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BEFORE THE

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

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IN THE MATTER OF: : Project No.

OREGON LNG & WASHINGTON : CP09-6-001 & CP09-7-001

EXPANSION PROJECT : CP13-507-000

- - - - -x

Red Lion Hotel
510 S Kelso Dr
Kelso, Washington 98626

Thursday, September 24, 2015

The above-entitled matter came on for Scoping Meeting, pursuant to notice, at 6:00 p.m., Medha Kochhar, the moderator.

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

2 MS. KOCHHAR: Good evening, are you able to hear
3 me? Okay on behalf of the Federal Energy Regulatory
4 Commission or FERC I want to welcome all of you to the
5 public comment meeting on the Draft Environmental Impact
6 Statement or Draft EIS for the Oregon LNG Terminal and the
7 pipeline project and Washington Expansion Project.

8 Let the record show that Draft EIS comment
9 meeting began at 4 after 6 o'clock on September 24, 2015 in
10 Kelso, WA. My name is Medha Kocchar and I am the
11 Environmental Project Manager with the Office of Energy
12 Projects which is a division of the FERC.

13 Also today with me on my right side is Matt
14 Hutchinson. He is from HDR they are a third party
15 contractor assisting us in the development of the EIS. We
16 also have Joe Subsits he is from Washington Utilities
17 Transportation Commission if you have any specific questions
18 on DOT regulations he would be here to help you answer some
19 of those questions.

20 In the back of the room outside at the table we
21 have Elisa Lykens, she's from FERC and we have Pat Tehaar,
22 she's from HDR.

23 In addition we have representatives from Oregon
24 LNG Development Company LLC, Oregon Pipeline Company LLC
25 together referred as Oregon LNG and Northwest Pipeline, LLC.

1 They are sitting in the back in the corner to my right is
2 the Northwest and at the very back is the Oregon LNG.

3 They have maps and information and posters of
4 their projects so if you have any specific questions you can
5 ask them. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the U.S. Army
6 Corp. of Engineers, the U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Department of
7 Energy, U.S. Department of Transportation and U.S.
8 Environmental Protection Agency are participating as
9 cooperating agents in the preparation of the EIS.

10 I would like to thank the cooperating agencies
11 for their continued assistance with the NEPA review. Now I
12 have a short power point presentation to provide you
13 information on the FERC process as well as what the projects
14 are proposed.

15 The purpose of this meeting tonight is to give
16 you an opportunity to provide comments on the Draft
17 Environmental Impact Statement specific to the proposed
18 projects and Draft EIS, explain the FERC review process.
19 FERC is an independent regulatory agency its
20 responsibilities are for rates for interstate transmission
21 of electricity, natural gas and oil and also siting of
22 interstate and natural gas and hydro-electric facilities and
23 LNG import and export facilities.

24 DOE, Department of Energy, approves the export
25 of LNG. FERC is the lead federal agency for NEPA review and

1 EIS preparation. FERC is an advocate of the environmental
2 review process not the projects. A Notice of Availability
3 of the Draft EIS issued August 5, 2015. That EIS comment
4 period ends October 6, 2015.

5 Comments will be addressed in the Final EIS. The
6 EIS is not a decision-making document. FERC Commissioners
7 determine whether projects should be approved based on
8 review of environmental information in the EIS, public
9 comments, engineering, market and rate information. What is
10 the DEIS? The EIS is an analytical document. The EIS takes
11 a hard look at the environmental impacts of the projects and
12 compares alternatives.

13 The EIS addresses environmental issues identified
14 by the public and agencies during scoping. There are
15 multiple ways that you can provide your comments on the
16 Draft EIS -- one is today like at the meeting, Draft EIS
17 comment meetings, written comments by U.S. mail or you can
18 take a comment form from the back at the table, write it on
19 that and you can mail directly to FERC, written comments by
20 e-library or any other click comments by e-library.

21 Written comments are given the same weight as
22 spoken comments. Now I will give you some information about
23 the projects. Oregon LNG Project consists of an
24 import/export LNG terminal in Warrenton, Oregon plus a 86.8
25 mile long, 36 inch diameter bi-directional pipeline, and one

1 140 megawatt, 48,000 horsepower electrically-driven gas
2 compressor station.

3 The next slide shows the project location to my
4 right top corner on the very top corner, which is the
5 northwest corner of Oregon there is a triangle that shows
6 the location of the terminal. The pipeline will then go
7 through Clatsop County through Columbia County, crosses the
8 Columbia River and will go to Woodland, Washington that is
9 where it will end.

10 Now Washington Expansion Project it consists of
11 140.6 miles of 36 inch diameter pipeline loop in 10
12 non-contiguous segments between Sumas and Woodland, 96,000
13 horsepower additional compression at five existing
14 compressor stations also an abandonment and removal of
15 existing pipeline and above-ground facilities.

16 The map of Washington Expansion Project, both the
17 maps that I am showing you today the Oregon LNG and
18 Washington Expansion map, we have posters for that -- one
19 for the Northwest Project which is Washington Expansion is
20 right across from me here on the other side of the wall and
21 Oregon LNG would be by their table so you can look at them
22 if you can't see these which I understand.

23 Washington Expansion Project extends from the
24 border of Canada at Sumas, goes all the way down to
25 Woodland, Washington which is in the very southwest corner

1 of Washington. The red strips that you see those are the
2 areas that the pipeline will be removed or replaced or
3 abandoned.

4 So far public comment concerns that have been
5 identified are safety and geological hazards, export of
6 natural gas, impacts on aquatic resources, wildlife, listed
7 species, water quality, coastal resources, forest clearing,
8 cumulative impacts and alternatives, LNG carrier traffic
9 impacts, air emissions, visual impacts.

10 Now I have something to say about the meeting
11 decorum so please turn off mobile phones, summarize main
12 points and submit additional information in writing, refrain
13 from personal attacks, do not interrupt speakers. Any
14 disruption will only restrict your fellow citizens' ability
15 to speak.

16 Speaker procedures -- come up to the microphone
17 when your number is called. Speak clearly into the
18 microphone, spell your name for the stenographer, adhere to
19 the 3 minute time limit. The yellow light means 30 seconds
20 are left, red light is time is up so please do not interrupt
21 the speakers.

22 Now the last slide this slide that shows FERC
23 process and we have a poster at the back towards Maryann
24 that you can look at it so that you will understand a little
25 more than this slide will convey to you just because of the

1 view from here. The three gray strips on this slide shows
2 the public input opportunities. The red arrow shows where
3 we are in the process today. We are conducting comment
4 meetings, that means we have already done the DEIS which you
5 have received. Once we get all of your comments we will
6 review your comments and respond to them in the Final EIS,
7 which we will be developing after this.

8 And the Commission would review this DEIS and
9 also look at the information from markets, engineering and
10 other non-environment stuff before they will decide to make
11 any decision on this. After that there will be another time
12 for re-hearing if anybody who wants to apply for re-hearing.
13 If the project is approved both the applicants will be
14 required to submit any outstanding information and also they
15 will have to provide all of the information which is
16 required by the conditions of the Order and Authorization.

17 After we receive all the information and the
18 companies have obtained all the federal Authorizations a
19 Notice to Proceed for Construction will be issued.

20 You will note that we have arranged for a court
21 reporter to transcribe this meeting so that we have an
22 accurate record of this public comment meeting. The
23 transcript for this meeting will be placed in the public
24 record after a few weeks. If you would like a copy of the
25 transcript before that you may make arrangements with the

1 court reporter following the meeting.

2 Oregon LNG requests Authorization under Section 3
3 of the Natural Gas Act, NGA to site, construct and operate
4 an import and export liquefied natural gas and LNG terminal
5 in Warrenton, Oregon. Oregon LNG also requests a
6 Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity subject
7 pursuant to Section 7C of the NGA to construct and operate a
8 natural gas pipeline from the proposed LNG terminal to an
9 interconnect with the interstate transmission system of
10 Northwest in Woodland, Washington.

11 Northwest requests a Certificate pursuant to
12 Section 7C of the NGA to expand the capacity of its existing
13 natural gas transmission facilities between Woodland and
14 Sumas, Washington. The primary purpose of the project is to
15 export an equivalent of about 456.3 billion cubic feet per
16 unit of natural gas to foreign markets.

17 The primary purpose of this meeting is to give
18 you the opportunity to provide specific environmental
19 comments on the Draft EIS prepared by FERC staff on the
20 projects. It will help us the most if your comments are as
21 specific as possible regarding the proposed projects and the
22 Draft EIS. I would like to again clarify that these
23 projects are being proposed by Oregon LNG and Northwest and
24 FERC is the federal agency responsible for evaluating
25 applications to site and construct onshore and near-shore

1 LNG import and export facilities as the last application to
2 construct and operate interstate natural gas pipeline
3 facilities.

4 The FERC therefore is not an advocate for the
5 projects. Instead as mentioned throughout this process, the
6 FERC is an advocate for the environmental review process.
7 During our review of the projects we assembled information
8 from a variety of sources including Oregon LNG, Northwest,
9 you the public, federal, state and local agencies as well as
10 Indian tribes and our own independent analysis.

11 We analyzed this information and prepared a Draft
12 EIS that was distributed to the public for comments. A
13 Notice of Availability of the Draft EIS was issued for the
14 projects on August 5, 2015. We are near the end of the 60
15 day comment period of the Draft EIS. The comment period
16 ends on October 6, 2015.

17 All comments received written or spoken will be
18 addressed in the Final EIS. I encourage you if you plan to
19 submit comments and have not please do so here tonight
20 either orally or during the comment portion of our meetings
21 or in writing using one of the forms in the back of the
22 room.

23 You may also submit comments using the procedures
24 outlined in the Notice of Availability of the Draft EIS
25 which includes instructions on how to submit your comments

1 electronically. Your comments will be considered with equal
2 weight regardless of whether they are spoken during the
3 comment portion of the meeting or submitted in writing.

4 If you received a copy of the Draft EIS paper or
5 CD, you will automatically receive a copy of the Final EIS.
6 If you did not get a copy of the Draft EIS and would like to
7 get a copy of the Final EIS please sign up for the mailing
8 list at the back of the room, provide your name and address
9 and we will make sure you get a copy of the Final EIS.

10 I would like to state that neither the Draft nor
11 the Final EIS are decision-making documents. In other
12 words, the EIS does not determine whether the projects are
13 approved or not. I also want to differentiate between the
14 roles of two distinct FERC roles, the Commission and the
15 environmental staff. Elisa and I are part of FERC
16 environmental staff which oversees the preparation of the
17 EIS for these projects. We do not determine whether or not
18 to approve the projects. Instead the Commission consists of
19 five Presidentially-appointed Commissioners who are
20 responsible for making the determination of whether to issue
21 an Authorization to Oregon LNG and a Certificate of Public
22 Convenience and Necessity or Certificate to Northwest.

23 As I mentioned earlier the EIS is not a
24 decision-making document but it does assist the Commission
25 in determine whether or not to approve the projects. The

1 Commission will consider the environmental analysis in the
2 EIS, public comments as well as a host of non-environmental
3 information such as engineering, markets, and rates in
4 making its decision to approve or deny Oregon LNG's and
5 Northwest's request for an Authorization and Certificate
6 respectively.

7 There is no review of FERC's decision by the
8 President or Congress, thus maintaining FERC's role as an
9 independent regulatory agency and providing for a fair and
10 unbiased decisions. Only after considering the
11 environmental and non-environmental factors the Commission
12 will make its final decision whether to approve or not to
13 approve the projects.

14 If the Commission votes to approve the projects
15 Oregon LNG will be required to meet certain conditions as
16 outlined in the Authorization and Northwest will be required
17 to meet the conditions outlined in the Certificate.

18 FERC environmental staff will monitor the
19 projects through construction and restoration to document
20 environmental compliance with applicable laws and
21 regulations, Oregon LNG's and Northwest's plan and
22 mitigation and the additional conditions required by the
23 Authorization and Certificate. So, so far this is the
24 overview of FERC's role now we are going to move into the
25 second phase of this meeting, now we move into the part of

1 the meeting where we will hear comments from audience
2 members.

3 If you would rather not speak tonight or don't
4 get to say everything you wanted in your allotted time, you
5 may hand in written comments tonight using the comment form
6 found at the table at the back of the room or send them in
7 to the Secretary of the Commission by following the
8 procedures outlines in the Notice of Availability of the
9 Draft EIS.

10 Either way, your comments will be considered with
11 equal weight. As I said before this meeting is being
12 recorded by a court reporter so all of your comments will be
13 transcribed and it will be put into the public record. We
14 will be calling speakers in the order according to the
15 numbers given out during the sign-in.

16 Due to the length of the speakers we ask that you
17 please limit your comments to three minutes or less. If we
18 have additional time at the end we will allow more time for
19 anyone that would like. I ask that each speaker first
20 identify themselves and if appropriate, the agency or group
21 you are representing. Also please spell your name for the
22 record and speak clearly into the microphone.

23 My number one rule is please show respect to
24 anyone speaking. We are now ready to call our first
25 speaker. Would speaker number first please come forward to

1 the microphone and Matt will be calling.

2 MR. SAMPSON: Carl D. Sampson. C-a-r-l D.
3 S-a-m-p-s-o-n. That's my given name, my Indian name is Peo
4 Peo Moth, Moth which means yellow bird in our language. I
5 am head man of the Willopo Band of East Warrenton,
6 Washington. I'm here today to oppose the proposed lines
7 that was just read. I would just make a brief comment and
8 my daughter, my oldest daughter is with me and she will give
9 some more testimony as to what is taking place.

10 She's more knowledgeable than I am about the FERC
11 process and all of the other things that are happening on
12 this line so I will turn it over to her.

13 MR. HUTCHINSON: Thank you, speaker number 2?

14 MS. KRUSE: My name is Kathy Sampson Kruse,
15 Sampson is S-a-m-p-s-o-n hyphen Kruse K-r-u-s-e. My Indian
16 name is Wayosucs, I am a member of the federally recognized
17 tribe of the Confederate Tribes of the Umatilla, Walla Walla
18 and Cayuse as my father and mother are here. The Walla
19 Walla tribe's true name is Relulapum.

20 We traveled down from Eastern Oregon through the
21 beautiful gorge and I want to welcome you folks to our part
22 of the country as we refer to as Nitkowi, it's our country.
23 We want to also thank the relatives that we have here, the
24 Cowlitz, the Chinookan and all of the coastal people that we
25 have relatives, the Sweats, the Ground Round, the Peala and

1 the Susqualies that are all affected by this expansion line.

2 One of the biggest issues that we have is to
3 always try to speak with the eagle feather that we carry
4 because this is how you speak out of truth and out of the
5 heart. We understand that there are people here that have
6 jobs on the line, we understand that you are making a living
7 wage for your families, but what we see and what we have
8 always seen before us is environmental injustices to our
9 people and to those the way of life that we have.

10 As we came down one of the great rivers, the
11 Columbia that feeds all of us we saw hundreds and hundreds
12 of fisherman both native and non-native gathering that
13 beautiful salmon off of that river that is what is being
14 affected here. A cultural way of life and during the Draft
15 EIS you say you came to tribes, no one came to my tribe. I
16 have been at almost every general council meeting that we
17 have every month, there was no EIS that came to our tribe
18 that said what is the cultural significance that is
19 happening to your people?

20 We are a small band -- my enrollment number is
21 X603, I'm a grandmother and a great-grandmother and I am
22 here to speak for those children that cannot speak for
23 themselves today, your children that we play basketball
24 together, but we have come over to Vernonia, we have played
25 softball, we have rode horses together during our peltunada,

1 just this last week.

2 Cowboys and Indian Alliance, we are in this
3 together people, not against each other. What is going to
4 happen? Is there going to be a spill? Will it ruin the
5 estuary? Will our salmon die? Just two weeks ago I was up
6 at the north fork of the Umatilla, there was salmon spawning
7 there fighting their way from the ocean to make it all the
8 way up that river. It was a beautiful sight to see and I
9 could tell my grandson this is why we travel and try to
10 speak to people so they can understand.

11 So I want to know what real culture resource and
12 tribal consultation has happened. Has the affiliated tribes
13 of the Northwest Indians been involved? Has the National
14 Congress of American Indians? Has the Northwest Area Indian
15 Health Board been involved? We have the largest diabetes in
16 the country. Salmon protects us from that. How are those
17 health affects going to affect our children?

18 We have a law that is an unwritten law, it's not
19 a Constitutional law like you folks are used to. It's
20 called tomanwit, it is our way of life. If we do not have
21 this way of life our people will not survive. Thank you.

22 MR. HUTCHINSON: Thank you, speaker number 3?

23 MR. FINKLEA: Good evening my name is Ed Finklea,
24 that's F (as in Frank) -i-n-k-l-e-a. I'm the Executive
25 Director of the Northwest Industrial Gas Users. Our members

1 are the largest consumers of natural gas in Oregon,
2 Washington and Idaho and I am speaking on their behalf this
3 evening.

4 Our organization urges the Federal Energy
5 Regulatory Commission to consider in its Final Environmental
6 Impact Statement the benefits of the Washington Expansion
7 Project that they would provide to the region's economy by
8 looping un-looped sections of the Northwest Pipeline system
9 from Sumas to Woodland, Washington.

10 The existing Northwest Pipeline facilities that
11 serve western Washington and western Oregon would receive
12 added reliability as a result of the Washington Expansion
13 Project. Lines would be looped that are currently only
14 single lines thus enhancing the reliability of the pipeline.

15 This added reliability would benefit current and
16 future natural gas consumers in western Washington and in
17 western Oregon. The reliability benefits would flow to all
18 gas consumers even though the Oregon LNG would be the
19 shipper that would be paying the additional costs of looping
20 the line.

21 This is a reliability benefit that should be
22 addressed in the Final EIS. Oregon LNG could also provide
23 even a greater benefit to existing gas consumers in western
24 Washington and western Oregon by agreeing to make its gas
25 available during emergency periods.

1 The northwest industrial gas users urge Oregon
2 LNG to agree to enter into an agreement whereby it would
3 provide gas from the Washington Expansion Project to other
4 shippers on the Northwest Pipeline so that gas service in
5 western Washington and in western Oregon could be maintained
6 during an emergency.

7 Such an arrangement could provide gas consumers
8 in western Washington and western Oregon with a new level of
9 reliability. There is a Northwest Mutual Assistance
10 Agreement that many entities in our region have entered
11 into. We urge Oregon LNG and its shippers to join the
12 Northwest Mutual Assistance Agreement and provide gas
13 service from its supplies to the rest of the system in the
14 event of an emergency. This would be a potential benefit
15 for gas consumers in western Washington and western Oregon.

16 Now the benefits we are addressing tonight from
17 the Washington Expansion Project are secondary benefits,
18 they are not a reason in and of themselves to certificate
19 the Washington Expansion Project. That decision rests with
20 the Commissioners to determine regarding the LNG terminal
21 itself, so we neither support or oppose the certification of
22 the terminal however we urge FERC to note the secondary
23 benefits in the form that we have addressed with the
24 Washington Expansion Project to note those in the EIS. We
25 think that they do provide benefits that should be addressed

1 in the cost benefit analysis and we thank you for taking our
2 comments.

3 MR. HUTCHINSON: Thank you, speaker number 4?

4 MR. LAMON: My name is Bruce Lamon, L-a-m-o-n
5 with Lamon, LLC. I'm the first -- my comments have to do
6 with the Toodle River crossing plan. I am the first private
7 property owner south of the Toodle River and have been
8 involved with the pipeline for over 45 years.

9 I am interested in seeing that the crossing is
10 made in a manner that would be viable for 40 to 50 years
11 without any major maintenance and looking at the EIS
12 proposed plan I am in favor of the existing plan. I think
13 it would serve that goal and if the four following items are
14 carried out.

15 Item one let the crossing be open trench which is
16 part of the plan. Item two that the elevation of the pipe
17 be the same as the 30 inch pipe that exists upstream from
18 the proposed crossing and by open trenching you are able to
19 verify the external integrity of the pipe. You can't do
20 that with a boring situation.

21 Item three is to extend the existing river rock
22 along the bank that was put in by the U.S. Corp. of
23 Engineers when they did the dredging in the area after the
24 volcano eruption and maintain that standard on the south end
25 to protect the entrance.

1 Item four is not contained in the EIS but is
2 critical to maintain the safety of both the Olympic Pipeline
3 crossing which is upstream from the Williams crossing and
4 that water needs to be re-channeled from the Olympic line
5 down to a clay bank that was the turning point for the river
6 in 1979.

7 By doing so it causes the water to enter the
8 dredge fall site in a southerly direction away from the exit
9 of the 30 inch line as it exits the dredge fall area and
10 will protect it in addition to protecting the 36 inch line
11 as proposed in the EIS, thank you.

12 MR. HUTCHINSON: Thank you, speaker number 5?

13 MR. SERRES: Dan Serres, Columbia River-Keeper,
14 S-e-r-r-e-s. I want to begin by pointing out that right
15 before your Vernonia hearing I got to go up to the crossing
16 of Rock Creek which is right upstream from Vernonia and
17 while we were there we saw the first chinook salmon come up
18 and spawn at the exact location where the pipeline will be
19 passing through Rock Creek.

20 And just today I got a phone call from someone
21 who lives next to the terminal site in the Skipanon River
22 and he told me that there are humpback whales right now at
23 the site of the Oregon LNG terminal which is not by the way
24 addressed in your Draft Environmental Impact Statement
25 although I can't really blame you because it just happened

1 today but you have well -- I would just say that that folks
2 are not visiting the sites where the terminal would be and
3 where the pipeline would be and it is very telling to me
4 that they are there on the day of this final hearing.

5 So as you know whales are visiting the terminal
6 site the Williams Expansion Project, Washington Expansion
7 Project put in hundreds of pages of new information today
8 into the record which to me was sort of an insult to
9 everyone who has been looking at this Draft Environmental
10 Impact Statement. It's information that should have been
11 publicly available when the EIS was developed and issued.
12 It's amended information that goes with the final ecological
13 assessment and includes information that is pertinent to the
14 salmon impacts that Kathy and her family have addressed.

15 It talks about how the Washington Expansion
16 Project would impact all of these rivers and we know that
17 the terminal itself would have a dramatic impact on salmon
18 because all migrating salmon swim right through that LNG
19 terminal site and that hole that Oregon LNG proposes to dig
20 and so the EIS admits that this would be a significant
21 impact but says oh we can mitigate that by going miles away
22 and reaching a dyke, a mitigation scheme that is far from
23 complete and even likely to succeed.

24 So I also want to point out that we shouldn't
25 even be here tonight, setting aside the issue of the fact

1 that the record and the EIS were incomplete for issuing the
2 EIS. The Army Corp. of Engineers holds a dredge disposal
3 easement, a valid property right over the entire site where
4 the terminal is to be located. So for the people in the
5 room who are potentially going to be impacted by the eminent
6 domain that could be conferred on the Washington Expansion
7 Project and Oregon LNG, there is a totally separate property
8 issue at stake here which is the Army Corp. of Engineers has
9 a property right that Oregon LNG tried to remove in federal
10 court and the judge dismissed their case meaning that this
11 time the Army Corp. of Engineers has the right to dump,
12 dredge, spoils on the Skipanon Peninsula where the terminal
13 would be.

14 It makes no sense for FERC to proceed in its
15 review of this project. A review that ultimately results in
16 granting the right of eminent domain for the pipelines
17 involved when there is this obvious flaw at the head of the
18 snake and so I urge you to deny the project today and to
19 save all the people along the pipeline the trouble that they
20 are going through to even read your documents which are
21 incomplete as they are. So I see the light flashing I will
22 stop, thank you.

23 MR. HUTCHINSON: Speaker number 6?

24 MS. PERSONS: I'm Charlotte Persons,
25 C-h-a-r-l-o-t-t-e Persons P-e-r-s-o-n-s. I'm representing

1 Willapa Hills Audubon Society which is a local chapter of
2 National Audubon Society. Our region stretches from
3 Woodland to Long Beach. For over 40 years we have
4 participated in improving habitat for wildlife and for
5 humans in the Columbia River estuary.

6 Willapa Hills Audubon will be submitting written
7 comments later but I thank you for the opportunity to tell
8 you face-to-face our most serious concern with the DEIS.
9 This is the conceptual mapping to compensate for the
10 destruction of habitat suitable for nesting by the listen
11 species, marbled murrelet and northern spotted owl.

12 The proposals are still unspecified and are
13 simply unclear. Three different actions are mentioned in
14 the DEIS, 250,000 to the Oregon Forest Service for
15 experimental management meaning killing of our owls,
16 purchase of four lands that may become suitable breeding
17 habitat decades or a century in the future and un-named sums
18 to a conservation organization or Oregon LNG for silver
19 culture to manage purchased forest lands.

20 Exactly how these proposals will be actualized
21 and in what mix is not explained. On page 58 the DEIS
22 itself recognizes the holes in plans to avoid and mitigate
23 for damage to endangered species. It recommends that there
24 be no groundbreaking until Oregon LNG files a mitigation
25 plan. Not just FERC and other public agencies but the

1 public deserves a chance to evaluate the actual plans for
2 protection of listed species and mitigation for loss of
3 habitat.

4 In fact that is the purpose of publishing a Draft
5 Environmental Impact Statement -- public comment and public
6 forums insure a better job of protecting endangered species.
7 Until this threat of the DEIS can be clarified and submitted
8 for public comment Willapa Hill Audubon Society urges no
9 action, thank you.

10 MR. HUTCHINSON: Thank you speaker number 7 --
11 number 7?

12 MS. DICK: Good evening, my name is Diane L.
13 Dick, D-i-a-n-e middle initial L, D-i-c-k. This week groups
14 of humpback whales have been sighted in the Columbia River
15 near Warrenton. I don't think this is a coincidence. I
16 think they are here to let you know they were here first.

17 Table 4.18-1 federally and state listed species
18 potentially occurring in the vicinity of the Oregon LNG
19 Project. You dismiss humpbacks as a project component of
20 potential occurrence, determined they are not likely to be
21 adversely affected and not requiring survey status. I think
22 humpback whales would disagree with you.

23 You need to fix this inaccuracy and consider them
24 in a biological assessment and opinion. Given the need to
25 reduce and certainly not add greenhouse gases to the

1 atmosphere, the WP and Oregon LNG Projects should be
2 abandoned.

3 In your introductory letter you state the primary
4 purpose of the projects is to export an equivalent of about
5 456.3 billion cubic feet per year of natural gas to foreign
6 markets, mind you this is not domestic markets, this is
7 foreign markets. Current studies show estimated fugitive
8 methane leakage from natural gas transmission and
9 distribution pipelines that 1 to 9% of distribution. Using
10 the 1% leakage estimate and a 98% methane component of
11 pipeline natural gas, the fugitive methane from the pipeline
12 alone would total about 2.4 million tons per year of CO2
13 equivalent for the LNG project, this is unacceptable.

14 The state of Washington is currently calling for
15 regulations on industries which emit 100,000 metric tons per
16 year of CO2 equivalent or less than 1/20th of those
17 projects.

18 The above calculation also calls into question
19 the figures in table 4.2.1-13 which estimate what pipeline
20 fugitive and venting emissions totaling only 95,988 tons per
21 year CO2 equivalent emissions. Presumably this table
22 includes a total capacity of the pipeline expansion project
23 and not just the portion designed for foreign markets.

24 The numbers in this table are also questionable
25 given the tables -- excuse me given the numbers in table

1 4.2.12-14 which provide estimated total potential emissions
2 from operation of only 5 compressors stations. The amount
3 of new CO2 equivalent emissions from these stations total
4 915,854 tons per year. Bear in mind that this is just the
5 new emissions, this amount is about 10 times the emissions
6 from the compressor stations given in the previous table.

7 The analysis of GHD emissions from the various
8 components of the web are contradictory and questionable.
9 There is no discussion of cumulative emissions including the
10 current pipeline emissions for the entire pipeline
11 infrastructure and increased capacity, this needs to be
12 addressed. You can do better, thank you.

13 MR. HUTCHINSON: Thank you, speaker number 8?

14 MS. DAVIS: Sandra Davis, last name D-a-v-i-s. I
15 live in Long View, Washington. My husband and I have a
16 pipeline on our property so pipeline safety is a concern of
17 mine. 11 pipeline failures during a 12 year period do not
18 give me confidence in William's existing pipeline safety
19 record. The majority of these failures were caused by
20 corrosion or ground movement.

21 February, 1994, 32 year old pipe erupted in
22 Mountain Home, Idaho. March 6, 1995 near Castle Rock the
23 pipeline ruptured and burned caused by ground movement.
24 June, 1995 Montpelier, Idaho pipeline simply worn out.
25 February, 1997 near Everson, a pipeline exploded with

1 flames shooting hundreds of feet into the air, cause not
2 confirmed.

3 Another February, 1997 near Kalama, the pipeline
4 exploded with a mass fire shooting flames 100 feet in the
5 air, burned for two hours caused by ground movement. A
6 Williams pipeline spokesman said that once a pipeline
7 ruptures it takes just a spark to ignite the gas, sometimes
8 the force of rocks and dirt thrown against each other is
9 sufficient to cause a spark.

10 June, 1997 a valve leak occurred near
11 Woodenville. January, 1998 a well defect located on a
12 fitting caused the pipeline to rupture near Pendleton,
13 Oregon. February, 1999 near Stevenson pipeline failed,
14 caused by ground movement. May, 2003 Williams Northwest
15 Pipeline ruptured dramatically near Lake Taps, burst into
16 flames with a roar, sparking evacuations at a school, a
17 supermarket and about 40 homes. Inspectors identified the
18 cause as stress corrosion cracking.

19 December, 2003 for the second time in 6 months
20 Williams Northwest Pipeline ruptured near Toledo,
21 Washington, releasing gas for three hours before it could be
22 stopped, the cause was not released.

23 December, 2006 record rains caused 400 feet of
24 pipeline to become exposed near the north fork of the Toodle
25 River and Castle Rock. Gas leaked for three hours before it

1 was sealed, 3,000 feet of new pipeline was laid for a
2 temporary by-pass. They said a permanent fix could take
3 years.

4 It's a well-known fact that rains and saturated
5 soils particular to the Pacific Northwest can cause pipeline
6 failure due to ground movement. Pipeline companies have
7 access to geological information on ground soils. Williams
8 has an obligation to protect property owners, to protect
9 community members and to protect first responders. It is
10 obvious in reviewing Williams track record of these
11 incidents I have listed that we need to demand that they
12 take the responsibility to communities like ours more
13 seriously.

14 Inspections and maintenance should become a
15 priority for the pipelines they already have not adding a
16 new 36 inch high-pressure, non-odorized pipeline, thank you.

17 MR. HUTCHINSON: Thank you, number 9?

18 MR. HUDSON: My name is Glenn Hudson, G-l-e-n-n
19 H-u-d-s-o-n. I have become acutely concerned with this
20 because upon perusal of the maps I have -- I'm sitting a
21 quarter of a mile in between these two major lines and I am
22 a member of a member of the emergency response entities, I
23 am acutely aware more than the general public of how
24 disastrous these things can be.

25 We are supposed to be hundreds of feet away even

1 with protective gear and equipment and all of that. And
2 what's happened since these lines were originally
3 constructed is the counties, building planning, et cetera
4 has not controlled the growth so now we have hundreds of
5 people sitting in my particular area, one house is right on
6 top of the pipeline, I couldn't believe it when I saw it but
7 it is right on top of it.

8 So obviously I have some great concerns about
9 what protections are available to the people that reside in
10 these areas. In this same area that I am talking about
11 already the landslide is down into the Calhoun River and we
12 are only talking about maybe 400 feet away. A house has
13 already started to slide down and just to show you can't
14 trust the local government to protect people, this house is
15 being renovated to be sold for resale. Okay it's already
16 sited, so what we need to look at is even though they claim
17 that they have mitigated concerns I seriously doubt that
18 because I can already see that nothing is being done with
19 the existing dangers that exist that have already been
20 pointed out from corrosion, landslides, earthquakes this
21 kind of thing.

22 What I am proposing is that a fund be established
23 before construction ever begins to compensate immediately
24 people for losses that inevitably are going to happen and
25 not have to fight for years in courts at their own expense

1 to try to get some kind of you know remedy for what could
2 destroy them if not kill them.

3 So I don't think that's really be explored at all
4 and how much of alternative routes have really been
5 explored? You know when the original pipelines were put in
6 the population wasn't out there like it is now. It would
7 seem to me that they should look for some serious
8 alternatives and they are going to have plenty of money to
9 do this I am not against the project per se in terms of what
10 it can do although I certainly am concerned that other
11 people are -- in fact on the environment that I would
12 seriously urge the government to protect the people that are
13 involved because we are at serious risk, thank you.

14 MR. HUTCHINSON: Thank you, number 10?

15 DR. DRAGICH: Mr. Dragich, Cowlitz County,
16 D-r-a-g-i-c-h. Let me clarify a few of the comments I have
17 made before this hearing. One was the Energy Policy Act of
18 2005 that eliminated safety concerns. I misquoted the Code
19 of Federal Regulation, under U.S. Department of
20 Transportation it's CFR 49 and the specific section that was
21 eliminated that protected the public by the federal
22 government was class locations.

23 Subsection 192.5 which lists Class 1 through 4
24 locations specifically describing structures, single
25 structures, multiple structures, apartment complexes and

1 schools. All of this was eliminated by the federal
2 government for the protection of its citizens by the Energy
3 Policy Act of 2005.

4 That clarifies that and everybody should carry
5 around, at least in Cowlitz County Pipeline Safety
6 Regulations which nobody seems to abide by. We have been
7 here before, part of this project from the former Office of
8 Pipeline Regulation, now PHMSA I believe, Pipelines and
9 Hazardous Materials Administration. In 1995 the Northwest
10 Expansion Project, oh gee, same name as this one isn't it.
11 Now the interesting part about this is mitigation.

12 All concerns can be addressed by mitigation. I
13 must be a concern. I have to quote a famous cartoonist,
14 Bill Muldoon, "The Hell this isn't the most important hole
15 in the world, I'm in it," and you are going to dig
16 approximately an 84 mile hole I believe.

17 Now the interesting part mitigation and I believe
18 a former gentleman, who had spent years in court, he doesn't
19 know how right he is, I have been in court 23 years. Let me
20 just read this one mitigation factor if you are a tree
21 farmer. Timber production within the temporary work space
22 will be lost for approximately 20 years or more while the
23 trees regenerate or mature.

24 Timber production would be eliminated permanently
25 in the right-of-way for the life of the project. Currently

1 none of the forested areas affected manage for commercial
2 timber although the clearing of trees would represent a
3 long-term impact, the amount of commercial timber would be
4 equal to less than one percent of the total volume available
5 in each county.

6 This small loss of commercial timber would not
7 constitute a significant impact in the Northwest but this is
8 an important but, but the landowners would be compensated
9 for any losses associated with their timber production or
10 other wood products. Compensation for the landowner would
11 be based on a detailed survey that affected timber stands
12 and their present market value and gee the title on this it
13 says, "Federal Energy Regulatory Commission" and the person
14 submitting the permit or the Docket Numbers is Northwest
15 Pipeline Corporation, the date is 1995 and here we are again
16 in 2015.

17 MR. HUTCHINSON: Thank you.

18 MR. DRAGICH: I'm in court now fighting this.
19 You approved it and I have to go to court to fight for it.

20 MR. HUTCHINSON: Thank you, speaker number 11?

21 MR. WICKLANDER: Hi my name is Robin Wicklander,
22 R-o-b-i-n W-i-c-k-l-a-n-d-e-r. My organization is IUE Local
23 No. 701 we are equipment operators and stationary engineers.
24 My members build pipelines and plants every year we are
25 working on energy plants and other types of construction

1 projects throughout the northwest.

2 This project will be done with the trades men and
3 women who are professionals at their craft, thousands of
4 construction workers will add to the economy of this
5 depressed economic community. The opposition likes to try
6 to scare people away from supporting this project but the
7 facts are LNG is a very safe and clean bridge fuel that can
8 be transported very safely.

9 There are LNG plants operating all over the world
10 without incident. The pipelines and tankers will be state
11 of the art and in case of a big quake they are the place
12 that I would like to be at. They are designed to survive a
13 9.0 earthquake, and if that hits that's going to be the
14 least of your worries anyway. LNG tanker trucks are
15 traveling our highways right now as are LNG powered
16 vehicles, ships and ferries, including cruise ships.

17 Kruger who we know as Fred Meyer has 40 LNG
18 powered trucks that replaced 40 diesel trucks. Washington
19 state is in the process of converting six ferries to LNG,
20 LNG is a safe, clean fuel. By converting these Washington
21 ferries they will have an 89% reduction in particular
22 matter, 61% reduction in nitrous oxide, 28% reduction in
23 carbon dioxide, 59% in sulfur dioxide. The Island of Hawaii
24 currently uses oil for generating most of its electricity,
25 LNG is being considered for its generating plants.

1 We can hope for solar and wind but be real folks,
2 it is no feasible at this time. All of those emissions from
3 Asia come right over us, we are supposed to just pretend it
4 will stop because we say it will. They will continue
5 burning coal and oil to produce electricity until we give
6 them an alternate that works, natural gas works, thank you.

7 MR. HUTCHINSON: Thank you, speaker number 12?

8 MS. CHRISTENSEN: Hello, my name is Annie
9 Christensen, A-n-n-i-e C-h-r-i-s-t-e-n-s-e-n. I live in St.
10 Helens, Oregon and actually this hearing in Kelso is closer
11 to me than the hearing that was in my county but in
12 Vernonia. I live about a third of a mile from the tracks
13 and about a half of a mile from the Columbia River.

14 I hear you very loud and clear when you talk
15 about how your authority today is a very small piece, that
16 you don't actually allow the permit and I am very aware of
17 that with all of the projects, the fossil fuel projects in
18 the Pacific Northwest.

19 I have come to realize that the permitting
20 process involved lots of different agencies and lots of
21 different smaller hearings and processes like you showed
22 where you are in the process today. One of my concerns is
23 that currently the Pacific Northwest and my county, Columbia
24 County, is looking at coal, black and crude oil transport
25 and I'm talking about transport through my county, coal,

1 black and crude, methanol, ethanol, propane on this side of
2 the river and LNG.

3 I'm not aware of anyone who is looking at the
4 intersections where these different volatile elements come
5 close to each other. I attend my county's search meetings,
6 the emergency response meetings and they diminish the
7 concern about crude oil train explosions, their concern is
8 earthquakes and my question is in all of the places where
9 these elements intersect with LNG we are hearing that an
10 earthquake, a big earthquake is probable and I'm not sure
11 that anyone is really taking a look at the bigger picture.

12 I have heard the term sacrifice zone and I feel
13 very much like I live in a sacrifice zone. We have been
14 asking in my county to have an evacuation plan and we
15 applied for a grant but we were told that we didn't qualify
16 for the grant because there aren't enough of us, our
17 population is too small, we don't matter.

18 Personally I feel like if I have to evacuate
19 things are in very dire problem but I am just telling you if
20 the pope is telling us all that we have a moral imperative
21 to do what we can to prevent -- to keep our earth whole, I
22 encourage you to expand your role and speak to the other
23 people that you work with and say this system isn't working
24 for the people who live here, thank you.

25 MR. HUTCHINSON: Thank you, speaker number 13?

1 MS. MORTEN: My name is Ann Morten and I am --
2 it's A-n-n M-o-r-t-e-n and I live in St. Helens and I am
3 kind of a na ve talker, speaker about this -- I'm a nurse,
4 midwife, I've delivered over 3,000 babies and I really worry
5 about our children. I'm going to talk from the heart like
6 the pope does because that's how I feel and I feel that
7 these native people who are being impacted by this I think
8 is terribly tragic.

9 There used to be a commercial that the native
10 people put on about this man in a canoe and he starts to cry
11 and that's the way I feel about this. We have got to find
12 other ways to produce energy and stop being so greedy. The
13 corporations in this country and the citizens united have
14 ruined this country.

15 We ought to be ashamed just ashamed at what we
16 are doing to the poor and the children and the elderly and I
17 was audited this year by the IRS and I'm a little tiny
18 person and these people, these great corporations who are
19 doing this to us, they aren't being audited.

20 I just think we have got to take a look at some
21 of these things. What happens if these lands -- people who
22 don't believe that climate change is real are crazy and we
23 have got a bunch of people running for President who don't
24 even believe it exists and we know that are oceans are
25 rising, we know our glaciers are melting, we know that a

1 tsunami is going to happen, we know that yellow -- I mean
2 yellow, listen to me, Yellowstone is going to have a big
3 eruption -- all of these things are going to impact all of
4 these little things we do to keep ourselves comfortable in
5 our homes and I think we need to be less greedy and I think
6 we need to be a lot more careful.

7 I have been to a lot of things talking about the
8 shipment of crude oil and they would say, "Oh we have enough
9 insurance," because all we will do if there is a problem is
10 to ship it on to the back of people who will then put it in
11 as you have had, the man who spoke about having things in
12 court, it will go on and on and on and he left, that's all I
13 have to say. God bless America.

14 MR. HUTCHINSON: Thank you, speaker number 14?

15 MS. DENISON: Hello, I didn't have time to muster
16 up members. Or they'd be here too.

17 MR. HUTCHINSON: Can you start by spelling your
18 name?

19 MS. DENISON: Marcia Denison, Pacific Rainforest
20 Wildlife Guardians, and so it is just me and I wish I had
21 because I know others that wanted to be here speaking too.
22 There was a breakdown in communication between FERC and the
23 newspapers, I was informed that notice was sent to the
24 newspapers to be posted but they weren't posted when the
25 hearings are. If they were posted earlier I would have had

1 more research to do but that's why there aren't very many
2 people here because it is not available in the newspapers or
3 on the news or anything.

4 It's like you are having secret meetings you may
5 not realize that but it has to be posted, notice of it,
6 okay. Please deny the pipeline it will eliminate a thousand
7 times more jobs than it would create in the short-term fresh
8 at hand why would you jack that up to the gentleman from the
9 union that he assumes that the LNG that would be used here
10 in the United States it would not -- it is an international
11 pipeline and it will not be used in the United States at
12 all, it will all be exported.

13 If it would be imported from Canada to the U.S.
14 that would be a whole different story but what FERC lacks
15 here is jurisdiction for international pipelines. They only
16 have jurisdiction for interstate pipelines, for use within
17 the states.

18 Please deny the pipeline, all right. The areas
19 the pipeline goes through people are heavily dependent on
20 jobs in the timber industry and farming and it would
21 eliminate far more jobs than it would create in a short
22 little flash in the pan. Using eminent domain to take
23 forest and farmland out of production would render these
24 lands useless for these purposes throughout the future.

25 Promises that would fuel huge fires and time with

1 fossil fuels have already led to record fire seasons that
2 cost hundreds of millions of dollars in damage and
3 firefighting expenses, thousands of more people to be burned
4 out of their homes each year and to die in wildfires,
5 including unimaginably high numbers of wildlife buried
6 alive.

7 Just to feed the insatiable greed of Coke
8 Brothers, et al. This mammoth mistake putting us in harm's
9 way is unnecessary, incredibly harmful and entirely too
10 dangerous. As a federal agency you are charged with
11 protecting the public interest and safety and reducing
12 climate change, not feeding the flames.

13 There must be a incident report for this for
14 every endangered species after expensive protocol surveys
15 and you can't approve a pipeline that isn't legal it has to
16 be legal in a lot of respects and so that has to be done
17 first. FERC is violating federal, public notice laws I
18 already mentioned that, due process didn't happen, probably
19 it was just a human error like we always do -- everybody did
20 their part except the newspapers fell through for some
21 reason.

22 MR. HUTCHINSON: Thank you.

23 MS. DENISON: Thank you.

24 MR. HUTCHINSON: Does anyone have number 15? So
25 that was the end of the people that signed up at the

1 registration, is there anyone else that would like to speak
2 tonight raise your hand, okay you can come forward.

3 MR. MONTGOMERY: My name is Chris Montgomery,
4 M-o-n-t-g-o-m-e-r-y. I represent the Operating Engineers
5 Local 701. With our respect of owners and land all over
6 America I would like to ask that we have a say in the
7 decision of the terminal pipeline. We are all in this
8 together, it's important for us in business, tradition and
9 conservation to work together to make this work.

10 Not work just to make it happen. We cannot as a
11 country continue to go backwards while other country's
12 continue to progress. LNG is necessary, the salmon are
13 necessary, the progression of our country is necessary. As
14 fuel costs soar we must remain competitive, not just for our
15 economy but for our country, for Oregon and Washington.

16 Look at the counties that have been selected for
17 the terminal and pipeline. These are counties without much
18 finances, if at all possible these funds are needed not just
19 for schools but for cities like Warrenton and Kelso. These
20 cities for an example you know I travel all over both the
21 states of Washington and Oregon all the time for work and
22 these cities don't have a lot of jobs, they don't have a lot
23 of work, some of these cities actually have a lot more
24 desolate and poverty than anything and that's a sad sight to
25 see.

1 Safety issues are always our concerns. I
2 represent over 4,000 men and women who live and work in the
3 cities, all over Oregon and southwest Washington as I said,
4 they also are very skilled in construction in the
5 construction industry, in history and stationary maintenance
6 facilities, I trust them.

7 They are the same men and women who build your
8 roads and maintain healthcare facilities to take care of
9 public safety and keep the public safe every day. Some of
10 you may not know but there are boilers inside of hospitals
11 that maintenance facilities engineers maintain to keep you
12 warm and keep you safe inside of healthcare facilities.
13 They can be very dangerous but those are controlled by
14 facilities maintenance engineers in order to keep you safe
15 and to keep those boilers safe every day.

16 We should construct the terminal and pipeline not
17 just for money, not just for safety, not just to preserve
18 tradition, but for our children and the future of the
19 beautiful country we call the United States, thank you.

20 MR. HUTCHINSON: Thank you. Is there anyone else
21 who would like to speak? Yes, please spell your name again.

22 MS. SAMPSON KRUSE: Kathy Sampson Kruse,
23 S-a-m-p-s-o-n hyphen K-r-u-s-e. Last September over 400,000
24 people marched in New York City. My daughter and I when our
25 morning rose happened to be able to go to that event and we

1 were witness to some of the most powerful words and actions
2 that could ever be felt and seen. We were part of Sunrise
3 Blessing Services. We were part of a huge rally, a mass of
4 people that wanted to see change, that wanted their voice to
5 be heard -- not only for the environment, not only for jobs,
6 not only for education and healthcare but to really make a
7 difference.

8 Those folks still demand bold action and FERC,
9 our governors, Mr. Aimsley and Kate Brown have the ability
10 to make bold action by stopping this LNG, by stopping this
11 destructive fossil fuel industry from raping and pillaging
12 our natural resources and our way of life. We know that
13 leaders are going to be marching to Paris, flying to Paris,
14 talking in Paris, FERC and the state of Oregon and
15 Washington have the ability right now right here to say no
16 to this, to say we will not be a part of this.

17 Offer better jobs to these workers that take care
18 of our hospitals and take care of our schools, offer them
19 better paying jobs, make \$15.00 a livable wage, make
20 education free for our college students. There is so much
21 more we can do with our energy than to be here and fight and
22 holler and not be able to sleep at night and drive down the
23 Columbia Gorge 250 miles to be here to say stop the
24 insanity, it's enough.

25 So in closing I have to say because it hasn't

1 been said yet, this is not clean natural gas from my
2 understanding this is fracked natural gas if you want to
3 call it natural. This is fracking and we need to stop the
4 fracking mania that is happening and trickling down in mass
5 now through Canada and through the powder of our basin and
6 coming to cross our beautiful Northwest, people need to
7 stand up to this.

8 They need to lay their bodies on the line, that
9 is what we shall do, thank you.

10 MR. HUTCHINSON: Thank you.

11 MS. DICK: Diane Dick, D-i-a-n-e middle initial
12 L. D-i-c-k. I would like to continue on the issue of
13 climate change and the issue of labor. This last July the
14 Washington State Labor Council passed a resolution in
15 support of recognizing climate change and the need to
16 mitigate and to avoid additional greenhouse gas emissions.
17 This is very important because they recognize that there are
18 jobs to be gained in avoiding greenhouse gas emissions which
19 supersede any number of jobs that might be produced by
20 increasing the infrastructure for fossil fuels.

21 They specifically recognize this that the
22 opportunities abound for industry and for labors and
23 alternate energy, renewable energy which we need to move to.
24 I would like to also support the previous speaker's
25 statement that this product was not a product of the United

1 States this is a product of Canada. We are basically
2 transporting through our state a hazardous product at risk
3 to our local citizens for export. There is no benefit to
4 the citizens in the state of Washington by this project.

5 We are simply taking the risk of hazard of
6 greenhouse gas emissions. There is no benefit to us, if
7 there is any benefit from jobs it is a temporary benefit.
8 The amount of jobs that are ongoing are minimal and I would
9 ask that you recognize this in your environmental impact
10 statement and note that what is the cost benefit analysis of
11 this project? Do we know what the benefits are to the
12 people in the state of Washington versus what are the
13 hazards to us, so I would ask that you do a cost benefit
14 analysis on this, let us know what those final numbers are
15 taking into account climate change, risks to people's
16 health, risk to the environmental thank you.

17 MR. HUTCHINSON: Thank you. Is there anyone else
18 who would like to speak? Do you want to come back up?

19 MR SERRES: Here it is after ten years I think we
20 have finally reached the point --

21 MR. HUTCHINSON: Spell your name for the record.

22 MR. SERRES: Yes, Dan Serres, S-e-r-r-e-s, I'm
23 representing Columbia River-Keeper. I just want to point
24 out that for 10 years, over 10 years people have been
25 dealing with these proposals in Oregon and Washington. It

1 started with Bradwood LNG which FERC approved and the states
2 of Oregon and Washington denied. That's right it's worth
3 applauding because that protected very critical salmon
4 habitat in the Columbia River.

5 FERC's analysis was so fundamentally flawed that
6 the states of Oregon and Washington challenged FERC and the
7 9th Circuit Court of Appeals and yet here we are years after
8 that decision dealing with the same sort of flawed analysis
9 that we saw for Bradwood. We see FERC say things in its
10 Draft Environmental Impact Statement like well we might have
11 an impact on salmon habitat with this 1.2 million cubic
12 yards of dredging which is significantly more than Bradwood
13 was, but the fish will move on from that area and so there
14 will be no impact, no degradation.

15 We see FERC say things well the impact on the
16 fishing industry in that area can be mitigated and then when
17 people come and testify before you you hear fisherman,
18 commercial fisherman and sports fisherman pointing out to
19 you again and again that the Skipanon River is a critical
20 area for accessing the Columbia River and for getting out
21 and catching those salmon, and it is ignored again and again
22 for 10 years they have ignored the people of the Northwest.

23 So I would ask that you just take a common sense
24 look at this and say well if the Army Corp. of Engineers
25 another federal agency says they have the right to a

1 terminal and you not proceed with this project. We know if
2 you come to a conclusion we know what that conclusion will
3 be, it will be to approve the pipeline. It's funny to say
4 it and I think you should be a little ashamed that FERC has
5 never denied an LNG terminal.

6 Just let that hang for a second. We know what
7 you are going to do and what we are asking you to do at this
8 point is to use some common sense and realize that another
9 federal agency has the right to use the terminal site for
10 dredge disposal, this process is absurd. We shouldn't be
11 talking about dredging in the lynch pin of salmon recovery,
12 in the Columbia River estuary where we spent hundreds of
13 millions of dollars to make sure that salmon make it all the
14 way up the Columbia River, past the dams, it doesn't really
15 make sense to dig a big hole right at the start of their
16 journey.

17 And as the sub-yearling chinook salmon are coming
18 out of Young's Bay they swim right through the terminal site
19 where we saw humpback whales frolicking today in the
20 Columbia River -- or maybe escaping El Nino depending on how
21 you look at it. The people who saw them said they seemed
22 happy but it is hard to tell.

23 So I point out a couple of big mistakes also in
24 this analysis. Someone asked about how did you come up with
25 the alternative pipeline routes and what FERC does is it

1 picks the terminal site and then it discounts all the other
2 terminal sites including the Jordan Cob site and says okay
3 well how do we draw a pipeline to connect to that terminal.

4 What you should do is look at different potential
5 alternative sites for the terminal and then make a grid and
6 look at different potential pipeline alternatives to access
7 the terminal. You don't do that and so you end up with
8 crazy ideas like an open wet trench to the Toodle River
9 which is the proposed crossing of the Toodle River. That
10 would have a dramatic impact on that area for fish and for
11 other applied species.

12 The idea of digging a trench while the river is
13 moving seems like a non-starter. I would encourage FERC to
14 at least consider some other alternative crossing methods.
15 I would also point out that here in southwest Washington in
16 Oregon LNG's application to the Army Corp. -- I'm sorry the
17 Army Corp. of Engineers and to the Department of Ecology,
18 they proposed no compensatory mitigation for the wetlands
19 impacts in the state of Washington for the Oregon LNG
20 Project, that's totally inadequate.

21 They say well the wetlands will restore
22 themselves and so we don't to actually do any compensatory
23 mitigation and we know what FERC is going to do you are
24 going to say oh that's fine, go ahead and it's disappointing
25 and jarring again to see this process playing forward.

1 So I will just close by addressing a couple of
2 the key over-arching points that we tried to make in our
3 testimony this past week. One is that FERC should deny this
4 project immediately because it lacks the authority to use
5 the terminal site.

6 Secondly the impact analysis in this Draft
7 Environmental Impact Statement is willfully inadequate. You
8 brush over these impacts on salmon, you brush over the
9 impacts on private landowners who are being impacted by the
10 pipeline and you brush over the public safety impacts of
11 communities in Warrenton and I said this last night and I
12 will say it again, we don't have to imagine what happens if
13 an LNG facility fails, because it happened in the state of
14 Washington.

15 The Plymouth facility not too far from Peddleton
16 as eastern side goes they had to evacuate a 2 mile radius
17 around the plant facility for a much smaller LNG terminal
18 using no moving parts with that, no big tanker parks there,
19 it's just a peach-shaving facility and it was a 2 mile
20 radius that the people within that radius, some of them had
21 to remain evacuated overnight because as that tank ruptured
22 or was punctured, the hole made would freeze and thaw and
23 freeze and thaw and so the gas was slowly being re-released
24 over a long period of time.

25 Can you imagine trying to do that with the entire

1 city of Warrenton? You come back to us with a plan and put
2 that in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement and then
3 take public comment and that's how this process should work
4 because we know what the worst case scenario -- and that's
5 not even the worst case scenario. If the gas didn't ignite
6 that's the best case scenario, that's when things went
7 really well when the wind was blowing the right way, it
8 could have been much worse.

9 It's just -- I think FERC should be a little
10 ashamed that you have wasted so much time with worrying
11 people in Washington with these projects that are a dead end
12 and I would ask that you take this back to your Commission
13 and you tell them that as you went around Oregon and
14 Washington you heard the vast majority of people testifying
15 against this project as communicated and I would also just
16 hand them maybe a copy of that federal court case that was
17 signed just a few weeks ago where the Army Corp. of
18 Engineers was granted and fettered a legal property right
19 over the entire terminal site. Thank you and enjoy your
20 trip back to Washington, D.C. we hope not to see you again,
21 no disrespect by that.

22 MR. HUTCHINSON: Yes we have time, we are going
23 to have her speak first and then we will have you, no, no
24 you go first.

25 MS. DENISON: I only wanted to say that the blast

1 zone is incorrect, it didn't take into account that
2 hydrocarbons sink and when you are in the mountains the
3 hydrocarbons fall to the lowest point like a river, the
4 surface of the river or something, they don't just spread
5 out equally on both sides of the pipe. Hydrocarbons go like
6 that, okay and then they pool and they might pool a half
7 mile away -- you could see this when the smoke from the
8 fires came on the east wing -- I wanted to make sure that
9 there wasn't any fires near my land and you could see a
10 recesses in the forest hills where the smoke was really gas
11 in patches -- and I said that gas is smoke, it must be
12 nearby.

13 But it was not, it was cooling in a low spot and
14 that's what gas does. It cools in the low spot and that
15 becomes a blast zone also if it is gas.

16 MR. HUTCHINSON: Thank you.

17 MS. JENKINS: I'm Beatrice Jenkins and I'm with
18 the Operating Engineers Local 701. I for one --

19 MR. HUTCHINSON: Please spell your name for us.

20 MS. JENKINS: B-e-a-t-r-i-c-e J-e-n-k-i-n-s and I
21 for one just want to thank you guys for coming here and
22 listening to all of the comments. I don't think that your
23 time was a waste of time and I want to tell you that I do
24 support the LNG in Oregon, the Washington Expansion Project,
25 I have spoken before. I told you that I worked on three

1 pipelines and the good that it has done and how it has
2 benefit the community. I actually -- when I lived in
3 Lakeview, Oregon I got a chance to rent a house from a
4 couple that was retired on a fixed income and I said before
5 that there were kids that had lemonade stands out on the
6 sidewalks and they were selling cookies so not only did it
7 benefit the people that came to work, it also created jobs
8 for the people that lived in the community -- the people
9 that could see the bigger picture.

10 Then the reality is that when we all hold our
11 meeting here we are all going to get in our cars and we all
12 drive, that's gas. When you go home and you turn on the
13 stove how do you think that gas got there, whether it's a
14 big pipe or a small pipe that can happen, something could
15 happen underneath your house or in your yard or something
16 and you could have an explosion. If we are going to think
17 about gloom and doom and all the negative things that are
18 going to happen, maybe people should start packing because
19 this mountain over here could blow too whether there is a
20 pipeline or not.

21 So -- I mean take all things into consideration
22 when we are talking about these projects. I think it is
23 good for the community, for all of the communities all
24 around and I just want to thank you guys.

25 MR. HUTCHINSON: Thank you, all right.

1 MS. GRAHAM: My name is Megan Graham.

2 MR. HUTCHINSON: Spell your name.

3 MS. GRAHAM: How do I spell it -- last name

4 Graham, G-r-a-h-a-m first name Megan M-e-g-a-n. I am a firm
5 believer in moving forward in my purchases of cars. If I
6 have a gas mileage of 20 miles to the gallon, I'm not going
7 to buy a car that gets 8, I am going to continue to get a
8 better car that has 35 miles to the gallon. I feel like we
9 are bringing in a lot of companies into our town that are
10 going to take us backwards in our future. There is already
11 a big coal train trying to come through and go over the
12 cliff and destroy our environment that way plus on top of
13 that we have the propane and gas now.

14 We are creating a combustible area, we already
15 have damage to our environmental rivers and in the wetlands
16 and our surrounding areas due to population growth and the
17 existing industrial world that we have right now in our
18 backyard.

19 Adding more to it is a concern. I have a friend who is a
20 long-time resident of Glamma who has parents in the Pleasant
21 Hill Cemetery who is absolutely distraught that this
22 pipeline is going to be coming through right next to the
23 cemetery where her parents are buried and that you have to
24 have a 300 foot lead way on each side that is going to
25 disrupt not only along the cemetery but nobody wants to come

1 to a cemetery to see their loved ones and to see gas and
2 have a risk that that might blow up or have the gas leak out
3 and pollute areas where children play.

4 We already have issues with our water and
5 everything else. I would like to make us move forward into
6 the future and make more positive decisions in how we move
7 forward with that. Entaco is going around on tour right now
8 looking at energy companies to come into this area to help
9 provide the jobs that we so desperately need in order to
10 improve our economy.

11 I think having oil, gas or coal is not the
12 direction that we need to take, we need to go forward and
13 have more positive environmental impacts and decisions.
14 Have a great day.

15 MR. HUTCHINSON: Thank you.

16 MR. DRAGICH: I too don't want to see FERC ever
17 again but I don't think that is going to happen.

18 MR. HUTCHINSON: Please state your name for the
19 record.

20 MR. DRAGICH: Mr. Dragich, D-r-a-g-i-c-h, the
21 lady writing I couldn't remember the last time we met but it
22 was at the Woodburn City Hall on the Pallomar Pipeline which
23 was a secret pipeline nobody knew about until it became
24 public at a meeting down in Astoria. Thanks to a
25 conservation group who is present here today. We never knew

1 about it -- again violating due process again and that was
2 over 15 years ago.

3 My professional background started in engineering
4 in Oregon State. I ended up a firefighter, apparently
5 wildland firefighter. Washington is experiencing its worst
6 wildfire season in the history of the state, so is Oregon,
7 they are still burning. In eastern Oregon, eastern
8 Washington, northern California.

9 I have been in Hazmat when I was young and
10 stupid. I'm now middle-aged, I hope a little wiser, I have
11 donned a Hazmat suit -- a proximity suit and that's what you
12 use to fight a petrel-chemical fire. There are only
13 facilities in the United States, one is at the National Fire
14 Academy in Maryland, the other is in Texas A&M, gee Texas, a
15 facility to fight petrel-chemical fires who would have
16 thought.

17 And now most of the companies that are proposing
18 all of these proposals, take your pick, coal, LNG, liquid
19 propane, natural gas, LNG, gee based in Houston, Texas who
20 would have thought. I have never seen so many out of state
21 license plates below the Mason-Dixon line and I have lived
22 in Cowlitz County for 53 years now. I have seen Mt. St.
23 Helen blow up, I couldn't attend my high school graduation
24 because of it because they shut down the high school for
25 evacuation.

1 We were visited by a man called Jimmie Carter at
2 the time and now here we are again after 23 years and my
3 association with FERC started, I can tell you the exact day,
4 July 2, 1992 and I don't think I'll have the pleasure of not
5 seeing FERC again and I remember the only political officer
6 that ever helped us was a former congressman from the third
7 District which encompassed southwest Washington, Joel
8 Emenso, the rest of them I heard Dean Tacos name mentioned,
9 he took \$1,700 in campaign contributions from the coal
10 people and now he is a lobbyist for them.

11 I have known that man since I was a juvenile, now
12 look at him. They come into your county, they buy your
13 politicians, they buy your judges and then they prostitute
14 the people in those counties.

15 MR. HUTCHINSON: Thank you. Is there anyone else
16 that would like to speak, anyone? Okay I will turn it back
17 over to Medha.

18 MS. KOCHHAR: That concludes all the commenters
19 who signed up to speak and also we gave you a second
20 opportunity to speak so since there is no one else it is
21 time to close the formal part of the meeting. The formal
22 part of this meeting is closed, within the FERC website
23 there is a link called e-library. If you type I the docket
24 number for the Oregon LNG Project CP09-6 and CP09-7 and for
25 the Washington Expansion CP13-507 you can use e-library to

1 gain access to everything on the record concerning this
2 project as well as all the filings and information submitted
3 by Oregon LNG and Northwest.

4 On behalf of the Federal Energy Regulatory
5 Commission I want to thank you for coming here tonight. Let
6 the record show that the comment meetings concluded at 7:36.

7 (Concluded at 7:36 p.m.)

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