler procedure described in 40 C.F.R. Section 60.648; ASTM E-260 (General Gas Chromatography Procedures); or any other standard method approved by the

Administrator.

The "Notice of Proposed Outer Continental Shelf Air Permit, Public Comment Period and Public Hearing" for this draft Outer Continental Shelf air permit was published on October 3, 1993, as follows: "The hearing will be held at the Saenger Theater, 118 South Palafox Place, Pensacola, Florida 32501, on Wednesday, November 3, 1993, beginning at 1:00 p.m. The hearing will continue at 7:00 p.m. until 11:00 p.m., after a recess held from 5:30 p.m. to 7:00 p.m." The afternoon session was concluded at 3:30 p.m., since no other persons were present who wished to make comments. The evening session had a published schedule to terminate at 11:00 p.m., but was in fact extended to a termination time of 11:30 p.m. to allow all individuals present to make comments.

**Comment 33:** Comments were presented concerning the published time for the afternoon session of the public hearing, a newspaper report (Pensacola News-Journal, November 3, 1993) concerning the approval process for the draft Outer Continental Shelf air permit for Chevron, general comments opposed to offshore oil and natural gas drilling, the cumulative air impacts of multiple drilling rigs, and the revised potential nitrogen oxide emissions submitted by Chevron in their Technical Supplement (June 24, 1993).

**Commenter(s):** Ann Whitfield,  
Florida Public Interest Research Group

**Response:** See response to Comment 32 for the comment concerning the published times for the afternoon session of the public hearing.

The referenced newspaper report quoted Mark Ferullo, of the Florida Public Interest Research Group, and Sandi Fury, of the Chevron U.S.A. Production Company, with respect to the draft Outer Continental Shelf air permit. The approval process for this draft Outer Continental Shelf air permit was published on October 3, 1993, in the "Notice of Proposed Outer Continental Shelf Air Permit, Public Comment Period and Public Hearing" as follows: "After consideration of all relevant, written comments submitted during the comment period; of all comments, statements and data presented at the hearing; and of the requirements and policies in the Clean Air Act and appropriate

regulations; the Regional Administrator for Region IV will make a final decision regarding the air permit."

See response to Comment 2 for the general comments. See response to Comment 17 for the answer concerning cumulative air impacts.

Questions concerning the accuracy of the potential nitrogen oxide emissions were discussed in correspondence from EPA Region IV to Chevron, dated August 18, 1993, requesting additional information to verify this emissions data. (See Administrative Record, Item 12). On the basis of manufacturer's specifications and the permit conditions limiting the number of trips by the marine vessels, nitrogen oxide emissions will remain as proposed in the draft air permit and below the major source threshold of 250 tons per year.

**Comment 34:** The following questions were presented:

- Why are flare emissions not addressed in detail in the draft air permit?
- If Chevron determines that the test well justifies production, what permits and permitting process will be required for operations?
- Will new models be run using data from the test well?
- Will their flares be controlled by permit?
- This being the first permit of this type in the area, is it not realistically, a model, a template for future test wells and operating wells?

**Commenter(s):** Jack Salmon

**Response:** The flare emissions are addressed in detail in both the draft air permit (See OCS-FL-001, Table 3) and the Outer Continental Shelf air permit application and Technical Supplement. (See Administrative Record, Items 1 and 3). See response to Comment 29 for additional information concerning the flare.

In the event Chevron seeks a permit for a production facility, the air permitting requirements are as outlined in 40 C.F.R. Part 55 (Outer Continental Shelf Air Regulations) and will be similar to requirements for obtaining this proposed permit. A production facility would probably be classified a major source of air



emissions (as defined by federal regulation) and would therefore undergo Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) permitting, as outlined in federal regulations located at 40 C.F.R. Section 52.21. Permits would also have to be obtained from the Minerals Management Service and the Water Management Division of EPA Region IV prior to beginning production activities.

Air quality impact modeling would be required to obtain a PSD permit. Use of the operating data from exploratory operations at Destin Dome Block 97 could be used depending on the proposed location of the production facility.

Emissions from the flares would be included in the permit conditions, as well as monitoring and compliance requirements.

Although this is the first Outer Continental Shelf air permit drafted by Region IV, permits have been drafted by EPA Regions IX and X. The draft Outer Continental Shelf air permit was completed in consultation with staff from these Regions to remain consistent with their work. In addition, the draft Outer Continental Shelf air permit was completed in consultation with staff of the Minerals Management Service and the Air Permitting Branch of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection to ensure the permit conditions would be strict and enforceable. Future permits would continue to attempt to maintain strict standards and will allow for no violation of any applicable state or federal rule or regulation. If applicable regulations in the corresponding onshore area change prior to processing of a new Outer Continental Shelf air permit, that permit will reflect any changes to emission limits or standards or compliance requirements.

**Comment 35:** General comments opposed to offshore oil and natural gas drilling were presented, along with comments concerning air impacts from multiple drilling rigs.

**Commenter(s):** Lauren Dreilinger,  
Florida Public Interest Research Group

**Response:** See response to Comment 2 for the general comments. See response to Comment 1 for the cumulative air impacts.

**Comment 36:** General comments opposed to offshore oil and natural gas drilling and on previous Clean Air Act violations were presented.

**Commenter(s):** Jennifer Willman,  
Florida Public Interest Research Group

**Response:** See response to Comment 2 for the general comments. See response to Comment 14 for the previous violations of air regulations.

**Comment 37:** Comments were presented concerning the Administrative Procedures Act, previous Clean Water Act violations, and general comments opposed to offshore oil and natural gas drilling by Chevron.

**Commenter(s):** Chrissy Guard

**Response:** See response to comment 32 concerning the Administrative Procedures Act. See response to Comment 14 for the answer concerning permitting a previous violator of air or water regulations. See response to Comment 2 for the general comments.

**Comment 38:** Comments were presented concerning emissions from the flare, nitrogen oxide potential emission calculations for classification as a minor source, and general comments opposed to the draft air permit for offshore natural gas drilling by Chevron.

**Commenter(s):** Chris Jasurek,  
Florida Environmental Campaigns

**Response:** See response to comment 32 concerning the flare emissions. See response to Comment 33 for the answer concerning potential nitrogen oxide emissions. See response to Comment 2 for the general comments.

**Comment 39:** Comments concerning the Environmental Impact Statement, impacts on endangered species, and general comments opposed to offshore oil and natural gas drilling by Chevron.

**Commenter(s):** Angela Bowen,  
Gulf Coast Environmental Defense

**Response:** See response to Comment 13 for the Environmental Impact Statement. See response to Comment 21 for

the endangered species. See response to Comment 2 for the general comments.

**Comment 40:** Comments were presented regarding emissions from the flare and general comments opposed to offshore drilling by Chevron.

**Commenter(s):** Kerry Culligan

**Response:** See response to comment 32 concerning the flare emissions. See response to Comment 2 for the general comments.

**SUMMARY OF PERMIT REVISIONS  
OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF AIR PERMIT  
CHEVRON U.S.A. PRODUCTION COMPANY, INC.  
OCS-FL-001**

Based upon comments received during the public comment period, at the public hearing, and in staff review, the draft Outer Continental Shelf air permit, OCS-FL-001, has been revised as follows:

STATEMENT OF BASIS

1. Add (STATEMENT OF BASIS) to the title heading. The revision will read:

PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT AND OPERATE UNDER  
THE OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF AIR REGULATIONS  
(STATEMENT OF BASIS)

2. In the first paragraph, substitute:

Surface Coordinates: 29.51'57.9" North Latitude  
87.20'07.7" West Longitude

for: Surface Coordinates: 29.51'57.91" North Latitude  
87.20'07.74" West Longitude

3. In the second paragraph, substitute "upon initial start-up" for "commencement of operation." The revision will read:

Upon completion of this authorized construction and upon initial start-up, this Outer Continental Shelf source shall be operated in accordance with the emission limitations, sampling requirements, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth in the attached General Conditions (Part I) and Specific Conditions (Part II).

4. In the third paragraph, substitute "30 days from the date of the service of notice for this permit decision" for "on the date signed

below." The revision will read:

This permit shall become effective 30 days from the date of the service of notice for this permit decision.

AIR PERMIT

1. In Specific Condition 3, lines 3 and 4, substitute "round trips" for "trips." Delete the language "(based on an exploratory operation of 40 weeks)" from the last sentence. The revision will read:

3. Vessels must maintain the trip schedule as set out in the permit application (and supplement thereof). The maximum number of trips to be taken by the crewboat shall be 200 round trips, the supply boat shall be 80 round trips, and the utility boat shall be 3 round trips.

2. In Specific Condition 6, substitute the following language in 6(b)(2):

(2) The SO<sub>2</sub> emission rate from the flare shall be calculated from the volume and H<sub>2</sub>S content of the gas burned. Gas flow rates shall be measured continuously with a flow meter that has an accuracy of 2.0 percent of the upper range and flow meters shall be calibrated using the following ASME codes, as appropriate: ASME MFC-3M-1989 with September 1990 Errata (Measurement of Fluid Flow in Pipes Using Orifice, Nozzle, and Venturi); ASME MFC-4M-1986 (Reaffirmed 1990) (Measurement of Gas Flow by Turbine Meters); ASME MFC-6M-1987 with June 1987 Errata (Measurement of Fluid Flow in Pipes Using Vortex Flow Meters); ASME MFC-7N-1987 (Reaffirmed 1992) (Measurement of Gas Flow by Means of Critical Flow Venturi Nozzles); or any other standard method approved by the Administrator. Gaseous fuel flow rates measured at actual temperature and pressure shall be corrected to standard conditions (68°F and 29.92 inches of mercury). Samples of the gas burned shall be collected on an hourly basis and shall be analyzed for H<sub>2</sub>S content with the use of a Draeger colorimetric tube indicator. Three tubes will constitute one hourly sample. If Draeger tubes of the specific range required during sampling are not available, samples of gas burned shall be collected on an hourly basis and analyzed for H<sub>2</sub>S content using one of the following methods: the Tutwiler procedure described in 40 C.F.R. Section 60.648; ASTM E-260 (General Gas Chromatography Procedures); or any other standard method approved by the Administrator.

3. In Specific Condition 7, add "the begin actual construction date (if different from the commencement of construction date)" before "and" and substitute "initial start-up" for "start-up." The revision will read:

7. EPA and the Florida DEP shall be notified of the commencement of construction date, the begin actual construction date (if different from the commencement of construction date), and the initial start-up date within thirty (30) days of the date of their occurrence.

4. In Specific Condition 8, substitute "daily" for "monthly." The revision will read:

8. Within 45 days from the end of each calendar quarter, a report detailing the previous three month's activities shall be provided to EPA and the Florida DEP. The report must list all data required by condition of this permit, including data required by specific condition 6, and the daily and cumulative emissions of SO<sub>2</sub> from the flare.

5. In Specific Condition 11, substitute "initial start-up" for "commencing operations." The revision will read:

11. This Outer Continental Shelf source and the equipment permitted herein shall operate for a maximum of 280 days, from the date of initial start-up.

6. In Table 1, for the NO<sub>x</sub> basis, change "Certification of Manufacturer's Specifications" to read "EPA Method 20 or Certification of Manufacturer's Specifications."

7. In Table 4, for the SO<sub>2</sub> limitation, substitute "7.36 tons\*" for "7.35 tons\*."

8. In Table 5, for Sulfur Dioxide emissions, substitute "226.68" for "226.63."

APPENDIX A



# United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

75 SPRING STREET, S.W.  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

A.1

June 22, 1987

## Memorandum

To: Director, Minerals Management Service, Reston, Virginia  
From: Acting Regional Director, FWS, Atlanta, Georgia (AWE/SE)  
Subject: Section 7 Consultation on Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing and Exploration in the Gulf of Mexico

We have reviewed the information that was provided on the proposed Outer Continental Shelf leasing sales 113 in the Central Gulf, 115 in the Western Gulf, and 116 in the Eastern Gulf of Mexico. This memorandum addresses only the Central and Eastern Gulf sales. Our Southwestern Regional Office in Albuquerque, New Mexico, will respond to your request regarding the Western Gulf lease sale. We concur that sales 113 and 116 do not represent a substantive modification of the proposed actions considered in earlier Regionwide consultations (April 10, 1979; June 30, 1982, and the October 25, 1982, amendment to the June 30, 1982, opinion).

We have also considered the impact of your activity concerning the recently listed piping plover (*Charadrius melodus*) and the Interior least tern (*Sterna antillarum athalassos*). However, your action is not likely to adversely affect these species.

Therefore, we concur that formal consultation for these sales need not be initiated at this time. However, the Minerals Management Service is reminded that formal Section 7 consultation must be initiated if deferral areas in sale 116 are changed; if new information reveals impacts on listed species or their habitat for these Outer Continental Shelf sales that were not considered in this review; if those proposed Outer Continental Shelf sales are subsequently modified; or if a new species is listed or critical habitat is designated which may be affected by these proposed Outer Continental Shelf sales.

*Daniel B. Allen*

cc: Jackson E. Lewis  
Minerals Management Service  
Mail Stop 644  
12203 Sunrise Valley Drive  
Reston, Virginia 22091



United States Department of the Interior  
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE



Field Office  
1612 June Avenue  
Panama City, Florida 32405-3721

December 7, 1990

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Gulf of Mexico Outer Continental Shelf  
Region, Minerals Management Service, New Orleans, Louisiana  
attn: Ms 5231

From: Acting Project Leader, Fish and Wildlife Service Field Office,  
Panama City, Florida

Subject: Initial Plan of Exploration, Chevron U.S.A., OCS-G 8336,  
Block 97, Destin Dome Area, Control No. N-3912

The Fish and Wildlife Service has reviewed the subject document in accordance with 655 DM 1. The document covers the exploratory drilling of well A in block 97, Destin Dome Area.

Review of the Plan indicates the absence of live bottom habitats in Block 97. The Oil Spill Contingency Plan indicates that although the drillsite is seaward of the Oil Spill Stipulation B Zone, the Stipulation B requirements will be implemented for this activity. Therefore, we have no objection to the proposed operations.

We appreciate the opportunity to provide comments.

cc:  
NMFS, Galveston, TX (Environmental Assessment Branch)  
John de Mond, LA DNR, Baton Rouge, LA (attn: Bill Pittman)  
Ken Graham, MMS, New Orleans, LA







United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

75 Spring Street, S.W.  
Atlanta, Georgia  
30303



August 17, 1993

Mr. Brian L. Beals, Chief  
Source Evaluation Unit  
Air Enforcement Branch  
Environmental Protection Agency  
345 Courtland Street, NE.  
Atlanta, Georgia 30365

Dear Mr. Beals:

We have reviewed the material that you forwarded to us regarding the Chevron USA Production Company's Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) air permit application for a proposed exploratory natural gas drilling project to be operated on a temporary basis (210 days). The proposed project is located approximately 200km northeast of Breton Wilderness Area (WA), a Class I air quality area administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service. We understand that the proposed project is not subject to Prevention of Significant Deterioration/New Source Review as projected emissions are less than 250 tons per year. However, Environmental Protection Agency OCS air regulations in 40 CFR 55.6(b)(7) require that notification be given to the responsible Federal Land Manager if a proposed project's emissions may affect a Class I area.

Because of the relatively great distance to the wilderness area, the relatively low emissions, and the temporary nature of the proposed project, the proposed project should not significantly impact any sensitive resources at Breton WA.

Thank you for providing us the opportunity to comment on Chevron USA's permit application. If we can be of further assistance, please contact Ms. Ellen Porter of our Air Quality Branch in Denver at 303/969-2071.

Sincerely yours,

James W. Pulliam, Jr.  
Regional Director



# United States Department of the Interior

A.4

## FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Field Office

1612 June Avenue

Panama City, FL 32405-3721

Tel: (904) 769-0552

Fax: (904) 763-2177

November 1, 1993

IN REPLY REFER TO:

James R. Newman, Ph.D.  
KBN Engineering and  
Applied Sciences, Inc.  
1034 NW 57 Street  
Gainesville, Florida 32605

David A. Gettleson, Ph.D.  
Continental Shelf Associates,  
Inc.  
759 Parkway Street  
Jupiter, Florida 33477

Dear Drs. Newman and Gettleson:

Thank you for your letters of October 28 and 29, 1993, regarding potential air quality impacts from Chevron U.S.A. activities, Destin Dome block 97 in the Gulf of Mexico on federally listed, proposed, and candidate species (FWS Log No. 4-P-94-007). This response is provided in accordance with Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act) (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

Chevron U.S.A. proposes to conduct natural gas exploratory activities in outer continental shelf (OCS) waters of the Gulf of Mexico approximately 30 statute miles south-southwest of Pensacola, Florida. The Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) completed Section 7 consultation with the Minerals Management Service for OCS oil and gas lease sale 116 (letter dated June 22, 1987). This letter addresses concerns raised regarding air emissions not previously evaluated.

Based on an air quality risk analysis, it has been determined that the subject action will not likely affect any of the identified species (Table 1). The analysis indicated that the species do not occur in the air emission area of potential influence, or the predicted levels of emissions are well below levels reported to affect plants and animals.

The species list used in the subject analysis is one that the Service provided to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regarding activities permitted under the agency's air emissions program for the Eastern Gulf of Mexico and responsibilities under the Act, dated September 21, 1993. According to information provided in the analysis, the primary effects to animals from air pollution can be either direct effects, from inhalation of pollutants or ingestion of food or water contaminated by air pollutants, or indirect effects, from

damage or injury to essential habitat components. Such effects are the result of acute exposure and are localized to within several miles of an emissions source. Primary pollutants such as sulphur dioxide can also have effects on plants. Injury to vegetation from secondary air pollutants, such as acid deposition and ozone can occur at greater distances.

This risk analysis was conducted by evaluating two factors: the exposure potential of the species to the predicted air emissions, and the sensitivity of those species that have the potential to be exposed. It was concluded that some of the listed species have no exposure potential because they are either geographically or ecologically isolated from contact with air pollutants. For the proposed facility, the farthest distance of measurable air emissions based on modeling results is estimated to be 200 miles. Thus, species found only in South Florida were considered to have no exposure. Species that are considered ecologically isolated (in habitats that would be unaffected by the air emissions, i.e., Gulf sturgeon; or that use affected habitats for a minimal amount during their life cycle, i.e., sea turtles surfacing for air in the aquatic environment) were also considered to have no exposure.

For those species that were considered to be potentially exposed, air quality modeling was conducted to determine maximum air pollutant concentrations at several locations, including Breton and St. Marks National Wildlife Refuges, and at the nearest shoreline. The pollutants modeled consisted of particulates, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide, and lead. The results were compared to the lowest observed effect levels for plants and animals.

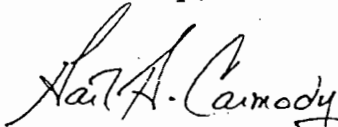
The results showed that the predicted concentrations of the modeled pollutants are well below the lowest level observed effect levels for plants and animals. Therefore, it was concluded that air emissions from the proposed activity would not adversely affect any of the identified species.

The Service has reviewed the air quality risk assessment results and conclusions and finds it sufficient and adequate to support a determination of "not likely to adversely affect" for the exploratory activity as proposed. Therefore, we concur with the finding.

Although this does not represent a Biological Opinion as described in section 7 of the Act, it does fulfill the requirements of the Act. If modifications are made in the activity or additional information becomes available on listed species, reinitiation of this assessment may be required.

We appreciate your efforts in coordinating this assessment for the subject activity with us in a cooperative manner to expedite the process. Please contact Lorna Patrick of this office for additional information or coordination.

Sincerely,

  
Gail A. Carmody  
Project Leader

Enclosure

CC:

Davis, EPA, Atlanta, GA  
Powell, EPA, Atlanta, GA  
Fury, Chevron U.S.A., New Orleans, LA  
MMS, New Orleans, LA (LE)  
NMFS, St. Petersburg, FL  
FWS, Daphne FO, AL  
FWS, Jacksonville FO, FL  
Tucker, FLGOV, Tallassee, FL

LAP/kh/endspecies/4p94007

Table 1. Potential Air Quality Risks from Predicted Air Emissions Associated with the Exploratory Operation in Destin Dome Block 97 to Federally Listed Endangered, Threatened, and Candidate Species that Are Likely to Occur in the Eastern Gulf of Mexico (Page 1 of 2)

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Exposure	Potential Effect	Comment
<u>Bird</u>				
<i>Ammodramus maritima</i> Cape Sable sparrow	E	none	none	geographically isolated
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus tenuirostris</i> southeastern snowy plover	C	potential	none	no effect concentrations
<i>Charadrius melodus</i> piping plover	T	potential	none	no effect concentrations
<i>Falco peregrinus tundrius</i> Arctic peregrine falcon	T	potential	none	no effect concentrations
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> bald eagle	E	potential	none	no effect concentrations
<i>Mycteria americana</i> wood stork	E	potential	none	no effect concentrations
<i>Sterna dougallii</i> roseate tern	T	none	none	geographically isolated*
<u>Fish</u>				
<i>Acipenser oxyrinchus desotoi</i> Gulf sturgeon	T	none	none	ecologically isolated
<u>Invertebrate</u>				
<i>Orthalicus reses reses</i> Stock Island tree snail	T	none	none	geographically isolated
<i>Papilio aristodemus ponceanus</i> Schaus swallowtail butterfly	E	none	none	geographically isolated
<u>Mammal</u>				
<i>Felis concolor coryi</i> Florida panther	E	none	none	geographically isolated
<i>Microtus pennsylvanicus dukecambelli</i> Florida salt marsh vole	E	none	none	geographically isolated
<i>Neotoma floridana smalli</i> Key Largo woodrat	E	none	none	geographically isolated
<i>Odocoileus virginianus clavium</i> Key deer	E	none	none	geographically isolated
<i>Peromyscus gossypinus allapaticola</i> Key Largo cotton mouse	E	none	none	geographically isolated
<i>Peromyscus polionotus allophrys</i> Choctawhatchee beach mouse	E	potential	none	no effect concentrations
<i>Peromyscus polionotus ammobates</i> Alabama beach mouse	E	potential	none	no effect concentrations
<i>Peromyscus polionotus leucocephalus</i> Santa Rosa beach mouse	C	potential	none	no effect concentrations
<i>Peromyscus polionotus peninsularis</i> St. Andrew beach mouse	C	potential	none	no effect concentrations

Table 1. Potential Air Quality Risks from Predicted Air Emissions Associated with the Exploratory Operation in Destin Dome Block 97 to Federally Listed Endangered, Threatened, and Candidate Species that Are Likely to Occur in the Eastern Gulf of Mexico (Page 2 of 2)

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Exposure	Potential Effect	Comment
<u>Mammal (continued)</u>				
<i>Peromyscus polionotus trissyllepsis</i> Perdido Key beach mouse	E	potential	none	no effect concentrations
<i>Sylvilagus palustris hefneri</i> Lower Keys rabbit	E	none	none	geographically isolated
<i>Trichechus manatus latirostris</i> Florida Manatee	E	none	none	geographically isolated <sup>a</sup>
<u>Reptile</u>				
<i>Caretta caretta</i> loggerhead sea turtle	T	none	none	ecologically isolated
<i>Chelonia mydas</i> green sea turtle	E	none	none	ecologically isolated
<i>Crocodylus acutus</i> American crocodile	E	none	none	geographically isolated
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> leatherback sea turtle	E	none	none	ecologically isolated
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> hawksbill sea turtle	E	none	none	ecologically isolated
<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i> Kemp's (Atlantic) ridley sea turtle	E	none	none	ecologically isolated
<u>Plant</u>				
<i>Cereus robinii</i> Key tree-cactus	E	none	none	geographically isolated
<i>Euphorbia garberi</i> Garber's spurge	T	none	none	geographically isolated

Note: C = candidate species.  
E = endangered.  
T = threatened.

<sup>a</sup> Within the species' normal range.

SECTION F

EPA REGION IV FINAL DETERMINATION

FINAL DETERMINATION

FOR

Chevron U.S.A. Production Company, Inc.

Offshore Exploratory Drilling Operation In  
Destin Dome Block 97

Outer Continental Shelf Air Permit

Permit Number

OCS-FL-001

United States Environmental Protection Agency

Region IV

Atlanta, GA

Prepared on December 23, 1993

Prepared By: R. Scott Davis



I. Project Description:

A. Applicant:

Chevron U.S.A. Production Company, Inc.  
935 Gravier Street  
New Orleans, LA 70112

B. Company Contact:

Ms. Sandi M. Fury, ESF&H Representative  
Special Projects Group  
Gulf of Mexico Production Business Unit  
Telephone: (504) 592-6095

C. Project and Location:

The applicant, Chevron U.S.A., Inc., applied on May 14, 1993, to Region IV of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for an Outer Continental Shelf construction and operating permit to authorize the construction and operation of one exploratory, natural gas drilling rig. The rig is to be located at Destin Dome Block 97, approximately 29 miles offshore of Pensacola, Florida. The surface coordinates of the rig will be approximately 29.51'57.9" North and 87.20'07.7" West.

D. Process and Controls:

This permit will authorize the construction and operation of one exploratory, natural gas drilling rig. The exploratory well will be drilled to a depth of approximately 25,300 feet to determine the hydrocarbon potential of the Block (Destin Dome Block 97). Natural gas is the primary hydrocarbon expected in the block. Activities include the drilling of the well, to be performed utilizing a jackup type drilling rig, testing of the hydrocarbon formation (if determined to exist), and suspension of the well. The operation will be permitted for a maximum of 280 days. The equipment to be used on the rig will include three main diesel engines for electric power, each with a power output rate of 1,650 brake-horsepower (Model EMD-645-E8). The marine vessel engines will be the Detroit Diesel 12V-645 (Model 12V-71TI) 550 brake-horsepower for the crewboat and the Caterpillar 16 cylinder 1,125 brake-horsepower (Model D399) for the supply boat and the utility boat. Emission controls for the main engines will be through engine retardation. Emission controls for the marine vessels will be through a limited number of trips to the offshore facility by the vessels and through the use of engines equipped with turbocharging and intercooling. The fuel to be burned in the diesel engines on the main rig and the vessels will be fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content of 0.5%, by weight.

### E. Application Information:

Received on: May 17, 1993  
 Additional Information Requested: June 15, 1993  
 Application Revised by Applicant: June 25, 1993  
 Additional Information Requested: August 18, 1993  
 Information Submitted by Applicant: August 30, 1993  
 Application Complete: August 30, 1993

### II. Rule Applicability:

This project is subject to the air permitting review and requirements of the Outer Continental Shelf Air Regulations, Title 40 Part 55 of the Code of Federal Regulations, as promulgated on September 4, 1992, and its amendments.

This project is subject to the applicable air requirements of preconstruction review requirements of Chapter 17-210 (Stationary Sources - General Requirements) and Chapter 17-212 (Stationary Sources - Preconstruction Review), Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.).

This project is not subject to the new source review requirements of Chapter 17-212, F.A.C., because the facility is a minor source of air emissions.

### III. Summary of Emissions:

<u>Criteria Pollutant</u>	<u>Potential Emissions (tons)</u>		
	<u>Facility</u>	<u>Vessels</u>	<u>Total</u>
Lead	5.146E-04	Negligible	5.146E-04
Particulate Matter (PM <sub>10</sub> )	3.04	1.77	4.81
Volatile Organic Compounds	11.84	3.45	15.29
Carbon Monoxide	84.56	6.35	90.91
Sulfur Dioxide	219.32	7.36	226.68
Nitrogen Oxides	204.48	33.79	238.27

Review of the potential emissions data submitted by Chevron U.S.A. was conducted at EPA Region IV by staff of the Source Evaluation Unit and the Mobile Source Planning Unit. In addition, the Outer Continental Shelf air permit application (and supplement thereof) was

made available for review and comment to the Air Permitting Branch of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (Florida DEP), the Air Quality Branch of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Air Quality Division of the National Park Service, the Southern Regional Office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Refuge Manager for the Breton National Wildlife Refuge. Based upon an EPA request, Chevron U.S.A. provided emissions compliance test data and performance specifications for the main rig diesel engines and the marine vessel engines proposed for this project. Verification of this information was used to substantiate the emissions calculations provided in the Outer Continental Shelf air permit application (and supplement thereof). The applicant has responded fully to all comments and requests for additional information. Based on EPA review of the information provided by the applicant, supporting material, and comments provided from other state and federal regulatory agencies, the proposed facility should not exceed the maximum potential emissions estimated by the applicant.

#### IV. Preliminary Determination and Draft Air Permit:

The "Technical Evaluation and Preliminary Determination" and draft Outer Continental Shelf air permit, OCS-FL-001, for the proposed offshore exploratory drilling operation in Destin Dome Block 97 by Chevron U.S.A., were completed by EPA Region IV on September 30, 1993.

#### V. Public Participation:

The "Notice of Proposed Outer Continental Shelf Air Permit, Public Comment Period and Public Hearing" for the draft Outer Continental Shelf air permit (OCS-FL-001) for Chevron U.S.A. was published in the Orlando Sentinel, Pensacola News-Journal, and Tallahassee Democrat on October 3, 1993 by EPA Region IV. The public comment period was open from October 3, 1993, through November 8, 1993. The administrative record for the draft Outer Continental Shelf air permit was available for review and copying during the public comment period at four locations: the EPA Region IV Library in Atlanta, Georgia; the Air Resources Management Division of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection in Tallahassee, Florida; the West Florida Regional Library in Pensacola, Florida; and the Orange County Library in Orlando, Florida.

On November 3, 1993, a public hearing was held on the draft Outer Continental Shelf air permit at the Saenger Theater in Pensacola, Florida. The afternoon session of the public hearing was held from 1:00 p.m. to 3:30 p.m. Fifteen testimonies were heard at this session. The evening session of the public hearing was held from 7:00 p.m. to 11:30 p.m. Fifty-nine testimonies were heard at this session.

Significant comments presented during the public comment period and at the public hearing were reviewed by EPA Region IV and considered in the formulation of the final decision regarding the Outer Continental Shelf air permit. The "Response To Comments Document" responds to and summarizes these comments and identifies the changes that have resulted in the final Outer Continental Shelf air permit. A total of 10,542 comments received during the public comment period and at the public hearing were addressed in the "Response To Comments Document."

#### VI. Conclusions:

Based upon comments received during the public comment period, at the public hearing, and in staff review, the draft Outer Continental Shelf air permit, OCS-FL-001, has been revised as follows:

#### STATEMENT OF BASIS

1. Add (STATEMENT OF BASIS) to the title heading. The revision will read:

PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT AND OPERATE UNDER  
THE OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF AIR REGULATIONS  
(STATEMENT OF BASIS)

2. In the first paragraph, substitute:

Surface Coordinates: 29.51'57.9" North Latitude  
87.20'07.7" West Longitude

for: Surface Coordinates: 29.51'57.91" North Latitude  
87.20'07.74" West Longitude

3. In the second paragraph, substitute "upon initial start-up" for "commencement of operation." The revision will read:

Upon completion of this authorized construction and upon initial start-up, this Outer Continental Shelf source shall be operated in accordance with the emission limitations, sampling requirements, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth in the attached General Conditions (Part I) and Specific Conditions (Part II).

4. In the third paragraph, substitute "30 days from the date of the service of notice for this permit decision" for "on the date signed below." The revision will read:

This permit shall become effective 30 days from the date of the service of notice for this permit decision.

AIR PERMIT

1. In Specific Condition 3, lines 3 and 4, substitute "round trips" for "trips." Delete the language "(based on an exploratory operation of 40 weeks)" from the last sentence. The revision will read:

3. Vessels must maintain the trip schedule as set out in the permit application (and supplement thereof). The maximum number of trips to be taken by the crewboat shall be 200 round trips, the supply boat shall be 80 round trips, and the utility boat shall be 3 round trips.

2. In Specific Condition 6, substitute the following language in 6(b)(2):

(2) The SO<sub>2</sub> emission rate from the flare shall be calculated from the volume and H<sub>2</sub>S content of the gas burned. Gas flow rates shall be measured continuously with a flow meter that has an accuracy of 2.0 percent of the upper range and flow meters shall be calibrated using the following ASME codes, as appropriate: ASME MFC-3M-1989 with September 1990 Errata (Measurement of Fluid Flow in Pipes Using Orifice, Nozzle, and Venturi); ASME MFC-4M-1986 (Reaffirmed 1990) (Measurement of Gas Flow by Turbine Meters); ASME MFC-6M-1987 with June 1987 Errata (Measurement of Fluid Flow in Pipes Using Vortex Flow Meters); ASME MFC-7N-1987 (Reaffirmed 1992) (Measurement of Gas Flow by Means of Critical Flow Venturi Nozzles); or any other standard method approved by the Administrator. Gaseous fuel flow rates measured at actual temperature and pressure shall be corrected to standard conditions (68°F and 29.92 inches of mercury). Samples of the gas burned shall be collected on an hourly basis and shall be analyzed for H<sub>2</sub>S content with the use of a Draeger colorimetric tube indicator. Three tubes will constitute one hourly sample. If Draeger tubes of the specific range required during sampling are not available, samples of gas burned shall be collected on an hourly basis and analyzed for H<sub>2</sub>S content using one of the following methods: the Tutwiler procedure described in 40 C.F.R. Section 60.648; ASTM E-260 (General Gas Chromatography Procedures); or any other standard method approved by the Administrator.

3. In Specific Condition 7, add "the begin actual construction date (if different from the commencement of construction date)" before "and" and substitute "initial start-up" for "start-up." The revision will read:

7. EPA and the Florida DEP shall be notified of the commencement of construction date, the begin actual construction date (if different from the commencement of construction date), and the initial start-up date within thirty (30) days of the date of their occurrence.

4. In Specific Condition 8, substitute "daily" for "monthly." The revision will read:

8. Within 45 days from the end of each calendar quarter, a report detailing the previous three month's activities shall be provided to EPA and the Florida DEP. The report must list all data required by condition of this permit, including data required by specific condition 6, and the daily and cumulative emissions of SO<sub>2</sub> from the flare.

5. In Specific Condition 11, substitute "initial start-up" for "commencing operations." The revision will read:

11. This Outer Continental Shelf source and the equipment permitted herein shall operate for a maximum of 280 days, from the date of initial start-up.

6. In Table 1, for the NO<sub>x</sub> basis, change "Certification of Manufacturer's Specifications" to read "EPA Method 20 or Certification of Manufacturer's Specifications."

7. In Table 4, for the SO<sub>2</sub> limitation, substitute "7.36 tons\*" for "7.35 tons\*."

8. In Table 5, for Sulfur Dioxide emissions, substitute "226.68" for "226.63."

The emission limits specified in the Outer Continental Shelf air permit will meet all of the requirements of Chapter 17-296 (Stationary Sources - Emission Standards), F.A.C.

The State of Florida air regulations provide for the following emissions standards for minor sources of air emissions:

POLLUTANT	EMISSION STANDARD	REFERENCE (F.A.C.)
Visible Emissions	20% Opacity	Chapter 17-296.310(2)
Volatile Organic Compounds	Apply control devices or systems deemed necessary and ordered by the Florida DEP*	Chapter 17-296.320(1)

\* For the proposed Chevron U.S.A. facility, a flare will be used to vent natural gas.

The General and Specific Conditions listed in the Outer Continental Shelf air permit (attached) will assure compliance with all the applicable requirements of Chapter 17-296 and Chapter 17-297 (Stationary Sources - Emissions Monitoring), F.A.C. The permit will allow for no violation of any applicable state or federal rule or regulation.

VII. Final Agency Action:

Pursuant to title 40, part 55 and part 124 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Region IV of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency hereby gives notice of its intent to issue a permit to construct and operate the aforementioned air pollution source in accordance with the Outer Continental Shelf air permit and its conditions as stipulated.

SECTION G

FINAL OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF AIR PERMIT NUMBER OCS-FL-001





UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION IV

345 COURTLAND STREET, N.E.  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30365

OCS-FL-001

PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT AND OPERATE UNDER  
THE OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF AIR REGULATIONS  
(STATEMENT OF BASIS)

Pursuant to and in accordance with the provisions of Section 328 of the Clean Air Act, as amended, 42 United States Code § 7627 et seq., and the regulations promulgated thereunder at title 40, part 55 of the Code of Federal Regulations, as amended,

Chevron U.S.A. Production Company, Inc.  
935 Gravier Street  
New Orleans, Louisiana 70112

is hereby authorized to construct and operate an Outer Continental Shelf source at the following location:

Destin Dome Block 97

Surface Coordinates: 29.51'57.9" North Latitude  
87.20'07.7" West Longitude

Upon completion of this authorized construction and upon initial start-up, this Outer Continental Shelf source shall be operated in accordance with the emission limitations, sampling requirements, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth in the attached General Conditions (Part I) and Specific Conditions (Part II).

This permit shall become effective 30 days from the date of the service of notice for this permit decision.

If construction does not begin within eighteen months after the effective date of this permit, or if construction is discontinued for a period of eighteen months or more, or if construction is not completed within a reasonable time, this permit shall expire and authorization to construct shall become invalid.

This authorization to construct and operate shall not relieve the owner or operator of the responsibility to comply fully with all applicable provisions of Federal and State law.

JAN - 5 1984

Date Signed

Handwritten signature of Patrick M. Tobin in cursive.

Patrick M. Tobin  
Acting Regional Administrator

**PERMITTEE:**  
Chevron U.S.A. Production Company, Inc.  
935 Gravier Street  
New Orleans, Louisiana 70112

**PERMIT NUMBER:** OCS-FL-001  
**PROJECT:** Destin Dome  
Block 97

This permit will authorize the construction and operation of one exploratory, natural gas drilling rig. The exploratory well will be drilled to a depth of approximately 25,300 feet to determine the hydrocarbon potential of the Block (Destin Dome Block 97). Proposed activities include the drilling of the well, to be performed utilizing a jackup type drilling rig, testing of the hydrocarbon formation (if determined to exist), and suspension of the well. The equipment to be used on this rig will include three main diesel engines for electric power, each with a rated power output of 1,650 brake-horsepower (Model EMD-645-E8). The marine vessel engines will be the Detroit Diesel 12V-645 (Model 12V-71TI) 550 brake-horsepower for the crewboat and the Caterpillar 16 cylinder 1,125 brake-horsepower (Model D399) for the supply boat and the utility boat. Proposed emission controls for the main engines will be through engine retardation. Proposed emission controls for the marine vessels will be through a fixed number of trips to the offshore facility by the vessels and through the use of engines equipped with turbocharging and intercooling. The fuel to be burned in the diesel engines on the main rig and the vessels will be fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content of 0.5%, by weight.

Documents contained in the Administrative Record for the draft Outer Continental Shelf air permit are as follows:

1. Air Permit Application and Notice of Intent for Outer Continental Shelf Destin Dome Block 97 from Chevron to EPA Region IV, May 14, 1993
2. Letter from EPA Region IV to Chevron, June 15, 1993
3. Technical Supplement, Air Permit Application Destin Dome Block 97, from Chevron to EPA Region IV, June 24, 1993
4. Letter from Florida DEP to EPA Region IV, July 16, 1993
5. Letter from EPA Region IV to Florida DEP, July 29, 1993
6. Letter from EPA Region IV to U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Air Quality Branch, July 30, 1993
7. Letter from EPA Region IV to U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Regional Director, July 30, 1993
8. Letter from EPA Region IV to National Park Service, Air Quality Division, July 30, 1993
9. Letter from EPA Region IV to Breton National Wildlife Refuge, July 30, 1993
10. Letter from Chevron to EPA Region IV, August 16, 1993
11. Letter from U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service to EPA Region IV, August 17, 1993
12. Letter from EPA Region IV to Chevron, August 18, 1993
13. Letter from Chevron to EPA Region IV, August 30, 1993

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New Orleans, Louisiana 70112

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Block 97

14. Letter from EPA Region IV to Chevron, September 30, 1993

**I. GENERAL CONDITIONS:**

1. The terms, conditions, requirements, limitations and restrictions set forth in this permit are "permit conditions" and are binding and enforceable pursuant to section 328 of the Clean Air Act, as amended, and 40 C.F.R. Part 55, as amended. The permittee is placed on notice that EPA will review this permit periodically and may initiate enforcement action for any violation of these conditions.

2. This permit is valid only for the specific processes and operations applied for and indicated in the drawings or exhibits, as submitted. Any unauthorized deviation from these drawings, exhibits, specifications, or conditions of this permit may constitute grounds for revocation and enforcement action by EPA.

3. The issuance of this permit does not convey any vested rights or any exclusive privileges. Neither does it authorize any injury to public or private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of federal, state, or local laws or regulations. This permit is not a waiver of or approval of any other EPA permit that may be required for other aspects of the total project which are not addressed in this permit.

4. This permit conveys no title to land or water, does not constitute Federal or State recognition or acknowledgment of title, and does not constitute authority for the use of submerged lands, except as herein provided and the necessary title or leasehold interests have been obtained from the United States of America.

5. This permit does not relieve the permittee from liability for harm or injury to human health or welfare, animal, or plant life, or property caused by the construction or operation of this permitted source, or from penalties therefore; nor does it allow the permittee to cause pollution in contravention of Federal statutes and EPA rules, unless specifically authorized by an order from EPA.

6. The permittee shall properly operate and maintain the facility and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) that are installed and used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit, as required by EPA rules. This provision includes the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems when necessary to minimize or prevent emissions in achieving compliance with the conditions of the permit and when required by EPA rules.

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7. The permittee, by accepting this permit, specifically agrees to allow authorized EPA and Florida Department of Environmental Protection (Florida DEP) personnel, upon presentation of credentials or other documents as may be required by law and at reasonable times, access to the premises where the permitted activity is located or conducted to:

- (a) Have access to and copy any records that must be kept under conditions of the permit;
- (b) Inspect the facility, equipment, practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
- (c) Sample or monitor any substances or parameters at any location reasonably necessary to assure compliance with this permit or EPA rules.

Reasonable time may depend on the nature of the concern being investigated.

8. If, for any reason, the permittee does not comply with or will be unable to comply with any condition or limitation specified in this permit, the permittee shall immediately provide EPA with the following information:

- (a) A description of and cause of noncompliance; and
- (b) The period of noncompliance, including dates and times; or, if not corrected, the anticipated time the noncompliance is expected to continue, and steps being taken to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance. The permittee shall be responsible for any and all damages which may result and may be subject to enforcement action by EPA for penalties or for revocation of this permit.

Except as provided for in this permit, nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee from civil or criminal penalties for noncompliance.

9. In accepting this permit, the permittee understands and agrees that all records, notes, monitoring data and other information relating to the construction or operation of this permitted source which are submitted to EPA may be used by EPA as evidence in any enforcement case involving the permitted source arising under Federal Statutes, EPA rules, or rules enforceable by EPA.

10. The permittee agrees to comply with changes in EPA rules and

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Federal Statutes after a reasonable time for compliance; provided, however, the permittee does not waive any other rights granted by Federal Statutes or EPA rules.

11. This permit is transferable only upon EPA approval in accordance with 40 C.F.R. Part 55, as amended (Reference Rule 17-4.120, Florida Administrative Code, as applicable). The permittee shall be liable for any non-compliance of the permitted activity until the transfer is approved by EPA.

12. This permit or a copy thereof shall be kept at the work site of the permitted activity. Chevron shall notify all other owners and operators, contractors, and the subsequent owners and operators associated with emissions from the source, of the conditions of this permit.

13. This permit also constitutes:

- ( ) Determination of Best Available Control Technology (BACT)
- ( ) Determination of Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)
- ( ) Compliance with New Source Performance Standards (NSPS)
- ( ) Compliance with National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPS)
- (X) None of the above are applicable

14. The permittee shall comply with the following:

- (a) Upon request, the permittee shall furnish all records and plans required under EPA rules. During enforcement actions, the retention period for all records will be extended automatically unless otherwise stipulated by EPA.
- (b) The permittee shall hold at the Chevron offices of the Gulf of Mexico Production Business Unit in New Orleans, Louisiana, records of all monitoring information (including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation) required by the permit, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit. These materials shall be retained at least three years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application unless otherwise specified by EPA rule.
- (c) Records of monitoring information shall include:
  - 1. the date, exact place, and time of sampling or

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measurements;

2. the person responsible for performing the sampling or measurements;
3. the dates analyses were performed;
4. the person responsible for performing the analyses;
5. the analytical techniques or methods used;
6. the results of such analyses.

15. When requested by EPA, the permittee shall within a reasonable time furnish any information required by law which is needed to determine compliance with the permit. If the permittee becomes aware that relevant facts were not submitted or were incorrect in the permit application or in any report to EPA, such facts or information shall be corrected promptly.

16. All correspondence required to be submitted by this permit to the permitting agency shall be mailed to:

Chief  
Air Enforcement Branch  
Air, Pesticides, and Toxics  
Management Division  
U.S. EPA Region IV  
345 Courtland Street NE  
Atlanta, Georgia 30365  
(ATTN: Southern Compliance Unit)

17. This Outer Continental Shelf source shall comply with all requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 55, as amended, and all permits issued pursuant to this part for this source. Failure to do so shall be considered a violation of section 111(e) of the Clean Air Act, as amended.

18. All enforcement provisions of the Clean Air Act, as amended, including, but not limited to, the provisions of section 113, 114, 120, 303, and 304 of the Clean Air Act, shall apply to this Outer Continental Shelf source.

19. If this Outer Continental Shelf source is ordered to cease operation of any piece of equipment due to enforcement action taken by EPA, the shutdown will be coordinated by the enforcing agency with the Minerals Management Service (MMS) and the U.S. Coast Guard to

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assure that the shutdown will proceed in a safe manner. No shutdown action will occur until after consultation with these agencies, but in no case will initiation of the shutdown be delayed by more than 24 hours.

## II. SPECIFIC CONDITIONS:

1. The maximum allowable emissions from this Outer Continental Shelf source shall not exceed the emission rates listed in Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

2. Chevron shall notify EPA of any occurrence of any emissions in excess of limits specified in Condition Number 1 above; such notification shall be forwarded to EPA in writing in a timely fashion and in each instance no later than ten (10) days from the date of such occurrence. The notification shall include an estimate of the resultant emissions and narrative report of the cause, duration and steps taken to correct the problem and avoid a recurrence. Chevron shall contemporaneously send a copy of all such reports to:

Bureau of Air Regulation  
Florida Department of Environmental  
Protection  
Twin Towers Office Building  
2600 Blair Stone Road  
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400

and

Minerals Management Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
Gulf of Mexico OCS Region  
New Orleans District  
1201 Elmwood Park Boulevard  
New Orleans, Louisiana 70123-2394

3. Vessels must maintain the trip schedule as set out in the permit application (and supplement thereof). The maximum number of trips to be taken by the crewboat shall be 200 round trips, the supply boat shall be 80 round trips, and the utility boat shall be 3 round trips.

4. This approval shall become void if construction is not begun within eighteen (18) months after receipt of approval or if construction once initially begun is discontinued for a period of eighteen (18) months. If construction is not completed within a reasonable time, this permit shall expire and authorization to

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construct shall become invalid.

5. As approved and conditioned by this permit any construction or exploratory operation, including equipment operations and maintenance, of the Outer Continental Shelf source shall be in accordance with the data, specifications, and assumptions included with the application (and supplement thereof) which resulted in this permit.

6. Compliance with emission limitations shall be demonstrated by source tests and a program of emission monitoring as described below:

a. Compliance Demonstration:

(1) NO<sub>x</sub> compliance testing shall be conducted within thirty (30) days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the OCS source will be operated, but not later than sixty (60) days after initial start-up of the project. Compliance with the NO<sub>x</sub> emission limitation for the drilling rig main diesel engines shall be determined using one of the following methods: (a) Stack testing using Method 20 while the engine is operating at a load of at least 75% of full load; or (b) Chevron may certify that retardation of the injection timing to four (4°) degrees after top dead center has been accomplished on the main engines as described in the application. If an independent manufacturer's representative or mechanic is used to make or confirm the settings, Chevron shall obtain a written statement from the manufacturer's representative or mechanic and include it with certification to EPA.

(2) Compliance with the fuel sulfur content limitation of 0.5% by weight shall be determined by one of the following methods: (a) Obtaining a representative sample of each fuel delivery and analyzing the samples for sulfur content using ASTM D129-64 (Reapproved 1978), ASTM D4057-81, ASTM D1552-83, ASTM D2622-87, or ASTM D1266-87, or (b) Chevron may obtain a certification of the sulfur content from the fuel supplier for each delivery providing the certification indicates that the sulfur content has been determined by one of the ASTM methods listed above. Certifications for fuel sulfur content shall be sent to EPA quarterly.

(3) Compliance with the total NO<sub>x</sub> emissions limit of specific condition 1 shall be determined by keeping records of (a) the daily hours of operation and fuel oil consumption in gallons for each of the drilling rig



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engines, (b) the daily sum total fuel oil consumption in gallons for the crewboat, supply boat, and utility boat, and (c) the daily and cumulative total number of trips completed by the crewboat, supply boat, and utility boat.

b. Monitoring

(1) A log shall be maintained to record operating problems and maintenance performed on the diesel generating equipment.

(2) The SO<sub>2</sub> emission rate from the flare shall be calculated from the volume and H<sub>2</sub>S content of the gas burned. Gas flow rates shall be measured continuously with a flow meter that has an accuracy of 2.0 percent of the upper range and flow meters shall be calibrated using the following ASME codes, as appropriate: ASME MFC-3M-1989 with September 1990 Errata (Measurement of Fluid Flow in Pipes Using Orifice, Nozzle, and Venturi); ASME MFC-4M-1986 (Reaffirmed 1990) (Measurement of Gas Flow by Turbine Meters); ASME MFC-6M-1987 with June 1987 Errata (Measurement of Fluid Flow in Pipes Using Vortex Flow Meters); ASME MFC-7N-1987 (Reaffirmed 1992) (Measurement of Gas Flow by Means of Critical Flow Venturi Nozzles); or any other standard method approved by the Administrator. Gaseous fuel flow rates measured at actual temperature and pressure shall be corrected to standard conditions (68°F and 29.92 inches of mercury). Samples of the gas burned shall be collected on an hourly basis and shall be analyzed for H<sub>2</sub>S content with the use of a Draeger colorimetric tube indicator. Three tubes will constitute one hourly sample. If Draeger tubes of the specific range required during sampling are not available, samples of gas burned shall be collected on an hourly basis and analyzed for H<sub>2</sub>S content using one of the following methods: the Tutwiler procedure described in 40 C.F.R. Section 60.648; ASTM E-260 (General Gas Chromatography Procedures); or any other standard method approved by the Administrator.

7. EPA and the Florida DEP shall be notified of the commencement of construction date, the begin actual construction date (if different from the commencement of construction date), and the initial start-up date within thirty (30) days of the date of their occurrence.

8. Within 45 days from the end of each calendar quarter, a report detailing the previous three month's activities shall be provided to EPA and the Florida DEP. The report must list all data required by

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condition of this permit, including data required by specific condition 6, and the daily and cumulative emissions of SO<sub>2</sub> from the flare.

9. Nothing contained within this permit shall be construed to allow the violation of any applicable State or Federal regulation or rule.

10. If any condition herein is determined to be invalid, all other conditions shall remain in force.

11. This Outer Continental Shelf source and the equipment permitted herein shall operate for a maximum of 280 days, from the date of initial start-up.

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EMISSION LIMITS  
 DESTIN DOME BLOCK 97

TABLE 1 - MAIN ELECTRIC POWER ENGINES

POLLUTANT	LIMITATION		BASIS
CO	47.58 lb/hr	69.69 tons	Emission Factor
NO <sub>x</sub>	131.57 lb/hr	192.70 tons	EPA Method 20 or Certification of Manufacturer's Specifications
PM/PM <sub>10</sub>	1.74 lb/hr	2.56 tons	Emission Factor
SO <sub>2</sub>	19.50 lb/hr	28.56 tons	0.5% Sulfur Fuel Oil, ASTM Test Method Certification
VOC	4.59 lb/hr	6.72 tons	Emission Factor
As	1.57E-04 lb/hr	2.30E-04 tons	Emission Factor
Be	9.36E-05 lb/hr	1.37E-05 tons	Emission Factor
F	1.22E-03 lb/hr	1.78E-03 tons	Emission Factor
Pb	3.33E-04 lb/hr	4.88E-04 tons	Emission Factor
Hg	9.36E-05 lb/hr	1.37E-05 tons	Emission Factor
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	1.49 lb/hr	2.19 tons	Emission Factor
Visible Emissions	20% Opacity		EPA Method 9

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TABLE 2 - CRANE LOGGING AND AUXILIARY DIESEL ENGINES

POLLUTANT	LIMITATION		BASIS
CO	3.96 lb/hr	2.06 tons	Emission Factor
NO <sub>x</sub>	18.17 lb/hr	9.42 tons	Emission Factor
PM/PM <sub>10</sub>	0.26 lb/hr	0.14 tons	Emission Factor
SO <sub>2</sub>	3.00 lb/hr	1.56 tons	0.5% Sulfur Fuel Oil, ASTM Test Method Certification
VOC	0.53 lb/hr	0.27 tons	Emission Factor
As	1.61E-05 lb/hr	1.25E-06 tons	Emission Factor
Be	9.60E-06 lb/hr	7.46E-06 tons	Emission Factor
F	1.25E-04 lb/hr	9.72E-05 tons	Emission Factor
Pb	3.42E-05 lb/hr	2.66E-05 tons	Emission Factor
Hg	9.60E-06 lb/hr	7.46E-06 tons	Emission Factor
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	0.15 lb/hr	0.12 tons	Emission Factor
Visible Emissions	20% Opacity		EPA Method 9

TABLE 3 - WELL TESTING FLARE

POLLUTANT	LIMITATION		BASIS
CO	353.46 lb/hr	12.82 tons	Emission Factor
NO <sub>x</sub>	64.96 lb/hr	2.36 tons	Emission Factor
PM/PM <sub>10</sub>	9.55 lb/hr	0.35 tons	Emission Factor
SO <sub>2</sub>	5216.9 lb/hr	189.2 tons	Emission Factor
VOC	133.7 lb/hr	4.85 tons	Emission Factor
Visible Emissions	20% Opacity		EPA Method 9

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**TABLE 4 - TOTAL VESSEL EMISSIONS**  
 (CREWBOAT, SUPPLY BOAT, UTILITY BOAT, HELICOPTER)

POLLUTANT	LIMITATION	BASIS
CO	6.35 tons	Emission Factor
NO <sub>x</sub>	33.79 tons	Emission Factor
PM/PM <sub>10</sub>	1.77 tons	Emission Factor
SO <sub>2</sub>	7.36 tons*	Emission Factor
VOC	3.45 tons	Emission Factor

\* All vessel fuel oil will contain a maximum of 0.5% sulfur content, by weight

**TABLE 5 - TOTAL OCS SOURCE EMISSIONS**

POLLUTANT	EMISSIONS (TONS)
Carbon Monoxide	90.91
Nitrogen Oxides	238.27
Particulate Matter (PM <sub>10</sub> )	4.81
Sulfur Dioxide	226.68
Volatile Organic Compounds	15.29
Arsenic	2.3125E-04
Beryllium	2.116E-05
Fluoride	1.8772E-03
Lead	5.146E-04
Mercury	2.116E-05
Sulfuric Acid Mist	2.31

SECTION H

COPY OF PUBLIC NOTICE OF FINAL AIR PERMIT DECISION

PUBLIC NOTICE

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
Region IV  
345 Courtland Street, NE  
Atlanta, GA 30365

NOTICE OF FINAL OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF AIR PERMIT

Facility Name: Chevron U.S.A. Production Company, Inc., Destin  
Dome Block 97 Exploratory Well

Location: Destin Dome Block 97

Permit Number: OCS-FL-001

Permit Effective Date: February 9, 1994

Prior Public Notice Date: October 3, 1993

OCS Permit Public Hearing Date: November 3, 1993

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) hereby gives notice that, after due consideration of the facts applicable to the above-named Outer Continental Shelf source as they appear in the Administrative Record and the requirements expressed in the Clean Air Act and appropriate regulations, the Regional Administrator has determined that the Outer Continental Shelf air permit should be issued with the revisions incorporated since the preliminary determination announced by the previous public notice for this permit. This action constitutes EPA's final permit decision in accordance with Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (40 C.F.R.) Section 124.15(a). The permit will become effective as specified above, provided that no timely request for review under 40 C.F.R. Section 124.19 is received by EPA.

Any person who filed comments on the draft Outer Continental Shelf permit or participated in the public hearing may petition the Environmental Appeals Board to review any condition of the permit decision. Any person who failed to file comments or failed to participate in the public hearing on the draft permit may petition for administrative review only to the extent of the changes from the draft to the final permit decision. The petition shall include a statement of the reasons supporting that review, including a demonstration that any issues being raised were raised during the public comment period (including any public hearing) to the extent required by 40 C.F.R. Part 124 and when appropriate, a showing that the condition in question is based on a finding of fact or conclusion of law which is clearly erroneous, or an exercise of discretion or an important policy consideration. The petition must be submitted to the Regional Administrator within thirty (30) days from service of this notice. Send petitions addressed to Mr. John L. Hankinson, Jr., Regional Administrator, at the above EPA address (Attention: R. Scott Davis/APTMD).

The administrative record for the final permit may be viewed at the following locations: (1) between 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. on weekdays at the EPA Region 4 Library, 345 Courtland Street, NE, Atlanta, Georgia 30365. For additional information, contact the EPA Library staff at (404) 347-4216; (2) between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. on weekdays at the Air Resources Management Division, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, 111 South Magnolia Drive, Tallahassee, Florida 32399. For additional information, contact Mr. Preston Lewis at (904) 488-1344; (3) between 9:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. Tuesday through Thursday and between 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Friday and Saturday at the West Florida Regional Library, 200 West Gregory, Pensacola, Florida 32501-4878. For additional information, contact Ms. Bonnie DeMars at (904) 435-1763; (4) between 9:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, between 9:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. Saturday, and between 1:00 p.m. and 5:00 p.m. Sunday at the Orange County Library, 101 East Central Boulevard, Orlando, Florida 32801. For additional information, contact Mr. Craig Wilkins at (407) 425-4694.



ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION IV

IN RE: CHEVRON USA PROPOSED EXPLORATORY  
DRILLING OPERATIONS,  
DESTIN DOME LEASE BLOCK 97

PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT AND OPERATE UNDER  
THE OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF AIR REGULATIONS

NUMBER: OCS-FL-001

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PUBLIC HEARING

Held at the Saenger Theater in  
Pensacola, Florida, on the 3rd day  
of November, 1993, from 7:00 p.m.  
until 11:30 p.m.

CERTIFIED COPY

BRIGMAN & ASSOCIATES  
COURT REPORTERS

201 East Government Street Telephone (904) 438-5711  
Pensacola, Florida 32501 438-5779

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**A P P E A R A N C E S**

**FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY:**

- Bruce Miller
- Beverly Spagg
- Allan Dion
- David Melgaard
- Scott Davis

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**P R O C E E D I N G S**

1  
2           **MR. MILLER:** Good evening. I would  
3           like to welcome you to our hearing today on the  
4           proposed outer continental shelf air permit for  
5           the Chevron USA Production Company. My name is  
6           Bruce Miller. I am the deputy division  
7           director of the Air Pesticides and Toxics  
8           Management Division at the Environmental  
9           Protection Agency's regional office in Atlanta,  
10          Georgia. My role here today is to act as a  
11          moderator and to solicit your comments on the  
12          proposed air permit for Chevron.

13                 My co-chairperson for today's hearing  
14                 will be Beverly Spagg, the section chief for  
15                 the Source Evaluation and Asbestos Section. We  
16                 have brought a number of people from our EPA  
17                 office in Atlanta to assist us here today.  
18                 From our air division we have Brian Beals.  
19                 Brian, are you out in the audience?

20                         **MS. SPAGG:** He is at the registrar's  
21                         desk.

22                         **MR. MILLER:** I think he is still at  
23                         the registrar's desk. He is the unit chief for  
24                         the Source Evaluation Unit. We have Scott  
25                         Davis, who is an engineer in the Source

1 Evaluation Unit. We have David Melgaard, who  
2 is a scientist with our Water Management  
3 Division; Alan Dion, who is an attorney with  
4 our office of regional counsel; and out in the  
5 audience somewhere we have Charlotte Thompson  
6 and Frank Redman, who are with our public  
7 affairs office. I wanted to thank Lena Scott,  
8 Nancy Floyd and Alex Chastain who have done an  
9 excellent job in making arrangements for  
10 today's hearing and assisted all of you in  
11 registering at the registrar's desk.

12 The purpose of the meeting today is to  
13 solicit comments from you on any significant  
14 air issues related to the draft permit for the  
15 proposed project. Copies of the draft permit  
16 and a fact sheet concerning the proposed  
17 project are available at the registrar's table.  
18 The primary purpose of today's meeting is to  
19 solicit your input. We will not be making a  
20 determination today on whether the proposed  
21 permit is approveable or not. That  
22 determination will be made at the end of the  
23 public comment period.

24 For this draft air permit the public  
25 comment period will end at 5:00 p.m. on Monday,

1 November 8th. All written comments must be  
2 received at our EPA regional office on or  
3 before that date in order to be considered in  
4 the final permit decision. For those people  
5 who request it, we will be happy to send you  
6 copies of the final permit decision. Please  
7 leave your name and address with the registrar.

8 The final permit decision will contain  
9 responses to your oral or written comments in  
10 writing, in addition to responses to all  
11 written comments received during the public  
12 comment period.

13 Before we start today, I would like to  
14 try to sort of frame for you how the decision  
15 on the air permit fits into the totality of  
16 decisions that were made before somebody can  
17 start drilling in the outer continental shelf.  
18 Scott and David, in a few seconds, are going to  
19 go through, for you, all the previous decisions  
20 and permits that have been obtained, but the  
21 point I want to make before they do that is  
22 that there were a variety of permits from a  
23 variety of different agencies that had to be  
24 obtained before any drilling can commence in  
25 the outer continental shelf.

1           The first point to be made is that each  
2           one of those processes is somewhat different  
3           from each of the others. The range of societal  
4           concerns that are considered in each of those  
5           processes are also somewhat different.

6           For example, before a lease can even be  
7           obtained to drill in any portion of the outer  
8           continental shelf, an environmental impact  
9           statement must be prepared. That has been done  
10          back when the leases were given, and the  
11          environmental impact statement covers the whole  
12          range of societal concerns, anything from the  
13          environment to tourism, to commercial  
14          fisheries, to economic development in the  
15          region. So it covers a broad array of things  
16          that people are concerned about before that  
17          activity would commence.

18          Today we are talking solely about the  
19          air permit. In the areas under which we are to  
20          judge whether a permit for an air discharge is  
21          permissible or not are much narrower than those  
22          concerns that are done for an environmental  
23          impact statement. Principally the two things  
24          that we look at are simply the air emissions  
25          and their impact as to whether they cause -- or



1 are in compliance with all the requirements of  
2 the Clean Air Act; and secondly, whether the  
3 air emissions are in compliance with the  
4 Endangered Species Act. These are the  
5 principle criteria by which we judge the  
6 approvability of a permit for drilling in the  
7 outer continental shelf.

8 With that kind of introduction, I am  
9 going to turn it over to Scott, who is going to  
10 start you through the process of other permits  
11 that have already been obtained, and the  
12 requirements for obtaining those permits.

13 Scott?

14 **MR. DAVIS:** Good evening. Initially  
15 I'll be discussing the processing and  
16 permitting for Chevron's proposed exploratory  
17 drilling operation, which was completed by the  
18 Minerals Management Service of the United  
19 States Department of the Interior. The first  
20 step in the entire process was a notice of  
21 intent and call for information for the draft  
22 environmental impact statement for the proposed  
23 oil and gas lease sales in the Gulf of  
24 Mexico. This was published in the Federal  
25 Register in November of 1982, and also in

1 September of 1983 by the Minerals Management  
2 Service, and this solicited public comments.

3 Public hearings on the draft environmental  
4 impact statement were held in September of 1984  
5 in several cities in the Southeast here. The  
6 final environmental impact statement for lease  
7 sales 94, 98 and 102 for the Gulf of Mexico was  
8 published by the Minerals Management Service in  
9 December of 1984. This final environmental  
10 impact statement addressed the numerous  
11 potential environmental concerns for any  
12 activity in the eastern Gulf of Mexico.

13 These impacts included impacts on  
14 sensitive coastal habitats, sensitive offshore  
15 habitats, water quality, air quality,  
16 endangered and threatened species, marine  
17 mammals, coastal and marine birds, the  
18 commercial fishing industry, offshore marine  
19 recreational fishing, major shore front  
20 recreational beaches, designated environmental  
21 preservation areas, cultural resources, tourist  
22 activity and the tourist industry, military use  
23 and warning areas, water supply, local  
24 employment, income and population, community  
25 infrastructure, state and local land use

1 management and the port and marine  
2 transportation.

3 The lease sale that was held as a result  
4 of the final environmental impact statement for  
5 the eastern Gulf of Mexico was sale number 94.  
6 That was held in November of 1985. After  
7 Chevron purchased the lease, their first  
8 step -- they applied for an initial plan of  
9 exploration for an exploratory well. This was  
10 submitted to the Minerals Management Service in  
11 November of 1990.

12 The plan of exploration included an  
13 environmental report, which included a  
14 description of the proposed activity, a  
15 description of the affected environment and  
16 environmental impacts from any proposed  
17 exploratory drilling in Destin Dome block 97,  
18 their lease purchase. In addition, this report  
19 also detailed their proposed contingency plans  
20 and impacts from any accidental hydrocarbon  
21 discharges. The plan of exploration was  
22 approved by the Minerals Management Service in  
23 December of 1990.

24 Next, Chevron applied for an application  
25 for permit to drill. They submitted this to

1 Minerals Management Service in January of 1991.  
2 Following this, the State of Florida filed an  
3 objection to Chevron's consistency  
4 certification for the plan of exploration which  
5 was approved by the Minerals Management  
6 Service. This objection was filed in February  
7 of 1991.

8 Following the objection, Chevron filed  
9 an appeal pursuant to section 307 of the  
10 Coastal Zone Management Act. This was filed  
11 with the Department of Commerce in March of  
12 1991. Following the appeal from Chevron, the  
13 State of Florida filed a brief in its  
14 opposition in June of 1991. As a result of  
15 these briefs and filings, a notice of appeal  
16 was published by the Department of Commerce in  
17 the Federal Register in September of 1991 and  
18 was published in several Florida newspapers in  
19 the fall of 1991. The final briefs on this  
20 consistency appeal were filed by the State of  
21 Florida and Chevron in February of 1992.

22 The secretary of the Department of  
23 Commerce was the individual who made the final  
24 decision. His decision and findings in the  
25 consistency appeal were made on January 8th,

1 1993. He concluded that Chevron's proposed  
2 project is consistent with the objectives or  
3 purposes of the Coastal Zone Management Act,  
4 and it allows for permitting by federal  
5 agencies.

6 Following that decision from the  
7 Department of Commerce, the application for  
8 permit to drill, which was previously  
9 submitted, was then approved by the Minerals  
10 Management Service on January 20th, 1993.

11 David Melgaard is now going to speak on  
12 the water permitting that's occurred.

13 **MR. MELGAARD:** Thank you, Scott.

14 First, I would briefly discuss the National  
15 Pollution Discharge Elimination System Permit,  
16 the NPDES permit, the issues related  
17 specifically to Chevron's proposed exploratory  
18 well in lease block 97. In 1986, EPA Regions  
19 Four and Six issued a final NPDES general  
20 permit that established discharge limitations  
21 for the oil and gas point source category for  
22 the portion of the Gulf of Mexico outer  
23 continental shelf which is under federal  
24 jurisdiction.

25 Subsequently, following the requirements

1 of this general permit, in December 1990,  
2 Chevron submitted to EPA Region Four a notice  
3 of intent to be covered under the permit for  
4 exploratory activities in the Destin Dome Lease  
5 Block 97. In response to this notice of  
6 intent, in May 1991, EPA granted Chevron  
7 coverage under the general permit. This  
8 coverage authorizes discharges from facilities  
9 associated with the exploratory well to waters  
10 of the U.S. in accordance with the terms and  
11 limitations of the general permit. This  
12 coverage is for the exploratory activity only;  
13 and by EPA regulations, coverage under a new  
14 NPDES permit is required for any development or  
15 production activities in the lease block.

16 Next I would like to discuss some of  
17 EPA's current activities and upcoming events  
18 related to a new NPDES general permit for oil  
19 and gas activities in the eastern Gulf outer  
20 continental shelf area. In December 1992, EPA  
21 Region Four published in the Federal Register a  
22 notice of intent to prepare a supplemental  
23 environmental impact statement in conjunction  
24 with the issuance of a new NPDES general permit  
25 which will regulate discharges from oil and gas

1 activities to waters under federal  
2 jurisdiction. In March 1993, EPA published in  
3 the Federal Register the effluent guidelines  
4 and new source performance standards final rule  
5 for the oil and gas extraction point source  
6 category, offshore subcategory.

7 Currently, in EPA Region Four we are  
8 preparing a draft supplemental environmental  
9 impact statement, as well as the new draft  
10 NPDES general permit, which will incorporate  
11 the new source performance standards, as well  
12 as have additional requirements.

13 The draft environmental impact statement  
14 will examine a wide range of potential  
15 environmental impacts associated with the  
16 alternatives considered for the new draft  
17 general permit.

18 The supplemental environmental impact  
19 statement will cover many of the same topics  
20 that Scott alluded to previously in the  
21 MMSEISs. However, since it relates primarily  
22 to the NPDES general permit, we will focus our  
23 attention on water quality issues, sediment  
24 quality issues, as well as some additional air  
25 quality issues. We will also cover fish,

1 marine mammals and other aquatic organisms,  
2 potential impacts to wildlife and birds,  
3 threatened endangered species, recreational  
4 resources, cultural resources, sensitive  
5 coastal habitats, wetlands and many other  
6 potential environmental impacts.

7 Now, we anticipate that both the draft  
8 supplemental and environmental impact  
9 statements and the draft NPDES general permit  
10 will be completed during the winter of 1994.  
11 Upon completion of these draft documents the  
12 public will be notified of their availability.  
13 Also, a comment period will be established to  
14 allow for public review and comments of the  
15 documents. Additionally, public meetings will  
16 be scheduled to receive comments on the  
17 documents during the overall comment period,  
18 which will last a minimum of forty-five days.  
19 We feel like the public will have plenty of  
20 opportunity to comment on these issues and the  
21 documents associated with them.

22 **MR. DAVIS:** Okay, I am going to  
23 conclude the summaries with the discussion of  
24 the outer continental shelf air permit  
25 processing activities which have been completed



1 to date.

2 Chevron USA Production Company submitted  
3 an outer continental shelf air permit  
4 application to EPA Region Four in May of 1993.  
5 This was for an exploratory offshore natural  
6 gas drilling operation for Destin Dome Block  
7 97.

8 This proposed outer continental shelf  
9 source will be located approximately  
10 twenty-nine miles off the shore of Pensacola,  
11 Florida, and will be operating for  
12 approximately two hundred and ten days. EPA  
13 Region Four will be the permitting authority  
14 for this source under the provisions of the  
15 outer continental shelf air regulations, which  
16 were promulgated on September 4th of 1992.  
17 Under the outer continental shelf rules, EPA  
18 has jurisdiction over the eastern Gulf of  
19 Mexico and Minerals Management Service retains  
20 jurisdiction for the central and western Gulf  
21 of Mexico.

22 This proposed source is the first  
23 facility to be processed by EPA Region Four  
24 under the permitting requirements of the outer  
25 continental shelf air regulations. For the

1           outer continental shelf air permitting  
2           purposes, the proposed project must comply with  
3           state emission regulations which are in effect  
4           on the mainland, in this case, in the state of  
5           Florida.

6                       Once we received a copy of the  
7           application package, we made it available for  
8           review and comment to the Air Permitting Branch  
9           of the Florida Department of Environmental  
10          Protection, the Air Quality Branch of the U.S.  
11          Fish and Wildlife Service, the Air Quality  
12          Division of the National Park Service, the  
13          Southern Regional Office of the U.S. Fish and  
14          Wildlife Service and the refuge manager for the  
15          Bretton National Wildlife Refuge (phonetic).

16                      At the request of EPA Region Four,  
17          Chevron submitted additional information for  
18          the project in June and August of 1993. The  
19          application was deemed complete by EPA Region  
20          Four on August 30th of 1993. Based on the  
21          maximum potential emissions of regulated  
22          pollutants which are estimated for this  
23          project, the source will be classified as a  
24          minor source of air emissions.

25                      Therefore, under the outer continental

1 shelf air regulations, the applicant was  
2 required to fulfill the permitting requirements  
3 for a comparable minor source air permit  
4 located in Florida. These applicable  
5 requirements for Florida for air stationary  
6 sources are contained in Chapter 17-210, which  
7 is titled General Requirements and Chapter  
8 17-212, titled Preconstruction Review, of the  
9 Florida Administrative Code.

10 The technical evaluation and preliminary  
11 determination and the draft outer continental  
12 shelf air permit were completed on September  
13 30th of 1993, and at EPA we worked in  
14 conjunction with staff from -- consultations  
15 were held with staff from the Florida  
16 Department of Environmental Protection and also  
17 from the Minerals Management Service, Gulf of  
18 Mexico office.

19 The permit itself, the proposed draft  
20 air permit, will authorize the construction and  
21 operation of one exploratory natural gas  
22 drilling rig. The exploratory well will be  
23 drilled to a depth of approximately twenty-five  
24 thousand three hundred feet, and it's going to  
25 be used to determine the hydrocarbon potential

1 of Block 97. The proposed activities include  
2 the drilling of the well, to be performed  
3 utilizing a jack-up type drilling rig; the  
4 testing of the hydrocarbon formation and  
5 suspension of the well.

6 The operation will be permitted for a  
7 maximum of two hundred and eighty days. The  
8 equipment to be used on the rig will include  
9 three main diesel engines for electric power.  
10 Each of these has a power output of  
11 approximately sixteen hundred and fifty brake  
12 horsepower. The marine vessel engines that  
13 will be used for the marine vessels -- there  
14 will be one five hundred and fifty brake  
15 horsepower for the crew boat and two eleven  
16 hundred and twenty-five brake horsepower for  
17 the supply boat and the utility boat.

18 The proposed emission controls for the  
19 main engines will be through engine  
20 retardation. The proposed emission controls  
21 for the marine vessels will be through a  
22 limited number of trips to the offshore  
23 facility by the vessels and through the use of  
24 engines equipped with turbocharging and inner  
25 cooling. The fuel to be burned in the diesel

1 engines on the main rig and also on the vessels  
2 will be fuel with the maximum sulfur content of  
3 zero point five percent (0.5%) by weight.

4 The general and specific conditions  
5 which are listed in the permit that you have  
6 will assure compliance with all the applicable  
7 requirements of Chapter 17-296, which is titled  
8 Emission Limits and Chapter 17-297, which is  
9 titled Emissions Monitoring, of the Florida  
10 Administrative Code. The permit will allow for  
11 no violation of any applicable state or federal  
12 rule or regulation.

13 The review of the air effects of any air  
14 emissions on endangered species in accordance  
15 with the Endangered Species Act was completed  
16 by the Panama City District Office of the  
17 United States Fish and Wildlife Service. They  
18 concurred with the determination that no  
19 adverse effects on any endangered species or  
20 habitats would occur as a result of this  
21 project.

22 Any written comments that anyone has  
23 will need to be received by the EPA offices in  
24 Region Four in Atlanta on or before 5:00 p.m.  
25 on Monday, November 8th, 1993, which will be

1 the close of the public comment period. All  
2 relevant comments which are specifically  
3 related to air emissions which are presented  
4 during the public comment period and during the  
5 public hearing tonight will be considered in  
6 issuing the final permit decision.

7 The criteria that EPA must use to  
8 evaluate the permit application and issue the  
9 final air permit decision centers around  
10 whether the project will meet the emission  
11 limits established by existing Florida  
12 regulations. The final permit decision will be  
13 made by the EPA Region Four administrator.

14 That will be made after the close of the public  
15 comment period.

16 **MR. MILLER:** I want to thank Scott and  
17 David for their informative presentations.

18 As you can see, the air permitting  
19 occurring under the outer continental shelf air  
20 regulations is only a portion of the permitting  
21 that was required for the proposed Chevron  
22 project.

23 Let me discuss the procedures I would  
24 like to follow for tonight's hearing. I have  
25 a list of names of people who have signed up to

1 make either comments related to specific air  
2 issues or general comments concerning offshore  
3 drilling. In order to allow for comments  
4 regarding specific air issues related to the  
5 draft permit to be fully expressed, these  
6 comments will be taken first.

7 These air-related comments are the only  
8 comments which may have a direct impact on the  
9 Chevron air permit. After the conclusion of  
10 all the air comments, the remaining time will  
11 be allotted for your general comments regarding  
12 offshore drilling. Your general comments will  
13 become a part of the hearing transcript and be  
14 responded to if they are deemed applicable to  
15 any present or future EPA permitting action.

16 If you have anything in writing that you  
17 would like to submit, please leave it with the  
18 registrar by the front door. We will collect  
19 these comments, and they will be incorporated  
20 into the hearing record and be responded to, in  
21 writing, in the final permit decision  
22 administrative record.

23 I would like to give everyone who has  
24 signed up to comment on air issues  
25 approximately ten minutes on the initial round

1 to make their comments. After everyone on the  
2 list to make air-related comments has had an  
3 opportunity to speak, I will give ten minutes  
4 to those who want to comment of a general  
5 nature.

6 For tonight's meeting, I would  
7 appreciate it if you would do me this one  
8 courtesy, if you are going to speak, please  
9 stand up, speak clearly and loud enough for  
10 everyone to hear; and also, please give your  
11 name and if there is an organization you  
12 represent, the name of that organization before  
13 you begin your comments.

14 I believe we are, at this point, ready  
15 to start. Before I start taking comments from  
16 the general public, I would like to give  
17 elected officials a chance to comment, and from  
18 the registrar I have an indication that there  
19 is a David Stafford, who is an aide to Senator  
20 Connie Mack, who is here. I would like to give  
21 David a chance to comment first.

22 \* \* \* \* \*

23 1) DAVID STAFFORD - AIDE TO SENATOR CONNIE MACK

24 **MR. STAFFORD:** Thank you very much.

25 This is a general comment. I wanted to make



1 y'all aware of that initially. The Senator  
2 asked me to come down here -- he has prepared  
3 the written statement, but he asked me to read  
4 it on his behalf.

5 The federal government's decision to  
6 allow drilling off the Panhandle is an outrage  
7 that shows the need for a permanent drilling  
8 ban along the entire coastline. It's wrong for  
9 the federal bureaucracy to allow offshore  
10 drilling against the will of Florida's  
11 citizens. That's a message I am certain the  
12 hearing will deliver.

13 I have introduced legislation to ban all  
14 drilling and leasing activity along the coast,  
15 taking the decision out of the hands of the  
16 Washington bureaucracy. The future of  
17 Florida's coastline must not rest with the  
18 whims of the federal government.

19 Any attempt to drill off Florida's shore  
20 poses a threat to the economy, and  
21 environmental harm. Our economy depends on the  
22 beauty of our environment and our beaches. In  
23 July, Senator Graham and I won a major victory  
24 in the appropriations committee, of which I am  
25 a member, to fight an attempt that would have

1           allowed new lease sales in the eastern Gulf,  
2           including the Panhandle. Our victory to retain  
3           the new leasing ban reinforces the message that  
4           our coastline is off limits.

5                       With plans for drilling off the  
6           Panhandle well underway, the state's  
7           environment and economy simply can't afford the  
8           risk of more drilling. The Clinton  
9           administration is developing its policy on  
10          offshore drilling, and it is important to send  
11          a clear message that it's our environment, it's  
12          our coastline, it's our decision, no more  
13          leases.

14                      Thank you very much.

15                      \* \* \* \* \*

16                      **MR. MILLER:** Are there any other aides  
17          or representatives of the United States Senate  
18          who have anything they would like to say? Are  
19          there any aides or representatives of the  
20          United States House? We have, from the  
21          registrar, an indication that Lisa George from  
22          the Governor's office is here and would like to  
23          make a comment.

24                      Lisa, would you like to come forward?

25                      2) LISA GEORGE - AIDE TO GOVERNOR LAWTON CHILES

1                   **MS. GEORGE:** Good evening, my name is  
2                   Lisa George. I am a chief analyst in the  
3                   Governor's environmental office. Governor  
4                   Chiles could not be here this evening due to  
5                   the legislative special session in Tallahassee  
6                   this week. He asked that I read his statement  
7                   on his behalf into the record and on behalf of  
8                   the State of Florida.

9                   I want to thank the representatives from  
10                  the Environmental Protection Agency for holding  
11                  this hearing to allow the public to comment on  
12                  this important issue. Because of other  
13                  important issues being addressed in the special  
14                  session of the legislature, I am not able to be  
15                  here this evening. My not being here, however,  
16                  should in no way be construed as a lack of  
17                  interest or commitment on my part for  
18                  protecting Florida's sensitive coastal and  
19                  offshore resources from potential impacts of  
20                  offshore oil and gas exploration and  
21                  development.

22                  I urge the administration to continue  
23                  working towards the development and  
24                  implementation of a comprehensive national  
25                  energy program which includes the development

1 of alternative energy sources, fuel efficiency  
2 and the rapid decrease in our dependency on  
3 fossil fuels.

4 I remain firm in my stance that oil and  
5 gas activities off the Panhandle of Florida  
6 should not occur until we have made significant  
7 progress towards such a national energy  
8 program, until we have all of the proper  
9 safeguards, and scientific information reveals  
10 that such activities can occur without damage  
11 to our natural resources.

12 Let me briefly discuss with you several  
13 reasons for the position -- for my position on  
14 this issue. The ecological importance and  
15 sensitivity of the Florida Panhandle is  
16 tremendous. Coastal habitats include salt  
17 marshes, tidal flats, barrier beaches,  
18 submerged seagrass meadows and open bay waters  
19 which provide food, shelter, rookeries, nesting  
20 areas and breeding grounds for the area's  
21 abundant wildlife. Several endangered and  
22 threatened species are found here, including  
23 various marine turtles. The near-shore Gulf of  
24 Mexico waters and the adjacent continental  
25 shelf region play a vital role in the health

1 and productivity of the region, the livelihood  
2 of Floridians who live here.

3 The economy of Florida's northwest  
4 coast, like the remainder of the state, is  
5 directly tied to its warm climate, clean air  
6 and waters, unspoiled natural resources,  
7 beautiful beaches and abundant fresh and  
8 saltwater recreational opportunities.  
9 Florida's yearly one hundred and eighty-three  
10 billion dollar economy results from tourism,  
11 services, trade and government, all  
12 growth-related and generally considered to be  
13 environmentally clean industries. These are  
14 industries which we have made a conscious  
15 effort to attract and which are compatible with  
16 Florida's environment.

17 Tourism, Florida's largest industry,  
18 generates billions of dollars annually to the  
19 Panhandle economy. Bay and Escambia Counties  
20 ranked third and fourth, respectively, in the  
21 top ten county destinations of all the visitors  
22 to Florida in 1990. The area from Dixie County  
23 westward to the Florida-Alabama border hosted  
24 over seven million visitors in 1990. Tourist  
25 development tax collections totaled over two

1 point seven million dollars for Escambia and  
2 Okaloosa Counties alone. Recent recreation  
3 sales tax collected in Bay, Walton, Okaloosa,  
4 Santa Rosa and Escambia Counties totaled over  
5 sixty-six million dollars.

6 Commercial fishery landings for  
7 Florida's west coast are valued at over one  
8 hundred and thirty million dollars annually.  
9 Revenues from processed fishery products exceed  
10 three hundred and fifty million dollars.  
11 Recent fishery landings for Apalachicola alone  
12 were valued at over twelve million dollars.

13 Additionally, the recreational fishing  
14 industry brings millions of dollars to the  
15 region annually. In the region from Wakulla  
16 County westward to the Florida-Alabama border,  
17 resident anglers numbered over two hundred  
18 thousand and produced expenditures of over  
19 sixty-seven million dollars. For the same  
20 region, tourist anglers numbered over four  
21 hundred thousand, with over one hundred and  
22 sixty-nine million dollars in expenditures.

23 The Panhandle area supports a large  
24 charter boat industry. More than eight hundred  
25 boats operate as charter boats from the Florida

1 west coast. Over twenty-five percent of these  
2 boats operate from Panhandle ports.

3 The points I have just made clearly  
4 indicate the importance of a clean environment  
5 to the Florida Panhandle. That is the very  
6 reason why I oppose oil and gas operations  
7 within one hundred miles of Florida's coast. I  
8 have recently, again, written to Secretary of  
9 the Interior Babbitt asking that all activity in  
10 this area be stopped, at least until we have  
11 the scientific information necessary to make  
12 informed decisions regarding this issue, as is  
13 the case in other areas of offshore oil and gas  
14 development. Only then will I be convinced  
15 that offshore operations are safe and will not  
16 damage the marine and coastal environment which  
17 are critical to the people of the Panhandle and  
18 all of Florida.

19 Florida's resources deserve no less, and  
20 I will accept no less.

21 Thank you.

22 \* \* \* \* \*

23 **MR. MILLER:** Are there any other state  
24 representatives or officials who would like to  
25 speak? Any local representatives or officials

1 who would like to comment? Any other federal  
2 or state agencies that would like to make a  
3 comment?

4 If not, we are ready to start taking  
5 comments from the public. Beverly will read  
6 from those of you who indicated at the  
7 registrar's desk you wanted to make a comment.  
8 If you would limit your comments to the  
9 prescribed time frame and come up to the  
10 microphone, we'll start.

11 **MS. SPAGG:** Our first commentor is  
12 Albert Lorenzo.

13 3) **ALBERT LORENZO - FLORIDA PIRG -- Florida**

14 International University

15 **ALBERT LORENZO:** Hi. First of all, my  
16 name is Albert Lorenzo. I am a student from  
17 Florida International University in Miami,  
18 Florida. I am here today to present to you  
19 over a thousand cards from the citizens of  
20 South Florida, both students and citizens  
21 alike. They are all adamantly against building  
22 an oil rig -- gas or oil rig off the coast of  
23 Florida.

24 I also have a couple of questions to  
25 address to the EPA. Last year, the EPA found



1 Chevron as being one of the largest violators  
2 of the Clean Water Act for illegal discharges  
3 from one of its offshore oil and gas rigs off  
4 California. I would like to know if this is  
5 true? No comment?

6 Okay. I would also like to know if it  
7 is true that Chevron pleaded in federal court  
8 in LA to sixty-five violations of the Clean  
9 Water Act and paid eight million dollars in  
10 fines rather than go to trial. Any comments?  
11 Okay.

12 I have another question. I'm trying to  
13 look for it right now. Just hold on . . .

14 **MR. DAVIS:** Hey, Albert, if we don't  
15 respond to any questions tonight, they will be  
16 responded to in the final permit decision. We  
17 will have a response to comments document. The  
18 questions will be answered in writing in the  
19 response to comments document, in case we don't  
20 answer them tonight; and we probably will not  
21 be able to answer questions tonight due to some  
22 of the research that would have to be done on  
23 some of the issues that Albert just talked  
24 about.

25 **MR. LORENZO:** Well, I cannot find what

1 I am looking for, but it has been known that  
2 Chevron is a repeat violator of permits that  
3 are issued by the EPA. And doing so, as being  
4 repeat violators, I would like to know why the  
5 EPA is going to continue to issue air permits  
6 or clean water permits to an industry that  
7 keeps on violating the permits and doesn't  
8 regard the regulations that are issued to them.  
9 I would like to have this question answered to  
10 me, why the EPA would continue to issue such  
11 permits to an industry that's not cooperating  
12 with them?

13 My final comment is the Environmental  
14 Protection Agency is supposed to be here to  
15 preserve our environment and work for our  
16 people. Just having an oil rig built off our  
17 coast, I don't see the EPA working for the  
18 people or towards the environment, and I feel  
19 that the EPA is being influenced by the  
20 bureaucracy and the profits of the oil  
21 industry, and I please hope that Chevron is not  
22 allowed to build their oil rig.

23 Thank you.

24 \* \* \* \* \*

25 MS. SPAGG: Alexandra Orellana, if I

1 am pronouncing that correctly?

2 4) ALEXANDRA ORELLANA

3 MS. ORELLANA: It's O-r-e-l-l-a-n-a.

4 Hello, I am Alexandra Orellana, and I am here  
5 from -- I am an environmental science student  
6 at Florida International University. I have  
7 been involved with going into public schools  
8 and informing them about offshore oil  
9 drilling -- actually, offshore drilling. All  
10 of the administrators that I was able to talk  
11 to were completely opposed to offshore  
12 drilling. Also, grade school, middle school  
13 and high school students were especially  
14 against drilling. After briefing a fourth  
15 grade class about drilling, a fourth grader  
16 came up to to me and said, Ms. Alex, I don't  
17 want our beaches to be polluted. I want my  
18 children to see how beautiful they are.

19 The Department of Interior has estimated  
20 that there is less than one percent of the  
21 nation's gas supply off of our shores. Less  
22 than one percent is not a good enough reason to

1 Chevron to start drilling gas off of our coast,  
2 you will be polluting our beaches and our  
3 precious ocean's ecosystem. Please consider  
4 the impact that these drills will have on our  
5 beaches.

6 As you drive into the Pensacola -- as  
7 you drive into Pensacola there is a big sign  
8 that says, Welcome to Pensacola, home of  
9 Florida's most beautiful beaches. Please, help  
10 keep them this way. If for nothing else, do it  
11 for our children and their children to come.  
12 Indian lore tells us that they used to consider  
13 seven generations into the future before they  
14 acted. It's time the EPA considers this, at  
15 least for our children's sake.

16 Thank you.

17 \* \* \* \* \*

18 **MS. SPAGG:** Michael Liebano?

19 5) **MICHAEL LIEBENO**

20 **MR. LIEBENO:** L-i-e-b-e-n-o. I just  
21 signed up as a concerned citizen. That's all I  
22 am. I just moved to this area. I haven't been  
23 here in probably twenty-five years. I lived  
24 here as a kid. I lived up in Alabama as a kid,  
25 and we used to come down here for vacations.

1           The beaches have changed even in those  
2           twenty-five years. They are not as pretty.  
3           They are not as pristine. The air is not quite  
4           as good.

5                     I worry that we are looking at an  
6           environmental impact statement that is nine  
7           years old, and using that as the basis for  
8           giving this permit. I worry that we look at  
9           this air and say well, it's not as bad as some  
10          of the air in the United States, so we should  
11          be able to pollute it. I read the number of  
12          tons of pollutants that we're allowed to be  
13          putting in the air, and I wonder that maybe we  
14          should try and decide that there is too many  
15          pollutants in the air right now. No, we are  
16          not as bad as LA, but I don't think we ever  
17          want to be as bad as LA.

18                    Where do we draw the line and say, okay,  
19          we are willing to accept enough air to where  
20          our eyes only burn so much and our lungs -- we  
21          only have to cough in the mornings, instead of  
22          all day long. And I don't see the EPA, right  
23          now, as trying to protect us for the cleanest  
24          air possible, but simply allowing us to work to  
25          a lowest common level.

1 I would ask you not to let that happen,  
2 to stand to protect the environment and to  
3 protect it for the cleanest air available now  
4 and the cleaner in the future generations, for  
5 my children, so that they can see the beaches  
6 the way I saw them twenty-five years ago,  
7 instead of the beaches I am putting up with now  
8 because there are more pollutants in the air  
9 and there are more pollutants in the water than  
10 there were then.

11 Thank you.

12 \* \* \* \* \*

13 **MS. SPAGG:** Rita Manley?

14 6) **RITA MANLEY - GREENPEACE MEMBER**

15 **MS. MANLEY:** My name is Rita Manley.

16 I am a member of Greenpeace. I don't represent  
17 them -- excuse me. I don't represent them. I  
18 am just a member. Briefly, I have lived in  
19 Florida all my life. I have been privileged to  
20 see children, since I was small, swim in the  
21 ocean, surfers, fishermen, so many people  
22 locally and people all over have a great time  
23 every year in our beautiful ocean. One oil or  
24 gas rig could completely destroy that forever,  
25 for anyone in Florida, anyone in the whole

1 United States that comes and visits our  
2 beautiful ocean, totally, no more little kids  
3 swimming ever again.

4 The point I want to make from a  
5 technical point is, the Federal Clean Air Act  
6 was passed in November of 1990. It's a  
7 Federal Clean Air Act. In that act it says,  
8 the individual state -- the State of Florida --  
9 the governor has the authority -- Governor  
10 Chiles -- to adopt much stricter air pollution  
11 emission standards than what is already allowed  
12 in the Federal Clean Air Act of November '90.

13 Now, what my suggestion is, is that I  
14 would hope that the State of Florida adopt a  
15 standard of, say, zero point zero zero five  
16 (0.005) milligrams of sulfur dioxide, nitrogen  
17 dioxide, hydrogen sulfide and benzene. The  
18 state has that authority. Once the governor  
19 adopts that standard, then the EPA of Florida  
20 approves it, and according to the Federal Clean  
21 Air Act, it is immediate law.

22 That law is enforceable. And for any  
23 oil or gas rig that is drilled off the coast of  
24 Florida on the outer continental shelf, it  
25 states in the Federal Clean Air Act, if the oil

1 and gas rig is not within compliance of those  
2 impossible standards within a hundred and  
3 eighty days, they will be fined twenty-five  
4 thousand dollars a day, or two years in prison.  
5 If the state does not enforce what they have  
6 already adopted, the state can be fined  
7 twenty-five thousand dollars a day, as well.

8 So what I am stating to you is a law  
9 that was passed in November of 1990, the  
10 Federal Clean Air Act. My references are the  
11 Congressional Quarterly, the May 12, 1990,  
12 issue. It has a summary of this law, and you  
13 can look under the administrative code, which  
14 is laws passed through Congress. I think it's  
15 Title 42 for the exact copy of the law. Now,  
16 this law has already been passed effective  
17 November '90, and our State of Florida has the  
18 ability to adopt stricter standards, so what I  
19 am saying is this -- I am asking that if it's a  
20 possibility, it would be good for the Governor  
21 to adopt stricter standards and the EPA locally  
22 in Florida to approve them, and it becomes  
23 immediate law.

24 Now, I've told you, in my opinion from  
25 the heart, how it affects people here.



1 Children have so much fun with their parents  
2 every year. It's good clean fun, and it's just  
3 a joy to see kids playing in the ocean, but one  
4 oil or gas rig will wipe this out forever.  
5 Instead, we should think of children for a  
6 change. Why not give children in Florida, and  
7 all the kids that come visit, a legacy that  
8 will last forever, like a state park, like Fort  
9 Pickens? Why the short-term gain of, like, a  
10 month's supply of oil and gas which is going to  
11 wipe out Florida's beaches forever?

12 Now, as far as the effects, besides the  
13 atmosphere, it also affects the fish because  
14 there are two thousand tons of drilling mugs,  
15 which -- with any oil or gas rig -- and in  
16 those drilling mugs are lead and mercury, which  
17 once -- any fish in the vicinity of the rig  
18 will have that in their tissue. Lead is a  
19 neurotoxin. Any child eating fish from that --  
20 that's been around the rig can have brain  
21 damage. So it's not only water quality, it's  
22 air quality.

23 Those gases I mentioned, any gas rig  
24 emits hydrogen sulfide, SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, which is  
25 sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and a small

1 amount of benzene. These contribute to acid  
2 rain and the greenhouse effect, which everyone  
3 knows that if the greenhouse effect continues  
4 and the ozone hole becomes larger, it's going  
5 to increase world-wide temperatures, and as far  
6 as the farmers go -- that's farmers right here  
7 in Florida -- they won't be able to harvest  
8 their crops because the soil is too hot and  
9 there is not enough rain. Your crops are going  
10 to dry up. That's what scientists all over the  
11 world are concerned about.

12 I just gave you a brief overview, but I  
13 don't want the rig because it's going to ruin  
14 the ocean for children forever, for Florida  
15 kids, for kids all over the U.S., and we should  
16 be thinking of the children for a change and  
17 not short-term gain. Yes, it's selfish,  
18 because I want to see kids have the same fun  
19 that me, my brothers and sisters and kids I  
20 have seen having fun all my life. It would be  
21 a tragic waste for the children. That's all I  
22 have to say.

23 \* \* \* \* \*

24 **MS. SPAGG:** Mr. Angelo?

25 7) MIKE ANGELO - FLORIDA PIRG -- USF

1                   **MR. ANGELO:** My name is Mike Angelo,  
2                   and I am a student at the University of  
3                   Southern Florida. I would like to speak on  
4                   behalf of, first off, the organization that I  
5                   sort of represent -- I am the campaign  
6                   organizer for Florida Public Interest Research  
7                   Group and the fourteen hundred people from  
8                   Tampa and the surrounding area who were unable  
9                   to make the eight-hour drive up here to express  
10                  their concerns -- and then myself.

11                  I think what should be considered is,  
12                  like Albert had said before, that Chevron does  
13                  not have a very good track record. They have  
14                  already had numerous violations of the Clean  
15                  Water Act. We can probably expect much of the  
16                  same with the Clean Air Act.

17                  On behalf of myself, I would like to say  
18                  that it disturbs me that a faction of the  
19                  government that I support, which its implied  
20                  anthrotheological nature suggests that its best  
21                  interest -- its interest will fall along the  
22                  lines of the environment, can sit there and  
23                  arbitrarily decide on what is an acceptable  
24                  level of toxicity in the very life-giving  
25                  substance of our planet, the air.

1                   You know, I have to ask the EPA, if you  
2                   can make that kind of decision, you know, how  
3                   much death and pestilence and famine is  
4                   acceptable in the world? There shouldn't be  
5                   any toxicity in the air. We should try to be  
6                   cutting this out entirely, not saying well,  
7                   five percent is okay or ten percent is okay or  
8                   half of that's okay. We need to eliminate it  
9                   all.

10                   You know, like the lady before me just  
11                   said, what's two months' worth of oil or three  
12                   months' worth of oil? What's two years' worth  
13                   of oil? We need to be leaning away from this,  
14                   and this is a good place to start.

15                   \* \* \* \* \*

16                   **MS. SPAGG:** Herman Colligan?

17                   8) HERMAN COLLIGAN - CHEVRON USA

18                   **MR. COLLIGAN:** That's C-O-L-L-I-G-A-N.

19                   Good evening, and good evening, ladies  
20                   and gentlemen. My name is Herman Colligan. I  
21                   am the manager of Chevron's Destin Dome natural  
22                   gas project, a project which Chevron is  
23                   committed to performing in a safe and  
24                   environmentally sound manner.

25                   I would like to thank the Environmental

1 Protection Agency and Florida's Department of  
2 Environmental Protection for their diligent and  
3 thorough work in putting together this draft  
4 permit.

5 The draft permit meets federal  
6 regulations and strictly adheres to Florida air  
7 quality standards for a minor source of air  
8 emissions. While there are strict operating  
9 and monitoring requirements set forth in the  
10 permit, it is a permit under which we can drill  
11 the Destin Dome 97 well.

12 Unfortunately, our industry is not well  
13 understood in Florida, leading to concern over  
14 offshore drilling. However, in order to  
15 continue to meet the nation's energy needs, it  
16 is important that we make decisions on such  
17 projects based on technical merits and  
18 scientific data, not on emotion or politics.  
19 Natural gas offers many benefits to Florida and  
20 the nation as a whole. I realize the intent of  
21 this hearing is to discuss the draft permit and  
22 air quality. Therefore, I will focus my  
23 comments on these issues.

24 This project will have no measurable  
25 impact on onshore air quality. Activities for

1 drilling of the well will not be visible from  
2 shore, since we will be approximately thirty  
3 miles from the nearest coastline, and, as a  
4 minor source of emissions, will not  
5 significantly affect air quality.

6 Overall, the project will enhance air  
7 quality. Natural gas transmission companies in  
8 Florida are undertaking projects to expand  
9 their pipeline systems to meet increased  
10 natural gas demand. This demand is the result  
11 of various new applications of natural gas as a  
12 clean-burning fuel.

13 The primary use of additional natural  
14 gas in Florida is for electric generation. In  
15 order to comply with the Clean Air Act  
16 amendments of 1990, new electricity power  
17 plants are being fueled by natural gas, and  
18 older plants are switching to this fuel because  
19 of its clean-burning attributes.

20 The quantity of natural gas at Destin  
21 Dome will reduce air emissions in the state of  
22 Florida by two million tons of sulfur dioxide,  
23 two hundred thousand tons of nitrogen oxide,  
24 and seventy-one million tons of carbon dioxide,  
25 and when compared to emissions from other

1 fossil fuels, clearly providing an overwhelming  
2 improvement in air quality.

3 The regulatory review for the drilling  
4 of this well has been thorough. The fact that  
5 we are having this hearing today, albeit for a  
6 minor source, demonstrates the close scrutiny  
7 that our operations receive from the regulatory  
8 agencies. Not only will we be monitored by the  
9 EPA and the State of Florida on our air  
10 emissions, but all of our activities are  
11 performed under strict permit requirements.  
12 Our operations are subject to inspection at any  
13 time to ensure that we are in compliance with  
14 all permits.

15 I am proud of the fact that my company  
16 has received several awards from federal and  
17 state agencies over the years for conducting  
18 safe, environmentally responsible operations.

19 I urge the EPA to issue this permit as  
20 soon as possible. This well has been delayed  
21 for nearly three years now, receiving a  
22 thorough review by several regulatory entities.  
23 This project is important, not only to Chevron  
24 but to the nation and to Florida.

25 Destin Dome 97 is a significant natural

1 gas prospect. When combined with the two  
2 previously drilled wells nine miles to the  
3 northeast, this development may yield between  
4 one point six and three trillion cubic feet of  
5 clean-burning natural gas. Based on 1992  
6 consumption rates, this amount of energy would  
7 meet all of Florida's natural gas needs for  
8 five to nine years. And that's based on one  
9 point six DCF. If the three trillion cubic  
10 feet are discovered, you can double that.

11 It must move forward to help ensure that  
12 the energy demands of the public are met.  
13 Chevron is committed to meeting those energy  
14 needs in a safe manner with a high regard for  
15 the environment.

16 Thank you.

17 9) KEN KOSKY - KBN ENGINEERING

18 MR. KOSKY: Thank you. I'm going to  
19 be summarizing my written statement that I've  
20 already submitted this afternoon.

21 My name is Kenneth F. Kosky, and I am  
22 president of KBN Engineering and Applied  
23 Sciences in Gainesville, Florida. I prepared  
24 the outer continental shelf permit on behalf of  
25 Chevron USA Production Company. I'm a



1 registered professional engineer in Florida and  
2 have over twenty-three years of experience in  
3 air pollution in Florida.

4 My comments today will focus on four air  
5 quality aspects of the proposed OCS permit.  
6 First, the draft permit itself; second, the  
7 proposed activity as a source of air pollution;  
8 third, the maximum impacts of the proposed  
9 activity on air quality in Florida; and fourth,  
10 the significance of the expected natural gas  
11 reserves to air quality.

12 With regard to the proposed draft  
13 permit, the draft permit and conditions  
14 proposed by the Environmental Protection Agency  
15 are consistent with those similar to sources  
16 located in Florida. I've been involved in  
17 several hundred permits during my career, and  
18 the conditions are consistent with permits  
19 issued to similar types of sources. As noted  
20 by Mr. Davis, under Florida regulations the  
21 proposed OCS source would be a minor source of  
22 air pollution and would have similar permit  
23 conditions. I support the EPA's proposed  
24 permit.

25 The emissions of the proposed OCS source

1 are, from an air quality standpoint, relatively  
2 minor. As mentioned previously, the activity  
3 would be considered a minor source,  
4 particularly if it was located on shore. When  
5 compared to onshore activities, the emissions  
6 from the proposed source are relatively small.

7 I have prepared a few charts that  
8 present some relevant comparisons. Figures 1  
9 and 2 represent the estimated emissions of  
10 nitrogen oxides and sulfur oxides for Florida,  
11 Escambia County, which is the county we're here  
12 in today, and the proposed OCS source. As  
13 shown here in Figure 2, the far left bar is the  
14 state of Florida emissions, Escambia County is  
15 in the middle, and the far right is the  
16 proposed project. The OCS source emissions are  
17 relatively small compared to other emissions in  
18 the state.

19 KBN performed an air quality impact  
20 analysis for the proposed OCS source. The  
21 analysis used EPA-approved dispersion models  
22 and determined impacts to onshore areas,  
23 including national parks and national  
24 wilderness areas, that is, Class 1 areas. A  
25 portion of our modeling results are presented

1 in Figures 3 and 4 for nitrogen dioxide, the  
2 annual average, and sulfur dioxide, the maximum  
3 24-hour average, respectively.

4 These figures present the applicable  
5 federal and state regulatory standards,  
6 including those promulgated to protect public  
7 health and welfare, and those promulgated to  
8 protect the state from significant  
9 deterioration.

10 The percentage of the air quality  
11 standards was used as a basis for these  
12 figures. As shown, the maximum impacts from  
13 the proposed OCS source are substantially below  
14 all federal and Florida air quality  
15 limitations, and even below those considered to  
16 be significant impact levels. In fact, the  
17 impact of the OCS source could not be measured  
18 on any onshore location, even using the latest  
19 state-of-the-art monitoring equipment.

20 Finally, with respect to the natural gas  
21 reserves, the expected natural gas reserve in  
22 the Destin Dome area can have significant  
23 consequences from the air pollution standpoint.  
24 As indicated by representatives of Chevron,  
25 about one point six trillion cubic feet of

1 natural gas is expected in the Destin Dome  
2 area. This amount of natural gas, which is the  
3 cleanest of fossil fuels, is significant when  
4 compared to that used in Florida.

5 Figure 5 shows a comparison of the  
6 reserve to the total gas used in Florida. The  
7 reserve is on the far left, the middle bar is  
8 what's used in Florida in one year, and the far  
9 right is that used by electric utilities. If  
10 this natural gas were made available, it could  
11 displace other fossil fuels, such as residual  
12 oil and coal currently used in electrical  
13 generation.

14 Figures 6 and 7 present the reductions  
15 of sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides and carbon  
16 dioxide emissions that this projected natural  
17 gas would displace, if it were made available.  
18 Compared to residual oil, the expected natural  
19 gas reserve would produce one million tons less  
20 emissions of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen  
21 dioxides. Carbon dioxide emissions would be  
22 twenty-seven million tons less. When compared  
23 to coal, the air pollution benefits of natural  
24 gas are even greater, as shown on Figure 7.

25 In summary, the EPA proposed draft

1 permit is consistent with permits issued to  
2 similar sources in Florida. The OCS source by  
3 itself is relatively small, and the air quality  
4 impacts would be unmeasurable on shore.

5 Significant benefits to reduce air pollution  
6 would be expected with the production of the  
7 potential gas reserve.

8 Thank you.

9 10) FRANCES HUNTER JONES - LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS -  
10 - Pensacola Bay Area

11 **MS. SPAGG:** Frances Hunter Jones?

12 Can I ask y'all to keep the background  
13 noise down? We have a court reporter that's  
14 trying to make a transcript of this, and it's  
15 difficult with the background noise. We also  
16 are trying to tape it as a backup to assure  
17 that we're clear on everything that we're  
18 hearing this evening.

19 **UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER:** Is the  
20 background noise on tape?

21 **MS. SPAGG:** It's not audible, and what  
22 ends up happening is we have a garbled  
23 transcript.

24 **UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER:** Do you want it  
25 audible? We can make it audible.

1                   **MR. DAVIS:** Listen, try to be polite  
2 so that everyone can speak. Look, everybody  
3 has strong feelings on this issue, and let's  
4 give everyone a chance to voice those.

5                   **MS. SPAGG:** Go ahead, please.

6                   **MS. JONES:** I'm Frances Hunter Jones.  
7 I'm administrative vice president of the League  
8 of Women Voters of the Pensacola Bay area.

9                   We have not taken a position on the  
10 proposed Chevron USA exploratory natural gas  
11 well, but we have reviewed the technical  
12 evaluation and preliminary determination and  
13 have the following questions and comments.

14                   The evaluation and preliminary  
15 determination describes three diesel engines  
16 and three boats in some detail. However, these  
17 are insignificant potential sources of air  
18 pollution compared to emissions from the well  
19 itself and from well testing.

20                   A flare is mentioned in Specific  
21 Condition Number 6B2 and in Table 3. What is  
22 the purpose of the flare? When will it be  
23 used? What kind of flare will be installed,  
24 and what is its efficiency? How will gas flow  
25 to the flare, and gas composition with respect

1 to hydrogen sulfide be monitored? What is the  
2 danger of unexpected releases of gas due to  
3 flare malfunction? What is the potential for  
4 impact on shore and on boats and shipping in  
5 the event of an unexpected release of hydrogen  
6 sulfide?

7 Section 2, rule applicability, states  
8 that the facility is a minor source of air  
9 emissions. Section 3, summary of emissions,  
10 shows potential sulfur dioxide emissions of  
11 226.63 tons and nitrogen oxide emissions of  
12 238.27 tons. How were the sulfur dioxide  
13 emissions approximated? An increase of only  
14 five percent would make this source a major  
15 source, subject to new source review  
16 requirements.

17 Specific Condition Number 1 establishes  
18 emission rates, which are listed in five  
19 tables. Limits were given in pounds per hour  
20 and tons per some unknown period. What is that  
21 period?

22 Specific Condition Number 7 should  
23 better define commencement of construction and  
24 startup date. That is a startup when the  
25 platform is anchored, or is it when the well

1 drilling begins, or when? These definitions  
2 are significant, since compliance testing in  
3 Specific Condition Number 6A and the total  
4 operation time in Specific Condition Number 11  
5 depends on the dates in Specific Condition 7.  
6 How is operation defined?

7 Specific Condition 6A, compliance  
8 demonstration, establishes compliance test  
9 methods for NOX and fuel sulfur content from  
10 the diesel engines and boats. There are no  
11 compliance methods indicated for the flare.

12 What are the required methods to demonstrate  
13 compliance with the flare limits for CO, NOX,  
14 PM, PM-10, SO2 and VOC established in Table 3?

15 Specific Condition 6B, monitoring,  
16 requires the permittee to maintain records of  
17 the operating rate of the flare. How is the  
18 operating rate to be measured?

19 Specific Condition 8 requires the  
20 submission of a quarterly report which should  
21 include monthly and cumulative emissions of SO2  
22 from the flare. What method should the  
23 permittee use to measure the SO2 emissions?

24 The League of Women Voters appreciates  
25 this opportunity to address you with our



1 concerns about this preliminary determination  
2 for a permit to construct this source of air  
3 pollution.

4 If the only sources of air pollution  
5 from this proposed drilling operation were  
6 three boats and three diesel engines, we would  
7 not be concerned. However, that much larger  
8 source of air pollution, the well itself,  
9 appears to have been largely ignored. We would  
10 appreciate that our concerns will be addressed  
11 in any permit which might be issued.

12 And we have an additional concern with  
13 your afternoon scheduling. The hours of 1:00  
14 to 5:30 were published. We know that there  
15 were working people who attempted to  
16 participate this afternoon, and they arrived to  
17 find the doors locked at about 3:30. These  
18 included a middle school teacher with some of  
19 her students. They were planning to see  
20 democracy in action. What does this show them  
21 of the way the system operates?

22 \* \* \* \* \*

23 **MS. SPAGG:** David Townsend? Is David  
24 Townsend in the room? I'll come back to him --  
25 yes, sir.

1 11) DAVID TOWNSEND

2 MR. TOWNSEND: My name is David  
3 Townsend, and I'm just a concerned citizen, but  
4 I have been involved in the offshore industry  
5 for some time. First of all, I have lived here  
6 in Florida all of my life, and I do think that  
7 these beaches are pristine and beautiful and --  
8 but I do approve of Chevron's effort to drill  
9 for natural gas off the coast of Florida. I  
10 believe that the emissions from their drilling  
11 project are -- the benefits far outweigh their  
12 minute emissions. The things we have to gain  
13 would be to our benefit in the state of Florida  
14 and our community, and also there are many  
15 economic benefits that could help our community  
16 here.

17 Thank you.

18 \* \* \* \* \*

19 MS. SPAGG: Rick Stone?

20 12) RICK STONE

21 MR. STONE: Yes, my name is -- is this  
22 on? Can everybody hear me? My name is Rick  
23 Stone. I am a lifelong resident of Pensacola,  
24 Florida, and a registered voter in Escambia  
25 County. I'm here on behalf of my fellow

1 citizens to address the permitting issue, and  
2 make no mistake about it, this is negative  
3 debate toward the issue of whether or not a  
4 permit should be issued. When we arrived, we  
5 heard two conditions that can affect this in a  
6 public hearing, one, being air conditions  
7 affecting or complying with the Clean Air Act  
8 or not complying, and air emissions affecting  
9 the Endangered Species Act.

10 Gentleman and ladies, I am not a  
11 scientist, biologist, meteorologist, geologist  
12 or any of the above, but I want to tell you  
13 that I believe that with some more aggressive  
14 research and some additional effort, the EPA  
15 could decline the air permit.

16 This is the first step in the  
17 permitting, and I say stop it now, and I don't  
18 mean later. I want to make --when Mr. Colligan  
19 and his colleagues are back wherever they live  
20 with their money, I'll be here until I die. I  
21 hope you understand the difference.

22 \* \* \* \* \*

23 **MS. SPAGG:** Dan Jacobsen?

24 **MR. JACOBSEN:** I'm going to have Ann  
25 Whitfield talk as well about the issues

1 concerning the gas permit.

2 13) ANN WHITFIELD - FLORIDA PIRG

3 MS. WHITFIELD: I'm afraid that I may  
4 be one of the people that got lost in the  
5 shuffle since you shut down early this  
6 afternoon. I signed a card at about 3:00  
7 today, and I don't know if you have it there in  
8 the stack or not, but Dan was kind enough to  
9 offer to trade with me, so if you do have my  
10 card in the stack, if you could let him switch  
11 and go whenever my card comes up, or if you  
12 could just add him now.

13 MS. SPAGG: Could you state your name  
14 for the record?

15 MS. WHITFIELD: Ann Whitfield. Thank  
16 you. My name is Ann Whitfield. I am the  
17 executive director of the Florida Public  
18 Interest Research Group. Florida PIRG is a  
19 fifty-thousand member organization that works  
20 on a range of environmental consumer protection  
21 issues. Our lead issue for the past ten years  
22 has been protecting the coast from offshore  
23 drilling.

24 I do want to begin with a few words on  
25 process first. First, I do think it would be

1 good policy to be here when you say you are  
2 going to be here. It is wrong to advertise  
3 that you are going to have a hearing from 1:00  
4 to 5:30 and then shut down -- would you please  
5 stop doing that right in my face. Thank  
6 you -- and then shut down at 2:30. I was  
7 waiting out in front for about forty-five  
8 minutes, and did have several people come by,  
9 in addition to myself, who had wanted to sign  
10 up. I do have petitions from the middle school  
11 teacher that was referenced earlier, and I  
12 would like to present them to you on her  
13 behalf. These are from middle school teachers  
14 here in Gulf Breeze.

15 Secondly, I am -- I was a little  
16 concerned to see in the newspaper this morning,  
17 some comments by one of your staff people  
18 saying that the staff had already decided their  
19 position on the issue and they expected the  
20 permit to be approved as recommended. I  
21 understand the process. I understand that the  
22 staff have recommended that this permit be  
23 approved. However, the implication, wittingly  
24 or unwittingly, in the paper was that this  
25 public hearing had no purpose and that your

1 minds were already made up.

2 I hope that you would have the  
3 opportunity to clarify that and let the people  
4 who took the time and trouble to come here  
5 today, let them know that the question is still  
6 open and their comments will be considered, and  
7 that it is not a given that that permit will be  
8 approved as recommended.

9 Thirdly and finally on the process  
10 issues, it may be possible that I don't  
11 understand something here, but there were quite  
12 a few of us who were here early who were not  
13 allowed in the building, and there seemed to be  
14 quite a few Chevron people who were allowed in  
15 the building. Maybe there is some reason for  
16 that, that I don't understand, that's  
17 reasonable; but it didn't look very good.

18 I'm sorry to open on such a negative  
19 note. I try to generally not personalize these  
20 issues because I know you are just doing your  
21 job. Let me move on to my comments. I have  
22 general comments and specific comments.

23 In general, simply put, we believe that  
24 it is not worth risking our coastal ecosystems,  
25 our beautiful beaches, our tourist-based

1 economy for a few months' worth of energy  
2 supply, especially when that energy supply is  
3 not needed.

4 We could more than offset the amount of  
5 fuel thought to lie off our coast through  
6 simple energy efficiency measures. We have a  
7 chart that shows clearly that by pursuing  
8 energy and efficiency measures, we could more  
9 than offset, not only the fossil fuels thought  
10 to lie off the Florida coast, but the fossil  
11 fuels thought to lie off all of the unleased  
12 offshore areas in the continental U.S.

13 For example, an aggressive efficiency  
14 program including home weatherization and more  
15 energy-efficient appliances and auto fuel  
16 efficiency would reduce energy usage in this  
17 country by over fifty-six billion barrels of  
18 oil equivalent. Auto fuel efficiency measures  
19 alone would reduce it by twenty-one billion  
20 barrels of oil equivalent. In contrast,  
21 Florida is thought to hold 1.26 billion barrels  
22 of oil equivalent.

23 So you can see quite clearly that if  
24 this administration would commit itself to  
25 energy efficiency and renewables, there would

1 be absolutely no need to open the Florida coast  
2 or any other part of the nation's coastline  
3 that isn't already open for drilling.

4 Secondly, in the general comment  
5 category, I would like to respond to some of  
6 the Chevron comments on gas. One is, I think,  
7 Chevron has made a quite concerted effort to  
8 confuse two issues. One is gas as a fuel,  
9 versus gas as a product that we're extracting  
10 from the ground. Gas may be a cleaner fuel.  
11 It may make sense to move from burning oil for  
12 utility use to gas. That does not necessarily  
13 translate to the fact that gas is cleaner and  
14 safer to extract from under the ocean. They  
15 are two different processes.

16 Offshore drilling brings with it routine  
17 pollution and the risk of catastrophe, whether  
18 or not you're extracting gas or oil, and often  
19 you're extracting both.

20 Secondly, according to the Department of  
21 Interior, from a public policy perspective,  
22 there is relatively little gas and oil off of  
23 our coast. In fact, less than one percent of  
24 the nation's undiscovered gas reserves are  
25 expected to be off the Florida coast. The vast



1 majority of this nation's gas reserves are  
2 onshore, not offshore. The offshore reserves  
3 are largely off Texas and Louisiana.

4 Less than one percent of the nation's  
5 gas supplies are supposed to be off our coast.  
6 So Florida could switch completely away from  
7 oil to gas and not have to open our coast for  
8 drilling. There's plenty of gas supply out  
9 there other places.

10 Opening the coast for drilling will not  
11 significantly change the fossil fuel mix for  
12 this nation. It will have an impact on  
13 Chevron's profits, and that's why Chevron wants  
14 to drill. They want to make money. They're  
15 not interested in changing the energy public  
16 policy and the fuel mix of this nation.

17 Finally, I will move on to make specific  
18 comments on the air permit. First, we're  
19 concerned that you're proposing to permit new  
20 releases of emissions that lead to acid rain  
21 and ozone smog. You may consider this a minor  
22 source of air pollution, but we do not. To  
23 bring some of your numbers to life, we have  
24 translated them to equivalent emissions from  
25 other sources.

1                   For example, the thirty-one tons of  
2                   carbon monoxide that this rig will emit equals  
3                   the emissions, the carbon monoxide emissions  
4                   from 1,243 cars traveling 10,000 miles each.  
5                   The 213 tons of nitrogen oxide, NOX, translates  
6                   to the NOX emissions from 20,400 cars each  
7                   driving 10,000 miles. NOX, as you know, leads  
8                   to acid rain and, when combined with  
9                   hydrocarbons and sunlight, ozone smog, so it is  
10                  of some concern.

11                  Mercury emissions, they look small but  
12                  mercury, as you know, is dangerous in very  
13                  small quantities. It bioaccumulates, and it's  
14                  already a problem here in Florida. We have  
15                  sixty-five rivers, lakes and streams polluted  
16                  with mercury. There have been recent stories  
17                  of high mercury levels in sharks and dolphins.  
18                  The emissions from this rig are the equivalent,  
19                  through rough calculations, of incinerating  
20                  over a thousand double-A batteries.

21                  The hydrocarbon emissions -- and  
22                  hydrocarbon, as you know, leads to smog when  
23                  combined with NOX -- are the equivalent of  
24                  burning 2,592 double-A batteries.

25                  So these emissions, Chevron may call

1           them minor. We think they are significant.

2                       Secondly, we're concerned that you're  
3           not looking at the cumulative impact. At a  
4           press conference yesterday, Chevron said that  
5           after this rig, they hope to put up an  
6           additional ten to twenty-four rigs. So you can  
7           safely multiply all those numbers by ten to  
8           twenty-four.

9                       Next, I would like to comment on the  
10          June 24th so-called technical supplement  
11          submitted by Chevron that revised their  
12          calculations of air emissions to, quote, more  
13          accurately reflect the emission rates.  
14          Coincidentally, they also put them from major  
15          source back to minor source in their  
16          recalculation.

17                      In your June 15th letter you calculated  
18          225.25 tons of emission from the primary  
19          facility, when the cap to push them over into a  
20          major source is 250. They reported 225. The  
21          cap is 250. Then when you required them to  
22          include vessels, you calculated that would be  
23          an additional 381.7 tons of emissions. Now,  
24          how they got their calculations -- 225 plus 381  
25          is considerably over 250. How they got their

1 calculations back down under 250, I think is  
2 cause for some concern, and some close  
3 scrutiny.

4 Finally, this permit is especially  
5 important since it is the first of its kind in  
6 the eastern Gulf of Mexico. We hope you will  
7 look at it more closely and reconsider your  
8 recommendation.

9 Those conclude my specific comments on  
10 the air permit, but I would like to make one  
11 final request of you. I'd ask you to take a  
12 message back to the Clinton administration.  
13 When Bill Clinton and Al Gore campaigned here  
14 in Florida, he promised to protect our coast,  
15 the entire coast. He was very critical of  
16 George Bush for only protecting the Keys.

17 Since he took office twenty-two of the  
18 twenty-four members of the Congressional  
19 delegation have written him asking him to ban  
20 drilling. Eighty-six of the state's  
21 environmental leaders, the entire State House  
22 of Representatives, the State Association of  
23 County Governments, the Florida governor and  
24 the Florida cabinet and hundreds of thousands  
25 of citizens and local businesses have all sent

1 messages asking President Clinton and his  
2 environmental staff, Carol Browner and Bruce  
3 Babbitt, to freeze any further leasing and  
4 drilling off our coast, at least until the  
5 National Academy of Sciences can conduct an  
6 assessment of the adequacy of environmental  
7 data in the region for adequate environmental  
8 decision making. Every other controversial  
9 area in the OCS, from the Keys to the North  
10 Carolina outer banks has received this special  
11 attention, and we believe the Florida Panhandle  
12 deserves no less.

13 We will be submitting written comments,  
14 and thank you for your attention.

15 \* \* \* \* \*

16 **MR. DAVIS:** Before we proceed on, I  
17 would like to comment just to some of the sort  
18 of nonissue comments that were made during the  
19 last presentation.

20 First, in terms of our staff person or  
21 any EPA staff person commenting that the permit  
22 had been approved or would be approved, that's  
23 erroneous. The story in the paper today  
24 concerned comments made by a spokesman of  
25 Chevron, not EPA.

1                   Secondly, as far as Chevron being in the  
2                   building, we rented the auditorium for the  
3                   purpose of this public hearing. Apparently,  
4                   there are conference rooms that are also  
5                   capable of being rented which Chevron rented.  
6                   It has no relation to us. They rented the  
7                   rooms, and I presume had access to the rooms  
8                   because of that rental.

9                   And finally, I apologize for any  
10                  misunderstanding on the hearing today. I've  
11                  read it and it is a little unclear. We were  
12                  here and stayed until no one was left available  
13                  to make comments. To the extent anybody was  
14                  mised, I apologize.

15                                   \* \* \* \* \*

16                  **MS. SPAGG:** Dan Jacobsen?

17                  14) DAN JACOBSEN - FLORIDA PIRG

18                  **MR. JACOBSEN:** Thank you again. I  
19                  just have some quick comments. I just want to  
20                  wrap up quickly from what Ann was talking  
21                  about.

22                  I think that the critical thing to  
23                  consider when you're issuing a clean air permit  
24                  is the amount of air pollution that's going to  
25                  be coming into the air. And some of the stats

1           that Ann was talking about are really  
2           overwhelming.

3                       We're talking about hundreds of cars  
4           driving thousands of miles. It's the kind of  
5           thing that you would have to reconsider putting  
6           a huge garage right in the middle of Pensacola  
7           that could hold all those cars. There's no one  
8           here in northern Florida that would want that  
9           kind of industry to damage the precious air  
10          that we need to breathe, and also to live by.  
11          And I think that's one of the critical things  
12          that you have to consider as you're thinking  
13          about the clean air permit, and as this being  
14          an exploratory rig that's going to be going up.  
15          And I urge you take that into consideration.  
16          This is a major factory that they're going to  
17          be putting just off the coast of Florida.

18                      Finally, I just want to end by saying  
19          that it's also just very clear just when you  
20          look in the room or you see the amount of  
21          petitions that are being presented, this is  
22          really a public interest issue, and I urge the  
23          administration to take that on, and to see this  
24          is a very clear case of a special interest  
25          versus the public interest.

1 Thank you very much.

2 \* \* \* \* \*

3 15) JACK SALMON

4 COURT REPORTER: Sir, could I get you  
5 to spell your last name for me, please?

6 MR. SALMON: Jack Salmon like the  
7 fish.

8 I have three sets of questions, briefly.  
9 First, this air permit addresses relatively  
10 small emissions from engines but glosses over a  
11 vastly larger potential source, the well flare.  
12 Why is that not addressed in detail?

13 Second, if Chevron determines that the test  
14 well justifies production, what permits and  
15 permitting process will be required for  
16 operations? Will new models be run using data  
17 from the test well? Will their flares be  
18 controlled by permit?

19 Three, this is the first permit of its  
20 type in this area. Is it not realistically, a  
21 model, a template for future test wells and  
22 possible operating wells? I urge upon you a  
23 special care that every point be thoroughly  
24 considered, less we regret a too generous  
25 beginning.



1 Thank you.

2 \* \* \* \* \*

3 MS. SPAGG: Jeff Wilson?

4 16) JEFF WILSON - BOAT COMPANY

5 MR. WILSON: Good evening. Hi, my  
6 name is Jeff Wilson, and I would like to  
7 address you tonight from a little different  
8 perspective than a lot of the commentators. A  
9 lot of the people who have come up here tonight  
10 have expressed a personal or emotional reason  
11 why they feel this oil rig and oil well should  
12 not be offshore. My perspective is a little  
13 different. I am a crew boat captain and a  
14 crewman on one of the supply ships that works  
15 off the Louisiana coast, so I have a somewhat,  
16 I hope, more insightful view of what this kind  
17 of rig and structure will actually do to the  
18 environment.

19 A lot of work by governmental agencies  
20 such as the EPA, the State of Florida and in  
21 the case of Louisinan, the State of Louisiana  
22 goes into creating regulations, policies and  
23 procedures, which are directed at the industry  
24 and which the industry legitimately, from a  
25 management point of view, tries to comply with.

1           However, as someone who's actually out there, I  
2           have to tell you that there is a very large gap  
3           between what the regulations say, what the  
4           goals and objectives are and how the compliance  
5           is actually made.

6           The -- even in an unintentional manner,  
7           working offshore, just doing the job, can  
8           involve the spills, the emission, the discharge  
9           of dangerous pollutants, which unintentionally  
10          or intentionally are necessary to do the job  
11          and which exceed, very often, the prescribed  
12          requirements of the different departments.

13          Bottom line is I would like you to know  
14          that if you went actually off the coast of  
15          Louisiana and you looked at the oil rigs and  
16          you looked at the sea bottom around the oil  
17          rigs and looked at some of the pollution in the  
18          area and particularly addressing air pollution  
19          tonight took a look -- went out there at night  
20          and saw all the natural gas and oil well  
21          flares, they are lighted up like a major city  
22          out there burning off the excess natural gas,  
23          polluting -- you can smell it for dozens of  
24          miles away, the whole air environment out  
25          there, you would know that although it might be

1 the policy of the oil companies in compliance  
2 with your rules and regulations but; the actual  
3 operation differs greatly in the amount of  
4 pollutants that are put out.

5 Thank you very much.

6 \* \* \* \* \*

7 **MS. SPAGG:** Eddie Long?

8 17) **EDDIE LONG - GUARDIANS OF THE PLANET**

9 **MR. LONG:** Hello, my name is Eddie  
10 Long. I am here with the Guardians of the  
11 Planet, an environmental organization. I have  
12 been asked to speak here by the members of all  
13 the indigenous tribes of this region, by the  
14 Senote Transgulf Community (phonetic) exists  
15 all the way around the gulf to protect the  
16 waters.

17 You say you are not going to foul the  
18 air, but everybody here can already smell it.  
19 I can smell it. Yesterday I called the editors  
20 of two North Florida Gulf Coast newspapers in  
21 Wakulla County and Franklin County. I asked  
22 them if they had people coming to this meeting.  
23 They knew nothing about it. They said offshore  
24 drilling is banned in Florida, totally.

25 If the counties that are affected by

1 this have not been invited, it's quite obvious  
2 that this meeting is totally bogus.

3 All right. It's obvious you all don't  
4 live here. That's our garden out there. We  
5 live out of that ocean.

6 We voted for Bill Clinton. Bob Dole  
7 will be our next president if we have offshore  
8 oil drilling in Florida. He needs Florida  
9 because we need the water.

10 Another thing is, you talked about a lot  
11 of things that you have checked out on. Maybe  
12 you don't know some history. Twelve thousand  
13 years ago this continent was covered by a sheet  
14 of ice. The water table was four hundred feet  
15 lower than it is now. The precursors of the  
16 paleo cultures lived off our shores. I would  
17 like to know that there is going to be a full  
18 archeological study before you go blowing holes  
19 into the continental shelf.

20 And if this is called due process, I  
21 would also like to know an answer of why the  
22 gas line is already reaching the Apalachicola  
23 River to run this three billion cubic yards,  
24 three trillion. We know that, and we can smell  
25 it.

1                   **MR. DAVIS:** Okay, the only question I  
2                   can answer right now concerns the newspapers.  
3                   We published a public notice in the Pensacola  
4                   News Journal, the Talahassee Democrat and the  
5                   Orlando Centinal. That was published on  
6                   October 3rd, 1993, Sunday, which is the largest  
7                   circulation day. We used the largest  
8                   circulated newspapers in the area for all of  
9                   that.

10                   **MR. LONG:** You won't make Apalachicola  
11                   a Morgan City. I guarantee it.

12                   \* \* \* \* \*

13                   **MS. SPAGG:** Karen Ann Griffin?

14                   18) KAREN ANN GRIFFIN

15                   **MS. GRIFFIN:** I am a concerned  
16                   citizen, and I moved here from Louisiana just  
17                   several months ago because of the clean air and  
18                   water that we have here. A lot of the people  
19                   that live here have never really experienced  
20                   what it is to live in an environment that's  
21                   polluted from offshore wells. I have lived  
22                   there. I have seen my family and friends dying  
23                   of cancer from the highest -- some of the  
24                   highest cancer rates in the nation, partly due  
25                   to this type of activity in their waters and

1 air. I would just like to remind you people  
2 that it did start with one well.

3 Thank you.

4 \* \* \* \* \*

5 MS. SPAGG: Lauren Dreilinger?

6 19) LAUREN DREILINGER - FLORIDA PIRG - University  
7 of Southern Florida

8 COURT REPORTER: Ma'am, could I get you  
9 to spell that last name for me, please?

10 MS. DREILINGER: D-r-e-i-l-i-n-g-e-r.

11 Hi, my name is Lauren Dreilinger, and I  
12 am a resident of Florida, a student at the  
13 University of South Florida in Tampa, and a  
14 member of Florida PIRG. I am here representing  
15 the prominent people of South Florida who were  
16 unable to make the over six hundred mile trip  
17 up to Pensacola today. These VIPs signed a  
18 resolution saying:

19 Whereas Florida has a very delicately  
20 balanced ecological system of coral reefs,  
21 beaches, dunes, mangroves, wetlands, stays,  
22 estuaries and marshes; and whereas preservation  
23 and conservation of our natural resources are  
24 critical to Florida's environmental and  
25 economic future; and whereas offshore drilling

1 brings routine pollution and the risk of a  
2 catastrophic oil spill; and pipeline  
3 construction and installation cause significant  
4 damage to seagrass, coral reefs, mangroves,  
5 beaches and wet lands; and whereas offshore oil  
6 and gas drilling off the coast of Florida will  
7 not solve our nation's energy problems but  
8 could damage our environment and economy, now  
9 be it resolved by the undersigned that I/we  
10 urge President Clinton, Interior Secretary  
11 Bruce Babbitt and EPA Administrator Carol  
12 Browner to: One, reverse approval of Chevron's  
13 drilling permit off of Pensacola Beach; two,  
14 place a three-year ban on drilling off the  
15 Florida Panhandle and set up a study committee  
16 to assess the environmental impact of drilling  
17 off the coast of Florida; and four -- sorry,  
18 three, cancel and buy back, if necessary, the  
19 seventy-three existing leases off the Florida  
20 Keys; and four, ban further leasing off the  
21 Florida coast.

22 Okay, two of the most prominent ones I  
23 have here are Nancy Masioconel (phonetic)  
24 President of the League of Women Voters of  
25 Florida, two, Senator Howard C. Foreman

1 (phonetic), state senator of district  
2 thirty-two.

3 I just wanted to make a few comments. I  
4 mean, the one man he can smell it, I can see  
5 it. There are black curtains here already.  
6 Okay? I can see it. Now, there is not enough  
7 oil here to solve our nation's energy problem.  
8 Three months is not worth destroying our vital  
9 economy, which is based on tourism, the fishing  
10 industries, which is based on our environment.  
11 Our environment is too precious. It cannot be  
12 destroyed, and it is being threatened.

13 I wanted to see figures one and two from  
14 the engineer. Can I see them? I wanted to use  
15 them for something. No? Okay, well, figures  
16 one and two talked about emissions. That's one  
17 rig. What if there is twenty? What if there's  
18 thirty? What if there are forty? It's going  
19 to be up to a hundred percent of the emissions  
20 in the state of Florida. I think they are kind  
21 of deceptive then. I mean, that's one rig.  
22 Okay?

23 The benefits of offshore drilling do not  
24 outweigh the negative environmental effects for  
25 the state of Florida. We need to go beyond



1 this. We need to look beyond a three month's  
2 worth supply. It is not worth it. We live  
3 here. What happens next? If there is a rig  
4 put off of Pensacola Beach, in ten years when  
5 the ban is up off the Florida Keys, are you  
6 going to threaten the only living coral reef in  
7 North America? It's all that we have.

8 Please do not allow Chevron to put up  
9 this rig. It is the start of a very horrible  
10 beginning that will lead to a devastating end.  
11 I just wanted to say that the ends do not  
12 justify the means in this case.

13 Thank you.

14 \* \* \* \* \*

15 **MS. SPAGG:** Edith McClintock?

16 20) **EDITH MCCLINTOCK - FLORIDA PIRG - FIU**

17 **COURT REPORTER:** Could you spell it for  
18 me, please?

19 **MS. MCCLINTOCK:** M-c-C-l-i-n-t-o-c-k.

20 I am going to talk a little bit about  
21 what Ann Whitfield talked about earlier, but I  
22 do want to put it from a student's point of  
23 view. First off, I am a student at Florida  
24 International University in Miami, and -- let's  
25 see. Okay, it's really interesting for me to

1 be here at this hearing because I have just  
2 been studying about this in environmental law  
3 politics class. However, it's also been very  
4 sad and discouraging to learn how different the  
5 reality of this process is from what we learn  
6 at the university level.

7 The EPA was established to protect our  
8 environment, and the public hearing is supposed  
9 to be the most democratic ending to an entire  
10 decision making process regarding the possible  
11 destruction or pollution of our environment, to  
12 which anybody can voice an opinion and have an  
13 input, or so they tell us.

14 The reality we have seen is very  
15 different. We spent, as students, the last  
16 couple of months collecting thousands of  
17 petitions, some of which have been presented to  
18 you, and letters from citizens in South  
19 Florida, students, professors and community  
20 leaders. We have also collected hundreds of  
21 endorsements from businesses -- well, maybe not  
22 hundreds, but many -- endorsements from  
23 business leaders in the community and community  
24 leaders, including from PADI, the Professional  
25 Association of Divers, Inc., Dade County

1           Commissioner (inaudible) and South Florida  
2           Senator Mario Diaz (inaudible), and I have  
3           these for you right here.

4           Okay. What these show us is that -- oh,  
5           we have also been having protests every weekend  
6           at Chevron stations for the last three months.

7           We have gotten an overwhelming public response  
8           that has been against any drilling of any sort  
9           anywhere off our coast. After months of hard  
10          work collecting proof to show the EPA that  
11          South Floridians do not think the small amount  
12          of gas or oil off our coast is worth the risk  
13          to our environment and tourist-based economy,  
14          we find in arriving here, that this whole  
15          process has just been a show.

16          It seems -- and I know you already  
17          addressed this, but it seems the EPA has  
18          already made it's decision without bothering to  
19          wait for the public's input or concerns.

20          I have the exact article that was in the  
21          newspaper this morning, so I want to read it to  
22          you and show you what it does says. It's  
23          quoted by Sandy Fury (phonetic) from the  
24          environmental and safety manager for Chevron,  
25          and she says -- and I quote exactly -- the

1 application being considered by the EPA has  
2 already been approved by the agency staff and  
3 meets all the requirements for a minor source  
4 of air emissions. This was put out this  
5 morning, okay? So it does seem a little  
6 suspicious.

7 Then also, this hearing has, also, been  
8 very biased because while Chevron has been  
9 allowed to install their offices in this very  
10 building, we were not even allowed to put up a  
11 table in here. We felt that even though we are  
12 the ones that are paying the taxes to support  
13 the EPA, we have been totally excluded and shut  
14 out from this process.

15 I would like to know how you can justify  
16 polluting the integrity of this whole process  
17 and have a public hearing by deciding to allow  
18 Chevron to have its final clean air permit  
19 before we have even gotten a chance to say or  
20 state our views because that's what we feel  
21 like has been happening.

22 \* \* \* \* \*

23 **MR. MILLER:** I would just like to say  
24 one more time that EPA is not bound by what a  
25 Chevron spokesperson says, so to imply that

1           what Chevron said has validity to our people is  
2           insulting and not accurate.

3                   **MS. SPAGG:** Russell Carl and I am  
4           having trouble with the last name. It looks  
5           like B-e-h --

6           21) RUSSELL CARL BEHRMANN - FLORIDA PIRG

7                   **MR. BEHRMANN:** B-e-h-r-m-a-n-n.

8                   **MS. SPAGG:** Thank you.

9                   **MR. BEHRMANN:** First of all, I would  
10          like to say that this is unbelievable that we  
11          are even considering whether it's an option to  
12          drill off our coast or not. As you come into  
13          the city it says, Welcome to Pensacola, home of  
14          Florida's most beautiful beaches. Well,  
15          we've -- people have spoken, people from  
16          Louisiana, people from other places that have  
17          had this process happen, and, you know, when  
18          this process happens, look at what we get.

19                   We get a lot of tourism into Florida,  
20          okay? Florida right now is a bastion for a  
21          clean, pristine environment. I mean, I don't  
22          know how -- like, what's not logical about that  
23          and, you know, it's -- to me, it's  
24          ununderstandable. I mean, yes, I might be a  
25          little bit emotional right now, but there are

1 much more logical forms of energy than the one  
2 that's going to implemented in this state.

3 I mean, right now the sun shines -- not  
4 right now, but Florida has tons of sunshine.  
5 Come on, put -- let's start investing our  
6 interests in alternative energy. Okay, come  
7 on, what are we waiting for? Okay, that in  
8 itself is just -- it blows my mind that we are  
9 even debating this issue.

10 All right, second of all, what I would  
11 like to ask is what about -- I know that there  
12 is a lot of nuclear radioactive material that  
13 comes out of drilling. Let me find it here.

14 All right, it is said that tests of wells in  
15 Louisiana and of other southern states have  
16 found the oil water mixture pumped out of the  
17 surface contains radiation levels five to  
18 thirty times higher than the government allows  
19 to be released from nuclear power plants. What  
20 is that? I ask you, what is that?

21 You're part of this environment, too.  
22 We are all part of it. Nuclear -- you know,  
23 like radioactive material does not know  
24 anybody. It's not a political thing. It's not  
25 an emotional thing. It's nature, okay? We are

1 stepping over the bounds of nature. That's  
2 what it is.

3 And basically, one last comment I would  
4 like to say is -- I'm going to reiterate, the  
5 sun shines above our heads, okay? What other  
6 energy do we need? Why don't we get into  
7 growing a safe and logical form of energy and  
8 stop this economic, political and ecological  
9 prostitution of the environment? The  
10 environment is us. We are the environment.  
11 Can't you get it?

12 \* \* \* \* \*

13 **MS. SPAGG:** Audrey Faragher?

14 22) **AUDREY FARAGHER**

15 **COURT REPORTER:** Could you spell it  
16 for me, please?

17 **MS. FARAGHER:** F-a-r-a-g-h-e-r. I put  
18 down that I was concerned citizen, but I'd also  
19 say that I am also speaking for Save Our Beach,  
20 so I guess I can say I am an SOB.

21 I would like to tell you that I grew up  
22 close to Corpus Christi and Padre Island in  
23 Texas. I moved away but returned to visit  
24 recently. I was anxious to go to Padre after  
25 so many years away. My sister who lives in

1 Corpus Christi warned me, but I had no idea  
2 what I would see. After years of offshore  
3 drilling there, the beach, the water and the  
4 air of Padre Island were appalling. We didn't  
5 sit on the beach and only went into the water  
6 up to our knees because of all the tar balls.  
7 The air was thick with smells also associated  
8 with the offshore wells. Needless to say, I  
9 was robbed of a childhood memory and of a  
10 beautiful vacation island.

11 We, the citizens of Pensacola and the  
12 surrounding areas, love our beaches and our  
13 waters and depend on them for much of our  
14 livelihood in the form of tourism. The  
15 tourists come here because we have such  
16 beautiful beaches. Before you leave our area,  
17 please go and see for yourself how beautiful  
18 they are. Then to go Padre and tell me how the  
19 EPA can possibly allow such a tragedy to happen  
20 here or any place else.

21 We, the citizens of the United States  
22 and the world, must stand up and say, no more  
23 pollution.

24 \* \* \* \* \*

25 MS. SPAGG: Mark Allen?



1           23) MARK ALLEN - FLORIDA PIRG -- FSU

2                   MR. ALLEN: Hi, good evening. My name  
3                   is Mark Allen, and I am from the Public  
4                   Interest Research Group from Florida State  
5                   University. My first comment I would like to  
6                   make to you and everybody else here and  
7                   especially to Mr. Colligan, when he said that  
8                   he doesn't think that permits like this should  
9                   be discussed regarding the concerns and  
10                  feelings of the citizens. I think that is the  
11                  most important thing because we live here, and  
12                  they do not.

13                  Also, I would like to say that first of  
14                  all, from sitting at this meeting all this  
15                  time, and I am sure through the rest of it, I  
16                  haven't heard one reason how this oil rig or  
17                  gas rig is going to benefit me, personally, or  
18                  anybody else in the state of Florida or the  
19                  entire U.S.

20                  As a twenty-one year old and -- living  
21                  in the state of Florida for twenty-one years  
22                  and surfing for five to eight years, I can't  
23                  express any greater how beautiful our beaches  
24                  are and just sitting out there and seeing how  
25                  beautiful the beaches are. Yes, there is not

1 going to be any oil rigs hopefully, on the east  
2 coast, but I have also visited the Gulf Coast.  
3 My grandmother lives there. My sister is out  
4 in California. I've seen the oil rigs. I've  
5 been down to the Keys, and we all know how  
6 beautiful they are. Luckily, there is a ban  
7 off the coast of the Keys.

8 The next thing I would like to say is,  
9 that if an oil rig does go up or a gas rig goes  
10 up or it spills, either way, or after they  
11 destroy it, we are stuck with it. They are  
12 going to head back, and everything is going to  
13 be taken care of, and we are going to be stuck  
14 with it, and our children are going to be stuck  
15 with it, and everybody to come after that.

16 To the EPA I urge you to save our shores  
17 and not let Chevron make Florida their  
18 sixty-eighth violation to put up on their wall.

19 **MS. SPAGG:** Jennifer Willman?

20 **MR. ALLEN:** I'm not done yet.

21 **MS. SPAGG:** Oh, excuse me.

22 **MR. ALLEN:** Also, back to my first  
23 statement, I guess I missed about how the  
24 permit should be allowed. I think this is  
25 great that you hold a meeting like this. It's

1           amazing after all the protests that we have  
2           done weekly at Chevron stations, which is so  
3           exciting, how many people are opposed to this  
4           drilling. I think it should be based on the  
5           feelings of everybody here, all the post cards  
6           of the people that couldn't come here and not  
7           only creed from Chevron.

8                        I plan to live here for the rest of my  
9           life and hopefully raise a family here. I urge  
10          you to save our shores.                        Thank you.

11                               \* \* \* \* \*

12                        **MS. SPAGG:** Jennifer Willman?

13          24) JENNIFER WILLMAN - FLORIDA PIRG -- USF

14                        **MS. WILLMAN:** Good evening, my name is  
15          Jennifer Willman. That's W-i-l-l-m-a-n. I am  
16          a student from the University of South Florida  
17          in Tampa. I am representing the Florida PIRG  
18          chapter at USF. I am also representing  
19          thousands of students at USF who strongly  
20          oppose offshore drilling in Florida. A few of  
21          them who wanted to be here tonight, asked me to  
22          relay their statements to you. I have them in  
23          writing here.

24                        Howard Lamb, the USF Florida PIRG  
25          chapter chair, states: It is ironic that

1 Chevron prides itself as a smart decision, yet  
2 they insist on clinging to polluting and  
3 limited fuel sources. If Chevron were truly  
4 smart, they would invest in solar energy and  
5 electric vehicle technologies.

6 Darius Buyer (phonetic) states: When I  
7 saw the minute freighter spill in August off of  
8 Madeira Beach near Tampa Bay, I joined Florida  
9 PIRG and the fight against Chevron. As of  
10 today, November 3rd, citizens of Tampa Bay are  
11 still collecting bags of tar from the beach.

12 Monica Olsen states: I've lived in  
13 Florida all of my life. I like the beaches. I  
14 will be very angry and very disappointed if  
15 Chevron is allowed to put an oil rig off the  
16 coast of Florida.

17 Kristen Taft (phonetic) states: In  
18 Florida we need to protect and conserve our  
19 ocean and shorelines and keep Chevron far away  
20 from the shores.

21 Chris Meeker states: Oil spills and  
22 pollution must not go on. We do not want it.  
23 Let's see more work in the field of alternative  
24 energy.

25 Albert Column states: I will be both

1           angered and disappointed if Chevron were  
2           allowed to drill off the coast. Stop Chevron  
3           before they ruin this beautiful state.

4           And now I would like to express my own  
5           opinion on this issue. I don't care what the  
6           environmental impact statements and all the  
7           other studies say because I find it extremely  
8           difficult to believe that Chevron's exploratory  
9           rig will not harm Florida's coast. Judging  
10          from Chevron's past record of Clean Air Act  
11          violations, I have reason to doubt that Chevron  
12          will not comply with the permit regulations.

13          Mr. Herman Colligan recently told us  
14          that Chevron has been presented with awards  
15          over the years for conducting safe  
16          environmental responsible actions. I find it  
17          strange, however, that he did not include in  
18          his statement what the awards were for and how  
19          many awards the company actually received.

20          Also, the engineer -- I am sorry, I  
21          don't remember his name -- stated that when  
22          natural gas emissions are compared to coal  
23          emissions, natural gas as an energy source is  
24          less detrimental to our atmosphere. That's  
25          true. Natural gas emissions are less than

1 coal emissions. That's obvious. But it's also  
2 true that solar technology is the ideal source,  
3 since it is safe, renewable, and emits no air  
4 pollutants when operated.

5 There are obvious energy alternatives  
6 and reasons to end our oil dependency. Florida  
7 is the Sunshine State, so let's use our natural  
8 resource to create solar energy. We have sent  
9 people to the moon, so why can't we create and  
10 utilize other renewable energy technologies  
11 rather than destroy Florida's coast?

12 Thank you.

13 \* \* \* \* \*

14 **MS. SPAGG:** Jenna Witherspoon?

15 25) **JENNA WITHERSPOON - FLORIDA PIRG -- FIU**

16 **MS. WITHERSPOON:** Good evening, my  
17 name is Jenna Witherspoon, and I am a resident  
18 of Miami, Florida. I am also a campus  
19 organizer for Florida PIRG at Florida  
20 International University. I have a number of  
21 questions and comments for you as well.

22 My first question is along the lines of  
23 the legislative aide from Senator Mack's  
24 office. Senator Mack seemed to be questioning  
25 your role as the EPA as going against the will

1 of the people in the state of Florida. That's  
2 something that resonates with me very strongly.  
3 Our governor, both state senators, twenty-two  
4 representatives from the state and thousands of  
5 people from across the state of Florida have  
6 said they are against this exploratory rig  
7 coming in, and yet you seem to be leasing the  
8 rig anyway. I find that very surprising, and I  
9 think you are going against the will of the  
10 people in this case. I wanted to reiterate  
11 that.

12 Also, along those lines, I have to  
13 question if you are going against the will of  
14 the President of the United States. When he  
15 was campaigning for office, as Ann Whitfield  
16 said, he and Al Gore both stated that they were  
17 against offshore oil and gas drilling, and they  
18 made fun of President Bush for not protecting  
19 the whole coastline.

20 President Bush recently came --  
21 President Clinton recently came down to Miami  
22 to view the hurricane damage at Homestead.  
23 Students from the University of Miami and  
24 Florida International University went to speak  
25 with him. He said, again, to me, that he is

1           against offshore oil and gas drilling, and that  
2           he would look into it. So my question to you  
3           is, has he looked into it, and if not, I would  
4           ask you to go and talk with him because the  
5           past administrations ignored investing in  
6           alternative energies. I don't want that to  
7           continue being the case.

8                        It is my understanding that we have a  
9           global warming problem and an acid rain  
10          problem, and you all have the responsibility of  
11          protecting the earth, and I don't see you doing  
12          that. I would ask that you do do that.

13                      The next issue that I would like to  
14          raise is that I recently went down to a coral  
15          reef coalition meeting in the Keys where they  
16          are talking about the marine sanctuary. I met  
17          with a number of national environmental  
18          organizations. They all signed on to this  
19          platform against the rig being leased here.  
20          Those groups included the Enviromental Defense  
21          Fund, The Wilderness Society, Clean Water  
22          Action, the Isacc Walton League; Tropical  
23          Audubon and Sierra Club have also said they're  
24          against this rig coming in. These are national  
25          organizations that represent the environment.



1 I would like you to include their opinion in  
2 your process.

3 This is an exploratory rig that's coming  
4 into the state of Florida, but the intent of it  
5 is that you want to find more natural gas and  
6 continue drilling. I think what you are doing  
7 is you are setting a precedent for the whole  
8 state of Florida if you allow this rig to come  
9 in. Oil and gas companies have leased over two  
10 hundred and ninety plots of land, of water to  
11 drill. I don't want to see rigs up and down  
12 the coast of Florida, jeopardizing not only the  
13 Panhandle but also the Keys.

14 You're also setting an energy policy for  
15 this country, and in a way, for the rest of the  
16 word. We are talking about NAFTA, and the rest  
17 of the world looks to the United States for  
18 leadership. Well, I think that the whole world  
19 should be moving more towards conserving fossil  
20 fuels. It is a finite resource that has proven  
21 to damage the environment.

22 Also, you are talking about this is only  
23 a gas rig. Well, as it's already been stated  
24 earlier, often when you are drilling for gas,  
25 you will find oil. My question is -- you said

1           you will answer these questions -- if Chevron  
2           finds oil there, are they going to leave the  
3           oil in the ground? I don't think so.

4           Furthermore, in the permit process, you  
5           are talking about the permits that have to go  
6           for the Endangered Species Act and also the  
7           Clean Air Act. I don't see the EPA as a body  
8           looking into the natural occurring radioactive  
9           materials. I would like to question why you  
10          don't include that in your permit process. If  
11          you go off the coast of Texas or Louisiana,  
12          it's my understanding that there is a dead area  
13          of over three thousand miles where the oxygen  
14          has been completely depleted, so I think that  
15          you should include the norms in your permitting  
16          process.

17                        Finally, what I would like to say is to  
18          remind you of the name that your agency  
19          implies, which is the environmental Protection  
20          Agency. I don't think you should be  
21          considering yourself the environmental leasing  
22          agency.

23                        Thank you.

24                        **MR. DAVIS:** I thank the last commentor  
25          for the comments. The questions will be

1 answered in the response to comments document.

2 I want to make one correction, though. You  
3 mentioned the Sierra Club. I do have to say  
4 that we have received written comments from the  
5 Sierra Club National Marine Committee. Point  
6 five in their letter -- I'll just read it  
7 out -- says, OCS Florida 001 -- which is the  
8 permit number -- is well within the limits for  
9 issuance as a minor source permit. I think  
10 both Chevron and EPA have done a good job in  
11 preparing and reviewing this permit. That's  
12 just a clarification on the last commentor.  
13 She mentioned the Sierra Club, and we have  
14 written comments from the Sierra Club.

15 **MS. WITHERSPOON:** If I can respond to  
16 that, that was one man representing --

17 **UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER:** Dick Rafter.

18 **MS. WITHERSPOON:** -- I was talking  
19 about the Sierra Club down in Miami.

20 **MR. DAVIS:** Okay.

21 **MS. WITHERSPOON:** That was the  
22 organization I was talking about.

23 **MR. DAVIS:** Okay.

24 \* \* \* \* \*

25 **MS. SPAGG:** Susannah Lindberg?

1 26) SUSANNAH LINDBERG - FLORIDA PIRG - FSU

2 MS. LINDBERG: Hi, my name is Susannah  
3 Lindberg. I am a student at Florida State  
4 University, and I also sit on the board of  
5 directors for the Florida Public Interest  
6 Research Group.

7 The first thing I would just like to  
8 present you with is over sixty endorsements  
9 from the north Florida community, local  
10 Tallahassee community, supporting our position  
11 which is against issuing the permit to Chevron.  
12 Among some of the people that have signed on to  
13 these endorsements have been the Leon County  
14 Commission, including Commissioner Gary Yordon  
15 and Carol Green; local well-known businesses;  
16 prominent business in the community; deans,  
17 associate deans and professors at Florida State  
18 University; the Jewish Student Union at Florida  
19 State University; the Tallahassee Community  
20 College Student Government endorsed the  
21 campaign, and also the Florida Wildlife  
22 Federation. I'll put these right here.

23 Now, I would just like to address just  
24 some general comments on why I am here. I am  
25 here tonight to urge you not to give Chevron

1 this air emissions permit. As a concerned  
2 Florida citizen who loves her beaches and her  
3 state, I am terrified of seeing rigs off the  
4 coast of my beaches. This is a thought that  
5 wakes me up in the middle of the night.

6 Chevron does not have the right to put  
7 Florida's economy and environment in jeopardy  
8 for a mere two and a half month's worth of  
9 energy. Even if an exploratory rig is set up  
10 to drill for natural gas, there is nothing  
11 stopping Chevron from drilling for oil when it  
12 is found.

13 I cannot see how a sixty-five time  
14 violator of the Clean Water Act can be allowed  
15 to get an air emissions permit, which is even  
16 easier to violate. For many of us here in  
17 Florida, this coastline is our way of life. It  
18 is our work, and it is our right to have a  
19 clean state to live in.

20 Do not let Chevron write the death  
21 warrant for Florida's environment, Florida's  
22 economy and most of all for the Florida  
23 citizens. I urge you to remember that your  
24 obligations as federal officials are to the  
25 people and not to industries such as Chevron.

1 Thank you.

2 \* \* \* \* \*

3 MS. SPAGG: Sandra Diaz?

4 27) SANDRA DIAZ - FLORIDA PIRG - FSU

5 MS. DIAZ: Hello, I am Sandra Diaz. I  
6 am a student at Florida State University in  
7 Tallahassee. I am a member of the Florida  
8 Public Interest Research Group. I would like  
9 to say as a concerned Floridian, I am urging  
10 you -- actually, I am begging you, I am begging  
11 the EPA not to give Chevron this air permit.  
12 To do this would be opening the doorway to  
13 disaster. Just the exploratory rig would cause  
14 pollution and it would also lead to production  
15 platforms. This would be extremely detrimental  
16 to both our economy and our environment.

17 Florida makes millions off tourism in  
18 Panama City. If this production platform  
19 becomes a reality, who will make up for the  
20 revenue lost? Chevron? Most certainly not.  
21 Same for those in the fishing industry, when  
22 those fishermen lose their jobs, who is going  
23 to pay for their losses? Chevron? Most  
24 definitely not.

25 Chevron plans to pillage our shores,

1 take what they need and leave us to deal with  
2 the mess. We, as Floridians, want to take back  
3 our shores, and this includes clean beaches for  
4 us in our future.

5 I also have here postcards from over one  
6 thousand citizens of North Florida, and I would  
7 like to quote from them. It says, President  
8 Bill Clinton and Vice President Al Gore  
9 promised to protect Florida from offshore  
10 drilling. Now, you have a chance to make good  
11 on that promise. Don't issue an air permit for  
12 Chevron that allows emissions of gases that  
13 cause acid rain and global warming. Set a  
14 dangerous precedent for other rigs off our  
15 coast. It doesn't take cumulative  
16 environmental impact into consideration.

17 As a Floridan, you know better than most  
18 people in Washington that our coastline can ill  
19 afford drilling. We are counting on you to  
20 take the lead in proving that the Clinton  
21 administration will keep its promise to protect  
22 our coast.

23 Thank you.

24 \* \* \* \* \*

25 **MS. SPAGG:** Chrissy Guard?

1 28) CHRISSY GUARD

2 CHRISSY GUARD: My name is Chrissy  
3 Guard, and I am a resident of Lakeland,  
4 Florida, and attend Florida State University  
5 in Tallahassee, Florida. There I am a  
6 political science major with a concentration  
7 on public policy and public administration.  
8 And if you did lock the doors today, and  
9 people were not allowed in for a public  
10 comment period, that's a clear violation of  
11 the Administrative Procedures Act. If I had  
12 my administrative law book here, I would cite  
13 you for some passage because that was a major  
14 point of my last exam, which I took last  
15 Wednesday.

16 Next, I would like to address a couple  
17 of other issues. I have an environment and  
18 energy policy class, in which for the past  
19 six weeks I have spent studying the Clean  
20 Water Act and the Clean Air Act. Just  
21 really briefly, I want to know if you think  
22 that if Chevron has violated sixty-five times  
23 the Clean Water Act, that they are going to  
24 adhere to the Clean Air Act. I don't think  
25 so, and I don't think anybody in this room



1 thinks so. So I would ask you to consider  
2 that.

3 Not only that, but you have the power to  
4 determine what prevention of significant  
5 deterioration is. You also have the power to  
6 determine what health and safety  
7 regulations -- what is a threat to that. I  
8 just urge you to consider that as well.

9 I live near Tampa, and I saw what  
10 happened from the minor tanker collision in  
11 the Gulf. It wasn't very minor. If they  
12 hadn't gotten the booms up in time, it could  
13 have infiltrated just major ecologically  
14 sensitive areas.

15 Not to mention even just the pollution  
16 from the natural gas itself and the drilling  
17 process itself. You know they dump sludge  
18 into a pit and then they bury it. It is not  
19 covered by hazardous waste regulations, and  
20 it fully meets any determination of hazardous  
21 waste.

22 There is also mercury, arsenic and a lot  
23 of other things that go into the air from  
24 drilling procedures daily. In Florida, we  
25 have a severe bioaccumulation of mercury. We

1 have so many streams polluted that there has  
2 been bans by the Fish and Wildlife Service  
3 asking people not to eat fish in the  
4 Everglades and certain other rivers and  
5 streams in Florida. The Florida panthers  
6 have it, and they are an endangered species.  
7 There is so much mercury in them, they don't  
8 know what to do.

9 Methyl-mercury is what the fish absorb.  
10 That is caused when it is stirred up from the  
11 bottom or when it comes down from air  
12 pollution and is absorbed into the water.

13 Right now, through a recent survey done,  
14 there was like a whole bunch of the cleanest  
15 beaches and the most pristine beaches in the  
16 United States are here in the Panhandle. I  
17 went out to Saint George Island this summer  
18 for a retreat, and I heard time and time  
19 again, while I was getting postcards from  
20 people asking them to boycott Chevron, how  
21 they they can't go to the beach in Alabama  
22 and Louisiana and Texas, and they drive all  
23 the way to Florida to go to those clean  
24 beaches.

25 We have a tourist dependent economy, and

1 no one is going to want to go to beaches that  
2 are covered with diesel fumes, sludge and all  
3 kinds of other nasty stuff, No one wants to  
4 look at a horizon that is dotted by black  
5 rigs, at least, I know I don't.

6 One corporation cannot expect to end a  
7 way of life for all Floridians. One  
8 corporation can lead to another, and with two  
9 hundred and thirty-two leases existing off  
10 the coast of Florida, that will only lead to  
11 mass destruction and the end of many  
12 ecosystems, not the least of which is the  
13 only living coral reef system in the United  
14 States.

15 Are we willing to risk all this for two  
16 and a half months' of gas and oil supply? As  
17 a Floridian, I am not.

18 Thank you.

19 \* \* \* \* \*

20 **MS. SPAGG:** Chris Robertson?

21 29) CHRIS ROBERTSON

22 **MR. ROBERTSON:** My name is Chris  
23 Robertson, and I am here as a concerned citizen  
24 of Leon County, State of Florida, United States  
25 of America. I've been involved in this fight

1           since I moved here from Pennsylvania about five  
2           years ago. It took me about three months to  
3           get down to the coastline to really see how  
4           beautiful it was, but from that point on, I was  
5           pretty much determined to stick this fight out  
6           until we've managed to ban drilling off the  
7           Florida coastline forever.

8                     And while I am still here and there are  
9           a lot of people in this room that have been  
10          here a lot longer than I have fighting this  
11          fight, I just need to ask -- I know a lot of  
12          people have already spoken about the  
13          environmental impact of drilling and how  
14          negative that would be. So I think that's  
15          already a given.

16                    If you look at the areas that it's now  
17          performed in as well as the studies that have  
18          been done, outside of Chevron paying  
19          engineering firms. The bottom line is that  
20          citizens of this state have told the EPA, the  
21          United States Congress, the Florida Senate, the  
22          Florida Congress, everybody, time and time  
23          again that we don't want to see rigs off our  
24          coastline.

25                    There are thousands of postcards. You

1 have received many tonight. I bet there are  
2 millions of postcards for the last ten years  
3 that the citizens of this state have sent you  
4 saying don't drill our coastlines, protect our  
5 environment, protect our way of living, protect  
6 our tourist industry.

7 I just need to ask you just one more  
8 time, how many more years am I going to have to  
9 come back here, are these good people going to  
10 have to come back here and tell you again that  
11 the citizens of this state don't want to see  
12 rig off our coastline?

13 \* \* \* \* \*

14 **MS. SPAGG:** Chris Jasurek?

15 30) **CHRIS JASUREK - FLORIDA ENVIRONMENTAL CAMPAIGN**

16 **COURT REPORTER:** Can you spell that  
17 for me, please?

18 **MR. JASUREK:** J-a-s-u-r-e-k. I am  
19 with Florida Enviornmental Campaigns. I came  
20 out from Orlando to speak with you people.  
21 Most of what I have said earlier everyone else  
22 has said again. I would just like to leave you  
23 a copy of our newsletter. I would like you to  
24 notice the "Why We Should Not Drill" article.

25 I think you've heard plenty of testimony

1           regarding the flare and the fact that the flare  
2           is apparently not considered in the air  
3           emissions permit, the fact that Chevron was  
4           within twenty-five tons of emissions of  
5           becoming a major polluter, added three hundred  
6           and eighty-one tons because of the boats --  
7           because of their boats, rather, and somehow  
8           came out still with two hundred twenty-five  
9           tons of emission.

10                   I think there are plenty of reasons why  
11           the air permit should be very closely  
12           considered and could be denied if that's what  
13           you thought was best. There is no question but  
14           that everyone out here wants you to deny this  
15           permit.

16                   I think that if you people want to  
17           protect Florida, you have the legal power. It  
18           is you people -- it's not your choice to say  
19           what's good or bad. You have rules that you  
20           have to follow, but I think there is leeway  
21           within the rules, just based on what I have  
22           heard tonight and through some research I have  
23           done on my own. You can deny this permit if  
24           you want to. I think you have the legal means  
25           to do so. I urge you to do so.

1 Thank you.

2 \* \* \* \* \*

3 MS. SPAGG: Joe Murphy?

4 31) JOE MURPHY - FLORIDA PIRG

5 MR. MURPHY: Hi, my name is Joe

6 Murphy. I am a lifelong resident of Florida

7 and actually grew up here on the Gulf Coast of

8 Florida, a little bit south of here. What I

9 wanted to do tonight was just briefly comment

10 on two things. I do think the environmental

11 aspect of drilling has been well covered. I

12 wanted to add a more personal note on that

13 issue. I also wanted to speak a little bit to

14 the issue of the process involved here and the

15 political process involved in this decision.

16 Basically, I have been snorkeling and

17 canoeing along the coast of Florida for about

18 twenty years now. I grew up on the coast of

19 Florida. I grew up in a little town right on

20 the coast in Central Florida, actually, in the

21 central part of the state. The Gulf of Mexico

22 has always been a part of my life, as long as I

23 can remember. Some of my first memories are

24 going out fishing with my dad on the Gulf of

25 Mexico around Cedar Key and that area. I feel

1 very strongly about this issue.

2 What I wanted to speak to tonight was  
3 just a little bit more about Florida's  
4 coastline, not from a, say, scientific or  
5 ecological perspective but a little bit of a  
6 personal perspective.

7 Literally, I really wish tonight that  
8 instead of being in this theater we were out at  
9 Saint George's Island or Saint Mark's National  
10 Wildlife Refuge or in the Everglades or over in  
11 the Keys -- over at the reef in the Keys, just  
12 to really see what's at stake. I think  
13 sometimes we lose sight of the fact that there  
14 is a lot more at stake then sometimes we  
15 interact with daily.

16 I really wish I could take all of y'all  
17 out to Saint Mark's National Wildlife Refuge.  
18 It's one of the most beautiful areas I have  
19 ever been to in my entire life, just to stand  
20 there and watch the sun set and look into the  
21 ocean and see the amount of life that's out  
22 there. I mean, when we talk about Florida's  
23 coastline, we are talking about some of the  
24 most sensitive and the most important marine  
25 estuaries and ecosystems in the entire world.



1           We mentioned the reef. The ten thousand  
2 islands in the Everglades are home to literally  
3 tens of endangered species -- that's a pretty  
4 rare thing -- on the east coast of the United  
5 States, the Florida panther, the American  
6 crocodile, the manatee, etc.

7           I think the issue there is just  
8 literally -- it's kind of hard to understand  
9 sometimes, but people who have grown up here  
10 and people who live on the ocean, feel real,  
11 real strongly about it, like it's literally  
12 part of our lives.

13           A clean ocean and a clean environment  
14 and the marine mammals and the marine  
15 ecosystems out there mean a lot to us. That's  
16 why we are here tonight. That's why we feel  
17 real strongly. That's why we are asking y'all  
18 to do everything in your power to make sure  
19 that a corporation doesn't come in and to only  
20 boost their profit margin, destroy the  
21 ecosystem and the ways of life of Floridians.

22           The second thing I wanted to comment on  
23 in those lines is, I actually have a lot of  
24 family in the fishing industry. Frankly, they  
25 are real scared about this. The thing that

1 scares them more than anything else is another  
2 source of pollution in the Gulf of Mexico.  
3 Another source of pollution out there that is  
4 going to affect their livelihood and affect the  
5 people who eat those fish.

6 You know, the oyster industry in the  
7 Panhandle has been hurt by pollution and by  
8 bans on harvesting and on the selling of  
9 oysters due to contamination. The shrimping  
10 industry has taken some hits. It's a damn hard  
11 way to make a living, and those people are  
12 struggling, and they are real scared that if a  
13 rig goes up or more rigs go up off the coast of  
14 Florida, it's going to further negatively  
15 impact their way of life and their livelihood.

16 The last thing I just wanted to speak to  
17 was just, I guess, the political process  
18 involved here. When I was in ninth grade in  
19 civics class, we were taught that we live in  
20 America, and there is a democracy and the  
21 government is for the people and by the people.

22 I still like to believe that, and so I would  
23 like to believe that the people here up on this  
24 stage when they make this decision, they are  
25 going to make a decision based on the interest

1 of the people and based on the concerns and the  
2 expressed desire not to have this happen by  
3 groups like the Florida Cabinet and the  
4 Governor and the Florida House of  
5 Representatives, the Chamber of Commerce.

6 I have gone to a number of county  
7 commission meetings across the state where they  
8 have passed resolutions saying they don't want  
9 drilling off of Florida's coastline. The  
10 reason they all have is it's as much an  
11 environmental thing to them as an economic  
12 thing as well. They understand what this could  
13 do to Florida and to the state.

14 So the last thing I just wanted to ask  
15 is that as the Environmental Protection Agency,  
16 please, to do everything in your power to not  
17 let this rig go up. This rig would be the  
18 first among many that would lead to the  
19 destruction of Florida's coastline. As someone  
20 who has lived their entire life here and feels  
21 very strongly about that coastline, I don't  
22 want to see it destroyed. I don't want to see  
23 my family put out of work. I don't want to see  
24 the ecosystems that I've grown up enjoying,  
25 destroyed or polluted just so one company can

1 make a little more money when there is not that  
2 much energy out there in the first place.

3 Thank you very much.

4 \* \* \* \* \*

5 32) WESLEY POOLE - CHAMBER OF CLEAN COMMERCE

6 MR. POOLE: I'm Wesley Poole. I am  
7 with several groups. Mostly my favorite group  
8 to represent is the Chamber of Clean Commerce,  
9 no relation to the traditional chambers. Of  
10 the clean industry, most chambers, since they  
11 ain't here -- they off in Tallahassee today,  
12 actually. We against mandates. We against  
13 planning. We are against workman's comp. So  
14 rather than be here, we are over in  
15 Tallahassee.

16 It was a few things said earlier and  
17 they need rebutting. They was just outright  
18 lies. Maybe I misunderheard it, but I think it  
19 was a little bit of fallacy in the statement.  
20 It was stated that Gulf Power wanted the gas to  
21 convert their nasty old coal burners over. No,  
22 they ain't want to do that. If they wanting to  
23 convert -- and I can show you the game plan.  
24 They wanting to build some garbage burners.  
25 Yes, and they want more capacity to be assured.

1 I can show you that in the print. More  
2 capacity, that's what we need, or that's what  
3 they said we need.

4 It was stated that -- let me see here,  
5 one of the guys who was standing over there  
6 about the energy needs that we was needing.  
7 You know, we got to go drill. We need more  
8 energy. But do we? I have never seen -- I  
9 have hunted facts and figures and numbers.

10 I'm a liaison, more or less, between  
11 government, industry, the chambers, the  
12 economic development folks, even the tourist  
13 people, agencies, but if you talk population,  
14 they will not talk. I've been called out of  
15 order in more meetings for trying to find out a  
16 couple of just populations before we can even  
17 get started, see? But we don't want to address  
18 population. Anything that even vaguely is akin  
19 to planning, planning ahead, we don't do it.

20 Sir on the end, you was insulted, you  
21 said, because somebody was -- if you was  
22 insulted by that mild remark, I say you ain't  
23 been with EPA very long. Are any of y'all  
24 senior members? Have y'all been there more  
25 than a couple of years with the EPA?

1                   **MR. MILLER:** I have been there for  
2                   twenty-two.

3                   **MR. POOLE:** Twenty-two, all right,  
4                   Well, you are vaguely familiar with -- I want  
5                   to ask all the others. Are you vaguely  
6                   familiar with, say, the East Liverpool  
7                   incinerator? The EPA is trying to put another  
8                   stamp on the interim temporary permit three  
9                   hundred feet from a school. Y'all used to  
10                  brag. If y'all was cornered -- and it's hard  
11                  to corner folks. They have eighteen -- they  
12                  had nineteen, that is, commercial hazardous  
13                  waste incinerators in America. Doctor Paul  
14                  Conet (phonetic) if I may drop a name -- Doctor  
15                  Paul Conet had -- at an EPA got cornered once,  
16                  and this is documented in his newsletters. He  
17                  said, if this incinerator -- referring to air  
18                  quality and stuff, we don't want to get off the  
19                  subject.

20                  But he asked the EPA kind of straight  
21                  forward like, if this incinerator is designed  
22                  properly and operated properly and goes through  
23                  the hoops and everything is hunky dory, where  
24                  is one that I can go inspect. They couldn't  
25                  think of any -- says where the waste management

1 facility up in North Illinois, but lo and  
2 behold the thing is done blowed up. Yeah, they  
3 were fined three point seventy-five million  
4 dollars. They had all kind of minor troubles  
5 like keeping extra sets of books. They worked  
6 more hard at keeping the alarm system turned  
7 off than they did keeping the facility working.

8 But for my part, the EPA has little  
9 credibility to go out there twenty-eight miles  
10 when we know plenty -- I mean, the governor in  
11 his -- about the third speaker quoted the  
12 governor and said we need to know some more  
13 science. We need to learn some more science  
14 and maybe this thing will float. I don't think  
15 it will, but if you get enough -- well, we got  
16 enough science. We know more about dioxin --  
17 you couldn't put the material, the studies -- I  
18 mean, one hundredth of all the studies been  
19 thrown away because it didn't pan out for  
20 industry, but dioxin, we know so much, but here  
21 we are, going to go back and have another look  
22 at it, have a fresh look.

23 But we got trouble, burning the coal we  
24 burn. I mean, it does have radionuclides and  
25 mercury. That don't seem to be a big concern,

1 does it? I mean, there is no flourishing, no  
2 going out and keeping Gulf Power in line. They  
3 have a novel -- well, it's not a novel way.  
4 It's perfectly acceptable. I don't guess the  
5 EPA looks at it. I know the DER -- who looks  
6 after it? But you see if all this coal is  
7 burned -- and we burn coal like it's going out  
8 of style, and we feel good about it because we  
9 listen to the radio and the TV and read, and  
10 this good cents stuff is supposed to make us  
11 feel good. But we burn all that nasty coal.

12 I know for a fact, it's very close to  
13 me, near and dear to the people that's  
14 involved, but from Leroy, Alabama, the Gulf  
15 Power coal burning facility -- I'm sure some of  
16 the air pollution can come on down here and  
17 accumulate, keep our mercury level,  
18 radioactivity level up. Don't worry about the  
19 sulfur and the nitrogen. That's nothing next  
20 to the hard core stuff.

21 But this truck line hauls five thousand  
22 loads -- that's tanker loads -- of ash. This  
23 is the coal ash, now, which is -- find anywhere  
24 where they been dumping it, and they have got  
25 ground water trouble. We know what the ash



1 does when it's allowed to get on through the  
2 screens. It goes up and pollutes.

3 But it's five thousand loads of coal  
4 ash. This is new information none y'all --  
5 didn't none of y'all -- Linda Young has heard  
6 this. But we haul five thousand loads of ash a  
7 year from Leroy to Theodore, Alabama, and Hunam  
8 (phonetic) cement, plus so much from the Christ  
9 plant here in Pensacola. It's not five  
10 thousand loads. It's probably, just guessing,  
11 a pluck from air figure now, a thousand loads.  
12 That's a lot of cool ash.

13 But where it ends up at -- see we built  
14 the Midbay Bridge down there across Choctaw  
15 Bay. We don't really have any transportation  
16 plans. That was the one they wanted to lay  
17 more asphalt, put more cars on the road. We  
18 get the petroleum from somewhere to run these  
19 nasty things. But the Midbay Bridge was built  
20 quick. We had a contract out, of course, and  
21 they get the big reward, but we had a lot of  
22 rubble left over. They call it test pieces.  
23 When they get in too big a hurry and mess up,  
24 it's a test piece. Well, they we had forty  
25 trillion, dillion tons of this rubble left, and

1           what happens to it? We dump it, every bit, out  
2           in the gulf for fishing reefs. I know the EPA  
3           isn't concerned with it, the toxins in the ash  
4           leaching out in the water, but perhaps that  
5           should be in there somewhere and just try to  
6           work it in.

7                        There was one guy that remarked about  
8           the economic development coming in here. Now,  
9           boy, I am racking my brain trying to think of  
10          what kind of economic development is going to  
11          benefit from this unbridled energy, but we  
12          ain't got an energy program. It's just  
13          unbridled digging. It's not a plan. It's just  
14          just going hell bent for leather or  
15          what-have-you.

16                       But what kind of economic development is  
17          going to flourish? If you -- the standard  
18          list, which would be a good idea for y'all to  
19          take up -- it's a list. Since we don't know  
20          what development we want, we put a list, three  
21          columns. One column for dirty industry,  
22          because we got to put it through criteria. We  
23          got to judge it various ways as it affects the  
24          infrastructures, the pollution. We got a dirty  
25          column.

1                   We got a clean column, the stuff we  
2                   want. We really want this, and it would help  
3                   with infrastructure, help with quality of life.  
4                   Railroads is your lead thing in that column.  
5                   We so far from the railroads, it ain't funny.  
6                   Of course, the middle column is a question  
7                   mark, the stuff we don't really know about.

8                   That's a sane idea to have a list. Not  
9                   like our economic development folks that are  
10                  off in Tallahassee fighting this workman's  
11                  comp. You know, we fight for the workers with  
12                  nothing. We non-union, and we proud of it.  
13                  Workers don't get nothing.

14                  But that's the whole crux. Do we want  
15                  clean industry or dirty industry? Go to any  
16                  chamber, any economic development committee,  
17                  the folks in power, the West Florida Regional  
18                  Planning Council up on 12th Street, ask any of  
19                  them and yes, we want clean industry, but put  
20                  it on a list. You know, that's the -- I guess,  
21                  the jugular vein they call it. When you get to  
22                  do something. If you can't put it on a list,  
23                  having ranked it, critiqued it, moved it up or  
24                  down.

25                  I don't think, if you get twenty drunk

1 professors in a room and you have on the  
2 blackboard -- one blackboard and you have oil  
3 derricks and gas derricks, all the fossil  
4 fuels, which is relatively dirty to anything  
5 else. You got the solar, the alternatives,  
6 the wind, got all the energy choices for  
7 alternatives. There is no way really, not if  
8 you got the lights on, in fact, to come out and  
9 say we need this derrick out there.

10 We need an energy program. We have no  
11 guidance locally. The Chamber of Commerces,  
12 the traditional Chamber of Commerces, the  
13 economic development folks, they ain't here.  
14 They ain't going to be. They will not take up  
15 hard core issues. Yes, they got a resolution  
16 with dust on it that says, we don't want a  
17 derrick within thirty miles, you know. Oh, we  
18 got it covered. We got it in the bank. Like  
19 Wakulla County, the folks went down there and  
20 they said what in the heck you talking about,  
21 son.

22 Y'all need to -- I'm fixing to wind up,  
23 ma'am. We fixing -- I mean, y'all need to show  
24 us some leadership, some guidance. We have  
25 none. See, we fight mandates. We fight

1 planning, but everybody knows we need -- you  
2 got to be made to do what you do. We are  
3 scared that nobody else will do it, but we got  
4 to do it. We sure need y'all's help.

5 Let me see if I have covered everything  
6 I need to cover. I don't want to pile on any  
7 more. There's plenty of things that need  
8 piling on. To just go down this list, we ain't  
9 got time, and it's getting late.

10 **MS. SPAGG:** Mr. Poole, we have a  
11 number of people that still want to comment  
12 tonight.

13 **MR. POOLE:** Yes.

14 **MS. SPAGG:** -- and everybody's been  
15 great holding to the ten minutes. If I can ask  
16 you to wrap it up, please.

17 **MR. POOLE:** Let me finish up right  
18 now. Hey, but you ask the Chamber of Commerce  
19 about that list clean, dirty and question mark.

20 \* \* \* \* \*

21 **MS. SPAGG:** Rebecca Oliver?

22 33) REBECCA OLIVER

23 **MS. OLIVER:** Hi. My name is Rebecca  
24 Oliver, and I am a student at Florida State  
25 University. I am a member of the Florida

1 Public Interest Research Group. I am also a  
2 lifetime citizen of the state of Florida.

3 I'll try to be brief, but this summer  
4 from May, June and July I worked with Florida  
5 PIRG going door to door and talking to the  
6 citizens of the state of Florida. We talked  
7 about the oil issue and the gas and oil  
8 drilling that Chevron is planning to do off of  
9 Pensacola Beach. Overwhelmingly, those people,  
10 when presented with what Chevron is planning to  
11 do, were first surprised because they had no  
12 idea that that was even possible in the state  
13 of Florida; and second of all, they were angry.

14 They were angry that the federal  
15 government was going to allow drilling to  
16 happen off our coast. I just wanted to make it  
17 clear -- a lot of people have already said  
18 this, but if the Environmental Protection  
19 Agency says yes to Chevron, then they are  
20 saying no to the state of Florida. They are  
21 saying no to the citizens of the state of  
22 Florida and what the citizens of this state  
23 want.

24 If you allow Chevron to put up this  
25 exploratory rig, they will find gas, and they

1 will find oil. They already know that. They  
2 plan to move ahead and put up a production  
3 platform. That platform will not be used to  
4 increase Florida's air quality as the gentleman  
5 from Chevron said earlier. So don't be misled  
6 to believe that.

7 Chevron is here to make money. They are  
8 here to make as much money as they possibly  
9 can. As soon as they make that money, and as  
10 soon as they are finished exploiting the small  
11 amount of natural resources they are going to  
12 find off our coast, they are going to leave,  
13 and maybe they are going to go to your state  
14 next or someone else's state, but they are  
15 going to move on and do the same thing. But  
16 the people that you see here tonight and the  
17 hundreds of thousands of people who could not  
18 be here tonight, are going to still be here,  
19 and we are going to be here to live.

20 Tourism, the fishing industry, the  
21 recreation industry, these are all dependent on  
22 Florida's coast and on Florida's ecosystem. It  
23 is our livelihood. It is our livelihood that  
24 is in jeopardy.

25 You speak of emission standards. You

1 speak of regulations. You speak of  
2 bureaucracy, but what we, the people of the  
3 state of Florida, are talking about is the  
4 environment, the beauty of our state and the  
5 quality of life of all of its inhabitants  
6 whether they be humans, animals or plants.

7 It's worth, the worth of that quality,  
8 the worth of our life, the worth of our state's  
9 ecosystem, cannot be neatly placed on a chart;  
10 and all the money that Chevron is going to make  
11 from exploiting our state cannot replace the  
12 quality and the beauty that is going to be  
13 lost. I would like you to please remember that  
14 what you are doing if you allow Chevron to  
15 drill, is setting a precedent.

16 Because like what a lot of other people  
17 have already said, there is almost three  
18 hundred leases off the coast of Florida that  
19 have been sold to oil companies. As soon as  
20 one company gets in there, as soon as the water  
21 has been tested, and they have been allowed to  
22 begin drilling, then those other three hundred  
23 leases are potentially going to be drilled on,  
24 and the state of Florida and the economy of  
25 Florida is going to be destroyed. We do not



1 want that to happen.

2 Finally, I would just like to urge all  
3 of the people on the stage, all the people in  
4 the audience, and I would like to urge you to  
5 go back and talk to the people throughout the  
6 state of Florida and urge them to boycott  
7 Chevron.

8 Thank you.

9 \* \* \* \* \*

10 **MS. SPAGG:** Tom Powers?

11 34) **TOM POWERS**

12 **MR. POWERS:** My name is Tom Powers,  
13 P-o-w-e-r-s. I am from Niceville, Florida. I  
14 am living in Tallahassee right now, and I'll  
15 keep my comments brief, not because I don't  
16 have a lot to say but because a lot of the  
17 people who have come up and driven up as far as  
18 Miami have said a lot of those things and  
19 probably said them with more eloquence than I  
20 could ever hope to.

21 I think there are two reasons why I am  
22 at this hearing. One is that -- some of it  
23 might be genetic. I understand my dad drove  
24 over from Niceville this afternoon. I didn't  
25 get to hear him testify, but I hope he gave

1 y'all a little bit of help.

2 I am here for another reason which is  
3 that I used to just be a concerned citizen, but  
4 quite frankly, I am an angry citizen. I grew  
5 up in the Florida Panhandle, Fort Walton Beach,  
6 Panama City, Niceville, Tallahassee. For the  
7 last six years, as another speaker, Chris  
8 Robertson, mentioned, I have been coming out to  
9 these hearings. This is the fourth public  
10 hearing that I have been to in six years, two  
11 in Tallahassee, one in Tampa and now one in  
12 Pensacola. You just get to the point where you  
13 get really angry that y'all fly in and you fly  
14 out.

15 With all respect, the faces may change,  
16 but the suits remain the same. It just gets  
17 incredibly infuriating to see this process not  
18 work, to see the clearly articulated wishes of  
19 the people of the state not get passed on and  
20 not be acted on in Washington D.C.

21 It's not anger just reserved for y'all.

22 It's anger at just the phenomenal arrogance of  
23 Mr. Culligan. Anybody who can have the  
24 unmitigated gall to stand up in front of a room  
25 of people like this and say that public policy

1           should not be made by the public, it should be  
2           made by scientists and technicians is the --  
3           you talk about an insult. That's the grossest  
4           insult I have heard this evening.

5                     I mean, I don't know what civics  
6           textbooks y'all are reading, but what y'all  
7           might call politics, I call democracy, and the  
8           damn thing is supposed to work. The people in  
9           this room are committed to making it work.

10                    As a personal note, I grew up in  
11           Florida, but I spent the last three years  
12           living in Santa Barbara, California. I heard  
13           Mr. Culligan at a press conference in  
14           Tallahassee yesterday talk about how people  
15           flock to Santa Barbara because the beaches are  
16           so beautiful. After living there for three  
17           years I went to the beach once. People go to  
18           Santa Barbara and stay away from the beaches.  
19           They go to Santa Barbara to shop. They go to  
20           Santa Barbara to go to the mountains. There  
21           are tar balls on the beach of Santa Barbara.  
22           Even where there aren't tar balls you can smell  
23           the stuff. I mean, it is literally like going  
24           to the beach downwind of a huge truck stop.  
25           You smell diesel.

1                   You get into the -- I go up into the  
2                   mountains on my mountain bike outside of Santa  
3                   Barbara and you can see a green, gray, brown  
4                   muck, a layer of haze. You can literally  
5                   follow it with your eyes. You can see the  
6                   plume start at this line of production  
7                   facilities off the coast of California. That  
8                   stuff just blows right up against, settles in  
9                   there against the beautiful mountains and it  
10                  turns what should be the gem of California into  
11                  a stinky, tarry, nasty place where you don't  
12                  want to go outside, and you definitely don't  
13                  want to go to the beach.

14                  That's not what the people of Florida  
15                  want to see. I mean, we are here because we  
16                  chose to be here, and it's not overly emotional  
17                  to say that a lot of us love it. I mean love  
18                  the place. The sand is white like it is  
19                  nowhere in the world. The ocean, the blue and  
20                  the green and how clear and how clean that  
21                  water is, you can't replicate that. It doesn't  
22                  exist anywhere.

23                  I mean, you look out over the water, you  
24                  look over the dunes, you look through the sea  
25                  oats at the sky, you see the sun go down every

1 night into the gulf, and it is so beautiful.  
2 It's heartbreaking sometimes how beautiful it  
3 is, and it's really heartbreaking to think that  
4 that vista will never be there because a bunch  
5 of oil companies want to come in, be here for  
6 the boom, leave for the bust, leave us with a  
7 mess. We are going to keep fighting this. You  
8 can keep coming back. You are more than  
9 welcome, love to talk to you, once every  
10 eighteen months. I would rather not have to do  
11 it and just go out and enjoy the beach.

12 Thanks.

13 \* \* \* \* \*

14 **MS. SPAGG:** We still have a number of  
15 commentors yet to speak this evening. However,  
16 we are going to take a five-minute break and  
17 reconvene. Thank you.

18 (Whereupon, a brief recess was taken,  
19 after which the following proceedings were  
20 held:)

21 **MS. SPAGG:** Kate Peterson?

22 35) KATE PETERSON - GULF COAST ENVIRONMENTAL  
23 DEFENSE

24 **MS. PETERSON:** Thank you very much.

25 We really do appreciate the time that you've

1 given us this evening. I am Kate Peterson,  
2 president of Gulf Coast Environmental Defense.  
3 We are a local group of concerned citizens and  
4 angry citizens and business owners.

5 I am speaking for myself and other group  
6 members that couldn't be here, when I say  
7 offshore oil and gas drilling here is not worth  
8 the risk. The rampant pollution associated  
9 with offshore rigs reminds us all of the  
10 unregulated factories in the ocean. There is  
11 no way to enforce any environmental regulations  
12 that are put into place on these rigs.  
13 Chevron's track record of major violations of  
14 the Clean Water Act back this up.

15 If a rig has one emission at all, it's  
16 one too many. To count them is futile. One is  
17 too many.

18 Our group, along with others in the  
19 state of Florida, are participating in a  
20 campaign to save our shores. We have collected  
21 thousands of signatures on petitions and have  
22 over two hundred business resolutions against  
23 drilling, and it's people that live here. Just  
24 to name a few that are on the top here, the  
25 Pensacola Beach Residence and Leaseholders

1 Association, Escambia County, Florida -- just  
2 look at the population number there -- the  
3 Destin, Florida Chamber of Commerce, the town  
4 of Shalimar, the City of Destin and thousands  
5 of other places, the Santa Rosa County  
6 Democratic Executive Committee, which is tens  
7 of thousands of citizens; and a lot of people  
8 are officials.

9 Our goals at Gulf Coast Environmental  
10 Defense are to obtain a ban on any further  
11 leasing off the Florida coast, to cancel and,  
12 if necessary, buy back the seventy-three  
13 existing leases off the Keys. It's also to  
14 place a three-year ban on drilling off the  
15 Panhandle, so that the National Academy of  
16 Sciences can study the effects -- that has  
17 actually never been done -- to urge  
18 reconsideration of the Bush Administration's  
19 approval of the Chevron drilling permit off  
20 Pensacola Beach. These are achievable goals,  
21 and we do not want Chevron in our backyard.

22 They are sitting back there because,  
23 actually, I think they are a little afraid. I  
24 don't know what they think we are going to do  
25 to them except just state the facts.

1                   The buying of a lease was not a  
2                   guarantee to drill. Yes, they have jumped  
3                   through the hoops, but at whose expense? You  
4                   can see that what the people want, the people  
5                   will get. Be an Environmental Protection  
6                   Agency and protect this environment by denying  
7                   this permit. They will violate it while our  
8                   backs are turned. While yours, because you  
9                   are understaffed and don't have the time and  
10                  ours, because we can't go out in the gulf every  
11                  day and monitor this.

12                  We appreciate your time tonight to let  
13                  us speak, and I am leaving these for you to  
14                  browse through. Hopefully you will look at  
15                  them now, instead of just taking them back with  
16                  you.

17                  Thank you.

18                  \* \* \* \* \*

19                  **MS. SPAGG:** Angela Bowman -- excuse  
20                  me, Bowen?

21                  36) **ANGELA BOWEN - GULF COAST ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENSE**

22                  **MS. BOWEN:** Thanks. My name is Angela  
23                  Bowen, and I'm vice president of the local  
24                  chapter of Gulf Cost Environmental Defense.  
25                  Briefly, I would just like to present to you



1 with over twelve thousand signatures on them,  
2 petitions we have collected this summer of  
3 people who do want to see drilling off the  
4 coast. If you look through here, the majority  
5 of the people are from the Panhandle, but I  
6 would also like you to take note that people  
7 from all over the country have signed this  
8 petition, because they come here as tourist to  
9 enjoy the beautiful white beaches. They enjoy  
10 vacationing here, and they are appalled at the  
11 fact that even one rig would go up off the  
12 coast.

13 The fact that it starts here and you  
14 have the ability to stop it is why I would like  
15 you to thumb through these. I do urge you to  
16 consider this issue very seriously and to  
17 listen to the people.

18 I am concerned about what one of  
19 gentleman said earlier about basing this issue  
20 on some of your past permits that were placed  
21 in 1984. That EIS was full of flaws as far as  
22 saying there is no live bottom off the coast of  
23 Pensacola, and there is. You can ask any  
24 biologist and any scuba diver who has gone out  
25 in the water.

1                   It said there are not too many  
2                   endangered species, and there are a number of  
3                   marine turtles who nest off the coast. These  
4                   are all threatened along with our quality of  
5                   life here. So we definitely want you to  
6                   consider this. I urge you to go out tomorrow  
7                   and visit our beautiful beaches, and then if  
8                   you can, fly in a little plane over to Alabama  
9                   or Louisiana and you will see how disgusting it  
10                  is over there. You will see why we don't want  
11                  it to happen here.

12                  I just urge you not to rig our future  
13                  this way.

14                  Thanks.

15                  \* \* \* \* \*

16                  **MS. SPAGG:** Mike Robertson? Mike  
17                  Robertson? David Bogan?

18                  37) DAVID BOGAN - SURFARI SURF CLUB

19                  **MR. BOGAN:** Hello, my name is David  
20                  Bogan, and I am president of the Surfari Surf  
21                  Club located here on Pensacola Beach. I would  
22                  like to welcome you to the area, first off. We  
23                  do appreciate you being here, and I want to  
24                  also say that I hope you get a chance to see  
25                  our beautiful beaches, if you haven't already.

1 We are very proud of them here as well as  
2 everyone else that lives along the Gulf Coast.

3 Surfari Club is opposed to offshore oil  
4 and gas drilling, and that is our stand. We  
5 would like to ask the EPA to reject the draft  
6 air permit based on these two reasons:

7 Louisiana and Texas.

8 We feel that, as anybody else that's  
9 been out there can attest that this is not what  
10 we want to see nor what we want to smell. We  
11 love this area. This is our home. We are  
12 very proud of it, and we encourage everyone to  
13 come visit.

14 Air emissions from rigs, diesel engines,  
15 service vehicles, helicopters and, of course,  
16 the flares will pollute our region. We believe  
17 this. We are also very concerned about  
18 hydrogen sulfide emissions and with that, I  
19 want to once again state that the Surfari Club  
20 opposes offshore oil drilling and all related  
21 activities.

22 Please do not rig our future.

23 \* \* \* \* \*

24 MS. SPAGG: Kay Williams? Barbara

25 Mohon?

1 38) BARBARA MOHON

2 MS. MOHON: That's Barbara Mohon,  
3 M-o-h-o-n. I am a new resident of the  
4 Pensacola area, and I am against offshore  
5 drilling of any kind for obvious environmental  
6 reasons. I have been living here for two  
7 months, and I already love the beaches so much  
8 that I've become a member of the Gulf Coast  
9 Environmental Defense Group. They are  
10 amazing. I hope you get a chance to see them.

11 This community does not have to be a  
12 part of perpetuating problems caused by huge,  
13 uncaring corporations. In fact, this  
14 community deserves the opportunity to forge  
15 ahead with renewable energy sources currently  
16 being employed in other parts of the country.

17 For instance, right now, as we speak,  
18 Sacramento is enjoy their -- Sacramento,  
19 California, is enjoying their first solar  
20 powered electric charging station for their  
21 new electric city buses and vehicles. It can  
22 happen right now in this country.

23 Since the voters in that area voted to  
24 shut down the nuclear power plant, rate payers  
25 have actually enjoyed reduced rates and a new

1 direction that truly lessens dependency on oil  
2 and gas. Since these kinds of advances are a  
3 reality today, I would like to ask why you and  
4 our local utility has not been concerned  
5 enough for us to research and inform us of  
6 alternatives.

7 It is worth buying back the land leases  
8 in order to allow true progress with renewable  
9 energy sources to proceed, progress that does  
10 not jeopardize our treasured shorelines.

11 Thank you very much.

12 \* \* \* \* \*

13 **MS. SPAGG:** Joseph Eli? Rick

14 Trilfick? Luis Lopez?

15 39) **LUIS LOPEZ**

16 **MR. LOPEZ:** My name is Luis Lopez, and  
17 I want to address the issue on the Clean Air  
18 Act and urge everyone to address that issue  
19 specifically, as well as all the other issues.  
20 But I would like to say that here in Pensacola  
21 we are fighting this, and I believe this is  
22 probably our first chance to actually voice our  
23 opinions on this in public against everybody,  
24 EPA and Chevron and all that.

25 I feel it's a very important issue that

1 we don't let any drilling go on in this area  
2 from Pensacola on down the whole coast because  
3 if you do, it will cause the whole Emerald Gulf  
4 Coast to be ruined, totally ruined. It can  
5 never be replaced again. Irreparable damage  
6 will be caused.

7 The air that we breathe is very  
8 important, not just to humans, but to animals,  
9 life in the water, the water itself, the  
10 plants. Everything around us is alive, is  
11 life. It all depends on air, what we breathe.  
12 We all breathe it. Every animal breathes it.  
13 Okay. That's a very important issue to us.  
14 Without air we are dead, okay?

15 If Chevron is going to drill for gas  
16 wells, oil drills, whatever drilling they say  
17 they are going to drill for, that's going to  
18 cause pollution in the air one way or the  
19 other. They say they have these little  
20 amounts that they are going to -- that they  
21 have got their paperwork to show this -- they  
22 are very well organized. We, the public, are  
23 not as organized as they are. We don't have  
24 the funds to get that organized, but we are  
25 trying. We are trying very hard. We would

1 like to you listen to what we have to say and  
2 understand what we are saying, not just take it  
3 for granted.

4 With that in mind, I would like to see a  
5 stop to it. I would like to say the no zone.  
6 You guys are putting zones on thirty miles,  
7 twenty-nine miles, a hundred miles. Forget  
8 that zone here, zone here. We want a no zone  
9 that starts with Pensacola, Florida, that  
10 eliminates any drilling of any kind that ruins  
11 our air to breathe, permanently. No zone. I  
12 ask for a no zone. That's it. No zone means  
13 no zone. We don't need any zones. No drilling  
14 at all. It's simple as that, okay?

15 I'm kind of saddened at the fact that  
16 some of our officials, such as local officials  
17 and business personnel haven't attended this  
18 meeting. For what reasons, I don't know but  
19 maybe because they were misinformed, such as,  
20 you know, people think that there is no --  
21 there is not going to be any drilling on this  
22 coast. They think there is a ban on the whole  
23 coast, which is not true. It saddens my heart  
24 that these people didn't show up, that the  
25 numbers aren't as great here. It's just really

1 bad to me.

2 The tactics that Chevron uses, kind of  
3 like maybe today, that might have been a  
4 tactic. I don't know. I am not accusing  
5 anyone of anything, but it may have been, you  
6 know, closing the doors at certain times, don't  
7 let all these people come that can come at that  
8 time today, like what happened today. I think  
9 that's kind of sad thing.

10 I feel like -- you say there is nothing  
11 on the bottom of the ocean. Well, there is  
12 sand. Sand is alive. I think sand has life.  
13 It's beauty. There is a life in that beauty,  
14 okay? It's perfectly beautiful white. If you  
15 do any kind of drilling for gas or whatever,  
16 it's going to ruin that sand. You are going to  
17 have chemical wash up. They say they can  
18 contain it. They can mop it up, whatever.  
19 They can't get it all. There is still going to  
20 be chemicals floating up on shore, down  
21 underneath the sand, through all the life  
22 that's out in the sand.

23 You say there is not much life in there.  
24 There is shells. There is sand dollars, you  
25 know. There is fish that feed on the bottom.



1           There is all kinds of life down there. If you  
2           need scientific data, then I think we will  
3           produce scientific data to show you that there  
4           are many life forms in that water, on that  
5           ocean bottom.

6                     Also, I would like to say on drilling in  
7           Louisiana, Chevron supposedly had been drilling  
8           out there some years ago, maybe they have  
9           stopped by now. They don't drill there any  
10          more, but I heard a comment by one of the  
11          Chevron guys, say well, we don't drill in  
12          Louisiana any more. Yeah, they don't drill in  
13          Louisiana anymore because they want to drill in  
14          Pensacola. They want to drill here. That's  
15          why they are not in Louisiana anymore, but with  
16          all that in mind, I'd say that no matter  
17          what -- what they do, these air flares and all  
18          this type of stuff -- the public is not really  
19          very aware of this.

20                     I would like to address the fact that I  
21          would like to find out where can I get all this  
22          information on what the Chevron project guy was  
23          saying. You will answer certain answers when  
24          the date comes up, and you choose to answer  
25          some answers today, and it's at your

1 discretion. I mean, I'm not saying that's bad  
2 or anything, but I think we need to be aware of  
3 everything that's going on with Chevron  
4 everything. Everything needs to be made  
5 public. I don't know if it is already, but I'm  
6 not too aware of what's going on with Chevron.  
7 I would like to become aware.

8 In closing, I would just like to ask  
9 that you, the EPA, please acknowledge what we  
10 are saying, listen to what we are saying and  
11 understand what we are talking about because we  
12 live here. This is our home. We, the people  
13 that live here, are affected by all of this.

14 You guys don't live here. Maybe some of you  
15 do, but like the people say, you come and go  
16 and whatever. Maybe this doesn't directly  
17 affect you, but if you vacation anywhere in  
18 Florida, on down the coast of Florida, anywhere  
19 on the coastline, maybe it might affect you,  
20 okay?

21 Today they say well effects are very  
22 minute today, but what about tomorrow, the day  
23 after, the next month, the next year? What  
24 about that? Anyway, that's what I would like  
25 to say and say again -- stress the fact no

1 zone, period.

2 Thank you.

3 \* \* \* \* \*

4 **MR. DAVIS:** For Mr. Lopez and anybody  
5 else, the administrative record for this draft  
6 permit which includes an application that  
7 Chevron submitted, all the supplemental  
8 information, all the correspondence that's been  
9 received prior to the public notice being  
10 published, that's available here in Pensacola  
11 at the West Florida Regional Library. That's  
12 been available since October 4th. It's also  
13 available in Orlando at the Orange County  
14 Public Library. It's available in Tallahassee  
15 at the offices of the Florida Department of  
16 Environmental Protection, the Air Permitting  
17 Branch, and also, we have a copy in Atlanta at  
18 our Region Four headquarters.

19 **MS. SPAGG:** Ken Williams? Heidi  
20 Seitz? Bruce Manciangli?

21 40) BRUCE MANCIAGLI

22 **MR. MANCIAGLI:** Do you need that  
23 spelling?

24 **COURT REPORTER:** Please.

25 **MR. MANCIAGLI:** M-a-n-c-i-a-g-l-i.

1 I'm a research assistant at Florida  
2 State University. I've had experience working  
3 on an onshore drilling well in which a large  
4 multinational company pulled out, leaving  
5 everyone behind after problems that they faced.  
6 Currently I work on environmental education and  
7 policy projects.

8 I believe my views are a reflection of  
9 many of my colleagues and friends at Florida  
10 State and Florida, after having had discussions  
11 with many of them, including one who happens to  
12 be an advisor to Carol Browner on the EPA  
13 advisory board.

14 I'd first like to respond to two  
15 comments made by the project manager of this  
16 Destin Dome proposal. Is he still here by any  
17 chance? No? I suppose that is a reflection on  
18 his commitment to the democratic process.

19 He mentioned that the decision that  
20 we're facing today should not be based on  
21 emotions or politics. But I'm wondering, does  
22 he think the public is so naive as to think  
23 that when the obscene profits that roll into  
24 their coffers -- does he think that the  
25 executives at Chevron aren't going to be

1 emotional about that? Does he think that we  
2 are so naive as to think that this whole  
3 process is not political? If this process were  
4 not political, if the whole energy debate were  
5 not political, why don't we have alternative  
6 forms of energy already in place when we have  
7 the technology to do so? It's an inherently  
8 political process. To make us believe that  
9 it's not emotional or political is absurd.  
10 It's misleading.

11 This leads to a second point he made,  
12 and which I think his paid consultant also  
13 made. They reiterated time and time again how  
14 this well complies with the standards the EPA  
15 has set forth. Now, one of the problems is  
16 that every time they make an argument they take  
17 it out of context. When it benefits them to  
18 look at details, they look at details. When it  
19 benefits them to look at the abstract, they  
20 look at the abstract. And I'll get to a couple  
21 of examples of that.

22 But before that, one of the problems  
23 with looking at these compliances with the  
24 standards, first of all, we're looking at --  
25 that's if everything goes properly. If

1 everything goes 100 percent well these may  
2 comply with the standards set forth. We've  
3 already seen that the standards are arbitrary.  
4 Most of the public here thinks those standards  
5 are bogus to begin with.

6 But second of all, what happens if an  
7 accident occurs? And we all know that  
8 accidents happen many, many times with wells  
9 like this. I don't think they're going to  
10 comply with the standards if an accident  
11 occurs. And obviously, the way our court  
12 system works, when we set penalties for certain  
13 crimes, we look at precedents that higher  
14 courts or lower courts have set in the past.  
15 The decision we're making today, or whenever  
16 it's being made, is going to set a precedent  
17 for future wells, future types of activity,  
18 maybe in Florida, maybe in the nation.

19 So it's important to look at the larger  
20 picture, not just this well's compliance with  
21 these certain standards. We have to look at  
22 the whole context here. What is this going to  
23 lead to, further wells, further activity,  
24 whatever?

25 Okay, this is one case where Chevron

1 points to details and points -- rather Chevron  
2 points to the abstract. Here we're looking at  
3 a bunch of figures in the abstract and not  
4 looking at what the physical damage, you know,  
5 the reality may look like in the field. On the  
6 other hand, when it benefits them to look at  
7 the details, for instance, how much oil there  
8 may be out there, they forget to look at the  
9 abstract; and the abstract being that we need a  
10 much larger energy policy in the U.S.

11 So the first point is that context is  
12 extremely important here. Now, again, all  
13 these facts and figures have been put forth  
14 regarding the very real potential for  
15 ~~pollution~~ pollution, the possibility that there may be  
16 certain amounts of oil out there, or natural  
17 gas. And again, these figures are important,  
18 but -- and as a society we need to achieve a  
19 balance between meeting our needs, our basic  
20 needs, and allowing the natural ecological  
21 process to go on.

22 So again, it's imperative that the  
23 public educate themselves with regard to facts  
24 and figures like this. But at the same time,  
25 in looking at the details we need to look at

1 the larger picture. We need to look at why  
2 aren't we developing a more sane energy policy.

3 You know, again, it's been reiterated  
4 time and time again how a few -- however many  
5 barrels of natural gas or oil, is not going to  
6 solve, you know, our dependency on fossil  
7 fuels. It just -- it's insane is what it is.  
8 It just doesn't make any sense, and it's  
9 inherently political. That's what we're doing  
10 tonight, we're trying to make political  
11 decisions.

12 Okay, the second point is that -- it's a  
13 related point. We've seen a lot of energy here  
14 tonight from the public in Florida, and I think  
15 that this is both a reflection of the energy  
16 that's out there, the people who haven't come  
17 here tonight, but I don't even think it comes  
18 close to the amount of mobilization that has  
19 occurred over the past few months that really  
20 is in opposition to this.

21 I mean, what it comes down to is the  
22 democratic process. Our representatives have  
23 got to start listening to what the people have  
24 to say. I mean, it's been happening time and  
25 time again. It's been happening for two



1           hundred years, where our representatives are  
2           just making the decisions without listening to  
3           what the public is saying.   And I think, you  
4           know, people are getting pretty pissed off.  I  
5           mean, it shouldn't have to get to that point,  
6           but all I'm trying to get at is we have the  
7           capability of making this system work.  You  
8           know, it's a relationship that we have agreed  
9           to.  Let's think about that when we're making  
10          the final decisions about this.  Let's think  
11          about the commitments we have to everyone in  
12          this country.

13                       Now, one last point I would like to  
14          make, and this may seem completely out of hand,  
15          given the anthropocentric society we live in.

16          But the EPA happens to have a commitment to  
17          wildlife apart from the commitment it has to  
18          human beings, to the health of human beings.  
19          And, you know, someone has to consider what the  
20          creatures are thinking.  Again, this may sound  
21          absurd.  We're not brought up to think the  
22          creatures.  But believe me, they do count.  All  
23          right?

24                       Thanks a lot.

25                       \* \* \* \* \*

1                   **MS. SPAGG:** Jamie Williamson? Jamie  
2 Williams? Meagan Kay? Heather Sidlo -- I  
3 can't pronounce it -- Heather  
4 S-i-d-l-o-w-s-k-i? James Mckee?

5           41) **JOHN R. JOHNSON**

6                   **MR. JOHNSON:** Is this on?

7                   **MS. SPAGG:** Yes.

8                   **MR. JOHNSON:** I'm taking the place of  
9 another -- of a group representative.

10                   **MS. SPAGG:** I'm sorry, sir. Taking  
11 the place of who?

12                   **MR. JOHNSON:** Another one of the  
13 people in our group who left because of the  
14 length of the hearing. Heather.

15                   **MS. SPAGG:** Okay.

16                   **MR. JOHNSON:** My name is John R.  
17 Johnson. And it's pretty tough to top what's  
18 already been said, and I sit here looking at  
19 the EPA looking like corporate America,  
20 wondering if anything is ever going to get  
21 through. They don't even reflect the makeup of  
22 the people concerned. This is already looking  
23 one-sided.

24                   Now, I'm not totally ignorant of the  
25 fact that we do need to do some things to less

1 pollute the air. In a lot of places natural  
2 gas is powering cars on highways and stuff like  
3 that. But as it's been pointed out, there's an  
4 overkill in the natural gas exploration. We  
5 have enough natural gas probably to already  
6 drill the tap to take us well into the next  
7 couple of futures until we perfect our use of  
8 solar energy.

9 I'm a native of this town, and I used to  
10 go down to the auditorium right down the street  
11 here, and we used to be able to catch red fish  
12 and eat them and not get sick. Since I've been  
13 around, the red fish, you have to go further  
14 out and further out to catch them. You just  
15 can't go -- I remember walking right behind  
16 where they put this big sewage plant a long,  
17 long time ago, further down, and you could pick  
18 up oysters right out of the bay and eat them,  
19 just bust them open and eat them, just like  
20 that. You wouldn't get sick. Now, they've got  
21 warnings on when you can get oysters, and  
22 they've got to test them and when you can eat  
23 the various shell food. They're -- the  
24 indigenous people used to survive off of them.  
25 That's one of the big things about living here

1 was no matter how poor you was, if you had a  
2 fishing pole or you knew how to crab or you can  
3 go and get oysters up, you can eat, and you can  
4 live here very, very cheaply.

5 So a lot of the people that, of course,  
6 this will affect are not here because they're  
7 more concerned about making a living and  
8 putting bread on the table right now. And  
9 frankly, to have the time to come down here to  
10 this EPA hearing is a luxury that they can't  
11 afford. So in effect, I'm speaking for those  
12 people who, when times get hard and they've got  
13 just enough money for a loaf of bread and maybe  
14 they can take a dough ball and put it on a hook  
15 and go and catch some fish down here at the  
16 auditorium and make a meal until a better day  
17 comes, that this ability to do that is going to  
18 be greatly threatened by drilling off of our  
19 shores.

20 I've seen lots of beaches nationally and  
21 internationally, and most of the people here in  
22 Escambia County, all the way over to Panama  
23 City -- because a lot of people that live  
24 around here don't get a chance to travel, they  
25 don't get a chance to see how blessed they are.

1 I went to a beach in California, and I thought  
2 this must be a joke; you know, as the dirt hits  
3 the water, that's the beach. And everybody had  
4 their little blankets out there on this dark  
5 dirt on a sunny day getting a tan.

6 And, you know, we don't have that here.  
7 The hard part about it is you won't get to hear  
8 from most of the people who should be  
9 concerned, because people who have never left  
10 this area believe that beaches are like that  
11 all over the world. And that's not so. I've  
12 been to Grand Cayman, Jamaica. I've been to  
13 Rio. We've got better beaches than they've  
14 got.

15 The cleanest industry that we can  
16 develop here, or to even expand more upon what  
17 we have, is tourism and industrial fishing and  
18 sports fishing and those type of industries.  
19 And these are industries that are activities --  
20 you don't have to be really rich to buy a  
21 fishing pole and go and buy some bait and throw  
22 it in the water and catch a fish. Not only do  
23 you feed yourself, sometimes you have fun  
24 catching these fish. I hate to see that lost.

25 I don't trust the EPA. I'm sorry, but

1           you look too much like corporate America. I've  
2           been involved in politics locally here, and when I  
3           was fifteen years old they had a meeting about  
4           zoning our property, and they set it up pretty  
5           much like this. But we, the organized people of  
6           the community who came down to fight the issue, we  
7           wasn't aware of the fact that the City Council had  
8           already made up their mind, and it was just a  
9           waste of our gas and time to come and argue the  
10          issue, because after we were gone home, money was  
11          going to slide under the table, and they were  
12          going to make their plans anyway regardless of how  
13          we felt. Prove me wrong this time.

14                           \* \* \* \* \*

15                   **MS. SPAGG:** James McKee? Linda Young?

16           William Lackey? Y'all will have to excuse me,  
17           the glare is so bad up here, I can hardly see  
18           the faces.

19           42) LINDA YOUNG - PLANET WELL

20                   **MS. YOUNG:** Linda Young, Y-O-U-N-G.

21           Gulf Breeze, Florida.

22                   Most of my comments have already been  
23           made, so I won't be repetitive. So therefore,  
24           what's left is somewhat random, but I think  
25           they're worth saying.

1 First of all, I'd like to thank a few  
2 people. I'd like to thank you for holding this  
3 hearing. You didn't have to do that, and we do  
4 appreciate the opportunity to share our  
5 thoughts and concerns with you about this issue  
6 that is very important to everyone in this  
7 area. I'd also like to thank Chevron -- is  
8 there anyone from Chevron still here? I'd like  
9 to thank you for bringing so many people in the  
10 Panhandle together. Every time we have a big  
11 polluting industry or some major threat to our  
12 community it makes people realize how important  
13 the protection of democracy is in this country,  
14 and it brings many of us together who would  
15 otherwise never have any reason to know each  
16 other or to put our shoulders together to try  
17 to take care of something that we really care  
18 about.

19 So to Chevron, I say thank you very  
20 much. You do provide a very valuable service  
21 to democracy in that sense.

22 I'd also like to thank Congressman Earl  
23 Hutto. I think that it's due to his complete  
24 and total dedication to supporting offshore  
25 drilling over the past fourteen years that he's

1           been our congressman, that we're here tonight  
2           and that we are facing this very serious  
3           situation. Congressman Hutto has stood alone  
4           in the Florida congressional delegation as the  
5           sole supporter of offshore drilling, and I  
6           think it's no accident that it is his district  
7           that is the one that is in greatest jeopardy in  
8           this state. Where other congressmen have  
9           fought hard to protect their districts from  
10          offshore drilling, we don't see the type of  
11          activity that's occurring off the Panhandle  
12          coast.

13                 So please don't forget Earl Hutto's role  
14          in this whole issue the next time he runs for  
15          office. This is a man that absolutely has to  
16          be removed from office.

17                 I hope you have been as impressed  
18          tonight with the comments as I have. I just  
19          feel so proud of the citizens of Northwest  
20          Florida. They're very articulate, whether  
21          they're speaking from their hearts or they're  
22          speaking on technical issues. But I am very,  
23          very impressed and very proud to be a fifth  
24          generation Floridian from the Panhandle and to  
25          be able to stand in these ranks.



1 I don't know mean to beat a dead horse,  
2 but on the issue of whether or not you've  
3 already signed off on this permit -- I mean,  
4 technically you have, right? You've agreed to  
5 the conditions in it. Hopefully concerns and  
6 issues that are raised here tonight will be  
7 considered by the ultimate reviewer of the  
8 application. But it's my understanding that  
9 you have reviewed it and found it to be  
10 satisfactory in terms of the regulations that  
11 you have to work with. I think that there's a  
12 key point there to be made, and that is the  
13 regulations that you have to work within and  
14 the regulations of the state of Florida that  
15 have to be adhered to.

16 Part of the problem -- part of the  
17 reason why there is such a huge gap between  
18 what is common sense and what we know to be  
19 true and what the regulatory reality is, is  
20 that our regulations aren't based on common  
21 sense or even a concern for human health.  
22 They're based on protecting corporate interest  
23 and profit. They are not in any way designed  
24 to protect the environment or people as a  
25 foremost criteria.

1           So I realize that it's not -- you know,  
2           you have very little flexibility in what you  
3           can do. One of the reasons that Florida has --  
4           someone mentioned earlier that Florida's air  
5           regulations could be more stringent than EPA's.

6           They could, but industry writes the  
7           regulations, and industry writes the rules, and  
8           they have written these regulations and these  
9           rules for the federal government and for the  
10          state of Florida. Until more people get  
11          involved in the process and demand that the  
12          rules are written for the people and not by  
13          industry, then we'll continue to be stuck with  
14          the results, and the permits that are the  
15          results of these rules and regulations.

16          One last point that I'm not quite sure  
17          if it can be incorporated into this permit.  
18          But Pensacola does have an air quality problem  
19          already. Because Pensacola is technically  
20          classified as an attainment area -- and the  
21          amount of emissions that Chevron has reported  
22          on its modified application, it's been treated  
23          as a minor source. But the only reason that  
24          Pensacola is an attainment area, and you may be  
25          aware of it, is that there has been several

1 violations over the last couple of years of  
2 federal air quality standards, several ozone  
3 violations and sulfur dioxide violations. But  
4 the only reason there hasn't been more is  
5 because they have our monitoring equipment in  
6 Pensacola in the cleanest possible spots that  
7 they can find. Again, that is completely and  
8 totally the result of industry pressure on the  
9 Department of Environmental politics in  
10 Florida.

11 If they put the -- and this is something  
12 that, you know, you have some input into this,  
13 too, and you're not completely helpless in this  
14 instance. But if they put the air monitoring  
15 equipment in Pensacola where the real air  
16 quality problems are concentrated, Pensacola  
17 would not be an attainment area. So I  
18 challenge the basis of which the whole  
19 permit -- you know, the whole foundation on  
20 what the permit is based on.

21 Let me see if there was anything else I  
22 wanted to say. I guess that pretty much covers  
23 my comments. I would like to repeat one thing  
24 that was said by Becca, and that is, for all of  
25 you who are still here, please continue to

1           boycott Chevron forever. We will never forgive  
2           them for this.

3                           \* \* \* \* \*

4           **MS. SPAGG:** William Lackey? Jerry

5           Rhodes? Eric Pole? Paul --

6           43) ERIC DOLL

7                           **MR. DOLL:** Hello, good evening. It's  
8           Eric Doll, D-O-L-L.

9                           Actually, I don't have really anything  
10          to address the panel, per se. I came more or  
11          less to address the audience. First, I commend  
12          the moral high ground you've taken, but I  
13          object to some of the particulars that I've  
14          heard this evening, and I also have another axe  
15          to grind on that very end.

16                          First, since it's an air quality meeting  
17          here and it was mentioned -- first of all, my  
18          background, I've been involved in the maritime  
19          industry, in the oil industry, merchant marine,  
20          military, and in research.

21                          So in the air -- since this is an air  
22          quality meeting -- it was mentioned about the  
23          two supply boats -- or one supply boat, two  
24          crew boats, combination of diesel generators,  
25          and also the flare emissions that would be

1 principally from the drilling rig during the  
2 exploratory phase before actually bringing a  
3 production platform, even though when the  
4 pressure exceeds normal operating pressure  
5 they'd vent off the production platform also.  
6 If that was the sole objection, then I suppose  
7 the two hundred or five hundred charter boats  
8 that were previously mentioned should also have  
9 their licenses revoked since they're diesel  
10 operated.

11 Perhaps that's a weak point to make, but  
12 the point being is that the airport, commercial  
13 fishing industry and charter industry and, yes,  
14 the sacred cow, tourism, which has done so much  
15 for us -- it's drained our wetlands to put up  
16 condos and done other environmentally, very  
17 environmentally damaging things which is never  
18 brought up. I'll point you in that direction.

19 Then there is a little bit of Louisiana  
20 and Texas bashing that I've heard in the past.  
21 In all due regard, I did live in Louisiana for  
22 about five or six years, and, yes, the water  
23 doesn't look like here, but then you're dealing  
24 with an alluvion plain, dealing with  
25 Mississippi River runoff, you're dealing with

1 mostly marshland. And yes, the oil companies  
2 are not totally blameless that the east-west  
3 canals that were dug and dredged all these  
4 years in Louisiana, when they had a free hand  
5 doing so, created a tremendous erosion problem,  
6 which created a lot of the silt runoff which  
7 contributes to the turbidity of the water.

8 But the turbidity of the water in  
9 Louisiana, even without the east-west canals  
10 being dug, would never have the same quality of  
11 the water here, just because of the geography.  
12 The geomorphology of the land is different.  
13 You don't have the Mississippi River plummeting  
14 down. We have small rivers. But the further  
15 east you go, of course, you're limestone based,  
16 so you don't have that turbidity problem.

17 The tar balls. The tar balls  
18 principally come, ladies and gentlemen, from  
19 other OSV's, offshore supply vessels, or more  
20 so in the past from tankers, before they came  
21 up with segregated tanks, pumping their bilges  
22 at night. Not from platforms or rigs. That  
23 has been eliminated to a large degree by  
24 segregated tank ballastings.

25 However, all that being as it is, my axe

1 to grind is this. You've taken the moral high  
2 ground; you don't want drilling here. Okay. I  
3 have a problem with your objection due to the  
4 drilling fluids and the muds, the oil and water  
5 based muds and the bay of right, which is  
6 principally macerated shell material, calcium  
7 carbonate or some such related compounds.

8 Basically it can be done very cleanly.  
9 I think Mobile Bay, the gas wells there are  
10 done relatively clean. It can be done. It can  
11 be done cleanly if we want to do it cleanly.  
12 The problem is most of the wells in Louisiana  
13 were done years ago, and they were done very  
14 sloppily and, not to defend industry, they were  
15 done in a haphazard manner, and they got away  
16 with a lot.

17 However, the axe I have to grind is  
18 this: And that is you limit the amount of  
19 domestic production on our coastline, you're  
20 going to be importing more liquid hydrocarbons.  
21 Sure, we should be developing other energy  
22 resources, but we will be importing more liquid  
23 hydrocarbons.

24 What's happening is the U.S. merchant  
25 marine is being literally raped right now by

1 foreign flag interests. This is the axe I have  
2 to grind, by the way. We're diminishing -- all  
3 the western fleets are diminishing. They're  
4 being replaced and reflagged by flagged  
5 convenience registries. There again, Chevron  
6 as well as other major oil companies are doing  
7 the same to their fleets. Less than half are  
8 registered U.S. They get away with murder in  
9 terms of safety violations, in terms of crew  
10 training. The crews are very haphazardly  
11 trained. They're poorly paid. They're  
12 virtually indentured servants, third world  
13 indentured servants. Nothing to take away from  
14 them, they're hard working sailors, because  
15 I've sailed with them.

16 But if these laws that we have in place  
17 right now, the Cavage and the Jones Act and the  
18 other preferential cargo handling laws that we  
19 have in place now that makes it a law that all  
20 petroleum products transported from the east to  
21 west coast are done that on U.S. flag charters  
22 are repealed, we will have foreign flag vessels  
23 transiting all along our coast.

24 And that Tampa Bay incident that was  
25 mentioned before, the two integrated tug barge



1 units and the foreign flag wood carrier -- wood  
2 chipper, and it was a fertilizer carrier, it  
3 was a foreign flagged. The collision that  
4 occurred in Tampa Bay will become very  
5 commonplace, very commonplaces.

6 The Exxon Valdez got a lot of publicity.

7 Oh, terrible Exxon, Exxon, Exxon Valdez.

8 Nobody forgot that Exxon Valdez, except that  
9 the vast majority of all oil spills are caused  
10 by foreign flag vessels. The motor vessel Brer  
11 (phonetic) with Shetland Islands this last year  
12 was unbelievable -- an unprecedented amount of  
13 oil was spewed on the coast. Foreign flag.

14 There was another one that happened right  
15 outside of Spain just a few months later,  
16 unprecedented. The captain abandoning --  
17 masters abandoning their ship. Just  
18 unbelievable. Lack of communication. The  
19 multinational crews can't even communicate with  
20 each other. They don't even speak the same  
21 language frequently.

22 These will be the people that will be  
23 transporting our hydrocarbons to and from the  
24 coasts, and if they have their way, they'll  
25 totally destroy the U.S. maritime unions, and I

1 don't know if that's tied in with NAFTA, but  
2 I'm sure they'll get their digs in there also.

3 We will have foreign nationals  
4 transporting our hydrocarbons and dangerous  
5 chemicals of every variety up and down the  
6 Mississippi River. I mean, nitrobenzenes and  
7 unbelievable component products to the plastics  
8 industries traveling to and from, up and down  
9 the rivers, by foreign nationals, ill-trained  
10 and frequently unlicensed, and be replacing a  
11 relatively well-trained, well-equipped U.S.  
12 merchant marine.

13 If you want to take the high moral  
14 ground, I suggest that you look into that. I  
15 really do. There's been a warranty of articles  
16 in the newspaper. I had one of my articles  
17 printed to letters to the editor in regard to  
18 this.

19 That's basically the axe I have to  
20 grind. I commend you, though, for your high  
21 moral ground.

22 \* \* \* \* \*

23 **MS. SPAGG:** Paul Wernicke? Ann  
24 Barrows? Tahira Alford? Sammy Mattocks? Oh,  
25 I'm sorry.

1 44) TAHIRA ALFORD

2 MS. ALFORD: Hi, I'm Tahira Alford.

3 My family has lived here for at least five  
4 generations, and I've lived here all my life.

5 This is a tourist-based industry, and I do make  
6 my money every summer from the tourists, to  
7 make money to save for school. And that's the  
8 way we have lived. If our beaches are  
9 destroyed, not only will we not have a source  
10 of income, but we will also not have fish to  
11 eat when we are left without money. Thank you  
12 for being here to listen to our comments, and I  
13 hope that you listen to us.

14 Thank you.

15 \* \* \* \* \*

16 MS. SPAGG: Sammy Mattocks?

17 45) SAMMY MATTOCKS

18 MS. MATTOCKS: My name is Sammy  
19 Mattocks, M-a-t-t-o-c-k-s. I am simply a  
20 concerned citizen and a registered voter. And  
21 I'm adamantly opposed to offshore drilling, and  
22 I personally gathered the signatures of four  
23 hundred other people who are adamantly opposed  
24 to offshore oil drilling.

25 These beaches are listed as one of the

1 twenty-five most beautiful beaches in the  
2 world. I cannot believe that you would even  
3 consider this rig. And I can't believe that I  
4 had to work in a hospital all day long and come  
5 down here and sit tonight to even discuss this  
6 issue. This should not even be an issue.

7 And Chevron can say that their rigs  
8 don't pollute, if they want to. But I had an  
9 uncle who worked on the oil rigs off Houma,  
10 Louisiana, and as a child growing up he brought  
11 us fish as a treat which he had caught around  
12 these oil rigs. I'm sorry, gentlemen, but  
13 those fish tasted like gasoline. I was twelve  
14 years old at the time and I have never  
15 forgotten it.

16 So, you know, this is a valid thing for  
17 me, and I just can't believe that you would  
18 even consider this. I voted for Clinton and  
19 Gore, and I had always been a Republican, but I  
20 voted for them because they said that they were  
21 going to save these beaches. Now, I expect  
22 them to fulfill their campaign promises.

23 Please remember that you have good jobs  
24 and you're paid very well. I have a good job  
25 and I am paid very well. But there are also

1 citizens in this country who are not paid very  
2 well. There are people, middle class people,  
3 lower income people, who come here to vacation  
4 and enjoy these beaches. Not all of us can  
5 afford to fly to the Virgin Islands for a  
6 vacation. Please keep that in mind.

7 Please keep your perspective and protect  
8 these beaches for our children, my child who is  
9 now a student at FSU, and all the other  
10 children who grew up here and love these  
11 beaches, and all around the country. Some of  
12 the people who signed my petitions in the  
13 summer were from Germany, and they came here to  
14 vacation. People from England come here to  
15 vacation because they can't enjoy their beaches  
16 because they have been ruined by oil drilling.  
17 Please save these beaches.

18 Thank you for your time.

19 \* \* \* \* \*

20 MS. SPAGG: Marilyn Montgomery? Cayne  
21 Marchetti?

22 46) CAYNE MARCHETTI - FOI

23 MS. MARCHETTI: My name is Cayne  
24 Marchetti, and I come here as a person with a  
25 profound reverence for our Mother Earth. I'm

1 very concerned with a lot of things that have  
2 been going on in the world these days, and I  
3 have kind of come to realize that an awful lot  
4 of mistakes are perpetuated and unfortunate  
5 circumstances are repeated by people who just  
6 don't know any better. I think y'all ought to  
7 know better. I think we know better. And I'm  
8 offended by the arrogance of the Chevron  
9 representative who came up here and said we  
10 don't know what they do, we just don't  
11 understand how they do it. Well, I'm sorry, I  
12 think I do understand.

13 I'm furthermore repelled by his  
14 arrogance to say the air will be cleaner. My  
15 husband works at Westinghouse. He builds  
16 combustion turbines. They're supposed to be  
17 the cleanest form of combustion energy used  
18 today. Gulf Power is one of their most biggest  
19 customers. These turbines are not installed in  
20 Pensacola. The air here will not be cleaner.

21 I also wonder -- you know, it's like the  
22 oil company just wants to get their foot in the  
23 door. You know, they'll drill here. This will  
24 be the first place in Florida. After the first  
25 time it's happened it's so much easier for a

1 second and a third time and a fourth well,  
2 but -- and I wonder that it's right here, right  
3 beside Alabama. What does Alabama think about  
4 this? Alabama's not real hot on the  
5 environmental list, but nobody wants somebody  
6 else's trash.

7 There's an awful lot of things that were  
8 said tonight that I very much believe in, and I  
9 waited a long time with a lot of people who  
10 talked a long time, so I'm not going to be one  
11 of them, but I thank you for your time.

12 \* \* \* \* \*

13 **MS. SPAGG:** If I can pronounce this,  
14 Sherilou Bill? Chad Rose? Nancy Marqu --

15 47) **NANCY MARQUARDT - GCED**

16 **MS. MARQUARDT:** It's Marquardt,  
17 M-a-r-q-u-a-r-d-t. I live in Pensacola. I'm a  
18 water safety instructor, a lifeguard, a  
19 swimmer, a water skier, a nature lover and a  
20 keeper of the earth. I treasure living here  
21 for the cleanliness of life and the beauty of  
22 its geography.

23 We have the whitest beaches in the  
24 world. That in itself is pretty special.  
25 People travel hundreds and thousands of miles

1 to spend their vacation time on these beaches.  
2 Known as the Miracle Strip and the Emerald  
3 Coast, advertisements boast of sugar white  
4 sandy beaches and crystal clear waters. It's  
5 lovely here. The pure enjoyment and relaxation  
6 that I derive from the beach and the royal  
7 beauty of it all is beyond anything money can  
8 buy.

9 An elderly friend of mine relates  
10 stories of her childhood in and around  
11 Pensacola to Navarre. She has told me of how  
12 crystal clear Pensacola Bay used to be, and of  
13 the bountiful marine life that no longer is so  
14 bountiful. I'm sad that I missed that period  
15 of time to witness a truly pristine Pensacola  
16 Bay.

17 Now the beauty that has been my fortune  
18 to know is being threatened by an illogical  
19 desire to drill for a small finite amount of  
20 fossil fuels. Large amounts of toxic emissions  
21 to extract small quantities of a toxic product?  
22 It doesn't make sense. Scientists from all  
23 over the world agree that fossil fuels are  
24 deadly. They are the main source of our ozone  
25 depletion problem. Our alternatives are clear.



1 Renewable energy is what our agenda should be  
2 addressing.

3 This is the Sunshine State. Let's get  
4 those solar collectors off the drawing boards  
5 and into everyday use before these money hungry  
6 oil giants destroy the last bit of Eden America  
7 has left. Please protect our environment.

8 Thank you.

9 \* \* \* \* \*

10 **MS. SPAGG:** Deanna Douglas?

11 48) DEANNA DOUGLAS

12 **MS. DOUGLAS:** That's Deanna Douglas.

13 Okay. Guidelines, you have to remember, were  
14 followed for the houses that were built that  
15 Andrew wiped out. So accidents do happen, and  
16 here in -- now, I'm from Fort Walton, and we  
17 can't even afford the littlest accident to  
18 happen off our coast. They're making oil sound  
19 like it's the -- like it needs to take over the  
20 world or something. Chevron needs to start  
21 inventing new ideas that -- if their money is  
22 running out, they need to get started now  
23 thinking for their future.

24 Okay. And as far as the air being  
25 destroyed, we probably won't even notice that

1 for many years from now. That's why we need to  
2 have it stopped now, and don't even let it get  
3 started, as far as letting it start drilling.

4 I also want to give y'all an invitation  
5 to go down to Destin on the bridge and check  
6 out the seven colors of water. That should be  
7 pretty important for y'all's decision making  
8 bringing back. It's well worth it.

9 Thank you.

10 \* \* \* \* \*

11 **MS. SPAGG:** Joseph Jay?

12 49) JOSEPH JAY

13 **MR. JAY:** My name is Joseph Jay, and  
14 I'm a citizen of Okaloosa County. And I just  
15 want to come at a different angle about what  
16 everybody is looking at here.

17 Mr. Culligan's main argument for the  
18 well out there was selling gas to southern  
19 companies for electric power. Producing  
20 electricity with fossil fuels is about the most  
21 wasteful way to use energy. When you take a  
22 raw fuel and you burn it, you produce steam to  
23 turn their turbines to turn a generator, and  
24 then they pipe it over this nightmare of wiring  
25 they have everywhere that's very unsightly. By

1 the time it gets to that light bulb or to your  
2 water heaters when you go home to take a bath  
3 tonight, you've lost sixty-five percent (65%)  
4 of its efficiency. There's really no argument  
5 there.

6 Selling it to use it for electric, yes,  
7 it would help the environment a lot. There's  
8 no argument about that. But what we need look  
9 to at is other ways to use our energy, not to  
10 be trying to find other ways to produce  
11 electricity. But find other ways to reduce  
12 using electricity.

13 Burning gas is about the best way to  
14 burn fossil fuels, not to use it to produce  
15 electricity. I've been working as a technician  
16 in the gas industry for a number of years.  
17 I've worked as an electrician, too. And if you  
18 take the basic water heater, if you produce  
19 electricity with it to heat water, it costs you  
20 about \$485 a year. If you use it to burn gas  
21 to heat water, it costs you about \$135 a year.  
22 That's a substantial difference. When you look  
23 at it on a massive basis, as for burning  
24 natural gas to produce electricity to heat the  
25 water heaters or heat your furnaces or run your

1 heat pumps or anything like that, it's just  
2 absolutely ridiculous.

3 What we do need to do is address  
4 alternative fuels, and I'm totally against any  
5 type of offshore wells. I've been living in  
6 this area for a number of years, and whenever I  
7 was a young kid playing on the beaches tar  
8 balls were just never seen. For a couple of  
9 years in a row I was cleaning beaches on the  
10 weekends with a friend of mine. One weekend,  
11 we cleaned the beaches on Saturday, hardly any  
12 tar balls out there. A small storm came in on  
13 a Saturday evening. The next morning we went  
14 out there, Sunday morning, nice and early, the  
15 beach was just littered. There were talking  
16 like a four hundred foot stretch of beach was  
17 just littered with tar balls and wads of  
18 seaweed with tar wrapped in it.

19 It may be coming from the bilges of  
20 boats, and it may be coming from Louisiana.  
21 Wherever it's coming from, if you put an oil  
22 derrick out there, you're going to have more of  
23 it, and it is going to ruin the beaches.

24 There's no doubt that this is a very  
25 sensitive area in through here. If you've

1 lived in this area all your life, like I have  
2 and most of the other people that have spoke  
3 here, you would see the difference in what's  
4 been floating up on the shores. We have seen a  
5 lot of trash that comes from oil rig boats that  
6 come up on the beaches. There is just no real  
7 need for another gas well or oil well out in  
8 the Gulf.

9 There's hundreds, thousands of oil wells  
10 and natural gas wells in Texas alone that are  
11 capped off because they're buying crude oil  
12 from overseas because it's cheaper. Why do we  
13 need it out here? Why don't you just go back  
14 to Texas and tap into the ones that are already  
15 there and could be used?

16 Thank you for your time.

17 \* \* \* \* \*

18 **MS. SPAGG:** Stephanie Richardson?

19 Renee Motley? Anna Hand? Beth Kidder?

20 50) ANNA HAND

21 **MS. HAND:** Hi. I'm not here because I  
22 know anything about like emissions or anything  
23 like that. I came here because I signed a  
24 petition because it was there at my campus  
25 where I go to school, and somebody called me up

1 and told me to come to this.

2 So I came here and I didn't know  
3 anything about, like, oil spills or really  
4 anything like that, but after being here for a  
5 really long time and a bunch of really long  
6 lectures, I got to hearing about all this  
7 horrible stuff that could happen to my beach.

8 And this is where I hang out after  
9 school, this is where in high school I used to  
10 skip school and go hang out at, and this is  
11 where I go. This is my beach. This is where I  
12 live. After you leave, I'm still going to be  
13 here. That's still going to be my beach.

14 And -- I'm really nervous. I'm not used to  
15 this stuff.

16 But I just wanted to leave off with a  
17 quote. "We do not inherit this land from our  
18 forefathers. We're borrowing it from our  
19 children."

20 \* \* \* \* \*

21 **MS. SPAGG:** Beth Kidder?

22 51) BETH KIDDER

23 **MS. KIDDER:** Hello. My name is Beth  
24 Kidder. I've been a resident of Florida for  
25 eighteen of my twenty-two years, so I'm

1 speaking as basically a native.

2 I could talk a lot about why this rig is  
3 even being considered, about the U.S.'s  
4 addiction to fossil fuels, about the lack of  
5 public transportation in this country, about  
6 overconsumption and lack of conservation. And  
7 I could talk about, you know, how we ignore or  
8 underfund research on alternative fuels. But  
9 that's pretty much all been said already and  
10 you've heard it from people who are probably  
11 more eloquent than me.

12 But what I do want to talk about is to  
13 thank you, to thank you for coming here, to  
14 thank you for listening for five or six or  
15 however many hours you've been here. But most  
16 of all, to thank you for listening to the  
17 people of Florida. This is the only chance  
18 that we've had to speak on this issue, and it's  
19 really important that you take back our  
20 thoughts with you.

21 I mean, there's a lot of things that  
22 have been said here tonight that are very  
23 important. Some very significant scientific  
24 points have been raised. And I really hope  
25 that you consider those very closely before you

1 grant this air emissions permit. But I realize  
2 that the parameters of that permit are fairly  
3 narrow and that you're working within -- in a  
4 very limited range of what you can do. So you  
5 may be sitting here listening to all this other  
6 seemingly extraneous testimony and wondering  
7 what you can do with it.

8 That is the most important testimony  
9 that you have heard tonight. And your mission,  
10 as I see it, is to take our thoughts and our  
11 feelings and the emotional testimony you've  
12 heard and the personal experiences, and take it  
13 back to the EPA, which is an institution that  
14 was created for us to protect our own  
15 environment. Take it back to the EPA and take  
16 it back to Carol Browner and show her that we  
17 care about this here, and then to use all the  
18 influence and all the power that the EPA has,  
19 to do something about this in a broader sense,  
20 to use it to create a comprehensive national  
21 energy policy for this county instead of just  
22 piecing together bits of fossil fuels here and  
23 fossil fuels there instead of thinking about  
24 the future.

25 These fossil fuels are going to run out.



1 We can't wait until then to figure it out after  
2 we've already destroyed our natural  
3 environment.

4 Take back our testimony. Take it back  
5 to the EPA. Take it to the Department of the  
6 Interior. But most importantly, take it to the  
7 Clinton Administration, the Clinton  
8 Administration that promised a change, that  
9 promised to think for the future, that promised  
10 to protect our coastline here in Florida.  
11 Please listen. Please take this to the higher  
12 authorities that you have access to, and save  
13 our beaches.

14 Thank you.

15 \* \* \* \* \*

16 **MS. SPAGG:** Janet Walsh?

17 52) **JANET WALSH**

18 **MS. WALSH:** Hi. My name is Janet  
19 Walsh. I'm a citizen of Pensacola, and I came  
20 here to speak about the offshore drilling in  
21 general. I work in the commercial shipping,  
22 merchant marine industry. I've also done some  
23 work for the government and the military.

24 So in reference to respect for the EPA,  
25 I am very appreciative of the vast amount of

1 regulations that any and all large industries  
2 involve. I also have had an opportunity, due  
3 to my occupation, to see every section of  
4 coastline in this United States and an  
5 extensive amount of what else is in the world.  
6 And all of the citizens that have come and  
7 spoken before you that say they want to protect  
8 their white beaches, are right. This is the  
9 reason why I live here. I could live in any  
10 other state, any other country. Because my job  
11 requires me to be on a ship at different points  
12 of the year and go places, I don't go from my  
13 house to an office. I go away, and I go away  
14 for long periods of time, and I always look  
15 forward to coming back here because the beaches  
16 are really special, and I don't want to see  
17 that ruined.

18 I have listened to some of the testimony  
19 from another person who works in the offshore  
20 industry, and I can reiterate that by passing  
21 on to you from a neighbor that could not get a  
22 baby-sitter -- he also works on the offshore  
23 rigs in Louisiana. He said that it would be a  
24 large mistake, because even though I pass  
25 through them when I drive ships through the

1 Gulf of Mexico -- and he is right, the flares  
2 are so extensive it is like a city out there --  
3 what goes on on those rigs is not always what  
4 you write down on a piece of paper. And that  
5 is the truth. That is what's happening out  
6 there.

7 The other gentleman that spoke earlier  
8 that said that those rigs that are out in  
9 Louisiana and Texas were built a long time ago,  
10 that may be true and maybe we can do it  
11 cleaner, but that's just like what was talked  
12 about all night about the air emissions. How  
13 much is acceptable? How much pain is  
14 acceptable? How much pollution is acceptable?  
15 We can build this cleaner. Cleaner than what?  
16 It's not going to be pristine, so it's  
17 obviously cleaner than dirt, and that's not  
18 what we want here.

19 Also another gentleman spoke about the  
20 fact that there are people who did not come  
21 tonight because they live here and part of  
22 human nature is to be complacent. They're  
23 complacent maybe because they have not been  
24 anywhere else. They don't know, like myself or  
25 other people that have traveled, how clean

1           these beaches are and how sensitive it is.

2                       It was mentioned about the geography and  
3           the reasons why Louisiana would never have  
4           beaches this clean. It's not just the  
5           drilling, so don't blame all of that. We could  
6           come up with a thousand reasons why other  
7           beaches aren't this clean. But all it ever  
8           comes back to is the fact that these beaches  
9           are clean, and the residents that have grown up  
10          here their whole life -- and they talk about  
11          the changes. I've lived here since 1987, and I  
12          have not seen all of the changes, but I've seen  
13          enough of what the rest of the world is like  
14          and the rest of the United States is like.

15                     You all work in an industry, as far as  
16          with industries, you have an opportunity to be  
17          more dynamic, per se, than some other  
18          regulatory agencies. You have asked other  
19          large public industries to comply with changes  
20          that the public wants.

21                     In the merchant marines we are not  
22          allowed to dump plastics off of ships in any  
23          waters. For anybody that wonders what goes on  
24          when we are out there, I can tell you that all  
25          of the people in the stewards department who

1 work in the kitchen have to, with their hands,  
2 go through and sort the garbage and pull all  
3 the plastics out from all the slop. And they  
4 do this, and it is complied with, because you  
5 asked us to comply with it because the public  
6 asked us to comply with helping to keep the  
7 oceans clean. So I'm not dumping plastics, so  
8 please don't build that rig.

9 Thank you.

10 \* \* \* \* \*

11 **MS. SPAGG:** Kerry Culligan?

12 53) **KERRY CULLIGAN**

13 **MR. CULLIGAN:** It's Culligan,  
14 C-u-l-l-i-g-a-n. I came here tonight again. I  
15 was asked. I got a phone call. I helped with  
16 the Boycott Chevron. I live in Pensacola. I'm  
17 originally from just north of New York City.

18 When I found out that you were talking  
19 about an air quality permit and we were talking  
20 about a couple of rather impressive diesel  
21 engines, a couple of boats that are kind of  
22 neat, I kind of sat back and said okay, I'm  
23 here, I'll soak up some air-conditioning. I'll  
24 listen.

25 When the lady from the League of Women

1 Voters mentioned the plume, it brought back  
2 memories of northern New Jersey, the tank farms  
3 in northern New Jersey, where you have not one  
4 plume but -- probably not as many as off  
5 Louisiana, but many plumes. And the smell from  
6 the plumes is something I can remember today,  
7 and I haven't been there for twenty years. It  
8 smells like bad diesel.

9 I'm up here because -- I have a personal  
10 reason for being up here. My wife has asthma.  
11 She also has a number of allergies. She is  
12 allergic to petrochemicals, coal tar. When  
13 they are tarring the street she cannot go near  
14 that because she develops severe respiratory  
15 problems.

16 I'm speaking on her behalf and many  
17 other people who have the same suffering, that  
18 as the air quality decreases from even small  
19 amounts of petrochemical, we're going to see  
20 more people who suffer from debilitating  
21 diseases. That hasn't really been mentioned,  
22 but the small amount of petrochemicals that the  
23 flare -- it appears that we started out talking  
24 about a couple of really neat diesel engines  
25 and someone -- and then we brought up, oh, by

1 the way, there's going to be a flare also. And  
2 oh, by the way, that's a twenty, thirty foot  
3 plume of burning natural gas that we really  
4 don't know what is in -- we really don't know  
5 what they're going to be doing with, was the  
6 impression that I got. They don't smell nice.  
7 It doesn't bother me, but it bothers my wife  
8 terribly. It bothers many other people  
9 terribly.

10 That was my main point. The lady who  
11 spoke two or three people before me ended hers  
12 with a quote. A quote came to my mind also. I  
13 saw this in front of the New York City public  
14 library. It's a beautiful building with two  
15 big old golden lions in front of it. The quote  
16 is, "Let it not be said until you are shamed  
17 that it was nicer here before you came."  
18 There's another quote fairly close to that that  
19 says, "Curb your dog."

20 If you didn't understand the first one,  
21 we're talking about an industry that on the  
22 whole has accidents. Nothing is perfect. Even  
23 in a perfect world we could build oil rigs and  
24 gas rigs that never had accidents, that we just  
25 had a little bit of emission from diesel boats,

1 that the flares were well maintained and  
2 everything was fine. We all know that that's  
3 not here. That's someplace else.

4 Thank you.

5 \* \* \* \* \*

6 MS. SPAGG: Alana Campbell?

7 54) ALANA CAMPBELL - ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION GROUP

8 MS. CAMPBELL: Hi. I'm Alana  
9 Campbell. I'm a student at the University of  
10 Florida but I'm from the Panhandle, and I've  
11 lived here all my life.

12 Right now I'm representing the  
13 Environmental Action Group at the University of  
14 Florida, and we just want to get on the record  
15 as opposing offshore oil drilling. And we  
16 wanted to let you know that we drove five hours  
17 up here, and we're driving five hours back  
18 tonight. We're very concerned.

19 We'd like for you to take back a message  
20 to your administration. We voted you in. We  
21 really supported Clinton's campaign promises  
22 and we want them to know that we're losing  
23 faith. And Carol Browner and Bruce Babbitt and  
24 Al Gore and Bill Clinton, all of their  
25 inactivity and their inaction, it translates



1           into support for the oil industry. Although  
2           they don't go out and say we want oil drilling,  
3           but they're not doing anything against it, so  
4           they might as well. We want them to know that  
5           we're losing faith, and we need them to renew  
6           their promises.

7                        Secondly, it was discussed but I just  
8           want to address the point about Louisiana's  
9           beaches, and it was mentioned that maybe they  
10          were never as clean as ours due to like  
11          geomorphical processes or something. To my  
12          knowledge, any natural processes don't create  
13          large metal structures in the oceans spewing  
14          toxins and making megabucks for some -- you  
15          know, a couple of oil companies here and there.  
16          So although they weren't as clean there,  
17          they're not now, and it's obvious that ours are  
18          much cleaner, and we must keep them clean.

19                       On a personal level I've been fighting  
20          this for years. I've been petitioning. I've  
21          been protesting. I've been calling and writing  
22          letters. I've been coming to these public  
23          forums, and I just hope that you'll take this  
24          message back and that you'll listen to the  
25          people so that I don't have to keep doing this,

1 and I can stop fighting, and I can stop coming  
2 to do these. I just want to thank you for your  
3 time.

4 \* \* \* \* \*

5 **MS. SPAGG:** Is there anybody else that  
6 wants to speak that did not sign up?

7 55) ALFRED HOWSER

8 **MR. HOWSER:** My name is Alfred Howser.  
9 I'm a resident of Illinois. I grew up in  
10 Pensacola and left at approximately the age of  
11 twenty-four. I have aspirations of moving back  
12 to Pensacola. One thing that draws me back is  
13 the beach. I spent -- today I'm unemployed, so  
14 that's one reason I get to spend time at the  
15 beach.

16 You've been invited to go to the beach.  
17 I really wish you would go over there and take  
18 a look at what we're talking about. Like a  
19 number of other people, I've been to beaches  
20 all over the world. There are none prettier.  
21 They say the prettiest in Florida. They're the  
22 prettiest in the world, I think.

23 Another thing I've noticed coming back  
24 is an increase in bird population. There's  
25 pelicans here. When I was growing up there was

1 no pelicans, and I was wondering what brought  
2 them back here. The testimony from people from  
3 Louisiana, where pelicans were plentiful when I  
4 was growing up, would indicate why they're over  
5 here. They got away from Louisiana because of  
6 the pollutants. They were able to live there  
7 with the sediment coming in from the  
8 Mississippi River, but they weren't able to  
9 live there with the sediment coming in from the  
10 oil wells.

11 I know it's not your department, but we  
12 talk about alternative energy sources. Being  
13 from Illinois, I see farmers with fields empty  
14 because they can't sell their crop. Yet places  
15 like Brazil, who are all exporting countries,  
16 operate their vehicles totally on fuel from  
17 corn and other natural processes. If we would  
18 do something about alternative energies,  
19 growing corn to produce energy rather than  
20 going out and trying to get what little bit is  
21 in the Gulf of Mexico, we'd be much better off.

22 Again, the one thing that keeps drawing  
23 me back here, and I'm sure many people, are the  
24 beaches, and I wish you would go see them.

25 Thank you.

\* \* \* \* \*

1  
2 56) BRIAN DALTON

3 MR. DALTON: Hello. My name is Brian  
4 Dalton. I live on Pensacola Beach. I served  
5 four years in the Navy on nuclear submarines.  
6 I got out of the Navy to come back to Florida  
7 to go to college at Pensacola Junior College,  
8 where I hope to start my degree toward an  
9 engineering degree.

10 Places like Chevron offer job  
11 opportunities for the field that I want to go  
12 into, and I think that's really important to  
13 today's future. Yeah, there's consequences  
14 that have to be faced, but you've also got to  
15 realize that men and ladies also are out there  
16 trying to get a degree towards something, and  
17 if it's towards that, then this is just going  
18 to stop them by not having the chances for the  
19 industries.

20 A lot of the -- my dad works for  
21 Chevron. He's in Russia right now, working for  
22 Chevron, and it would really be nice to have  
23 him home for Christmas, but he's got to work  
24 overseas because there's not enough jobs here  
25 in America. I just think that we should keep

1           some of the money around here, you know.

2                   Thank you.

3                           \* \* \* \* \*

4       57) NICOLE SATTER

5                   **MS. SATTER:** Hi. My name is Nicole  
6       Satter. I don't know what happened to my card.  
7       I've been waiting a long time, but I guess it  
8       got lost in the shuffle.

9                   I'm a student at FSU and I've been here  
10       all my life. I was born here in West Palm  
11       Beach, Florida, lived at the beach, spent every  
12       summer at the beach, and the beaches are really  
13       important. And I know you guys have heard that  
14       all night, and I don't know if any of you are  
15       from Florida but you have no idea. That's all  
16       I can say. You have no conception.

17                   And as a Christian, I have something to  
18       say to you folks and something to say to the  
19       Chevron people if they're still here. When you  
20       go to heaven some day you're going to stand at  
21       the gates and God's going to ask you, "Why have  
22       you forsaken me? Why did you let my  
23       environment be polluted this way, this great  
24       world that I created for you?" So if you  
25       decide to give them that air permit I hope

1           you're prepared to answer that question because  
2           He did create this world for us, and we cannot  
3           let that happen.

4           The next thing I have to tell you is  
5           there's four common -- there's four laws of  
6           ecology, and that is that everything is  
7           connected to everything else. You look at the  
8           Gulf Stream current, we're not just talking  
9           about Pensacola being polluted. We're talking  
10          about all of Florida. If something gets in  
11          that Gulf Stream current we're talking about it  
12          going all around Florida, not just Pensacola.

13          You said you talked to -- or put ads in  
14          newspapers in three counties. No, you should  
15          have told the whole entire state. It's the  
16          whole entire state that's affected by this, not  
17          just Pensacola and a few surrounding  
18          communities. That's not true and that's  
19          ridiculous, and I'm insulted as a South  
20          Floridian that it wasn't -- you know, people  
21          weren't told down there, because a lot of them  
22          would have come up here.

23          I'd also like you to know that there's  
24          not a whole lot of people in the audience, but  
25          I've had students come up to me and say, "I've

1 got a test. I can't go, but I'm there in  
2 spirit. I'll be praying. I'll be wishing.  
3 I'll be thinking, and you let me know what  
4 happened tomorrow." There's a lot of people  
5 concerned about this.

6 It's ridiculous that it's even gotten  
7 this far. And I won't stand for it. I won't  
8 stand for one-half to one-third of our national  
9 deficit continuously being spent on oil. It's  
10 ridiculous. I'm tired of being controlled by  
11 oil. Everybody else here is tired of being  
12 controlled by oil. It's time we put a stop to  
13 it. Put a stop to it. Don't play any more  
14 game with us. And that's all I have to say.

15 \* \* \* \* \*

16 **MS. SPAGG:** Is there anybody else that  
17 would like to speak this evening?

18 58) **FRANCES DUNHAM**

19 **MS. DUNHAM:** Just one more, and a  
20 brief point.

21 I'm Frances Dunham. I live in Gulf  
22 Breeze.

23 Before drilling was done in the Keys  
24 there was a National Academy of Sciences study  
25 done there, and rightly so. We're asking that

1           it should have been done here. We don't  
2           understand why it hasn't been carried out or at  
3           least planned. If you think that we're  
4           offended and outraged by that unfairness,  
5           you're right.

6           Thank you.

7                   \* \* \* \* \*

8           **MS. SPAGG:** Is there anyone else?

9           59) **TAHIRA ALFORD**

10           **MS. ALFORD:** Hi. It's Tahira Alford  
11           again. The first time I came up here I got  
12           flustered, but I think it's important for you  
13           to know that I'm not just a silly little girl.  
14           I'm a student at UWF and I'm studying biology.  
15           And I do know that -- I'm getting  
16           flustered again. But I just wanted you to know  
17           that we really do care what's going on here and  
18           we really wish that you would keep doing some  
19           studies before you go through with this.

20           Thanks.

21                   \* \* \* \* \*

22           60) **UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER**

23           **UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER:** Yeah. My paper  
24           got lost, also. You can take these rules and  
25           regulations and you can throw them in the



1 garbage, because I worked in the oil field for  
2 seven years.

3 MS. SPAGG: Would you state your name  
4 for the record?

5 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: No, I don't  
6 want to state my name. I'll just say that I  
7 worked in the oil field for seven years. I  
8 worked for Chevron, Exxon, Tenaco. I know what  
9 they do. I've seen what happens when the  
10 lights go out at night. I don't want my  
11 beaches around here looking like Louisiana and  
12 Texas.

13 \* \* \* \* \*

14 MR. MILLER: I want to thank you for  
15 your attendance and participation in today's  
16 public hearing. As a reminder, the public  
17 comment period for the proposed Chevron outer  
18 continental shelf draft permit will close at  
19 5:00 p.m. on November 8, 1993. All comments  
20 must be received at the offices of EPA Region  
21 Four in Atlanta by that time.

22 The administrative record for the draft  
23 permit is available for review and copying  
24 until that date at the EPA Region Four library  
25 in Atlanta, Georgia, the offices of the Florida

1 Department of Environmental Protection in  
2 Tallahassee, Florida, the West Florida Regional  
3 Library in Pensacola, Florida, and the Orange  
4 County library in Orlando, Florida.

5 The final permit decision will be made  
6 after the end of the public comment period.

7 Thank you again for your participation.

8 (Whereupon, the meeting was adjourned.)

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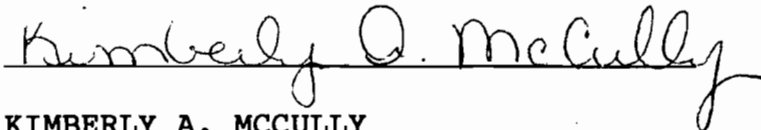
CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

STATE OF FLORIDA

COUNTY OF ESCAMBIA

I, KIMBERLY A. MCCULLY, Notary Public,  
State of Florida at Large, do hereby certify that on  
the 3rd day of November, 1993, I was authorized to  
and did report the in shorthand the above and  
foregoing proceedings, and that thereafter my  
shorthand notes were transcribed and reduced to  
typewriting by me; and that the pages numbered 1  
through 202, inclusive, contain a full, true and  
correct transcription of my shorthand notes taken  
therein.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set  
my hand and affixed my official seal this the 16th  
day of November, 1993.



KIMBERLY A. MCCULLY

Notary Public, State of Florida

My commission expires: April 23, 1994.