



Constitution Pipeline Company, LLC
2800 Post Oak Boulevard (77056)
P.O. Box 1396
Houston, Texas 77251-1396
713/215-2000

September 15, 2025

Evan H. Hogan, Environmental Analyst III
Division of Environmental Permits
Bureau of Energy Project Management
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
625 Broadway
Albany, New York 12233-1750

**Subject: Section 401 Water Quality Certification Request
NYSDEC and USACE Joint Application
Response to August 26, 2025, Second Notice of Incomplete Application
DEC #0-999-00181/00029
Constitution Pipeline Company, LLC
Constitution Pipeline
Albany, Broome, Chenango, Delaware, and Schoharie Counties, New York**

Dear Mr. Hogan:

On May 30, 2025, Constitution Pipeline Company, LLC (Constitution), a wholly owned indirect subsidiary of The Williams Companies, Inc. (Williams), submitted a Joint Permit Application package to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) for the Constitution Pipeline Project (Project). On July 2, 2025, NYSDEC issued a Notice of Incomplete Application (NOIA). Constitution responded to each of the items in the NOIA and provided additional documents where applicable in its response letter, dated August 11, 2025.

On August 26, 2025, the Department issued a second NOIA that attached the requests from the Department's prior NOIA with only a brief statement indicating whether requested documents had been provided. The second NOIA did not include any substantive technical comments or respond to Constitution's position that certain requests are not required and/or are unnecessary for the issuance of a Notice of Complete Application (NOCA) for Constitution's Section 401 Water Quality Certification (401 WQC) application. Accordingly, in addition to the supplemental documents attached hereto, the following response restates Constitution's position that the information previously submitted to the NYSDEC warrants issuance of a Notice of Complete Application.

General Requirements (Uniform Procedures - 6 NYCRR Part 621)

- 1. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 621.3(a)(1)(iii)(a),(b), and (g), the Application must include plans or drawings with sufficient detail to show the following:**
 - (a) existing and proposed conditions, the locations of all existing and proposed structures, any new or modified utilities.**
 - (b) the limits of all site disturbance and grading.**
 - (c) all information that may be required on plans or drawings in specific program implementing regulations.**

Response

Constitution restates here the response in its prior letter, dated August 11, 2025. Plans and drawings submitted to NYSDEC were previously sufficient for issuance of a NOCA (published April 29, 2015), and there is no change in the design or scope of the Project that would support a contrary determination here. Constitution will provide updated mapping when it is available for minor route changes. This mapping is not yet available but is not necessary for issuance of the NOCA.

As part of its May 30, 2025 Joint Application, Constitution provided Alignment Sheets in Attachment C and Site-Specific Drawings in Attachment E that were previously provided to the NYSDEC in 2015. The Alignment Sheets detail the route of the proposed pipeline with an aerial overlay displaying existing conditions, measures to mitigate direct and indirect impacts to waterbodies using erosion and sediment control best management practices, and post construction stormwater management features. The site-specific drawings detail the information applicable to items 1(a), 1(b), and 1(c) required for a Section 404 permit with the USACE and the related Section 401 Water Quality Certification (401 WQC). Plans and drawings applicable to other state permitting programs are not required for issuance of a NOCA for the 401 WQC application, which is the only authorization Constitution must obtain (see Response 3).¹

- 2. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 621.3(a)(1)(vi) landowner permission for NYSDEC staff to access the Project must be provided. Provide a list of all the landowners that are crossed by the Project, including their name, addresses, and what permissions have been secured.**

Response

Constitution is providing the attached updated landowner list, see Attachment 1.² Constitution, however, maintains that NYSDEC has the discretion under its regulations (6 NYCRR Part 621.6) to issue a NOCA without having access. To be clear, Constitution is not refusing to grant access—it simply does not have the authority to provide NYSDEC with property access at this time, because a FERC Certificate Order and judicial action likely will be required. Indeed, requiring access for completeness, rather than 401 WQC issuance, is an impossible requirement that would effectively bar development of any linear infrastructure of this scope.

- 3. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 621.3(a)(4) when a project requires multiple NYSDEC permits, all applications must be submitted simultaneously, or the applicant must demonstrate to NYSDEC's satisfaction that there is good cause not to do so. Other NYSDEC permits may be required for project as described herein.**

Response

¹ This assumes that NYSDEC has not previously waived its right to issue a 401 WQC for the Project.

² The landowner list consists of names and addresses that are afforded protection under federal law (Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. §§552 (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)) and should be given the same protection under Public Officers Law §§ 87(2)(b) and 89(2)(b), as disclosure would result in an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

Constitution restates here the response in its prior letter, dated August 11, 2025. It is not clear what permit applications NYSDEC is requesting be submitted. The only NYSDEC permit that Constitution must obtain is a 401 WQC. Notwithstanding, Constitution's application was also submitted for purposes of review and coordination with the NYSDEC under Article 15, Title 5 (Protection of Waters) and Article 24, Title 23 (Freshwater Wetlands). To the extent that the NYSDEC seeks to have Constitution apply for a SPDES permit, one is not required for the Project. *See* Response 12.

Regardless, even if Constitution was required to apply for a SPDES permit, good cause exists for the NYSDEC to process the pending 401 WQC application now, separate from any future SPDES application. The SPDES permit involves distinct statutory criteria, timelines, and public participation requirements that are not prerequisites for the 401 WQC NOCA. It also would unnecessarily delay a 401 WQC decision, contrary to the timeline for which the NYSDEC must act on Constitution's 401 WQC application. Moreover, this is an important energy project as reinforced by the President's Executive Order, *Unleashing Energy* and *Declaring a National Energy Emergency*, issued on January 20, 2025, with strict timelines for the NYSDEC to process and issue a decision relative to Constitution's 401 WQC application. Tying the 401 WQC to the SPDES permit is both unnecessary and would unduly delay this much needed Project.

- 4. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 621.3(a)(7), an application must satisfy the requirements of 6 NYCRR 617 and a complete application must contain a negative declaration or a draft environmental impacts statement (DEIS). Since the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) is the lead agency for the environmental review of interstate natural gas pipelines under the federal Natural Gas Act, the federal environmental review process conducted by FERC pursuant to NEPA takes the place of an environmental review conducted under the State Environmental Quality Review Act. A draft EIS prepared pursuant to NEPA is required to satisfy the requirements of 6 NYCRR 621.3(a)(7).**

Response

Constitution restates here the response in its prior letter, dated August 11, 2025. Under the Natural Gas Act (NGA), Part 617 is preempted.³ Notwithstanding, on October 24, 2014, FERC completed a comprehensive FEIS under NEPA. The scope of the Project and its facilities have not changed. FERC is therefore entitled to rely on the Project EIS. *See, e.g., Sierra Club v. FERC*, 68 F.4th 630, 649 (D.C. Cir. 2023) (quoting *Stand Up for California! v. DOI*, 994 F.3d 616, 629 (D.C. Cir. 2021)); *Appalachian Voices v. FERC*, No. 24-1094, at *22-23 (D.C. Cir. June 6, 2025). Previously, NYSDEC relied on the FEIS for the Project in its completeness determination. The Project FEIS provides the same function for this application. The Project FEIS concluded that while the construction and operation of the Project would result in some adverse environmental impacts, the impacts would be reduced to less-than significant levels with the implementation of mitigation measures. Because Constitution's current application before NYSDEC does not reflect any significant changes to the Project or any new information that calls into question FERC's prior findings supporting its approval of the Project, NYSDEC can properly and reasonably rely on FERC's previously prepared and comprehensive FEIS for the Project.

³ *Sane Energy Project v. Hudson River Park Trust*, 2013 N.Y. Misc. LEXIS 328 (N.Y. Sup. Ct. New York Co. Jan. 16, 2013) (concluding that the NGA preempted state and local environmental review); *East End Prop. Co. #1, LLC v. Kessel*, 46 A.D.3d 817 (2d Dep't 2007) (finding that LIPA was prohibited from conducting its own environmental review where because FERC was required to undertake its own environmental analysis under NEPA, and considering FERC had its own authority to consider environmental issues).

5. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 621.3(a)(11), an applicant must provide an analysis to explain whether the project will be inconsistent with, or will interfere with, the attainment of statewide GHG emission limits as establishes in Article 75 of the Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) and reflected in 6 NYCRR Part 496. An application is incomplete until such analysis is provided to NYSDEC. Please refer to the procedures described in DAR-21, entitled "The Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act and Air Permit Applications (DAR-21)" (https://extapps.dec.ny.gov/docs/air_pdf/dar21.pdf) when providing this analysis.

Response

The Department acknowledged Constitution's submission of the requested CLCPA analysis. Constitution maintains that Part 621.3(a)(11) refers to state law requirements under the CLCPA that are preempted by the Natural Gas Act, and thus not necessary for issuance of a NOCA for the 401 WQC, which is the only authorization that Constitution must obtain.

6. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 621.3(a)(12), applicants are required to demonstrate that climate hazards, such as, but not limited to, sea-level rise, storm surge, and flooding, have been considered in project design. Please refer to NYSDEC's website for further information: when demonstrating how the Project complies with the Community Risk and Resiliency Act (CRRA), and Section 9 of the Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act (CLCPA)

Response

The Department acknowledged Constitution's submission of the requested letter addressing how the CRRA was considered in the design of the project. Constitution maintains that Part 621.3(a)(12) refers to state law requirements under the CLCPA and CRRA that are preempted by the Natural Gas Act, and thus not necessary for issuance of a NOCA for the 401 WQC, which is the only authorization that Constitution must obtain.

7. 6 NYCRR 621.3(a)(13) requires NYSDEC to consider environmental justice concerns in permitting decisions and provide enhanced public participation opportunities. As such, an applicant is required to provide the following information:
- (a) an enhanced public participation plan and written certification of its completion; and
 - (b) additional information deemed necessary by the NYSDEC to evaluate GHG and co-pollutant impacts on the identified disadvantaged communities pursuant to Section 7(3) of CLCPA.

Response

Constitution is providing an enhanced public participation plan, see Attachment 2. Constitution maintains that the enhanced public participation plan requirement is both preempted and not applicable here. Part 621.3(a)(13) refers to state law requirements under the Environmental Justice Act of 2019 and CLCPA that are preempted by the Natural Gas Act, and thus not necessary for issuance of a NOCA for the 401 WQC, which is the only authorization that Constitution must obtain. Further, the Project would not impact any environmental justice community nor would it disproportionately burden any

disadvantaged community as the Project concerns an underground pipeline. Any potential impacts would be temporary and insignificant. As such, no enhanced public participation plan is required.

Constitution already executed a very robust stakeholder and community engagement effort, communicating Project information to thousands of stakeholders across the Project area and will continue to develop and execute outreach as needed regarding the Project scope and new schedule. The Community Outreach and Stakeholder Engagement summary that was completed for the Project was attached to Constitution's response letter, dated August 11, 2025. Constitution maintains that this is sufficient for issuance of the NOCA.

Article 15 Protection of Waters (6 NYCRR 608)

- 8. Pursuant to 6 NYCRR 621.4(a)(1)(i), a complete application for a Use and Protection of Waters Permit, ECL Article 15, Title 5 (6 NYCRR Part 608) must include a plan, profile, and cross section drawings of the Project. Considering the proposed number and variety of crossing of state protected waterbodies, typical drawings do not provide sufficient detail for review. The application must provide site-specific plan(s), profile(s), and cross-section drawings for each proposed crossing of state protected waterbodies and streams.**

Response

Constitution restates here the response in its prior letter, dated August 11, 2025. Part 621.4(a)(1)(i) refers to state law requirements that are preempted by the Natural Gas Act, and thus not necessary for issuance of a NOCA for the 401 WQC, which is the only authorization that Constitution must obtain. Notwithstanding, the plans and drawings submitted to NYSDEC were previously deemed sufficient for issuance of a NOCA (see Response 1), and there is no change in the design or scope of the Project that would support a contrary determination here.

Article 24 Freshwater Wetlands (6 NYCRR 663 & 664)

- 9. Pursuant to Article 24 of the ECL (24-0703), for Any person proposing to conduct or cause to be conducted a regulated activity involving the use of a pipeline upon any freshwater wetland, such application shall include the name of the insurance company covering such proposed activity, the amount of coverage, and what is covered under the plan using the NYSDEC Supplement FW-1 form, available on <https://dec.ny.gov/sites/default/files/2023-12/fw1supplement.pdf> A completed form must be submitted.**

Response

The Department acknowledged Constitution's Supplement FW-1 form. Constitution maintains that Article 24 of the ECL is a state law that is preempted by the Natural Gas Act, and thus the requirements therein are not required for issuance of the NOCA for the 401 WQC, which is the only authorization Constitution must obtain from NYSDEC.

- 10. The New York State Legislature passed legislation amending Section 70-0117 of the ECL (Uniform Procedures Act) to require application fees for certain regulated activities**

requiring a permit from NYSDEC. Effective January 1, 2023, a \$1,000 application fee is required for all Article 24 Freshwater Wetlands permits applications involving new commercial or industrial structures or improvements. Payment must be received before NYSDEC can issue a permit decision, and additional guidance is here: <https://dec.ny.gov/regulatory/permits-licenses/waterways-coastlines-wetlands/freshwater-wetlands>

Response

The Department acknowledged Constitution's payment of the application fee..

11. The application includes a Wetland Delineation Report that was last updated in August 2015 and is no longer valid. Effective January 1, 2025, 6 NYCRR Part 664, Freshwater Wetlands Mapping and Classification to Freshwater Wetlands Jurisdiction and Classification, was amended to define key terms, describe the revised freshwater classification system, present criteria for the identification of wetlands of unusual importance, and describe procedures NYSDEC uses in making jurisdictional determinations to enhance the consistency and conservation. The following information is required for a complete Freshwater Wetlands permit application (below):
- (a) a jurisdictional determination request in accordance with: <https://dec.ny.gov/nature/waterbodies/wetlands/freshwater-wetlands-program/freshwater-wetland-jurisdictional-determination>
 - (b) a new wetland boundary delineation validated by NYSDEC

Response

Constitution restates here the response in its prior letter, dated August 11, 2025. Article 24 of the ECL is a state law that is preempted by the Natural Gas Act, and thus the requirements therein are not required for issuance of the NOCA for the 401 WQC, which is the only authorization Constitution must obtain from NYSDEC. Regardless, a delineation of *state* wetlands is not necessary for the 401 WQC, which is issued in connection with the USACE's permit for *federal* wetlands. Further, requiring complete wetland delineations for a NOCA would effectively bar the development of any linear infrastructure because of limitations on property access at this stage.

Constitution previously submitted full wetland delineation reports of the route and performed numerous site visits with the NYSDEC. Requiring new delineations would not alter NYSDEC's prior completeness determination, as there is no change in the design or scope of the Project. Constitution will coordinate with the USACE to verify jurisdictional waters under Section 404 where necessary. That process, along with FERC's environmental procedures, ensures that all protections of water quality subject to the 401 WQC are met.

State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (6 NYCRR Part 750)

12. Part I.A.8.a of NYSDEC's State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity (GP-0-25-001) addresses construction activities that are not eligible for coverage under GP-0-25-001 and for linear utility projects, the criteria include the following:

- i. are within the watershed of surface waters of the State classified as AA or AA_S (identified utilizing the stormwater interactive map on NYSDEC's website) and
- ii. are undertaken on land with no existing impervious cover and
- iii. disturb two (2) or more acres of steep slope.

The application must be revised to explain whether the Project will meet or exceed the criteria referenced in Part I.A.8.a. If the Project is determined to be an ineligible construction activity, an application for an individual SPDES Permit for Stormwater Discharges to surface waters of the State must be submitted and all required documentation, including a draft Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) must be submitted. All necessary applications forms can be found on our website at <https://dec.ny.gov/regulatory/permits-licenses/environmental-permits/forms-requirements>

Response

Constitution restates here the response in its prior letter, dated August 11, 2025. Constitution did not apply for a SPDES permit because it is not necessary for the issuance of a 401 WQC NOCA. Under the federal Clean Water Act, oil and gas construction activities are exempt from stormwater permitting requirements, and this exemption is recognized by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). 33 U.S.C. §§ 1342(1)(2), 1362(24).

Water resource protections for the Project are fully addressed through compliance with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Procedures and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Section 404 permit process. These regulatory frameworks ensure that operators utilize best management practices to prevent contamination, making a separate SPDES permit unnecessary.

13. Pursuant to Part VII.G of GP-0-25-001, NYSDEC may require authorization under an individual SPDES permit. Cases where an individual SPDES permit may be required include, but is not listed to, the following:

- (a) the owner or operator is not in compliance with the conditions of GP-0-25-001 or does not meet the requirements for coverage, and
- (b) a change has occurred in the availability of demonstrated technology or practices for the control or abatement of pollutants applicable to the point source, and
- (c) new effluent limitation guidelines or new source performance standards are promulgated that are applicable to point sources authorized to discharge in accordance with GP-0-25-00,1 and
- (d) existing effluent limitation guidelines or new source performance standards that are applicable to point sources authorized to discharge in accordance with GP-0-25-001 are modified, and
- (e) a water quality management plan containing requirements applicable to such point sources is approved by NYSDEC , and
- (f) circumstances have changed since the time of the request to be covered so that the owner or operator is no longer appropriately controlled under GP-0-25-001, or either

- a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge is necessary, and
- (g) the discharge is in violation of Section 17-0501 of the ECL, and
- (h) the discharge is a significant contributor of pollutants. In making this determination, NYSDEC may Consider the following factors:
- i. the location of the discharge(s) with respect to surface waters of the State, and
 - ii. the size of the discharge(s); and
 - iii. the quantity and nature of the pollutants discharged to surface waters of the State; and
 - iv. other relevant factors including compliance with other provisions of ECL Article 17, or the CWA.

Response

The Department did not provide any indication of the status of this item as there is no specific request made. To the extent a response is required, Constitution refers to Response 12.

- 14. The following state and federal threatened or endangered species were determined to be near the Project right-of-way (ROW):**
- Northern long-eared bat (NYS and federally endangered)
 - Bald eagle (state threatened)
 - wood turtle (NYS Special concern)
 - hellbender (NYS Special concern)
 - freshwater mussels, including the green floater. a NYS threatened and proposed federally threatened species, and potentially others
 - timber rattlesnake (NYS threatened; occurrence within 1-mile, suitable habitat may be present in ROW)
 - Grassland birds (no mapped occurrences in ROW, but fields greater than 25 acres may host listed species)

Since the occupied habitat of threatened or endangered species is subject to change over time and the last consultation request was submitted to NYSDEC in 2015, a new consultation request must be submitted to determine if the project may potentially result in the take of any listed species. Consultation with the New York Natural Heritage Program is recommended to obtain updated mapped occurrences of tracked species and natural communities in the vicinity of the project. Additional surveys of certain threatened or endangered species, or on-site monitoring during construction, may be requested as NYSED continues our review. Prior survey reports must be provided with the application instead of just being incorporated by reference.

Response

The Department acknowledged that Constitution filed a new consultation with the NYNHP on June 27, 2025. A response letter was received on August 19, 2025, see Attachment 3. The Spatterdock Darner and the Yellow Lamp mussel were not previously identified for the project however, Constitution did



perform surveys at Schoharie Creek for the Yellow Lamp mussel. Constitution restates here that it has not applied for a Part 182 permit as this consultation is not necessary for the issuance of a 401 WQC NOCA and is preempted under the Natural Gas Act. Constitution also previously provided prior survey reports including a USFWS Biological Opinion for the Northern long-eared bat, Bald eagle, and mussels. The remaining state-listed species were not surveyed for. Constitution will comply with federal threatened and endangered species requirements.

Thank you in advance for your timely review of this information.

Sincerely,

Constitution Pipeline Company, LLC

Lynda Schubring, PMP
Manager Permitting

cc: Adam Labatore, USACE (NAN-2012-0049-ULA)
Tim Powell, Williams
Himanshu Patel, Williams
Daniel Merz, Esq., Williams
Gregory Hufnagel, AECOM

ENCLOSURES

Attachment 1 - Updated Landowner List
Attachment 2 – Enhanced Public Participation Plan
Attachment 3 – NY Natural Heritage Program Response Letter



Attachment 1



Updated Landowner List



Attachment 2

Enhanced Public Participation Plan



Enhanced Public Participation Plan

NYS DEC No. 0-999-00181/00029
Constitution Pipeline Company, LLC

Table of Contents

1.0	Introduction and Objective
2.0	Project Description and Proposed Facilities
3.0	Williams' Stakeholder Outreach Overview
3.1	Outreach Objectives
3.2	Key Messages
3.3	Communication Vehicles
3.3.1	Communications
3.3.2	New Methods of Stakeholder Engagement
3.3.3	Ongoing Interaction with Stakeholders
4.0	Public Outreach Activities for the Constitution Pipeline Project
4.1	Project Representative
4.2	Fact Sheet Preparation and Distribution
4.3	Project Website
4.4	Distribution of NYS DEC Notice of Complete Application
4.5	Public Meetings / Project Briefings
4.5.1	Early Engagement (Pre-Issuance of 401 WQC)
4.5.2	Media Engagement
4.5.3	Engagement with Disadvantaged Communities (DAC)
4.5.4	Issuance of 401 Water Quality Certification
4.5.5	Pre-Construction Stage Engagement
4.5.6	Construction Stage Engagement
5.0	Figures
5.1	Project Fact Sheet
5.2	List of NY Counties and Towns
5.3	Project Overview Map

1.0 Introduction and Objective

This enhanced public participation plan (EPPP) for the Constitution Pipeline Project (Project) has been developed to outline the public participation and stakeholder engagement activities that will ensure meaningful public participation.

The EPPP intends to ensure residents and interested stakeholders are aware of and understand the public participation process for the permit application under NYS DEC review. As such, this EPPP outlines Williams' approach to community engagement, tools and resources we use to engage, and the programs we will implement to ensure residents and interested stakeholders are informed about and involved during the NYS DEC permit review for the proposed project. The only NYS DEC permit that Williams must obtain for the Project is a 401 Water Quality Certification.

2.0 Project Description and Proposed Facilities

The proposed Project entails a natural gas transmission line which will transport energy from the Marcellus Shale region in northeastern Pennsylvania to key markets across New York and New England. The Project addresses persistent natural gas supply constraints in the Northeast, which have led to high energy costs and increased reliance on higher-emission fuels like heating oil. The pipeline would connect to existing infrastructure in Schoharie County, NY, enhancing regional energy reliability and supporting cleaner, more affordable energy delivery.

The Constitution Pipeline, once in service, will provide consumers in New York and New England with direct access to cost-effective, regionally produced gas supplies. The Project will add approximately 650,000 dekatherms per day (Dth/d) of pipeline capacity, which equates to a natural gas equivalent to meet the daily needs of about 3 million homes in the U.S. Northeast. The Constitution Pipeline is expected to be in service by the third quarter of 2027, in time for the winter heating season.

Construction activities for the Project span Pennsylvania and New York, beginning in Susquehanna County, PA and ending in Schoharie County, NY. Key construction elements include pipeline installation, metering and regulating stations. The scope also includes connecting new infrastructure to existing transmission systems, ensuring enhanced energy delivery and reliability across the region.

The scope of the Project and its facilities have not changed since the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) completed a comprehensive Final Environmental Impact Statement and issued a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity.

3.0 Williams' Stakeholder Outreach Overview

Stakeholder outreach is the first step on the critical path for successful project execution.

Williams believes that early involvement from stakeholders promotes meaningful participation in the process and can help develop better overall project solutions. Stakeholders may include any formal or informal group, organization, agency, elected official, community leader, and landowner or identified individual who is involved in the regulatory and permitting processes and/or interest in the outcome of the project.

Our stakeholder outreach strategy includes:

- Early contact
- Frequent communication
- Listening and learning
- Information sharing
- Responding quickly to questions/requests for information
- Being flexible when possible

Outreach is much more than mere notification. It is an opportunity to educate and provide information regarding the project and to develop active support wherever possible. A strong and credible outreach program requires building integrity and trust with stakeholders in the project area as well as maintaining an effective coordinated communication effort between all disciplines needed to successfully execute the project.

3.1 Outreach Objectives

Our outreach objectives must:

- Effectively articulate the importance of the project to the region and communicate the vital role Williams plays by transporting much needed natural gas supply to different markets.
- Communicate how the local economies will benefit from economic activity associated with construction and operation of the proposed facilities.
- Educate communities where new facilities will be located to help them understand that facilities are designed and constructed in a manner that minimizes impact to landowners and communities.
- Work with communities and stakeholders to ensure they are aware of and understand the regulatory process in NY State, the permit being sought and the opportunities for public participation and comment.

The company will build credibility and trust by positioning Williams as:

- A developer of critical infrastructure necessary to connect abundant, domestic gas supply with growing demand to natural gas throughout the United States.
- An established, environmentally responsible pipeline operator that has been safely transporting natural gas in the project area for decades.
- A communicative company that is responsive to public concerns.
- A company that is committed to working with landowners, as well as local, state and federal agencies, to design and construct the project in a manner that minimizes environmental and landowner impacts.
- A community member who adheres to federal and state requirements in development, construction and operation of our energy infrastructure facilities.

3.2 Key Messages

- Overview of the company and ongoing operations in the region.
- Purpose and need for the project.
- Project scope and location
- Best management practices for executing projects:
 - Minimizing environmental impacts
 - Utilizing comprehensive engineering design and routing
 - Choosing the most appropriate construction methodologies
 - Maintaining operational safety for the long-term
- The FERC process and public input opportunities.
- The state regulatory permitting process, the permits sought for the Project, and the public participation process for each permit.
- Asking for input from citizens, governmental entities and other interested parties to identify and address potential issues.
- The benefit the project will bring in terms of meeting the growing demand for natural gas.
- Williams is adhering to federal and state requirements, is consistently monitoring our infrastructure and is safely delivering energy every day.
- Williams is executing effective public outreach and stakeholder engagement and seeks stakeholder input.

3.2 Communication Vehicles

The most effective way to communicate and build relationships is face-to-face meetings. Additionally, we should rely on other proven communication vehicles including:

- Websites/digital channels:
 - www.williams.com for company information
 - www.williams.com/expansion-project/constitution-pipeline/ for project specific information
- Stakeholder contact number: 888-275-9084
- Stakeholder e-mail address: outreach@williams.com
- Landowner's information letters
- Project newsletters/correspondence
- Informational briefing handouts for local officials and stakeholders
- Fact Sheets

- Project overview
- Safety information
- Regulatory process and public participation opportunities
- Route maps
- High-level county maps
- Translated materials, as needed, to match language needs in communities

3.2.1 Communications

Many of the communications tools used by Williams include the industry's best practices for effective engagement, including the use of a stakeholder-specific email address and telephone number, the use of mailed information letters, the creation of a project specific web site and the use of stakeholder electronic newsletters.

In addition to the above practices for communications, Williams will also

- Increase the volume of materials available through the project specific web site
- Expand the use of digital media to inform the public regarding the project
- Include maps and project fact sheets on the project web site
- Develop renderings for the compressor facility proposed in the project
- Provide 'hardcopy' materials as needed to ensure stakeholders without internet access remain informed
- Actively update materials based on project news and milestones

3.2.2 New Methods of Stakeholder Engagement

While Williams typically implements a robust stakeholder engagement approach, including in-person meetings to inform and engage stakeholders directly, changes in social interaction which began during COVID-19, require us to implement new approaches and practices.

To effectively engage stakeholders who prefer virtual meetings and engagement, Williams will:

- At the preference of the stakeholder(s), transition in-person briefings to virtual, web-based or Microsoft Teams-based sessions.
- Use materials on the project web site, including maps, fact sheets and related materials to share information via email as requested.
- Use a stakeholder management consultant to produce and mail hardcopy materials to stakeholders.
- Implement an online resource for sending project related newsletters.
- Ensure any project news and milestones achieved are communicated to stakeholders in the format they prefer (in-person or virtually).

3.2.3 Ongoing Interaction with Stakeholders

As Williams enters the regulatory review period for the Project, we anticipate a period of robust initial landowner and stakeholder engagement.

Williams will seek to schedule initial project briefings with identified officials in the project areas in Broome, Chenango, Delaware and Schoharie Counties and in the towns and villages where the project is proposed. Williams will also initiate engagement with non-elected stakeholders, including landowners,

stakeholders, civic leaders, interested parties and members of the public. This engagement will continue throughout the permitting process and into and during the construction stage of the Project.

4.0 Public Outreach Activities for the Constitution Pipeline Project

Williams will utilize a broad range of engagement strategies and will conduct public outreach activities to facilitate public participation, engagement, and direct communication with the community during the NYS DEC permit application review process.

Williams will hold project briefings and as needed, public information meeting(s) to ensure residents and interested stakeholders are informed of the 401 Water Quality Certification review process.

Williams will develop, distribute and post written information regarding planned meetings in the towns in which such meetings may be held. The company will seek to encourage dialogue and gain input from interested stakeholders during the permit application review process. Williams will provide project materials, including the project fact sheet, route map, state-specific fact sheets and various other informative collateral materials during public information meetings.

All outreach materials and information will be prepared and presented in an easy-to-read, understandable format, using plain language free of industry terminology, and aimed at a non-technical audience. The public meeting notice and fact sheet will be made available and disseminated in English.

4.1 Project Representative

A representative for the Project will be available during business hours and is in the project area:

Name:	Mike Atchie
Department:	Community & Project Outreach
Location(s):	Binghamton, NY Tunkhannock, PA
Email:	mike.atchie@williams.com
Phone:	570-209-4357

Residents and interested stakeholders can contact the Project representative to gain information, ask questions and provide input and discuss any issues or concerns. The Project representative will be responsible for responding, tracking and documenting public input, addressing questions, and information requests received, along with responses provided.

4.2 Fact Sheet and Project Overview Map Preparation and Distribution

The Constitution Pipeline Project fact sheet is a key resource for our engagement with residents and interested stakeholders. The fact sheet and overview map are maintained by Williams External Communications team, and an up-to-date version is maintained on the Project website. These documents can be downloaded by external parties. Williams also uses hardcopy versions of the fact sheet and project overview map, along with other materials and collateral, when conducting in-person meetings.

Williams will also provide a translated version of the project fact sheet in Spanish, as that is the predominant language of non-English speaking residents in the project area. A translated fact sheet will help to ensure there are no barriers to information regarding the project. Additionally, the public can contact the Project Representative regarding the need for and availability of materials in other languages for use by non-English and non-Spanish speaking or limited proficiency stakeholders.

Copies of the current Project fact sheet and overview map are included as Figures 5.1 and 5.2 respectively.

4.3 Project Website

The Constitution Pipeline Project website serves as a repository of information related to the Project. The website contains project information, the Project fact sheet, details regarding the schedule and information regarding how to contact the Company. Additionally, the website may be used as a way for the public to access regulatory information and permit application materials. The Project website is kept up to date with pertinent information and specific announcements for community meetings or comment period opportunities may be included as appropriate.

The Project website can be accessed at: www.williams.com/expansion-project/constitution-pipeline/.

4.4 Distribution of NYS DEC Notice of Complete Application

Once NYS DEC determines the application for the 401 Water Quality Certification is complete and issues the Notice of Complete Application (NOCA), Williams will:

- Provide notice of the NOCA on the Constitution Pipeline Project website
- Include a hyperlink from the Constitution Pipeline Project website to the application so interested parties can download and review the application
- Provide information on the Project website regarding how to submit comments and the comment deadline

Once the NOCA is available, Williams will begin sharing information about the application and how to provide comment to NYS DEC during stakeholder briefs and public meetings.

4.5 Public Meetings / Project Briefings

Williams Community and Project staff typically seek to engage stakeholders in-person when optimal. The company will use virtual platforms, such as Microsoft Teams as needed or as requested by stakeholders.

Williams will also enhance outreach practices by adding variety of technical expertise, in various subject matter areas, to help address questions or concerns as we engage key stakeholder groups, such as residents in identified disadvantaged communities, historic/cultural areas and pockets of concerned residents.

The company will engage initially with federal, state, and local elected officials such that they have upfront awareness of the proposed project and the state permit actions. County executives and town supervisors representing the four counties and fourteen towns/villages will be briefed initially (see Figure 5.2 - List of NY Counties and Towns). The company will then conduct meetings with residents and interested stakeholders through a series of briefing sessions or small community meetings.

Williams will work to ensure an adequate number of public meetings are held to encourage interaction with community and interested stakeholders.

4.5.1 Early Engagement (Pre-Issuance of 401 WQC)

Williams proposed early engagement with residents and interested. A core element of the company's community outreach and engagement includes early communication with stakeholders to inform and engage at the earliest possible stages of a project. This approach allows for information regarding the need, scope, schedule, and environmental aspects of the project to be shared by the company directly.

Based on the original effort to permit and build the Constitution Pipeline Project, the company anticipates public opposition. Early engagement will allow Williams to establish the appropriate points of contact (the Project Representative) to serve as a liaison for residents and stakeholders.

4.5.2 Media Engagement

Williams anticipates potential media interest at the issuance of the NOCA and/or at the issuance of the 401 Water Quality Certification by NYS DEC. Williams' External Communications team, consisting of trained and experienced communications and media professionals, will serve as the liaison with media, including local, regional and national outlets. Media statements and answers to inbound questions will be addressed, as needed, to ensure the flow of appropriate and timely information.

4.5.3 Engagement with Disadvantaged Communities (DAC)

Williams will engage community members who may typically be disenfranchised from outreach and engagement processes. Williams will specifically work to engage stakeholders in identified disadvantaged communities to ensure stakeholders have access to information, the opportunity to provide feedback and the ability to have their voices heard throughout the state permitting process.

The proposed Project crosses the Village of Sidney, in Delaware County, which is the only disadvantaged community identified in the Project route. This DAC is identified as having low burden and vulnerability.

During the NOCA comment period, Williams will hold project briefing sessions and as needed, an informational meeting with residents and identified stakeholders, in the Village of Sidney in the Project area. This effort will seek to ensure broader awareness of the permit application review process. We will work to ensure the public is informed about the Project, the proposed schedule, the NYS DEC 401 Water Quality Certification permit application and requirements, how to access application materials, the public comment period, and the deadline to submit written comments to NYSDEC.

4.5.4 Issuance of 401 Water Quality Certification

The issuance of the 401 Water Quality Certification by NYS DEC will represent a major regulatory milestone for the Project. As such, Williams will work to ensure residents and interested stakeholders

are aware of the issuance. This outreach will include, but is not limited to, informing state, county and local elected officials in the project area in New York that the milestone has been achieved. Williams will also inform non-elected stakeholders, including civic leaders, interested parties and members of the public, that the permit has been issued.

4.5.5 Pre-Construction Stage Engagement

A consistent practice of Williams Community and Project staff is to engage residents and interested stakeholders leading up to the construction stage of a project.

Prior to the kick-off of the construction stage of the Project, Williams will work to ensure that stakeholders are informed of the upcoming activities and anticipated timelines in their area. The company will communicate with local and county officials to ensure they are aware of construction schedules and how to direct questions or concerns to the Company Representative. These *‘what to expect during construction’* meetings will be held across the project area prior to construction mobilization.

Additionally, Williams will meet with local and regional emergency responders to ensure these important stakeholders are aware of the upcoming construction activities. These meetings will mostly be held in person and will be held at a county level. County, local (paid and volunteer) responders (Emergency Management, fire companies and ambulance providers) will be invited. An overview of the Project, what to expect during construction and natural gas response protocols will be provided.

4.4.6 Construction Stage Engagement

During the construction stage, comments, questions and concerns typically become more localized and directly related to specific resident and stakeholder situations. Williams works diligently to address concerns or matters raised during construction and the Project Representative will liaise with the project manager(s) to resolve specific issues to the greatest extent possible.

Williams will ensure local and county officials are informed of construction milestones and any activities that may generate short-term impacts, such as the use of flaggers on local or county roads.

The company will also work to ensure residents and interested stakeholders’ concerns are addressed and will keep those stakeholders informed as construction activities on their property or in their community conclude.

5.0 Figures

5.1 Project Fact Sheet

CONSTITUTION PIPELINE

Essential Infrastructure for Easing Regional Energy Constraints



WE MAKE CLEAN ENERGY HAPPEN™

Background

The Constitution Pipeline will strengthen the Northeast's energy infrastructure by delivering clean, affordable natural gas, enhancing energy security and supporting economic growth.

Project Description

The proposed natural gas transmission line will transport energy from the Marcellus Shale region in northeastern Pennsylvania to key markets across New York and New England. The project addresses persistent natural gas supply constraints in the Northeast, which have led to high energy costs and increased reliance on higher-emission fuels like heating oil. The pipeline would connect to existing infrastructure in Schoharie County, NY, enhancing regional energy reliability and supporting cleaner, more affordable energy delivery.

The Constitution Pipeline, once in service, will secure comparable long-term commitments. The pipeline will provide consumers in New York and New England with direct access to the Marcellus Shale gas supply, the most abundant and cost-effective gas supply source in the nation. Electric power prices are 55% higher in New England today than in Pennsylvania, thanks to Pennsylvania's access to low-cost natural gas. If built, it will support the responsible development of critical pipeline infrastructure across the U.S., helping to unlock the full potential of the domestic energy market while delivering tangible benefits to American families in the region.

The project will add approximately 650,000 dekatherms per day (Dth/d) of pipeline capacity. That's enough natural gas equivalent to the daily needs of about 3 million homes in the U.S. Northeast. The Constitution Pipeline is expected to be in service by the third quarter of 2027, in time for the winter heating season.

Construction Activities

Construction activities for the Constitution Pipeline span Pennsylvania and New York, beginning in Susquehanna County, PA and ending in Schoharie County, NY. Key construction elements include pipeline installation, metering and regulating stations. The work also includes connecting new infrastructure to existing transmission systems, ensuring enhanced energy delivery and reliability across the region. While the project does not extend into New Jersey, it complements broader regional efforts to modernize and expand energy infrastructure in the Northeast.



1,575 Jobs

1,300 direct jobs in the construction industry and 275 spillover jobs



\$130 Million

in direct labor income;
\$26 million to region residents



\$13 Million

in New York and Pennsylvania property tax revenue



49% Increase

in natural gas demand since 2013; Infrastructure has only increased by 26%

Pennsylvania Scope of Work (Susquehanna County)

- Installation of a 30-inch diameter natural gas pipeline extending 125 miles
- Supplies natural gas from the Marcellus Shale to Northeast markets.

New York Scope of Work (Broome, Chenango, Delaware, Schoharie Counties)

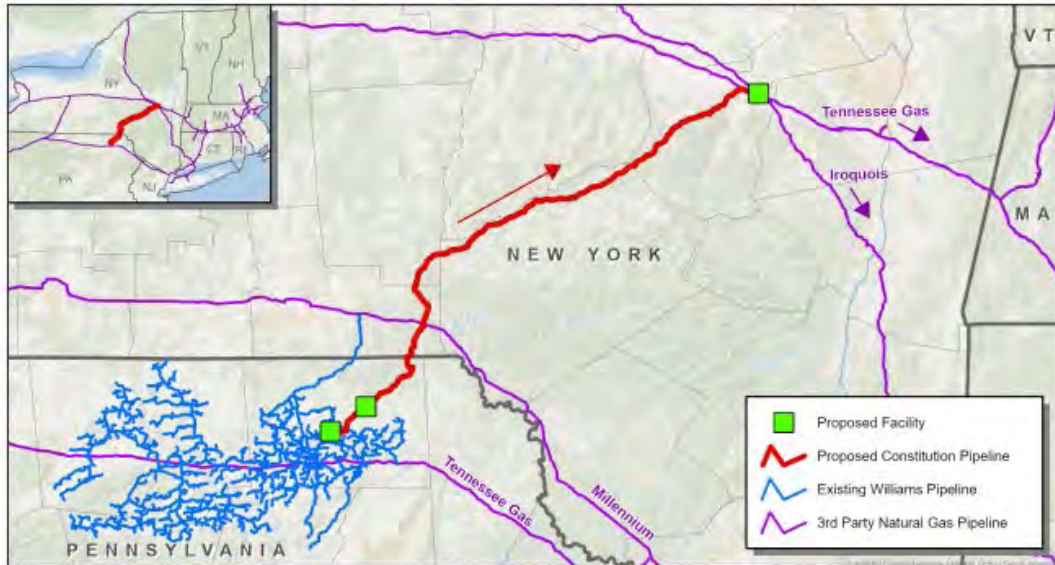
- Construction includes:
 - 2 metering and regulating stations to monitor and control gas flow.
 - Mainline valves and pressure relief components to ensure safe and efficient system operation.
- The pipeline terminates in Schoharie County, connecting to existing infrastructure for regional distribution.

CONSTITUTION PIPELINE

Essential Infrastructure for Easing Regional Energy Constraints



WE MAKE CLEAN ENERGY HAPPEN®



Project Timeline



ABOUT WILLIAMS

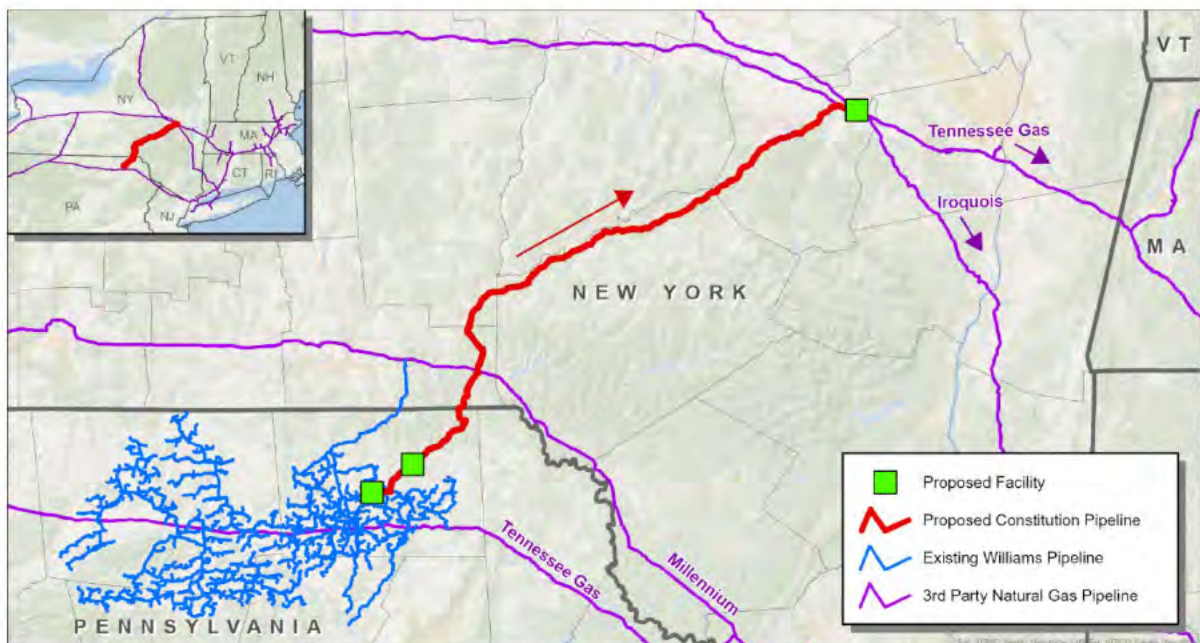
Williams (NYSE: WMB) is a trusted energy industry leader committed to safely, reliably, and responsibly meeting growing energy demand. We use our 33,000-mile pipeline infrastructure to move a third of the nation's natural gas to where it's needed most, supplying the energy used to heat our homes, cook our food and generate low-carbon electricity. For over a century, we've been driven by a passion for doing things the right way. Today, our team of problem solvers is leading the charge into the clean energy future – by powering the global economy while delivering immediate emissions reductions within our natural gas network and investing in new energy technologies. Learn more at [Williams.com](https://www.williams.com)

5.2 List of NY Counties and Towns

List of NY municipalities in proposed project area:

- Broome County
 - Town of Sanford
- Chenango County
 - Town of Afton
 - Town of Bainbridge
- Delaware County
 - Town of Masonville
 - Town of Sidney
 - Town of Franklin
 - Town of Davenport
- Schoharie County
 - Town of Jefferson
 - Town of Summit
 - Town of Richmondville
 - Town of Cobleskill
 - Town of Middleburgh
 - Town of Schoharie
 - Town of Wright

5.3 Project Overview Map





Attachment 3

NY Natural Heritage Program Response Letter, dated August 19, 2025

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

Division of Fish and Wildlife, New York Natural Heritage Program

625 Broadway, Fifth Floor, Albany, NY 12233-4757

P: (518) 402-8935 | F: (518) 402-8925

www.dec.ny.gov

August 19, 2025

Gregory Hufnagel
AECOM
4 Neshaminy Interplex, Suite 300
Trevose, NY 19053

Dear Gregory Hufnagel:

In response to your recent request, we have reviewed the New York Natural Heritage Program database with respect to the following project:

Constitution Pipeline Project

Broome County: Town of Sanford

Chenango County: Town of Afton, Town of Bainbridge

Delaware County: Town of Davenport, Town of Franklin, Town of Harpersfield, Town of Masonville, Town of Sidney

Schoharie County: Town of Cobleskill, Town of Jefferson, Town of Middleburgh, Town of Richmondville, Town of Schoharie, Town of Summit, Town of Wright

Enclosed is a report of rare or state-listed animals and plants, and significant natural communities that our database indicates occur in the vicinity of the project site.

For most sites, comprehensive field surveys have not been conducted; the enclosed report only includes records from our database. We cannot provide a definitive statement as to the presence or absence of all rare or state-listed species or significant natural communities. Depending on the nature of the project and the conditions at the project site, further information from on-site surveys or other sources may be required to fully assess impacts on biological resources.

The presence of the plants and animals identified in the enclosed report may result in this project requiring additional review or permit conditions. For further guidance, and for information regarding other permits that may be required under state law for regulated areas or activities (e.g., regulated wetlands), please contact the NYS DEC Region Office, Division of Environmental Permits.

Sincerely,



Nick Conrad
Information Resources Coordinator
New York Natural Heritage Program



Report on Rare Plants, Rare Animals, and Significant Natural Communities

as documented in the Natural Heritage database from the

Proposed Constitution Pipeline Route

August 2025

	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	NY STATE LISTING	NY STATE RANK*
<u>Last documented since 1984</u>				
Town of Afton, Chenango County				
Breeding Bird	Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Threatened	S2S3B
	Nesting within .5 mile of proposed pipeline route.			
Emmons Pond, Town of Davenport, Delaware County				
Dragonfly	Spatterdock Darner	<i>Rhionaeschna mutata</i>	Unlisted	S2
	2016: Small, mucky, semi-permanent pond west of Emmons Pond.			
Community	Dwarf Shrub Bog			S3
	Emmons Pond, a kettlehole bog in very good condition ringing a bog pond.			
	0.25 mile north of proposed route and White Hill Road, on Nature Conservancy preserve			
Town of Sidney, Delaware County				
Breeding Bird	Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Threatened	S2S3B
	Nesting within .5 mile of proposed pipeline route.			
Susquehanna River in Towns of Milford and Oneonta, Otsego County				
Freshwater Mussel	Yellow Lampmussel	<i>Lampsilis cariosa</i>	Unlisted	S2S3
	2008: Susquehanna River here flows very close to proposed work areas on County Route 58 in the Town of Milford.			
Schoharie Creek at Old Central Bridge, Town of Schoharie, Schoharie County				
Freshwater Mussel	Yellow Lampmussel	<i>Lampsilis cariosa</i>	Unlisted	S2S3
	1994: 0.2 mile from proposed pipeline route, in Schoharie Creek, just south of the NYS Route 7 bridge and under the I-88 bridge			
Towns of Schoharie and Wright, Schoharie County				
Mammals	Northern Long-eared Bat	<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Endangered	S1
	Hibernacula		and Federally Endangered	
	Ten hibernacula are located within 4 miles of the proposed pipeline route, one as close as .15 mile.			

COMMON NAME

SCIENTIFIC NAME

NY STATE LISTING

NY STATE RANK*

Historical records: Last documented in 1931 and 1965

There is no recent information on these plants at these sites. Their current status at these sites is unknown, and it is uncertain whether they are still present. If suitable habitat is present, these species may still occur.

Terrace Mountain, Town of Schoharie, Schoharie County -- 1931

Plants	Hooker's Orchid	<i>Platanthera hookeri</i>	Endangered	S1
	Northern Wild Comfrey	<i>Cynoglossum virginianum</i> var. <i>boreale</i>	Endangered	S1S2

Second species collected in "Hills south of Central Bridge", which matches Terrace Mountain.

Franklin Mountain, Towns of Davenport and Oneonta, Delaware and Otsego Counties -- 1965

Plant	Hooker's Orchid	<i>Platanthera hookeri</i>	Endangered	S1
-------	-----------------	----------------------------	------------	----

* Conservation status in NYS as ranked by NY Natural Heritage Program on a 1 to 5 scale:

S1 = Critically imperiled

S2 = Imperiled

S3 = Rare or uncommon

S4 = Abundant and apparently secure

S5 = Demonstrably abundant and secure

SH = Historical records only; no recent observations known; may or may not still be present in New York.

SNR = Not ranked.

B after a status rank indicates the conservation status in New York of the breeding populations of that species.

Information about many of the rare animals, rare plants, and natural communities in New York, including habitat, biology, identification, conservation, and management, are available online in Natural Heritage's Conservation Guides at guides.nynhp.org/.

Natural communities in this report are considered significant from a statewide perspective by the NY Natural Heritage Program. They are either occurrences of a community type that is rare in the state, or a high quality example of a more common community type. By meeting specific, documented criteria, the NY Natural Heritage Program considers these community occurrences to have high ecological and conservation value.

This report only includes records from the NY Natural Heritage databases. For most sites, comprehensive field surveys have not been conducted, and we cannot provide a definitive statement as to the presence or absence of all rare or state-listed species. This information should not be substituted for on-site surveys that may be required for environmental impact assessment.

