

TURNING TO ONE ANOTHER... FOR THE FUTURE OF PASSAMAQUODDY BAY

Passamaquoddy

ANCESTRAL HOMELAND AND WATERS
ARE NOT TO BE SOLD
OR EXCHANGED



PROTECT YOUR HOMELAND
PROTECT
THE LITTLE PEOPLE



WONAKOMEHSUSWOK

“Ntutlankeyutmonen Nkihtaqmikon is not the opposition as much as we are human beings devoted to this land, this place from which we draw our name – Peskotomuhkatiyik.”

This poster was created by Passamaquoddy tribal members as part of their efforts to open discussions related to the future of the Passamaquoddy bay and the LNG proposal.

“The set of values we share are the same whether you live in Kittery or Madawaska, Calais or Fort Kent, Lewiston or Lubec. The values of family and community, with tolerance and neighborliness, with hard work and respect for nature - these are universal throughout Maine.”

It's more that just the ups and downs of business, the economy, profit and loss, numbers on a spreadsheet. It's people. It's families. It's community.”

-Gov. John Baldacci, Inaugural Address, Vision Statement, and budget speech to Legislature

“Large commercial activities don't belong adjacent to the highest value recreational amenities like Cape Cod or Southern Maine, or adjacent to pristine environments.” (interviewer asks Smith what he meant by pristine-quoting Smith) “By pristine he means that its not adjacent to a national park or something like that – Mt.Desert and Bar Harbor is down the coast and that would rule out a number of locations in that part of the state.”

Donald Smith, LNG Quoddy Bay LLC Partner and CEO, Smith Cogeneration of Oklahoma City in CBC interview, June 14, 2004

“No one state is more closely associated with the coast than Maine. Nearly one of every two Mainers lives near the coast, while over 6 million people visit each year. With this remarkable resource comes an obligation to stewardship. Coastal resources must be protected and conserved, yet residents must be able to thrive economically. A balance is needed between human uses and the protection of the very resources that make the area so appealing.”

-The Maine Coastal Program, Maine State Planning Office

“To us, it is unthinkable to give up control over sacred lands to non-Hopis. We have no way to express exchange of sacred lands for money. It is alien to our ways. The Hopis never gave authority to anyone to dispose of our land and heritage and religion for any price. We received these lands from the Great Spirit and we must hold them for him, as a steward, a caretaker, until he returns.”

-Respected Hopi Elder and Spokesperson, Thomas Banyacya from “Statement of Hopi Religious Leaders” Wisdom of the Elders: Sacred Native Stories of Nature by David Suzuki

TRYING TO SEE AND KNOW THE BIG PICTURE

What is Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)?

LNG, or liquefied natural gas, is natural gas, a fossil fuel that is made from the remains of plants, animals and organic material. Natural gas is formed primarily of methane, taken beneath the earth's surface by drilling wells. Formation of the natural gas takes thousands, possibly millions of years. This gas is super cooled to 260 degrees F and compressed to 1/600th of its original volume to form a liquid. While natural gas burns cleaner than coal or oil, it is non-renewable, and world reserves are limited to about a 50 year maximum supply.

Who uses Natural Gas?

46% of the natural gas in the U.S. is used by industry as heating fuel, and as raw material for chemicals and plastics, 15% is used by electrical utilities for power generation, 15% for heating and cooling office buildings, and the remainder is used by the gas utility companies for home heating. Liquefied natural gas coming into Maine would be sent through pipelines into Massachusetts and New York and points south for distribution and sale.

How is Liquefied Natural Gas transported?

Natural gas comes primarily from places like Nigeria, Angola, and the Middle East. Once it has been removed from the earth and super cooled, it is pumped into tanks aboard 1000-foot long ships-the length of 4 football fields. These ships are usually 125 feet high -the height of a building with 12 floors. About 33 million gallons of gas is transported on each tanker. These huge tankers travel to their terminals where it takes 24-30 hours to transfer the fuel from the ship to the storage tanks. These storage tanks are up to 150 feet around, and up to 250 feet high.

What type of security is required?

When the tankers are at sea and coming into the terminal, a Coast Guard gunship and police/fire escorts are required and create what is called a security zone of up to three square miles around each tanker. Often air patrols are involved and all water traffic is stopped for 2 miles ahead and 1 mile behind each tanker. "Hazard exclusion zones" exist around each terminal to keep the public away. The terminal is surrounded by dykes and barriers to hold any fuel spills. The turbine engines of the tankers must be running at all times while at the terminal, and massive lights are on at the terminal and on the tanker 24 hours a day-both for security reasons.

How big are these terminals?

The terminals usually start out being 40-60 acres in size, and grow to 600-1000 acres once the company is onsite. In addition to the gas terminal, there is usually an electrical generation facility and other industrial operations that co-occupy the site. Each acre of added land requires larger and larger hazard and security exclusion zones.

What are the costs to local communities that have a terminal?

Local municipalities must bear the added costs of police and fire protection for the lifetime of the gas terminal. Boston reports is that each tanker arrival costs the city approximately \$80,000. Other costs may relate to relocating homes, schools, community service buildings, roads, bridges, airports, docking facilities, fishing weirs and aquaculture sites. Some say many terminals will be obsolete in 7-10 years when the known reserves are used up everywhere but the Middle East and former Soviet Union. Companies owning terminals can declare bankruptcy, leaving local communities to clean up the buildings and sites. Companies that are an LLC type of corporation -limited liability corporations-may have very little legal and financial responsibility for any costs or damages associated with operations, accidents or clean up at the sites, leaving local communities responsible.

Who owns and controls the companies producing natural gas and operating the terminals?

These terminals are privately owned by international companies like Halliburton, Bechtel, Enron, Shell, Phillips. They are controlled by those companies and by the U.S. government under the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. Going on the website for any of these companies will show the size and design of these terminals.

What exactly are the risks to people?

Reported risks at sea primarily relate to accidents with other ships or acts of terrorism, which may result in spills. These spills are of actually a greater risk to ocean life than human life. It is reported that the spill does not stay on the surface because of its gaseous state, but goes to a level of 6-9 inches below the water surface where clean up is nearly impossible. On land, the greatest danger is an explosion at a terminal, or rupture of the pipeline being fed by the terminal. Here, as quoted from the 10/16/2003 Mobile Register, "scientists who helped lay the groundwork for federal LNG regulations have predicted that a tanker accident could result in a circle of fire up to a mile across. Heat from such a fire would be so intense that people 2 miles from the ship could experience excruciating burns within seconds." Within the past 2 years, workers and nearby families in New Mexico and Algeria died in terminal explosions-explosions which ignited fires that blew out windows in homes up to 10 miles away. These explosions result in a vapor cloud type of fire which many compare to Hiroshima because of the massive destructive energy contained in such an explosion.

What about jobs created or lost?

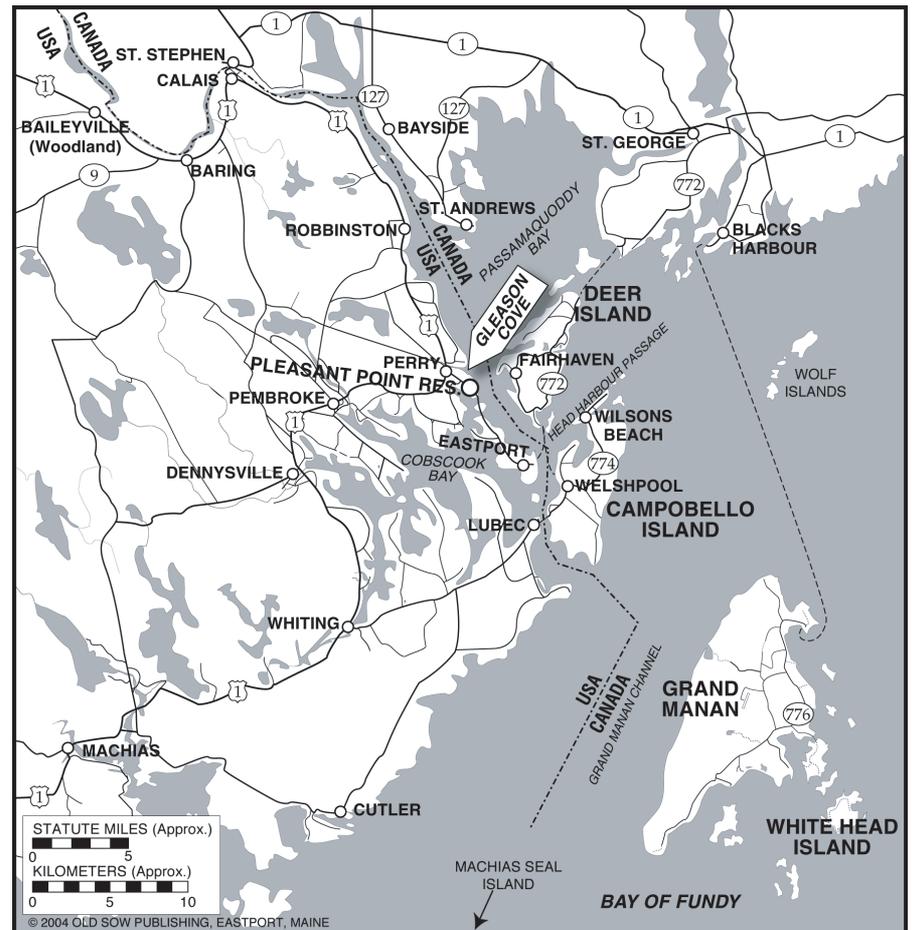
The prediction of 900 construction jobs gives an idea of just how huge the terminal is. When the pipeline related to this terminal was constructed a few years ago, very few local contractors or builders were involved as the big corporations brought in labor union workers from other states, and leased construction equipment from outside sources. The 50-70 jobs at the terminal will mostly require people with engineer degrees. Jobs lost will include fishing, lobstering, boating industry, recreational businesses, tourism, ecotourism, real estate, restaurants, and retail businesses.

What are the effects of having a terminal on land values and insurance?

Land values close to the terminal traditionally drop by 50%, with inland property a mile or two of the terminal dropping 20% at a minimum. Insurance companies do not like to insure property near terminals and either reevaluate or drop coverage.

What about the wildlife and nature of an area with a terminal?

Sea life is endangered by the tankers and potential fuel spills-species already endangered or rare, such as whales, dolphins, seals, and porpoises are most at risk from huge ships. Warmed water from the industrial site and from the re-liquefying process heats the water in nearby ocean areas, killing the creatures which start the food chain. Wildlife such as forest animals and birds leave the area due to the constant sound, intense light, and toxins related to industrial sites. The 24-hour light blocks out the stars, moon, and Northern Lights, infringing on the ecology of the night-owls, bats, insects. The light and pollutants from the terminal may alter plant life. Crops may be altered by the unnatural presence of the terminal. So, threats to the entire ecosystem exist. Health hazards to humans, such as the suspected higher levels of cancer in high industrial areas are unknown. The only creatures that may look forward to the terminals are red fire ants that are drawn to electric current and eat the sheathing surrounding wires. The proposed area for the terminal at Pleasant Point is already know for a high level of red fire ants. Should more red fire ants be drawn to the site, killing them would require massive doses of insecticides, which would, in turn, endanger wildlife, crops and people.



THE GUEST

Once upon a time a hunter lived with his family on a point by the sea in an area of great natural beauty. He worked hard to provide for his wife and children, but there were times when there was little food for the family to eat.

The hunter tried to find other ways he could provide sustenance for those who depended on him. He was in the woods one day, sitting on a rock and thinking about this problem, when he saw a large black bear standing quietly by a birch tree, looking steadily at him. He was too astonished to run from this very unusual bear, and was even more surprised when the bear spoke to him.

"You are unhappy because you do not have enough food for your family."

The hunter could not believe his ears, but simply nodded his head.

"I can help you have a better life. I can catch fish in the river for you. I can gather berries for you. Your children will eat and grow strong again."

"And what must I give in exchange for all of this?" asked the hunter after a long pause.

"Not much. A small room in your house for me to sleep in, and some land by the sea for my own use, no more."

Well, the more the hunter thought about this, the better he liked it.

"I invite you to come and live in my house," he said at last.

The next day, the bear moved in. The hunter's neighbors were surprised by this, because everyone knows that bears are dirty and dangerous, and do not appreciate the comforts of a hunter's house or the beauty of the landscape. Some of the neighbors were afraid of having such a large and powerful animal living so close, but the hunter talked constantly about all the benefits of having the bear in his house, and so the neighbors allowed the hunter to do as he wished.

Almost immediately, the bear made many messes inside the hunter's house and terrified his children. The house became unsafe for the children, and his wife was obliged to send them to live with their grandmother. While the bear brought fish and other food to the hunter, most of this bounty was eaten by the bear itself.

After one week, the bear told the hunter that one room of the house was no longer enough space. "You must move out so that I can use your house for all of my business," said the bear. When the hunter questioned this, the bear snarled and showed its claws, saying, "I'm here now, and you will do as I say."

Sadly, the hunter and his wife moved to a house in the woods. They missed the vistas of sea and sky that they had enjoyed in their former home, but the bear continued to supply them with some fish and berries, so they did not complain.

Another week passed, and the hunter's neighbors came to say that the bear had invited other bears to use the hunter's house and nearby land. The bears had made so many messes that the neighbors were also planning to move away from the smell and the noise. While the bear continued to bring some fish and berries to the hunter, there was not enough to feed all the people who had had to move away from their homes by the sea. When they returned to look at the land where they used to live, they found that all of their gardens and farms had been spoiled by the large, dirty bears.

The hunter bitterly regretted having invited the bear into his life, but he knew that he was not strong enough to throw the creatures out. Besides, the damage to his former home and land was so great that the natural beauty had been destroyed and it was impossible for anyone ever to live there again. So the hunter, his family and their neighbors had to continue to live as best they could in the woods, dreaming of the way of life they had lost.

Moral: Consider very carefully before you call in a powerful entity to share your space.

"The creative economy is a catalyst for the creation of new jobs in Maine communities. People who create jobs want to live in places that have a diverse cultural mix and an innovative and educated work force. Maine will be competitive economically if we continue to capitalize on the synergies between entrepreneurship, education, the arts, and quality of life."

- Governor John Elias Baldacci

"I believe we can change the world if we start listening to one another again. Simple, honest, human conversation. Not mediation, negotiation, problem-solving, debate or public meetings. Simple, truthful conversation where we each have a chance to speak, we each feel heard, and we each listen well. The simplest way to begin finding one another again is to start talking about what we care about. It only requires imagination and courage and faith. These are qualities possessed by everyone. Now is the time to exercise them to their fullest."

Turning To One Another
by Margaret J. Wheatley

FIVE TUESDAYS IN AUGUST

Conversations on the Future of Passamaquoddy Bay

This is an invitation to interested people - at The Commons - 51 Water Street in Eastport, 6:30 p.m.

August 3rd - Pristine Places

August 10th - Safety and Security

August 17th - Economics

August 24th - Environment

August 31st - Cultural/International

We, the Women of the Commons and the Atlantic Leadership Institute, are fully aware that improved economics are an ever-present reality. We are part of those who seek to thrive in Maine, and we are working to contribute to the Creative Economy that is the centerpiece of Maine's economic and community development plan.

We, and many others, have requested communications and a chance for engagement in the process to explore this proposed project. "Wait and watch," has been the answer from those who represent us at various government levels.

This is a prospect too large for a handful of federal, state, local and tribal officials to decide by themselves and they need not carry the burden of this prospect alone. This is the time for information to be shared, questions to be

raised, conversations to be held - all as part of the decision making process - so that whatever the outcome, negativity is lessened because all voices will have been heard. This material then, has been provided to the people whose lives circle Passamaquoddy Bay, who have every right to be informed and involved, and who are invited to bring forward their best questions, most creative ideas, greatest cautions, clear minds, and abundant spirits.

We chose our corporate names, The Commons and the Atlantic Leadership Institute, to honor all of the things that we humans value in common - air, light, water, land, wildlife, peace, ancestors, family, hope, meaningful lives, and a happy future for our young ones. We join with all readers to contemplate what we have in common around Passamaquoddy Bay.

The Women of the Commons & the Atlantic Leadership Institute