UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

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Rover Pipeline LLC Docket No. PF14-14-000

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NOTICE OF INTENT TO PREPARE AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE PLANNED ROVER PIPELINE PROJECT

REQUEST FOR COMMENTS ON ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES, AND NOTICE OF PUBLIC SCOPING MEETINGS

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The above-entitled cause came on for a public meeting at the Harrison Central High School Auditorium, 440 East Market Street, Cadiz, Ohio 43907, on Wednesday, November 19, 2014, at 6:00 p.m.

P U B L I C M E E T I N G

KARA HARRIS: Good evening, everyone. On behalf of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, I would like to welcome you here tonight. The purpose of tonight's meeting is to give you an opportunity to provide comments on the Rover Pipeline Project planned by Rover Pipeline, LLC.

I'm Kara Harris, and I'm an Environmental Project Manager at FERC's Office of Energy Projects. Seated to my left is John Peconom also with FERC. Jennifer Ward, to my right, is the Project Manager with Cardno Entrix. Cardno is an environmental consulting firm assisting us in the production of the environmental impact statement or E.I.S. that will be prepared for the project.

As you can see, this meeting is being recorded by a court reporter so we can have an accurate record of tonight's comments. A transcript of this meeting will be placed in the public record so that everyone has access to the information discussed here tonight.

I'll quickly run through the agenda. I'll start off by briefly explaining the role of the FERC and our application process. Then I'll have a Rover representative present an overview of their project. Following Rover's presentation, we will hear from those of you who signed up to speak at the table in the hallway and make formal comments on the project. If we have time at the end of the

meeting, anyone who did not sign up, but would like to have their comments heard, will have a chance to speak at that time.

So I'll begin by describing FERC. FERC is an independent agency that, among other things, regulates the interstate transmission of natural gas. We review proposals and authorize construction of interstate natural gas pipelines, storage facilities, and liquefied natural gas terminals.

As a federal licensing agency, the FERC has the responsibility under the National Environmental Policy Act or NEPA to consider the potential environmental impacts associated with a jurisdictional projects. With regard to the Rover Pipeline Project, the FERC is the lead federal agency for the NEPA review and the preparation of the environmental impact statement.

The Commission is made up of five members who are appointed by the President and approved by the Senate. The Commission staff, which includes myself and John, prepares technical information to assist the Commissioners in making their decisions. When a company wants to build pipeline facilities to transport and sell natural gas in interstate commerce, the company files application with the Commission. Rover plans to file their application in the first quarter of 2015 and is requesting a Commission Certificate of Public

Convenience and Necessity by the end of the next year.

It is important for everyone to understand that the proposed project was not conceived by and is not promoted by the FERC or our cooperating agencies. FERC staff reviews applications for the authority to build and operate interstate natural gas pipelines, and Rover is in the process of routing their pipelines and preparing an application to submit to FERC. Once the application is submitted, our obligation is to review that application and prepare analysis of the environmental impacts.

Tonight's meeting is not a public hearing. We are not here to debate the proposal or to make any determinations on its fate. We're here to listen to your concerns so that we can consider them in our analysis of the potential natural and human environmental impacts of the project and how those impacts might be reduced or avoided. If there are any general objections or support to the project, or other "non-environmental" issues concerning the proposal, those issues would be considered by the Commission in its determination of the project's public convenience and necessity, but are generally considered outside the scope of our environmental analysis. In other words, the Commission wants to hear your concerns in that regard, however, those issues will not be addressed in detail in the EIS.

During our review of the project, we will

assemble information from a variety of sources, including the applicant; the public; other state, local, and federal agencies; and our own independent analysis and field work.

So I'll briefly describe our environmental review process. We are currently near the beginning of this process. Rover entered into FERC's "Pre-Filing Process" on June 27th of this year, which began our review of the project. The purpose of the pre-filing process is to encourage involvement of all interested stakeholders in a manner that allows for the early identification and resolution of environmental issues. The FERC docket number for the project is PF14-14. The "PF" means pre-filing, and no formal application has been filed at FERC for this project. Once Rover files a formal application, a new docket number will be assigned with a "CP" docket number designation. The goal of pre-filing is to get information from the public, as well as all agencies and other groups, so that we can incorporate all substantive issues of concern into our review.

On November 4th, 2014, the FERC issued a Notice of Intent to Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement or N.O.I. for the Rover Pipeline Project and initiated a scoping or comment period. The NOI was mailed to stakeholders and it describes the environmental review process, some already identified environmental issues, and

the steps the FERC and the cooperating agencies will take to prepare the EIS.

So far, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the State of Ohio Environmental Protection Agency have agreed to be cooperating agencies with FERC in the preparation of the EIS. Additional federal, state, and local government agencies with jurisdiction by law or special expertise are welcome to cooperate, as well.

We've set an ending date of December 18, 2014, for the scoping period. However, that is not the last day we will take comments. We prefer the earlier you get your comments the better, but the deadline does not mean that we will not accept or consider the comments that you provide after that date. There will be another comment period once the draft EIS is published.

Extra copies of the NOI and other project handouts are located at a table in the hallway. We will use that list, the speaker's list that, that is also on that table to call each of you up to the table, that that's the podium, that --

In addition to verbal comments provided tonight, we will also accept your written comments. If you have comments, but do not wish to speak, you may provide written comments on the comment forms or your own paper at the back

table. And you may also mail them in at a later date if you prefer. So main goal is include the docket number, PF14-14 to ensure we, the project team, gets your information and its gets connected to the right project.

Your comments tonight, together in written form or verbal will be added to the official Record of the Proceeding. We will then take all the comments that address natural and human environmental issues and utilizing all available information and expertise, factor them into our independent analysis of the project's potential impacts.

We will publish those findings in the draft EIS, which will then be distributed for a minimum 45-day public comment period. And we'll have additional meetings similar to tonight's meeting in response to that document.

At the end of the draft the EIS comment period, FERC staff will prepare its final EIS that specifically addresses each comment received on the draft EIS and includes all necessary changes, additions, and modifications to conclusions reached in the draft EIS. The final EIS will be considered by the Commission in its determination of whether to authorize the project, and if so, under what conditions.

Currently, our mailing list for this project is over 16,000 stakeholders. If you received a copy of the NOI in the mail, you are already on the mailing list to receive

the EIS. There is a return mailer attached to the back of the NOI by which you could indicate if you want to correct your mailing address or remove your name from the mailing list. Also, please note because of the size of the mailing list, the mailed version of the EIS will be on a CD-ROM.

We've asked the applicant, Rover, to provide a short presentation on the proposed project. Here representing Rover is Seth Willoughby.

SETH WILLOUGHBY

SETH WILLOUGBY: Good evening. Can everybody hear me okay? So my name is Seth Willoby, I'm the Project Manager for the Rover Pipeline Project. I would like to thank the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission for allowing me to speak here briefly this evening. I'd also like to thank the landowners and other members of the community here with us tonight, many of, many of whom have worked with our team of surveyors in the field, invited us to give presentations about the project and called our project toll-free number with information about the proposed draft or questions.

It is our intent to live up to our promises of openness, respect and integrity during every step of this process, from permitting and construction or long-term operations.

I have three main objectives I'd like to cover

here tonight over the next few minutes. First, is to provide an overview of the Rover project. What it is, its purpose, and its economic impacts. Second, explain what you can expect from Rover project team and our commitment to the community. And third give you a sense of the project guideline.

So a little bit about the project overview. First, in a filing with FERC in July requesting FERC to approve our development of the project utilizing a pre-filing process, we propose the Rover Pipeline a new interstate pipeline system to transport domestically produced natural gas from the Marcellus and Utica Shale formations in West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Ohio to market to the United States and Canada.

The Rover Pipeline is being designed to transport 3.25 billion cubic feet of natural gas a day. There are approximately 830 miles of 24-inch, 30-inch, 36-inch, and 42-inch diameter pipeline. Rover is also proposing to build a compressor and metering station along the route in Ohio and West Virginia and Pennsylvania.

Tentatively, the Rover Pipeline has plans for four mainline compressor stations and six lateral compressor stations. In our filing we propose that nearly all 80% of the pipeline to run under agriculture land and parallel to existing pipelines, power lines and roads.

The project is approximately a 4.3 billion dollar investment directly impacting the local, regional, and natural labor force by creating approximately 10,000 construction jobs.

Rover Pipeline has committed to utilizing union labor resources exclusively to construct the pipeline based upon the large presence of available resources in the region and the union's high quality craftsmanship and past performance, safety and reliability, and quality of performance.

Rover Pipeline will also contribute nearly one billion dollars, one billion dollars in direct spending for materials which the majority will be purchased in the United States. 76% of the pipe will be manufactured in the United States, along with all compression, assembly, and packaging. Trading a boom for the regional manufacturing.

There will be also increased demand for those who manufacture concealed pipes, valves, fittings, pumps, and control devices necessary for making pipelines.

The Rover Pipeline project expects to make direct payments of up to a hundred million dollars to landowners for property in the next two years, also.

In addition, Rover Pipeline will make payments annually to federal, state, and local entities crossed by the pipeline. Tax revenue paid by the project is estimated

to be 153 million dollars annually.

For Harrison County where we are tonight we expect to pay -- We expect to pay 9.8 million dollars in taxes. Rover can provide the estimated tax benefits upon request.

So now about, a little bit about the purpose of the meeting. I would like to make three main points on the project purpose of the meeting. The Rover Pipeline will provide a reliable long-term supply of plain natural gas from abundant fields in the Marcellus and Utica Shale formations.

The first major interstate is kind of originating from this area and then transporting the gas west and then to Canada.

Today, Ohio is the 8th largest consumer of natural gas and the 19th largest producer of natural gas. This leading the state a net importer of gas to meet supply needs for businesses, manufacturers, residential consumers and residential consumers. Although Ohio is rapidly increasing its production in supply itself as well as the rest of the county.

78% of the gas moved through the Rover Pipeline will be used by customers of the United States, or on the U.S. segments of the pipeline including multiple interconnects with third-party pipes in Defiance, Ohio to

reach customers in the greater midwest, Michigan, and the Gulf Coast area. And multiple take-off points in Michigan interconnect with local distribution systems serving customers throughout the state.

What is not consumed in the U.S. will be transported to Union gas hub in Canada where it will be traded on the open market for consumption either back in the United States in Michigan or into the Northeast such as New York or New Jersey or to customers in Canada.

Right now there aren't enough pipes to move gas from production regions to the market. Natural gas production is forecast to increase by 44% by 2040, but not from traditional supplier units. For example, as source supplies from the Gulf of Mexico are now 46% over the past five years. This has left existing pipes underutilized and in some instances empty.

The new gas that were to replace the historic supplies is mostly going to originate from Marcellus and Utica Shale area where pipelines such as Rover will carry its abundant new supplies to market.

The Rover Pipeline will provide a much needed supply source to the region. It is depended upon out-of-state production to meet its supply needs.

Recently we announced the Rover Pipeline is fully subscribed demonstrates significant demand. This means that

we have received significant interests in long-term use of the Rover line with multiple 15 to 20 year contracts to transport the gas to the Rover Pipeline.

The Rover Pipeline will provide access to a much needed new source of a natural gas in the United States continuing to reduce our reliance upon foreign energy sources.

Now a little bit about what you can expect from a Rover project. First, our construction and safety commitment. Rover Pipeline will meet or exceed all required safety systems and be constructed and operate in accordance with all applicable state and federal standards. Construction will include visual and non-obstructive X-ray inspection of every well that join section of pipe unions.

The pipeline will be tested with water under higher than normal pressures and regulated and regulation devices will be installed to prevent pressure from exceeding safe limits.

Rover Pipeline will have automated valves installed to shut off to blow up gas in case of an emergency. The pipeline will receive regular

integrity testing and be monitored 24/7 to reach 365 days a year by full time gas control operating and maintenance staff.

Second, is the Project Footprint and the Pipe Coverage. Civil environmental -- Civil, environmental and cultural resource surveys are close to complete to determine final route alignment. Plans are underway to assist in routing, mitigation and reclamation planning for unique land forms.

We have hired Land Stewards, LLC to provide on-the-ground mitigation and restoration services along the route.

Pipe coverage for -- in the ag lands is 4 feet of more in coverage and non-agricultural lands is 3 feet or more in coverage, and roads, streams, ditches and water bodies it's 5 feet or more of coverage.

Third, landowner notifications. To date, Rover Pipeline is attempting to notify all the landowners in writing on three different occasions and in some circumstances more either verbally or visiting the landowner's home to solicit survey permission. Granting permission survey land does not give up the rights of the landowner. It does not to commit the landowner to agree to any form of the easement, and overall it facilitates the routing of the pipeline to avoid landowner concerns.

Permanent particular easements. It is Rover preference to reach a mutual contractual agreement with impacted landowners to obtain easements. Easement along the

dual pipeline route requires 60 feet permanent easement, and along the single pipeline route requires a 50 foot permanent easement. Along with 25 to a 100 feet of additional work space, depending on the types of specific conditions.

We'll work and develop an easement agreement that meets landowner and individual needs. We know your land is a valuable natural resource and the care with which you treat the land, and topsoil is utmost priority.

Now, a little bit about the project guideline. Following the FERC public scoping meetings, we anticipate filing a FERC certificate application in January of 2015, that will undergo public input and comment. We intend to work closely with FERC to provide any additional data or information and are hopeful that FERC will issue a certificate and then construction authorization in the first quarter of 2016.

We will expect that a portion of the pipeline will be operational in December 2016 and the remainder by June 2017.

In conclusion, it is our intent to live up to our promises of openness, respect and integrity during every step of the process from permitting and construction to long-term operation.

Please make note again of the project toll-free number for landowner questions 1-888-844-3718. Again, thank

you for the opportunity for us to be here.

UNIDENTIFIED PERSON: What was that number again?

SETH WILLOUGHY: It's 1-888-844-3718 and it's also on the handouts that we have by the -- up-front by the door in our handouts. You can -- That number is there, as well.

KARA HARRIS: Thank you, Seth.

After the formal meeting is adjourned, representatives of Rover will be available back at tables in the hallways to answer any questions that people may have.

We're now going to move into the part of the meeting where we will hear comments from other audience members, particularly the affected landowners.

As I mentioned before, if you rather not speak, you may hand in written comments tonight, but send them to the secretary of the commission by following procedures outlines in the Notice of Intent in the comment forms. Whether you verbally provide comments or mail them in, they will be equally considered by FERC.

Again, this meeting is being recorded by a transcription service. All of your comments will be transcribed and placed into the public record. For the benefit of all in attendance and for accuracy of the transcript, I'll just set some ground rules. When your name is called, please step up to the microphone and state your

name and spell it if necessary for the reporter. Please speak directly into the microphone so that you can be clearly heard. And as a courtesy to the speakers if you would please silence and turn off your cell phones, that would be appreciated. We are now ready to call our first speaker.

JENNIFER WARD: John N. Morgan.

KARA HARRIS: You will be speaking to us.

JOHN N. MORGAN

JOHN MORGAN: Oh, okay. John Morgan, Belmont County, Ohio. I believe it is a mistake to invest so much infrastructure in a short term energy base that will bring you serious long term environmental damage.

Statistics showed that on average of 6% of new Shale gas wells have compromised structural integrity notably failures of the cement mixture between the war hole and the casing allowing methane and other contaminants to migrate in the atmosphere. The failure rate increases -- as well cage reaching 50% in as few as 17 years.

Shale valves reach peak production and terminal almost immediately at
production. The only way the industry can maintain production is by constantly drilling new wells and in the process steadily increasing the environmental risk.

In Pennsylvania all the damage to date has

resulted in less than 10% of the wells that are tighten. As fuel goes out the projection is for about 100,000 wells in Pennsylvania alone. The long term failure rate for that many wells doesn't need to be anywhere near 50% to represent a ticking time bomb of pollution.

Sometimes environmental damage are merely impossible to clean up. Most polluting industries of the past have greater amount in limited areas. The Shale gas industry is unprecedented in the way it is spreading the risk broadly across the landscape . Reassuring words on paper will be no consolation to the future generations when we have used up the short-term energy and financial gain while leaving behind a growing long-term toxic legacy. Our society is grossly remiss in the Shale gas without doing careful and honest environmental impacts and risk assessments.

KARA HARRIS: Thank you.

JENNIFER WARD: Terri L. Berkie.

TERRI L. BERKIE

TERRI BERKIE: I'm Terri L. Berkie and I've been involved in local government and aware of their budgeting. In the hall I noticed from Tuscarawas County, Warren Township, and as they questioned they informed me that the 3.3 million dollars that will be made to Warren Township on the estimated tax, that's about $1,100.00 per person. If

I'm recalling the exact amount of residents.

And we don't have a local fire department, the emergency services. So I know there's a certain amount of risk that the pipeline -- that this will change emergency services and public things for the county. So, I'm not sure this is exactly in the scope of this. I just wanted to make that comment. Thank you.

KARA HARRIS: Thank you.

JENNIFER WARD: Beverly Riddle.

BEVERLY RIDDLE

BEVERLY RIDDLE: Good evening. My name is Beverly Riddle, R-i-d-d-l-e and I'm a cattle producer from Jefferson County. I am a certified beef producer, certified tree farmer, a member of the Ohio Farm Bureau, Natural Resource Committee, Ohio American Council and past Jefferson County Soil and Water Conservation District Program Supervisor. Ohio Soil & Water Conservation District, Director CE Soil & Water Conservation District Program Administrator.

I do understand the need for the pipeline. But I would like to address my concern to the pasture and -- being treated the same as hog land. Total forge and raising land equals 342 million acres or 38% of the total U.S. Land area, and more than two-thirds of all agriculture land.

Of the 100 head livestock that utilize forge and

gracing land from the USA, about 61 million head are in the eastern half of the United States.

According to the USDA NASS 2009 statistics, forge had a value of $44 billion dollars.

Agriculture is Ohio's #1 industry. It's approximately 1.4 billion in economic activity. And one out of every seven jobs is related to agriculture.

Research on conservation practices date back to the 1930's by the Natural Resource Conservation Service and USDA Economic Research Service provides that pasture and -- land were much more effected in reducing runoff and associated soil loss than -- crops.

Today the USDA and NCS conservation stewardship program rewards farmers from to land-to-land for multiple eco-system services. Such as soil conservation, water quality protection and cordon sequestration.

The grassland reserve program exclusively defines eco systems services from grass land as functions and values of grassland and short land means to ecosystems services provided including domestic and productivity, biological productivity, plant and animal richness and diversity and abundance. Fish and wildlife habitat, including habitat for pollinators and native insects. Water quality and quantity benefits. Aesthetics, open space and recreation.

Much the land in southeastern, Ohio is enrolled in several government programs. The environmental quality safety program has been used extensively to provide water systems.

Stream land protection. Stream crossings, woodland protection, nutrient management and -- programs to improve the productivity of the land and protect the land from water. These practices should be protected.

According to the Ohio Department of Agriculture's statistics, cash and receipts from the marketing of farm commodities shows cows and calves are the largest line item in Belmont, Harrison, Jefferson, Monroe, and Noble Counties. This is where the pipeline starts in Ohio. Cows and calves are pastured and raised on grass.

I worked in Belmont County on behalf of the Soil & Water Conservation District in farmers when the Rex Pipeline went through Belmont County. The pipeline cut through spring elements and water sources which rerouted the water or destroyed the water table. Animals are dependent on water, and much of land has limited sources of water.

The steep terrain created many challenges for waterways. The most prestigious in Ohio.

Topsoil is its valuable pasture ground as it is to crop grass. Those areas were destroyed and will never be able to be used to grow trees again. Most likely it will be

used for grazing. These all are all classified under Agriculture Production.

Also, our farm was strip mined for coal in in the 1980s. It's been very costly to return the areas to production, and I don't believe it will ever be as productive as it was prior to the stripping.

As much effort should be made, should be used to minimize the impact of the pasture line, pasture land as the crop lane. We have two timber, we've had two timber harvests on our farm. They pay to go through our farm. We would never be able to have another harvest on the that ground, and should be taken into account for their impact.

I am pleased that they're hiring consultants to assist Rover in understanding the impact of their operation in trying to protect the land.

To quote Rover, "For all agriculture areas, Rover Pipeline will protect the vital topsoil. Restore the land to pre-construction of a -- and concourse and repair and replace any impact to the rain systems.

Water sources for animal production are just as important as -- . As animals must have clean water sources for survival. My concern is that grass and pastures and forests be treated and the same as crop line, crop land and classified as agriculture barriers. Thank you.

KARA HARRIS: Thank you.

JENNIFER WARD: Linda Wyler. Linda.

LINDA WYLER: Pass.

JENNIFER WARD: Beau Buton.

BEAU BUTON

BEAU BUTON: Good evening. My name is Beau Buton, B-e-a-u B-u-t-o-n and I serve as the Vice President Membership for the Ohio Chamber of Commerce. As a representative body there were 8000 businesses across Ohio. I am eager to express to you the benefits that pipeline construction will have on our state, both in the immediate time period and for the long-term business growth.

At the Ohio Chamber of Commerce we champion free enterprise for the economic benefit with all Ohioans, and we are excited about this shale
going into Ohio. Access to the Marcellus and Utica shale formations in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia have proven to be some of the most valuable lands for energy extraction in America and have quickly become a part of our country's greater energy independence. To fully utilize and reduce potential, however, we need an effective means of transportation. Pipelines such as the Rover Pipeline will create opportunity and energy sector for increased development, and will also impact any other businesses in Ohio.

The Rover Pipeline will create as many as 10,000

immediate local construction jobs and spur an estimated 4.3 billion of investment in the state and local economies. Indirectly, the pipeline will increase the need for goods and services all along its length during construct phase benefitting small business from manufacturers to restaurants to hotels and hardware stores.

Approximately 1 million dollars will be paid to laborers and contractors working on the project, all for along the pipeline route.

This substantial economic development and job creation from the Rover project in the larger shale play will benefit all Ohioans.

Thank you for the opportunity to speak today on this important project that will positively impact Ohio's economic climate.

KARA HARRIS: Thank you.

JENNIFER WARD: Jennifer Cline.

JENNIFER CLINE

JENNIFER CLINE: Good evening and thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony to the commission on the proposed Rover Pipeline. My name is Jennifer Cline and I'm the President of the Ohio Chemistry Technology Council. Our organization is the leading applicant to Ohio's chemical technology industry, the second largest manufacturing industry in Ohio and the sixth largest chemical

manufacturing state in the nation.

(edited to here 36:37)We represent the chemical, chemistry industry and the public policy arena and help advance understanding of the contributions of chemistry to our modern lifestyle -- high standards of environmental health, safety, and security performance.

Today I'm here to support the proposed Rover Pipeline on behalf of the Ohio Chemistry Technology Council.

The growth of the chemical manufacturing industry in Ohio has lead to the current employment of over 44,000 people and in directly contributes an additional 131,000 jobs to the economy.

For every chemical industry job in Ohio, an additional 2.9 jobs are created within the state.

The industry also generates an additional, almost 53,000 jobs in the plastic and rubber products industries. These jobs generate 3.3 billion in earnings and 882 in federal, state and local taxes on personal income. Every year Ohio's chemical companies invest 934 million to build and update equipment in facilities. Exports of high tech, high value added chemistries from Ohio production plants, exceeds 6.5 billion annually to substantial contributors to our nations balance of trade.

Our industry is proud of our record on job creation that we sustained for the recent economic downturn.

Our continued growth relies on access to important energy resources such as natural gas. Natural gas drive chemical production for our state and helps create jobs.

With the abundance of natural gas production here in Ohio and neighboring West, Virginia and Pennsylvania we had the opportunity to expand our access to those resources and increase chemical production here at home.

With proper infrastructure in place and Utica Shale will provide Ohio chemical manufacturers with abundant reliable and affordable supply of domestically produced energy.

Energy costs have a large affect on any company's bottom line, and to the chemical industry it also services as a see, feed stock for the products that we make.

The ability to prepare for those costs and not the volatility the energy market is incredibly important to chemical companies and investors.

With increased production in Utica and Marcellus region, the Ohio Chemical industry will have stable supply and a affordable cost in sharing a predictable balance sheet from out companies.

Pipelines like the Rover Pipeline represent the state's means of transportation, a value natural gas to market throughout the midwest and great lakes region.

Many industries in this region, including our

own, stand to benefit from new access to cheap and affordable energy produced right here in America, delivery benefits directly to the people of Ohio.

The Utica and Marcellus Shale place have been identified as two of the prolific shale in the world. With the reliability and stable energy crisis that increase production in the region we are even more hopeful that this region will become an even bigger plan for the people manufacturing industry.

With the opportunity to complete the Rover Pipeline project before us, Ohio should be willing and ready to help connect the Marcellus and Utica Shale region to our expanding energy infrastructure.

Pipeline construction jobs, revenues, and businesses in the energy industry and beyond.

In the case of Rover it'll directly benefit the industries and the people of our state. Thank you for your time today.

KARA HARRIS: Thank you.

JENNIFER WARD: Carolyn Harding.

CAROLYN HARDING

CAROLYN HARDING: Hi. I'm Carolyn Harding, C-a-r-o-l-y-n H-a-r-d-i-n-g. And I am a loyal Ohioan.

I have three, actually, four questions that I'm very concerned about with the pipeline. It looks like most

of this pipeline will be going through agriculture land. And I have a question about -- First of all, where, where is Rover located? What state are they from? Don't know that. I'll check and find that on line. But I want -- I'm concerned about the safety that was just one man that died last week connected with the pipelines in Ohio. I'm also concerned -- I know that Nationwide Insurance will not insure land that has hydraulic fracture because it's too risky. I'm wondering what the insurance situation will be for the landowners and farmers had on a pipeline going through them. Another thing is, I'm wondering the value of the property, our property will go down. And I'm very concerned if I don't want to sign. If I don't want the pipeline to come through my land, what will happen to me. You know this, this three down or four feet down doesn't seem like a very safe space into earth with plows and digging and all kind of things couldn't affect. Doesn't seem like it will protect the people or the crops, or not the crops but the animals.

So I feel like us folks who care about our agriculture land we have to really watch out for how this is going to impact the value of our property. Thank you.

KARA HARRIS: Thank you.

JENNIFER WARD: Dave Ledonne.

DAVE LEDONNE

DAVE LEDONNE: Good evening. My name is Dave Ledonne, L-e-d-o-n-n-e. I'm with Mark West Energy Partners, and on behalf of Mark West we are the mystery company in Ohio and locally here in this area responsible for the gathering processing, marketing and transportation of natural gas and natural gas liquids for the area, raw producer customers.

The growth expected to date have and fairly tremendous as many in this room already are aware natural gas industry in Ohio both the Utica and Marcellus Shales and that growth has continued to be expected to be tremendous in years to come.

We'd like to express on behalf of the pipelines like the proposed Rover Pipeline that these projects are critical to transportation natural gas, not only for existing markets, but the new markets for the State of Ohio and the United States.

Also the economic impact not only with construction jobs, but also natural gas market consumptions critical to the success of projects like the Rover Pipeline. Thank you.

KARA HARRIS: Thank you.

JENNIFER WARD: Leatra Harper.

LEATRA HARPER

LEATRA HARPER: Leatra Harper, L-e-a-t-r-a,

Harper, H-a-r-p-e-r. I'm a -- also a specialize on the built project. And I came from Southeast, Ohio to hopefully have an investment and perhaps even retire by the age of sixty-five. And since then I've literally been driven to my home because of what I'm seeing happening to Seneca Lake. And actually even though I don't really want to support the fossil fuel industry 'cause I know it's in the final throws of extreme energy extraction. They have to have special evironmental exemptions from the Harper and Loophole. That's the only industry in the United States that is allowed to operate with those exemptions.

I have seen a whole lot of the industry all I see are my neighbors who need the money, they lease and that's okay, but I see a lot of people that already have money there isn't anything less when money. I see that once the leases are signed, a lot of times people do not have the responsiveness and the answers to their questions and concerns that they really should have had.

A lot of people are really pretty shocked about the industrialization of this area. I know that I came here because of the recreational opportunities. We were going to invest and we're going to add on to our little cottage. We were just gonna, you know, we were gonna give it to our granddaughter. And now I'm supporting the fossil fuel industry by bottled water because I know that even if, you

know, some of the toxins that come up and deep under ground and cement. A lot of times even city wide doesn't mention for that. And I know that this industry has been known to contaminate water and a lot of that information has been hidden from people. And I wonder why do we have to hide this information, and why do we have to find out the hard way. And why do they have to have environmental exemptions. And why do we have more pipelines. Because there's pipelines all over the place now and there's lots of third cutting. And it looks like an industrial location. I came here because it was so beautiful. I came here because the air was clean. I came here because I feel like I could swim in the water, but this industry, this backing industry and pipeline with support is highly unregulated and it's temporary passing industry that has been actually put there and chemicals in the air and it's upside-down because we have to prove that that industry contaminate our water, contaminate our air and made us sick. The industry doesn't have to prove that they didn't do it.

When my husband was running a steel mill in Chicago, he had US EPA outside his office measuring the air quality and he had to prove that he didn't do it. Other industry in the United States has to conform to the environmental regulations of Clean Air Act and the Clean Water Act and Safe Drinking Water Act. And I'm wondering

why could this one industry be exempt.

And I also wonder irrational person and this all seems kind of crazy me, but whenever there's a private company and they can have eminent domain, I'm wondering and I'm looking at the -- not the possibility of this industry, and I'm looking at that sterilization of that cost. I am able to label their radioactive and toxic waste as not hazardous so it can be disposed of as not hazardous waste.

My husband, he knows what Benzene smells like, and when I came back from filming a flaring he said you smell like Benzene. I know that's independent -- my granddaughter can no longer come to this, the lake house with me because she could be affected because she's there. We know what the air quality is around those areas.

Now, compressor stations that go with these pipelines. They are volatile compounds. And now we're just now mentioning those kinds of emissions.

We're wondering about public impact, impact assessments that need to be made because I do not know why this industry has to take place so fast. When I see this, they're trying to stay a head of regulations and the fact that people might find out. That is the -- the jobs are just not there. With Ohio having a very high unemployment rate, they are still looking as recreation and some of the other ways that people might make an investment, and I'm

wondering why we're not -- the cost of those industries. The detrimental cost of those industries and we look around here and you see what's happening. Also the detrimental impacts to property values. So then the long-term health affects of people that -- Cancer takes a little bit of time to manifest, but we're very concerned about that.

In Pennsylvania they're able to quantify some of this. This and the New Shale stores because we know we can learn from other areas that have been impacted by the air quality from the fossil fuel operations that they have -- they have been made sick by that.

So we have enough information from other states that have done all of this. I'm wondering why we would support additional infrastructure.

There was an industry insider conference in Columbus and Jobs Ohio was talking about how 15 million dollars of tax payers' money was spent on industry infrastructure. We were wondering why this state is catering to this industry, especially when the gasses is going to go anywhere.

And then I see -- I'm not as suspicious as I see anything going to Canada. Is it going to help with -- or is it going to the dock, is it going to be exported, because we know that the market for fat gas is being developed right now in one of the expert terminals.

So I'm looking at -- as I lived in Ohio all my life, and I'm looking why do we do this to Ohio?

Today on the radio they said, talking takes 2 million gallons of water. People don't realize this is water site for other, and actually it does, it takes more than that. It takes over 5 million gallons of water on average to factor being that and it's the story. Industry cycle it becomes more radioactive.

Regarding the radioactivity. This gas, I talked with the lead environmental investigator for Anne Rockovich her organization and radioactivity and fat heights of radioactive and we know Brian sold that for radioactive. How radioactive. Our government is not measuring it. And people need to know this. They need to know that there's an open pit and what can evaporate into the air. I can be conveniently made to disappear or inject into the ground that might migrate in some aquifer surface water in the future and we know that this has happened. This has happened already. In California where they've got a lot of surface water. So this entire support of this industry doesn't have to happen so quickly with so much. I mean I'm not tax payer revenue because I haven't seen tax revenue because I haven't seen certain taxes leading from this industry and state, and I haven't seen anything connecting me from the taxes that this industry is supposed generate.

I just know when there's a boom like this, there's gonna to be a bust. And then what are we gonna have. We need long term, we need healthy, we need jobs that are going to be there, and right now my daughter finding a job at the store they're expanding and they're hiring, and there's a lot of jobs. So let's not -- I have to ask when people are promoting this, what signs their paycheck, but as a life-long Ohioan, wanting to invest in this area, I think that is a contribution that I have made that needs to be considered. And I can't understand why any of this happening, but sometimes I think it was not to the fact that we might have the best government, the best legislature, the best regulatory body that money can buy. Thank you.

KARA HARRIS: Thank you.

JENNIFER WARD: George Lenzie.

GEORGE LENZIE

GEORGE LENZIE: Hello, my name is George Lenzie. I'm representing the laborers, International Union Work America. I'm here to support the Rover Pipeline project. We cover training safety and economic development for our area. Each year laborers train 150,000 workers and invest 100 million dollars to train workers. Training center is located in Howard, Ohio.

The laborers' training that train laborers to work on pipelines since 1969. The office will invest in

those current pipeline worker training available. Classes are offered at modern facilities with a highly trained competent instructors. Training and hands-on practice in a safe setting that is as close to actual job experience. Participants must pass all exams and perform assessments. This combination allows laborers to connect with the industry and with workers for job ready and who are ready to perform their task in an environmentally function safe and effective manner.

On the safety. 80% of the training mission lines will remain under ground parallel existing -- like pipelines, power lines to minimize impacts in the community.

The Rover Pipeline will meet or exceed all safety required systems and be constructed in accordance with all applicable, state and federal standards. Most importantly, skill trades have been selected to do this work because energy training for partners knows that we'll do the work -- we'll do the work the right way.

The skill trades responsible for pipeline construction pride ourselves on having the most advanced training. Bottom line is we want this project done right because we live here, too.

Economic Development. The Rover Pipeline will be built with local union labor, create 10,000 immediate local construction jobs providing 4.3 billion dollars investment

in state and local economies.

It will contribute nearly 1 billion in direct spending in the U.S economy and 76% of the pipefitting will be manufactured here in the United States. In addition, the majority of the remaining material will be purchased, manufactured or assembled in the United States including area compressor and manufactured in Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

The Rover Pipeline will also generate 9 to 10 million dollars in Harrison County for taxes per year.

It will immediately affect 1500 men and women in our local area.

The Rover Pipeline marks the first and largest direct connection for our state in the masses Marcellus gas reserves in Pennsylvania and Southeast, Ohio.

Building this critical new energy is highly vital to our economy and our community.

Construction of the pipeline will benefit our economy. $4 billion dollar project will create 10,000 local construction jobs throughout Ohio.

76% of the pipe manufactured here and the compression will be also manufactured here.

This project will be good for local people and for the State of Ohio. Thank you for your time.

KARA HARRIS: Thank you.

ERIC WRIGHT

JENNIFER WARD: Eric Wright. Thank you for the opportunity to comment today. My name is Eric Wright and I represent the Operating Engineers Union. Property investment like this one in Rover is what the economy needs.

The development of energy resources have been one that prides spots in our economy, economic recovery. But we need to keep it going by building its necessary infrastructure.

We need this project for our communities and the construction industry.

The project will employee thousands of construction workers. Operating engineers and other skill trades will spend their wages on mortgages, car payments and groceries, and everything else creating more jobs, more tax revenue and more benefits for our community.

Please make it so for the environment analysis. The direct economic benefits associated with the company's decision to build the project with the best training, most productive workers in the industry.

EIS should analyze the benefits to the community and the workers for EPP decision.

The Rover project will it not vote for the construction and manufacturing industries. It will employee about 10,000 workers across the route, many of them right here in Ohio.

The project will bring low-cost natural gas to the midwest where we need it for our manufacturing facilities.

Natural gas providing American renaissance for manufacturing.

Some chemical facilities can spend as much as 40% of their operating costs on this key energy input.

The reason these access for this clean keep fuel to create more jobs and help to

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manufacture set here in Ohio.

The Rover Pipeline project is critical to Ohio and the region. The pipeline will generate almost 20 million dollars in property tax revenue alone. The project will create thousands of good quality construction jobs that provide retirement, security, health care and high wages to the skilled workers who will build the pipeline.

Thank's again for your thorough public process on the Rover project, including this meeting. I appreciate it. Thank's.

KARA HARRIS: Thank you. Jimmy Stewart.

JIMMY STEWART

JIMMY STEWART: Good evening, folks. My name is Jimmy Stewart. J-i-m-m-y S-t-e-w-a-r-t. I first want to thank all of you for your patients and your willingness to

listen to the voice on a support and the for the development of EET Rover Pipeline.

I am the President of the Ohio Gas Association, a natural gas trade organization which represents well over 30 distribution companies and cooperatives. For many years I've seen the benefits that the oil gas industry brings to Ohio. Today is Shale gas revolution in Ohio's own Utica Shale resources are bringing unprecedented growth and opportunities to our state.

The proposed Rover Pipeline is important to not only continuing development these resources, but also in sharing insuring that all Ohio benefits from affordable, clean, domestic produced right here in our state natural gas.

In the short term, the Rover Pipeline will create up to 10,000 construction jobs in the region. It'll generate 100 million dollars in direct payments to landowners and generate significant additional benefit to Ohio companies building for pipeline combinations themselves. And, yes, it's a construction project. It's temporary, it has a beginning, it has an end. Construction projects are always temporary. Well, they've got 270 in Columbus, but otherwise most of them are temporary, they have a beginning, they have an end.

Long term the pipeline will provide affordable

and reliable gas supplies through electricity, heating and other manufacture units right here in Ohio through take-off points in the Northwest portion of the state. That means lower energy cost for consumers, more opportunity for manufacturing and businesses and a valuable raw input used for construction, plastics, cars, and other import products made across the states.

Rover will also generate more than 150,000 in tax revenue years for states and counties on the route. The majority of that revenue benefitting Ohio.

Last, I'd like to close by commenting on the safety of Ohio's pipeline that work and Rover in particular. Pipelines across Ohio and the United States have an excellent safety record. Rover will be built according to the latest technology and industry with 24 hour monitoring, thorough proven construction practices and remote shut-off procedures. Pipelines are every bit as critical to our daily lives as roads, sewers and power line. And I've seen firsthand what we knew how to built and safely build with necessary construction.

Thank you again for the opportunity and your patients for allowing me to support my voice my support for this project. Thank you.

KARA HARRIS: Thank you.

JENNIFER WARD: Bob Hendricks.

BOB HENDRICKS

BOB HENDRICKS: Thank you. My name is Bob Hendricks for the county Hamilton, for 35 years. I'm not necessarily representing all organization I work with. I'm the vice president through the corporation here as county energy chair and planning commission and vice president and so on and so on and I m on the work force investment board. And I want to thank you for coming out. I want to thank these people, 'cause a lot of great ideas that are expressed that people might not think a lot of facets that come into it. With that being said, I've heard about that they impact the environment. We're all being impacted right now because Saudi Arabia just dropped the price of crude oil because the U.S. is starting to become so independent from foreign oil. The way we fight wars is to move whatever. So we're already impacted greatly on this. This isn't just about running pipeline.

There's a lot of jobs here. There's -- our work force We went out put the job fairs together and 60% of the people couldn't pass a drug test. A lot of those people that couldn't pass a drug test before couldn't get a job because there was no job. They cut fire wood, they hung drywall, they done whatever they did. Now they've got something to live for. They're bringing their lives back up to a better level and fixing their houses up, they're having

new vehicles.

Nothing is perfect in this world, but as we look long term, if we want to go to HG-3 and an-- 3 and make the most efficient energy in the world, that's four years away. We need to get there.

30 million households, 40 million households use gas a to heat last year. When I was in business years ago it cost me $12.00 or $16.00 NCF to buy natural gas. I almost went out of business if I couldn't afford it, now it's $4.00 or $5.00 bucks. It's impacting everyone of us. But the Rover Pipeline is gonna be a gathering line. Is it perfect? I go to church, it's not perfect every year.

I'm just saying that it's impact, it has created jobs. It's gonna bring tax revenue, and what I do ask from the industry is to let us help some of the decisions, let us help do some of the overview and help make it successful and prosperous and environmentally safe as we possibly can. Everybody working together can make it better.

And once again, I appreciate everybody's supportive effort tonight, 'cause it's a lot of great ideas, a lot of personal feelings, and it affects everybody different. Thank you very much.

KARA HARRIS: Thank you. James Waynekerr.

JENNIFER WARD: W-a-y-n-e-k-e-r-r.

JAMES WAYNEKERR: K-e-r-r.

JAMES WAYNEKERR

JAMES WAYNEKERR: Thank you for the opportunity to make a presentation and make comments. My name is James Waynekerr, I'm a certified professional soil sampler with our practice. This is addressed to United States of America Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Washington D.C. 20426. In answer to the notice of intent to prepare an environmental impact statement for the plan Rover Pipeline project. Request for comments on the environmental issues and notice of public meeting dated November the 4th, 2014.

Dear, Sirs and officials. Do you plan to require topsoil and avertisn of the soil profile to be removed and stockpiled. Question, before installing pipeline.

Also, do you plan on placing the topsoil back over the pipeline and the construction area?

What are your -- What are you going to require when crossing prime agriculture land and wetlands?

Do you use soil survey maps in planning and locating prime agriculture lands?

Do you have a certified soil scientist on your staff?

Do you require extra conservation measure on modern and steep and very steep slopes?

It is important that our primarily lands be preserved and not damaged, so-to-speak.

I realize when you do the digging that you destroy the structure, however, you still should put on top of it the topsoil.

Do you plan additional matter and fertilizing get them to the percentage of organic and fertility equal to or better than it was.

You can't replace the structure, but you can do something about putting the topsoil back and do something further down, because you are going over miles and miles across our state and crossing a lot of primary land.

One comment too is I notice that the laterals are going across the Ohio River and the other lines is coming across the Ohio River.

One of the concerns is we don't have many earthquakes, but that is a concern. I really appreciate the opportunity to give you these questions and I than you. That's all further I want to say. I would like to have some answers to those questions and some thought on them. Thank you.

KARA HARRIS: Thank you.

JENNIFER WARD: Jerry Ryan.

JERRY RYAN

JERRY RYAN: My name is Jerry Ryan, R-y-a-n. I represent the Pipeline Welders Union Local 798. 2725 steel welders, 610 journeymen, 3350 helpers.

The Rover Pipeline project when complete will help bring American closure to energy independents to foreign countries. Being at which on the surface so they are allies often support -- trading their countries.

The Rover Pipeline project will help provide energy we can rely on whether the sun shines or the wind blows, natural gas generates electricity, runs on manufacturing plants, provides raw material for our grain and products, heats and cools our homes and fuels transportation.

The Rover Pipeline project will not only produce the local economies during construction, but for years to come when using best value or union contractors, Pipeliners Local Union 798 paid out $168,879,528.00 in pension and help their benefits back to its members in 2013.

Many who live in the states for the Rover Pipeline project will be built helping to ensure a work force in your community but is not a burden on local health care providers.

For that I will close and like to thank everyone for the opportunity to speak.

KARA HARRIS: Thank you.

JENNIFER WARD: Mark Wilson.

MARK WILSON

MARK WILSON: Good evening. My name is Mark

Wilson and I'm the President of Land Stewarts. Land Stewarts is a multi-disciplinary consulting group that specializes in caring for the land in a manner that ensures it's long-term productivity.

Our team members have a variety of experiences and skills sets. The gentleman that was preceding me spoke about soil scientists. We have certified soil scientists, we have pasture management specialist, agriculture engineers, certified conservation planners, agronomist, private services foresters and most importantly we have land improvement contractors, most of whom are individuals who lives in these local communities. And we are familiar with a variety of practices which are important in this area such as, spring development, fencing, livestock water systems and woodland management. And we're also experienced with working with these landowners. Many of them are clients of our land improvement contractors and chief among them are farmers.

The Rover Pipeline has routine Land Stewarts to help minimize the impacts that the construction of the pipeline will have on adjacent land.

We'll function much like an ombudsman. We will have a role of in most cases advocating for the landowner, advocating for the land.

Our mission is simple and that is to do what's

right for the land, to care for that land and ensure that it has long-term productivity.

With your help and with the landowners' help here tonight and with honest and open communication we can assess the land and we can develop plan which are site-specific plans and we work can work towards minimizing these impacts for the long run and protect the long-term productivity of soil and land in this area. Thank you.

KARA HARRIS: Thank you. We do not have anyone else signed up to speak. Would anyone like the opportunity to comment on the record? If you would, please come up to the microphone and state your name and spell it.

EDWARD DERST

EDWARD DERST: My name is Edward Derst, E-d-w-a-r-d Derst, D-e-r-s-t and I live in town and I have a west plant. My concerns are, I know this is natural gas is important and jobs and whatnot, so at the same like the guy said when the jobs are over they're done, the lines are still there. They come in and just want two units and it's road, road and now it is more pipelines. They'll need compressor stations. Now we need more compressor stations, need more lines and it just keeps growing and growing and growing and I wonder where it's gone stop, 'cause the areas they're puttin' them in -- if you happen to be familiar with the area, it's right against a little town. Now I feel that

that is important, but you're gonna have to take the human risk factors involved and peoples' property like myself they want to come through, and I don't have much ground, so you're talking using a large portion of what I've got when their alternatives are to try and keep 'em away from the population of people. In my opinion these things should be back away to minimize the hazards that you shouldn't put 'em up against peoples' places. They ought to be back away for the risk factors and all the other construction and noise the road problems, everything that comes with it. And like I say it gets larger and larger and larger, and I feel it needs to be split up to reduce the hazards to relocate, whatever you have to do; that you should not be at this -- against the town. Now you keep it away from people where it can minimize it and -- 'cause I know these lines, they've got safety checks and tell you about the safety and everything, but I've seen two pipelines blow up in my lifetime that has run through that area, just two miles, between two, three miles from where I live about the way you said they were puttin' a new well in the line, blew up one the other day, the guy he was from Virginia. Had two missing for a while they found it was all right to go away from it. It's just a prime example that they're not a 100% safe, and the more lines you run, the more -- that just numbers. The more there is, the more chances that there's

gonna be. There's one line, you got a 100 lines, your odds are you're gonna have more and more problems to occur. It's just a matter of numbers. And that's my opinion of it, the safety. The environment and everything has made a big impact. The noise level, the, all of it. When they come in they said bear with us till the construction phase is over and you'll never know we're here. All you got to do is open your eyes and your ears. You can tell exactly where it's at. And I just feel, like I said, earlier they need to be held back where they minimize people. Area where I'm at there's large amounts of grown area. It's all for example, the last time I checked there was 7,000 acres in that area. I don't feel that they need to put the pipeline past peoples' houses -- when they got quarter a mile away. There's a mile wide strip that's all open grown houses any place. And I just feel that like I say that's very, very important, the bigger this gets the more risk is gonna be involved and it just swings, and where it's gonna be, you know. Nobody wants it in their place. Nobody want it to happen to them. So when you run these lines basically peoples' front yards I feel that that's no good, that it's, you know and now I was saying this goes they can get and I just don't feel that that's right; that they need to find alternatives to what they're doing; that they need to avoid the problems through now in the future whatever. I want to

thank you for getting the chance to speak my opinion, so thank you for being here.

KARA HARRIS: Thank you. I saw another hand. Right here up-front. Please state your name for the record.

THOMAS SHAW

THOMAS SHAW: My name is Thomas Shaw. Thomas Shaw and I'm a landowner. One thing I did want to say, we do need pipelines, we do need infrastructure, but some of the things that I read especially about the possibility of eminent domain, if you don't agree with your settlement, that's probably a one-time payment, there's never anymore money for the landowner.

After the pipeline installed, you can't sell any of your coal seems or any of your -- anything that you can realize as far as minerals on the top surface. Only the counties and the other agencies get an annual amount of money, the landowner will get nothing. A lot of your source companies will not even get any insurance on your right of ways.

Any of your water lines or any sewer lines will be very costly to cross over these lines. Gone take up the -- entire pressure wherever pipe comes in. The loss of your premature timber is not retrievable. Really after the pipeline was installed, the use of the property is really maybe hay or honey at the most. Most of your privacy of

your property is gonna be gone unless the landowner gets a annual amount of money, there's no benefit to the property owner at all. If the property value goes down because of these gas lines and right of ways, the property tax, property will not go down the land. Thank you very much.

KARA HARRIS: Does anyone else who hasn't had a chance yet to speak wish to speak? In the back.

ED Hill, JR.

ED HILL, JR: Hi, my name is Ed Hill, Jr., and I'm with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. I represent the International Office of the IBW. I work and live in the area.

I would like to comment on with regard to Rover's commitment on this project. Certainly whenever you construct there is risk, but Rover has gone, in my opinion, above and beyond what is necessary in order to ensure the safety of construction and operation of this pipeline.

I formed that opinion because of the steps they've taken to date by the selection of the product that they're gonna use to construct the pipeline and by the craftsman and women that are gonna use, be used to construct the project, and the fact that they're 24/7 maintenance in monitoring the project once it's completed.

They've committed to use the most technically advance techniques including technology that is now used to

manage and monitor the construction and operation of the pipelines and as well as previously mentioned to use the highest quality products installation of this.

They will also comply with all regulations, including the depth of the pipelines, make sure that it is done in the most safe manner, and at least -- manner as possible.

You know, in the United States have a long, long history of pipelines. There's nearly 3,000,000 miles of pipelines in the U.S., many, many of them of them have been around for more than 50 years. There are incidents, but if you consider the aggregate of the number of pipelines and the value that they bring to societies in this country, I think it speaks well for the benefits of this project.

The economic benefits are huge, a $153,000,000.00 a year in annual taxes to the communities that this pipeline transgresses. That along with the wages and the things that will be paid during construction of the pipeline and the products that they build that they committed to purchase that they're gonna be made in the United States goes well with the overall positive impact that the project will have on the communities, any in the country for that matter.

So I'd like to offer my support for the project. Thank you.

KARA HARRIS: Thank you. Would anyone else like

to speak? Please state your name for the record.

PHILLIP WALLACE

PHILLIP WALLACE: Yes, my name is Phillip Wallace, that's Phillip with two L's, Wallace, W-a-l-l-a-c-e, and I represent the fire fighters, Local 798. We're welders and we weld pipe, pipelines together, we build compressor stations in this industry.

For the last 45 years we've been working in this Ohio valley building these gathering lines. Every year for the last four, five years we've been -- we've had other 2000, 2500 highly trained steel craftsmen and when working in the Ohio valley.

Union brothers and all the trades, plus the operating engineers, teamsters, international laborers, IBE will bring professional pipeline workers to the transfer to get this job done.

Rover Pipeline is badly needed to transfer natural gas from Marcellus and Utica gas field to the markets across north, across the Northeast states to be distributed for heating the homes, to fuel as power generator stations, transportation and maybe other uses for this chief abundant and clean burning energy, and that's most important, it is clean burning energy.

And it's ours, not imported from foreign countries for our young military men and women are fighting

and dying for. This is pretty much a no brainer and a straight project.

You know, I've worked in the pipeline industry my whole life. This is my 38th year working in the pipeline-welding industry and I've worked from the trans pipeline all the way to the old fields of South America and I've seen many, many project and I've worked around the energy transfer many times.

This industry is changing. You know, like the gentleman said earlier we got this infrastructure. Some of these pipelines are 75, 80 years old. We don't -- This industry is changing. We got quality, quality control over the environmental safety. We have government.

Like FERC, you know, that we have go to permit these jobs. We got DOT, we got PMS Pipeline Safety Department. They're changing this industry. Back when these old lines were laid there was no PIMS, was no DOT or FERC, but now the energy transfer is one of the gas companies that they bring to the table, top quality. That's why our contractors are the best value contractors that -- We don't build bridges, we don't build skyscrapers, we build pipelines and that's what we're professionalism, that's where it comes to where the safety environmental. It's just a --

Like I say it's a no brainer. This country needs energy.

We don't need to import our energy, we got it right here, let's use it.

And, you know, there's a man in Dallas, Texas, his name is T. Boon Pickins. He's -- He's got this Pickins Plant. You know his Pickins plant is natural gas. It's not this here the Ohio valley, it's all over this county and that's why five, six years ago natural gas was $14.00 a 1000. 'Course now $3.00 now. It's cheap and maybe it is abundant. And the Pickins plant is something that I support.

His -- The first thing he wants to do, he wants to convert all of our HG Woodard across country trucks through natural gas. Now, what would that do for our environment? It would cut down on pollutions.

You know, as soon as they get natural gas filling station in my old town, I'm buying natural gas for him to do this for me and my wife, and you know, that, this pipeline, you know, energy transfer is transport. They're not building company. They're moving this gas to where it needs to be. And I want to ask FERC, you know, please permit this project. Thank you.

KARA HARRIS: Thank you. Please state your name again for the record.

CAROLYN HARDIN

CAROLYN HARDIN: I apologize for -- Carolyn

Hardin. Two weeks ago in Columbus there was interstate gas compact commission and all of the ADR's natural, Ohio Department of Natural Resources, all of the Department of Natural Resources were there from all over the country. And I went to a workshop on size nick incidents due to Shale gas drilling development which is earthquakes, and it was crowded. All of these gentlemen and women really wanted to know because it's making them very nervous.

Oklahoma had 4,000 size nick incidents this last year, and two years ago they didn't have hardly any. Just last week in Kansas there was a 4.5. These are directly connected and injection wells. So if Ohio is using injection wells, if it go as according ODNR and racking up our drilling and our injection wells.

We put a lot of the waste from Pennsylvania and West Virginia in our earth already. So if we follow suit from Oklahoma and starting getting more earthquakes, how is this going to impact the pipeline? I mean I don't think the pipelines will necessarily be earthquake proof.

And Ohio had 1000 incidents last year, not all of 'em were high, but if we keep ramping up this industry to, you know, feed these pipelines, there's a great possibility that we will be -- Oklahoma had plenty 4.5 magnitude earthquakes last year and let me tell you that DNR guy was sweating. He was haggard. Nobody knows why, what's

happening with the earthquakes. We've already had a few, not a lot yet, but over -- all of a sudden boom. So earthquakes will impact this pipeline if we keep at this industry, if we're at all like Oklahoma. And I just want to say that's a huge concern of mine and it should be a concern of all of us as Ohioans.

Do we want to live in a earthquake zone because of our natural gas drilling and shipping it out?

The pipeline is more, you know, it might be impacted by these earthquakes; could be impacted in a big way and cause blowups.

And also gentleman -- I honor all these workers that are getting work, I understand. I mean my family lives in Alaska, but this industry is a lot different. And the shale gas extraction is burn, it does burn clean, but to get it it's incredibly polluting. Five million gallons of water is toxic and radioactive. And then we have to inject back into our earth. And so that's all I have to say. Thank you.

KARA HARRIS: Thank you. Are there any other affected landowners that wish to speak? Please state your name for the record.

MARK UMARKURBANK

MARK UMARKURBANK: My name is Mark Umarkurbank, U-m-a-r-k-u-r-b-a-n-k. I've heard a lot of comments and all

quite good ones. Seems to be a lot of discussion, cracking which I don't really understand because we're supposed to be talking about a pipeline and safety concerns of a pipeline coming across Ohio and into Canada.

The wells are here, the ones are -- We got to move the gas one way or another. So what really needs to be discussed is the benefits or pitfalls of either doing it by pipeline, by train, by tanker truck which I used to drive and by bark which is the most economic, which is the most frankly as far as ecology than driving a semi down the road, tanker truck with 7000 gallons of liquid natural gas, train cars, 30,000 gallons per railroad car of trains going through our cities and earthquake with the railroad train, what happens then.

I think we need to focus on the best most economical and echologically frankly benefit of moving oils and gasses across the state country and the world for that matter. Keystone not only benefits Canada, but the Falkland basin in North Dakota would be tapping into that taking -- It would be a main artery down to Texas. We have a main artery going from Texas into Canton, Ohio, been there for 40, 50 years, something like that. Nobody is talking about explosions and they're houses disappearing because of that pipeline, nobody even knows it's there, and in 50 years nobody will know this one is here either. Thank you.

KARA HARRIS: Thank you. I'll quickly mention FERC website. It's www.FERC.gov. There's a link called eLibrary. If you type in the docket number PH14-14 you can use eLibrary to gain access to everything on the record concerning this project, as well as all the filings and information submitted by Rover. A link called eSubscription is also available for you to sign up using an email address to receive emails each time a document is filed in the PH14-14 docket.

On behalf of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, I would like to thank you for coming tonight. This meeting is adjourned.

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(At 7:44 p.m. the meeting was adjourned)

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