

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

2 MR. BOWMAN: Good evening everyone. On behalf of
3 the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission or FERC, I would
4 like to welcome you all to the public comment meeting for
5 the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Rover
6 Pipeline, and Trunkline and Panhandle Backhaul Projects.
7 Let the record show that the Draft Environmental Impact
8 Statement Comment Meeting began at 6:00 p.m. on April 6,
9 2016 in Washington, Ohio.

10 My name is Kevin Bowman and I am an Environmental
11 Project Manager with the FERC s Office of Energy Projects.
12 To my left is Oliver Pahl who is representing FERC tonight,
13 and Jonathon Brewer and Jon Hess who are outside at the
14 sign-in table who you may have also met on your way in
15 tonight.

16 You will note that we have arranged for a court
17 reporter to transcribe this meeting so we will have an
18 accurate record, which will be placed in the record for this
19 project. If you would like to make arrangements with the
20 court reporter to get a copy of the transcript quickly after
21 this meeting, you may make arrangements with him to do so.

22 In February of 2015, Rover Pipeline LLC,
23 Trunkline Gas Company LLC and Panhandle Eastern Pipeline
24 Company LP filed applications under Section 7 of the Natural
25 Gas Act to construct and operate certain interstate natural

1 gas pipeline facilities. Rover's Project would consist of
2 the installation of approximately 500 miles of variable
3 diameter and some dual natural gas pipeline in West
4 Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan as well as ten new
5 compressor stations. Panhandle and Trunkline's Projects
6 would involve modifications to their existing facilities to
7 allow Rover to deliver gas into existing pipeline systems. -

8
9 The primary purpose of tonight s meeting is to
10 give you the opportunity to provide specific environmental
11 comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement or DEIS
12 prepared by FERC's Staff for these Projects. It will help
13 FERC Staff the most if your comments are as specific as
14 possible regarding the proposed projects and the
15 FERC Staff's Draft EIS.

16 So I would like to clarify that this is a project
17 being proposed by Rover and its affiliate companies; it is
18 not a project being proposed by the FERC. Rather, the FERC
19 is the lead federal agency responsible for evaluating
20 applications to construct and operate interstate natural gas
21 pipeline facilities. FERC, therefore, is not an advocate in
22 any manner for the projects themselves. Instead, FERC Staff
23 and particularly the Staff here tonight at the advocates for
24 the environmental review process.

25 During our review of the projects, we have

1 assembled information from a variety of sources. Those have
2 included applicants, the public, other state, local and
3 federal agencies as well as our own independent analysis and
4 field work. FERC staff has analyzed the information and
5 public record and prepared a Draft Environmental Impact
6 Statement that was distributed to the public for comment.

7 A Notice of Availability of the Draft EIS was
8 issued for this project on February 19, 2016. Along with
9 the FERC Staff that prepared the Draft EIS, several other
10 federal agencies and state agencies assisted us with the
11 preparation of that document as cooperating agencies. Those
12 agencies were the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the
13 Environmental Protection Agency, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife
14 Service, the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency and the
15 West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection. I
16 would like to thank those agencies for their continued
17 assistance with our review of these projects in the
18 preparation of the Draft EIS.

19 So we are coming towards the end of a 45-day
20 comment period for the Draft Environmental Impact Statement,
21 and that comment period ends on April 11, 2016. So all the
22 comments that FERC receives, whether they be written or
23 spoken, will be addressed in FERC Staff's Final
24 Environmental Impact Statement. I do encourage you, if you
25 plan to submit comments and have not, please do so here

1 tonight in the verbal comment portion of tonight's meeting
2 or you can use one of these forms in the sign-in table
3 outside the room.

4 You can submit comments also using the procedures
5 outlined in FERC's Notice of Availability of the Draft EIS
6 which includes instructions on how to submit your comments
7 electronically to FERC. Do be assured that you comments
8 will be considered with equal weight regardless of the form
9 on which you submitted them to the FERC, whether it be
10 verbally, written or electronically.

11 So if you received a copy of the Draft EIS,
12 either a CD or a paper copy in the mail, you will
13 automatically receive a copy of the Final Environmental
14 Impact Statement. So if you did not get a copy of the Draft
15 EIS in the mail and you would like to get a copy of the
16 final, please do give your name and address to the FERC
17 Staff at the sign-in table and we will make sure that you
18 get on our mailing list to receive a copy of the Final EIS.
19 Also, if you received a CD in the mail and you would like a
20 hard copy or vice versa, please also let us know that
21 information as well.

22 So I'd like to state that neither the Draft or
23 the Final EIS are decision-making documents. In other
24 words, once those documents are issued they do not determine
25 whether or not the projects are approved.

1 There are two groups of FERC staff members that I
2 would like to distinguish for you tonight. Myself and the
3 other FERC staff present here tonight are part of the
4 Environmental Staff at FERC, and we oversee the preparation
5 of the environmental impact statements for these projects.
6 So that means we do not determine whether or not these
7 projects are approved or denied.

8 Instead, the FERC Commissioners make that
9 decision. The Commissioners are five individuals who are
10 presidentially-appointed. They are the ones responsible for
11 making the final decisions for these projects. So while the
12 EIS is not a decision-making document, it does assist the
13 FERC Commissioners in determining whether or not to approve
14 such a project.

15 So along with the environmental information
16 provided in the environmental impact statement, the
17 Commission does consider a host of non-environmental
18 information as well such as engineering, markets and rates
19 in its ultimate decision. If the Commission votes to
20 approve a project and a Certificate of Public Convenience
21 and Necessity is issued to a project applicant, those
22 applicants would be required to meet certain conditions
23 outlined in a certificate.

24 Also, FERC Environmental Staff including myself,
25 would monitor the project through construction and

1 restoration, perform daily on-site inspections to document
2 environmental compliance with applicable laws and
3 regulations, and applicant's proposed plans and mitigation,
4 and any other additional conditions proposed by a FERC
5 certificate.

6 That is the super-brief overview of the FERC role
7 and process up to this point in this project. We will move
8 into the part of the meeting where we do take verbal
9 comments from individuals here tonight. As I mentioned
10 before, this meeting is being recorded by a court reporter
11 so that all your comments will be transcribed and accurately
12 placed into the public record. I will ask that each speaker
13 identify themselves and if appropriate, identify any agency
14 or group you are representing. Please do speak clearly into
15 the microphone at the lectern here when you are called so
16 that the court reporter can transcribe your comments.
17 Please also do be respectful of who is ever speaking at the
18 time, with no interruption.

19 With that, I will now call the first speaker and
20 invite them to come up to the microphone and provide their
21 comments. The first speaker will be Michael Braunstein.

22 MR. BRAUNSTEIN: Thank you. My name is Michael
23 Braunstein, and I am with the law firm of Goldman and
24 Braunstein. We represent approximately 250 families on this
25 pipeline; so first of all I want to thank you for giving me

1 the opportunity to speak here tonight to make these
2 comments.

3 As I said, we represent approximately 250
4 families who own property that would be directly affected by
5 this pipeline, and together they comprise more than 125
6 miles of pipeline right-of-way. It's important to note that
7 there have been no significant negotiations with E.T. Rover
8 that would enable us to resolve these cases without resort
9 to eminent domain.

10 Although the FERC policy says that eminent domain
11 is to be used sparingly, in fact in this particular pipeline
12 there will be a virtual tsunami of eminent domain lawsuits
13 that will flood the federal courts and perhaps state courts
14 as well as a result of the failure to negotiate. Although
15 the Environmental Impact Statement does not mention it, this
16 imposes a tremendous cost. It imposes a tremendous cost to
17 the judicial system that will have to hear these cases, but
18 perhaps more importantly it imposes a tremendous cost on the
19 people in this audience who will be spending literally
20 thousands of hours preparing for and involved in litigation,
21 instead of spending that time preparing for and harvesting
22 crops on the fields that are affected by this project.

23 Not only are there the litigation costs, but
24 there are the demoralization costs that are being imposed on
25 landowners all across this pipeline, all across the state of

1 Ohio and perhaps in other states as well. The people are
2 seeing what they have worked at for years and in some cases
3 generations. I represent a number of century farms, where
4 the land has been farmed continuously by one family for over
5 a hundred years who had spent this time balancing the soil,
6 getting it the way they want to, and now they see a private
7 company -- and I'm all for private enterprise making a
8 profit and I'm all for profits -- but making it on the backs
9 of these people. That is not fair and it's not appropriate
10 and it imposes a tremendous cost on people when they realize
11 that what they have thought of as private property, as
12 theirs, is subject to being taken by another private entity.

13 The second point that I'd like to make is that
14 FERC says, or the Draft Environmental Impact Statement says,
15 that there are 9,998.3 acres impacted. I presume that's
16 acreage in Ohio although it's not entirely clear. In fact,
17 the number is hundreds of thousands of acres that are
18 impacted. Just a simple example, and I know the audience is
19 not going to be able to see this (holding up a notebook) but
20 I hope that those running the meeting will. As a simple
21 example, this is a client's farm in Wood County that you can
22 see the pipeline is running parallel to a roadway. There is
23 about 50 feet between the easement and the roadway.

24 That is just dead land. That is as impacted as
25 if the easement ran on it, and it runs all across the front

1 of the property. In order to ever develop this land,
2 driveways are going to have to be built an additional 100
3 feet. Permission is going to have to be obtained from Rover
4 to build those driveways across the pipeline. The land is
5 basically unusable and it is -- it is as affected and
6 impacted by this pipeline as if the pipeline were directly
7 on top of it.

8 The easement itself -- and this is a point that
9 really has to be brought out -- the easement itself requires
10 a tremendous number of changes, one of which was noted in
11 the Draft Environmental Impact Statement; that is the
12 question of insurance. Will this pipeline cause people's
13 insurance rates to increase? Then the Environmental Impact
14 Statement says: "Well, Rover should monitor it."

15 Monitoring the increase is no help at all. What
16 Rover should be doing is providing the insurance for
17 whatever deleterious effects this pipeline causes at Rover's
18 expense. The only reason that this expense will be incurred
19 is because of the placement of the pipeline. If it poses no
20 significant risk as Rover says, then the premium for this
21 insurance will be small. If the premium is high, it's
22 because the risk is high and Rover is the one that ought to
23 pay it. The best way for them to monitor insurance rates is
24 for them to pay for the insurance.

25 The last point that I want to make is that the

1 Draft Environmental Impact Statement talks about value and
2 concludes that this pipeline is not going to have a negative
3 effect on land values in proximity to it. This defies
4 common sense. I would ask anybody in this room if given the
5 choice between land that is encumbered with two 42-inch,
6 high pressure natural gas pipelines and land that is not
7 encumbered by those, everything else being equal, which
8 parcel would they prefer to own?

9 The answer of course is the parcel without the
10 pipeline. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement takes
11 the view that if you can't conclusively prove that there has
12 been a decrease in value, that there is no decrease in
13 value. Why the burden of proof should be on the landowner
14 is nowhere stated and it's not where it belongs in an
15 environmental impact statement.

16 That in fact as part of a written comment and the
17 remarks I have made tonight will be elaborated upon in a
18 written comment, but as part of the written comment we will
19 be submitting a written statement -- or a report rather by a
20 University of Wisconsin economist named Peltier, showing
21 that the property adjacent to the pipeline, the entire
22 parcel on which the pipeline sits is diminished in value
23 because of the presence of the pipeline. Dr. Peltier
24 concludes that diminution is approximately 20-30 percent.

25 We additionally will have a report by Mr.

1 Keithleich of Forensic Appraisers out of Milwaukee who
2 concludes roughly the same thing. A report by appraiser,
3 again all of these are certified appraisers, by an appraiser
4 named Richard Van Atta out of Columbus who concludes the
5 same thing. And in addition it concludes that one of the
6 reasons that older studies do not show this is because: (A)
7 Many people who buy property encumbered by a pipeline don't
8 know that it's there. It's buried. (B) The hazards
9 associated with these pipeline has become much better known
10 and better appreciated by the buying public than was true in
11 earlier times. Partly because of the proliferation of these
12 pipelines.

13 In addition to these three experts, I would refer
14 you as well to an article which will be part of our written
15 comments that was recently published in the Richmond Times
16 dealing with the Commonwealth Pipeline that is being
17 proposed in Virginia. That article, after exhaustive
18 research, points out that these pipelines do result in
19 diminished values unless the easement contains a hold-
20 harmless clause they do result in higher mortgage rate, and
21 they do result in increased insurance premiums.

22 Now these are facts that cannot be ignored. We
23 are not talking just about land here. We are not talking
24 just about trees or wetlands or farmlands or Indiana bats,
25 we are talking about human beings that had spent their lives

1 making their land productive who are going to see that work
2 disrupted, and disrupted in a way that may likely be
3 permanent.

4 Well, it's not the right time of year but in the
5 summer if you drive through Ohio you will see where
6 pipelines are located because you'll see that thirty years
7 later the corn still doesn't grow as high on these pipelines
8 as it does outside of them.

9 We are talking about permanent impacts on land,
10 permanent impacts on human beings, and these impacts and
11 costs associated with them should be taken into account in
12 deciding on what the environmental impact of this pipeline
13 is.

14 Thank you very much for your time and I
15 appreciate your patience in listening.

16 (Applause)

17 MR. BOWMAN: Speaker No. 2 is Clint Stahler, and
18 Speaker No. 3 is Matt Stayer, and you're both saying that
19 you're passing your time? Okay. Thank you.

20 So that brings us to Speaker No. 4, Keith
21 Rowland.

22 MR. ROWLAND: Good evening. My name is Keith
23 Rowland, and I have been a community member in this area for
24 the past forty-five years. I'm also an IBEW Member, Local
25 688 out of Mansfield, and I'm also a vice president of an

1 electrical contracting firm in the area also. I just wanted
2 to take this opportunity to say that I do support the Rover
3 Pipeline Project. I believe that it will create thousands
4 of jobs for skilled tradesmen like myself and opportunities
5 for business opportunities for my company and other
6 companies like mine.

7 Having reviewed the Draft EIS and the comments
8 that went along with it, I feel that the Rover Pipeline does
9 present an effective way to install the project with minimal
10 environmental impact, and I would just like to say that I do
11 support the Rover Project. Thank you.

12 (Applause)

13 MR. BOWMAN: Speaker No. 5 is Ed Gofhe.

14 MR. GOFHE: My name is Ed Gofhe. I have been
15 basically a lifetime farmer in Seneca County. Okay, well,
16 I'll just read this off here. So I want to start out with,
17 in the 1940's, law permitted oil companies to seize land
18 using eminent domain. That should be repealed.

19 This law is totally unfair for farmers and the
20 ones suffering the most from this law. How is it fair for
21 one business to seize the land of another business just so
22 the aggressor business can make huge profits? Is fuel that
23 important, I guess? More important than food because I can
24 tell you from the example, I have a Sunoco pipeline through
25 my farm that just went due two years ago, and on that

1 acreage I got zero beans this year, first year planted; and
2 maybe, maybe five bushel of corn on that particular acreage.
3 So I know this is what's coming with the two 42's on my
4 other farm.

5 If Rover succeeds in acquiring our land it will
6 be the third eminent domain seizure of our very small
7 operation. The previous two seizures claimed to be good for
8 the economy and a source for two good-paying jobs. However,
9 the farm is getting nothing but stress and land devaluation.
10 We do not have a 401k or an IRA. Our farmland was supposed
11 to be our income source in our elderly years. If these
12 eminent domain seizures continue we may have to depend on
13 government assistance, something we absolutely do not want
14 to do.

15 Our land values have been reduced by the previous
16 eminent domain seizures. It is no longer desirable for
17 farming, residential or commercial purposes. The land
18 devaluation is a huge concern, but we have additional
19 worries. These concerns are: if Rover abandons the
20 pipeline, who will clean up the remaining mess? Rover or
21 the farmer?

22 Two, if there is damage or deaths resulting from
23 this pipeline and its activity? will Rover take full
24 responsibility? From recent newscasts, it appears the oil
25 companies often try to shift their responsibilities to any

1 other party. If a farmer has to endure substantial
2 increased costs and liability insurance for seized property,
3 Rover should pay this increase on a yearly basis.

4 Three, in the past our government has pushed for
5 alternative fuels and gave encouragement for the growth of
6 ethanol plants. Why won't Rover turn away from drilling and
7 fracking and ruining the land for fuel which is much more
8 environmentally friendly?

9 Four, the oil companies have purchased the
10 desired land at the optimum price. After all, Rover will be
11 using our land as their own forever, until abandonment.
12 They will be using the seized land without paying taxes or
13 maintenance fees. The oil companies should buy the land at
14 top current appraised value.

15 And number five, the oil companies should build a
16 pipeline -- if they want them that bad, build them along the
17 highway property. That way the government and the oil
18 companies can pay the maintenance fees and pay for any
19 damage suits resulting in the installation. The government
20 and the oil companies are the ones benefiting from the
21 pipeline, so they should pay for the maintenance and the
22 liability expense. Thank you.

23 (Applause)

24 MR. BOWMAN: Okay, speaker No. 6 is Joseph
25 Savarise.

1 MR. SAVARISE: Good evening and thank you for the
2 opportunity to speak tonight on behalf of the project. My
3 name is Joe Savarise. I'm Executive Director of the Ohio
4 Hotel and Lodging association, an organization founded in
5 1893. We work with businesses across the state to improve
6 Ohio's travel economy and to support issues of economic
7 growth, competitiveness, and jobs in general.

8 A little bit about our organization, we represent
9 more than fourteen hundred hotel and lodging properties that
10 do business, make investments and employ individuals
11 throughout the state. We employ more than thirty-five
12 thousand individuals directly; that is a payroll that
13 represents \$777 million annually, and I point out that most
14 the hotel and lodging properties in the State, even those
15 with national brands on their signs, are locally owned and
16 operated or are operated by companies within the State.

17 We support this project because of the numerous
18 benefits stemming from construction of the pipeline for both
19 our members and the economy of the region in general. Our
20 industry has seen the direct benefit of energy investment in
21 Ohio. I'm going to be leaving here and traveling to
22 meetings that I have in the Canton Market tomorrow where
23 there is also a FERC hearing on environmental impacts.

24 In the Canton area we have seen directly the
25 growth in the hotel and related travel businesses which

1 include more than two thousand hotel rooms added in just a
2 five year span, almost all directly attributable to energy
3 investment; a more than 275 percent increase in business-
4 related economic activity since 2012. But we also believe
5 that it's important for projects to be implemented safely
6 and responsibly. The Draft EIS demonstrates the large
7 amount of time and effort that has been expended in order to
8 address concerns about environmental impacts and their
9 subsequent mitigation.

10 I have to tell you that this is not an easy sell
11 for folks within the travel and tourism industry, who have a
12 direct investment in terms of the environment as well. We
13 did actually review the Draft EIS and the provisions
14 including erosion control to re-vegetation and directional
15 drill and agricultural impact mitigation, and most
16 importantly for some of my members, adherence and compliance
17 with the National Historic Preservation Act and the
18 Migratory Bird Conservation plan.

19 We had quite a bit of discussion about compliance
20 issues, because our industry recognizes that Rover wants to
21 accomplish construction in an environmentally responsible
22 fashion with minimal impacts to our waterways, environmental
23 habitats, cultural landmarks and other natural resources.
24 The potential impacts matter greatly to our industry. In
25 fact, some of our constituency initially expressed concerns

1 about the value of property and how they might be affected
2 by the construction process.

3 We are encouraged by the discussion to date and
4 the findings within the Draft EIS and within other
5 discussions that pipelines in general have been found to
6 have either no effect on property values or insurability.
7 Importantly, the Rover Pipeline is projected to create ten
8 thousand well-paying construction jobs along the pipeline
9 route, as the previous speaker talked about.

10 With more than one hundred impacted hotels in
11 this region alone, our industry and the overall economy
12 welcome the workforce to the area, the workers need places
13 to stay and food to eat. Our members are ready to provide
14 the necessary goods to service them. Furthermore, all
15 businesses including hotels and domestic consumers
16 ultimately gain access to an even more reliable supply of
17 affordable, domestically-produced natural gas once the
18 pipeline is constructed.

19 These are just a few of the ways that our
20 industry has weighed and found that the Rover Pipeline
21 Project will benefit our industry, our region and the State.
22 We believe that in the review of the Draft EIS Rover has
23 sufficiently met the Commission's requirements with regard
24 to its environmental impact mitigation plans, and for this
25 reason we encourage FERC to review the project and approve

1 in a timely manner. Thank you.

2 (Applause)

3 MR. BOWMAN: Speaker No. 7 is Ed Hill.

4 MR. HILL: Good evening and thank you for the
5 opportunity to speak in favor of the Rover Pipeline. My
6 name is Ed Hill, Jr. and I'm a member of the IBEW. The IBEW
7 is pleased to be involved with this proposed project because
8 of Rover's commitment. Moreover, the IBEW is committed to
9 safety and working with minimal impact to the community, the
10 environment on the project.

11 The IBEW provides the most comprehensive training
12 in the electrical industry and holds its members to very
13 high standards with respect to local, state and federal
14 regulations at work sites, and we know we have the most
15 reliable partner with Rover when it comes to safety, quality
16 and minimal impact to the environment and the community.

17 The project will follow Rover's procedures as
18 noted in the statement with their commitment to water
19 quality and aquatic resource effects during and following
20 construction at water body crossings. As the statement
21 notes, Rover has performed studies at twenty-six sites, and
22 FERC has concluded that most impacts will be temporary and
23 short-term. There are some concerns with FERC's requirement
24 for dry-ditch water body crossing methods at some locations.

25 For sensitive or already impaired areas, the dry-

1 ditch methods should be used. However, standard wet-
2 crossing methods should be used where appropriate, as they
3 actually take less time to install and as a result reduce
4 risks to water bodies and aquatic environments. As the
5 statement notes, construction activities will be scheduled
6 so that the pipeline trench is excavated as close to the
7 pipeline laying activities as possible. In accordance to
8 Rover's procedures and where the pipeline will not be
9 installed using horizontal drilling, the duration of
10 construction will cross perennial water bodies, will be
11 limited to 48 hours for those less than one hundred feet
12 wide.

13 I urge the FERC to reconsider its dry-ditch
14 crossing requirements on all water body crossings, and to
15 approve the Rover Pipeline Project. Thank you.

16 (Applause)

17 MR. BOWMAN: Speaker No. 8 is Paul Pullins.

18 MR. PULLINS: Thank you for this opportunity. My
19 name is Paul Pullins and I'm here on behalf of Land
20 Stewards, and about a year and a half ago Rover came to Land
21 Stewards seeking some aid in helping the restoration and the
22 problems with the drainage tile in the soils here in Ohio;
23 and with the aid of us and local contractors we are now
24 developing plans. We have 183 plans developed, and 169
25 plans have been approved for the restoration of the farm

1 drainage on the tracts of land. Nine of them had already
2 been implemented to where the tile is restored. This is
3 being done in a two-stage process of pre-construction and
4 what we call post-construction.

5 Prior to the pipeline, the farm tile will have a
6 new header and footer system installed to where we will
7 eliminate as many crossings as possible to the existing farm
8 drainage system. This main will be put that the edges of
9 the temporary workspace, outside of it so that no damage
10 came be done to the tile during construction. Then after
11 construction is done, the contractors will come back in and
12 reclaim, reinstall tile in the affected area inside all the
13 temporary work space and the permanent right-of-way.

14 Of these 169 plans, that money has been approved
15 by Rover pending the signing of the easements. The money is
16 sitting there. The farmers already know how much money they
17 are going to get and how much it's going to cost to install
18 these drainage programs on their farms.

19 There will also be Ag inspectors provided by Land
20 Stewards that will be there inspecting the tile. Any time
21 they come to a tile it will be inspected, the maintenance of
22 it, how it's been repaired. This will be done by Ag
23 inspectors; and these people are local people, contractors.
24 Some of them are Soil Conservation Service people that
25 understand drainage and know when it's being done proper.

1 All of the contractors, all the designs have been
2 performed by local contractors and/or soil conservation
3 people have designed these alternate plans to work with it.
4 One of the jobs has been designed. We took 188 crossings,
5 we crossed the pipeline 188 times, we reduced it and the
6 design is for one crossing. A lot of them are averaging 40
7 to 50 crossings and we're reducing that to 3 and 4 in many
8 cases.

9 We just thank Rover for coming to the local
10 people and ask them to perform this work. Many of them are
11 the same contractors that installed it originally so they
12 are back, they know what the jobs are. They know how the
13 tile is and they are using the same local contractors to
14 redevelop a new plan and new installation. Thank you for
15 the privilege of saying that.

16 (Applause)

17 MR. BOWMAN: Next speaker number nine is Scott
18 Harer.

19 MR. HARER: Well, like everyone else here, I want
20 to first off thank you for giving us the opportunity to say
21 a few words in front of you and voice our opinions. Yes, my
22 name is Scott Harer. I am involved as the son of a
23 landowner affected by the Rover Pipeline. I am also a
24 fourth generation drainage contractor who has been working
25 very closely with the Land Steward organization that was

1 previously mentioned; and I have been meeting with
2 landowners in our area of work and designing plans side-by-
3 side with them and doing work on the drainage end of it.
4 And I also wear those three hats; landowner, land steward
5 and drainage contractor.

6 I'm shooting from the hip here so you have to
7 forgive me. Coming from the point of a landowner, the
8 biggest concern in this area is drain tile and they need to
9 be restored correctly. They need to be effective. Our
10 livelihood as farmers depend on our drain tile. If our
11 subsurface drainage is not working, I don't care what kind
12 of restoration process is done after the pipeline is
13 installed, you will not raise crops. And with the growing
14 demand for food and agricultural-based products you can't
15 close our hands, tie our hands together and expect us to do
16 more and give us less to do it with. So things like that
17 need to be restored properly.

18 I really feel that the farmers are getting some
19 of the short end of the stick. It's wonderful to hear of
20 these other businesses and organizations that are going to
21 drastically benefit from Rover, from the pipeline, and not
22 just this pipeline but any pipeline going in. There are
23 definitely organizations that are going to benefit from it.
24 I would just like to make sure that the farmer is not
25 getting stepped on in the process, because if we get stepped

1 on your plates aren't as full.

2 I have a slogan on the back of my truck that
3 states "Did you eat today? Thank a farmer." If you've got
4 food on your plate it came from us, and we'd like to see a
5 little gratitude for that and a little compensation for that
6 as well. Coming from the Land Stewards' point of view,
7 let's slap that hat on real quick. I do want to thank
8 Rover, and I will tip my hat to Rover for getting an
9 organization like Land Stewards involved in this process
10 because Land Stewards, as Paul previously mentioned, has
11 gotten the local drainage contractors who have installed
12 these drain systems previously who know the people they are
13 working with, generally they're their neighbors.

14 We have knowledge of the tile, when it was
15 installed, how it's run, where the water goes, the outlets,
16 the acres coming into it; and it is very good that Rover has
17 allowed us to participate in correcting any drainage issues
18 that are going to happen because of this. One thing that --
19 and speaking of the drainage issues, one thing that gets
20 overlooked -- and again this is primarily in our area.
21 drainage issues are different in every area; it all depends
22 on the lay of the land.

23 But I have areas where there will be a 15 or 18-
24 inch tile that has 300 acres draining through this tile that
25 is going to be disrupted by the pipeline for a period of

1 time. It does not take much rain in this area to create wet
2 areas. If we get a 2-inch rain or a 3-inch rain which is
3 not uncommon, while this tile is disturbed, there will be
4 300 acres of farmland underwater and out of production, and
5 they are not receiving any compensation for anything.

6 That is something that I feel needs to be
7 visited, that if there is a situation like this that arises,
8 that those landowners would also possibly be able to receive
9 compensation. Because there are a lot of neighbors that are
10 affected but they don't have easements; and that needs to
11 be, in my opinion, corrected. I know that there are a lot
12 of people behind me and a lot of people that aren't able to
13 make it, that their biggest concern is drainage tile. That
14 is their number one concern because agriculture, farming is
15 our livelihood.

16 Fourth generation drainage contractor, fifth
17 generation farmer. We are one of those previously mentioned
18 "century farms." We treat our farmland like it's our
19 firstborn son and we care for it and want what's best for it
20 like our firstborn son. We are not a bunch of yahoos that
21 sit around, drink beer and drive tractors. You know, we
22 take this seriously; we have a lot of science in it. We are
23 involved in micronutrients, GPS, a lot of chemistry to try
24 to better our land and make it more productive due to the
25 growing need for agriculture but yet the slimming area with

1 which we are given to perform this duty, for not just our
2 nation or our community but quite frankly the whole world.
3 Thank you.

4 (Applause)

5 MR. BOWMAN: Speaker 10 is Robert White.

6 MR. WHITE: My name is Robert White. My
7 occupation right now is President of the Ohio State Grange,
8 and fourth generation farmer and own the land that I've
9 farmed for four generations. I have also experienced the
10 opportunity to have three gas, high-pressure gas pipelines
11 go through my farm and I want to relate to you some of my
12 experiences.

13 First of all, I have not in any way ever had
14 anyone say to me that my property value is lower because of
15 the line. In fact, it's just the opposite. My property
16 values are higher if I were to decide to sell lots. That
17 opportunity for gas is fantastic for the sale of a property.
18 No property insurance increase; I have never been influenced
19 by any insurance company or told that a gas line through my
20 property is going to devalue and that my insurance rates are
21 going to be higher. It has not happened.

22 The other thing that I can't understand is the
23 idea of damage to crops. I have never, and I would love to
24 have someone come out and I can show them -- the gas lines
25 in this area, show me where it goes across my farm. I have

1 never incurred any damage. In fact, the last line that went
2 through to Honda in Marysville, the crops grew a little
3 higher over that land because it broke up the subsoil and I
4 could see the beans, you could see right where it went; so I
5 don't know I'd have to see that damage with my eyes to
6 realize that that actually happens.

7 I haven't experienced that and the Honda line, if
8 you want to see what happens with natural gas and the
9 opportunity for it, go to Marysville, Ohio. The building
10 down there is just unbelievable. The people in our county
11 benefit from those jobs, raises a tax for our county and it
12 has been a real asset and it goes right in front of my
13 house. I would say it's less than 100 feet in front of my
14 house.

15 I have experienced nothing from the service to my
16 house. I have never experienced anything on the farms. If
17 I put in tile, the gas company comes and spots the tile
18 where the gas lines are. I have never experienced any
19 problems with that. I think that another thing that people
20 want to realize, and the last presenter said something about
21 that, this country benefits from agriculture.

22 What I say, I want you to understand one thing,
23 when the pioneers came across they spent most of their time
24 growing food. Now, 2 percent or less produce the food for
25 this country. That leaves 98 percent of the population to

1 benefit by making our lives easier. They don't have to
2 worry about food production. You must realize that
3 agriculture gives you a real opportunity to live good lives.
4 It frees up labor to make your things that you enjoy a lot
5 easier. And I just hope that, sometimes I think we are
6 getting away from the realization of the importance of
7 agriculture to this country; and any country that has good
8 agriculture has a good life, and I just hope people realize
9 that.

10 The benefits to agriculture are also this: It
11 helps make some of our inputs cheaper with nitrogen; it
12 lowers the cost, and many other things that we use in the
13 farming community benefit from the natural gas; the drying
14 of our grain and a lot of things. Another thing that you
15 need to remember is that I believe in a very few years that
16 most of our electric production will be done with natural
17 gas. It certainly will improve the environment. I think
18 these things need to be thought of.

19 I understand some of the concerns but I think
20 they can be overcome. I've never experienced some of the
21 things that have been said here tonight, and I hope that we
22 think about these things, that the benefits really do
23 outweigh what might happen; and I just don't see that what
24 might happen out there. I'm sorry, I don't see it. So I
25 appreciate the opportunity to addressing, this situation,

1 and praise the Lord for good agriculture. Thank you.

2 (Applause)

3 MR. BOWMAN: Speaker 11 is Dustin Endicott.

4 MR. ENDICOTT: Good evening and thank you for the
5 opportunity to speak tonight. My name is Dustin Endicott
6 and I am a member of IBEW 688. The Rover Pipeline Project
7 has demonstrated a commitment to preserving the local
8 environment along the proposed route, and through its
9 detailed environmental impact mitigation plan. This plan
10 will succeed thanks in part to the dedication of skilled
11 workers like myself and the rest of the work force that will
12 be employed by this project.

13 The IBEW holds its members to the highest
14 standards with respect to training and adherence to the
15 local and federal regulations on the worksite. We are
16 excited to get to work on this project, both for the
17 benefits of the construction process that will be brought to
18 this area as well as the end result of the supply of
19 domestically-produced natural gas. I hope FERC will pursue
20 a timely review of the Rover Pipeline Project. Thank you
21 again.

22 (Applause)

23 MR. BOWMAN: Speaker 12 is Tani Eyer.

24 MS. EYER: Good evening. Thank you. My name is
25 Tani Eyer. I'm an attorney with the law firm of Sears, Pry,

1 Griebeling & and McBride. Our law firm, along with our co-
2 counsel, Emmets & Walpert, represent many of the farmers
3 that will be impacted by the Rover Pipeline, and they just
4 have a few concerns they asked me to raise tonight.

5 First, as has been previously mentioned is the
6 drainage tile issue, both before and after construction. We
7 would like to have Rover be required to replace the tile
8 with the same quality and size as the existing tile.
9 Farmers are concerned that smaller, inferior tile will be
10 used which will impact the crop yields and the water laying
11 in places in their fields. Also they would like to have
12 local contractors to be employed to the retiling, which also
13 has already been mentioned. Also they would like to have
14 Rover to be required to comply with the drainage tile plans
15 for each and every field.

16 The second issue they have is regarding the soil
17 compaction. We strongly disagree that the impact to crop
18 yield will be temporary. Our co-counsel Emmets & Walpert
19 will be submitting the results of a study that has been done
20 along with their written comment, that shows that because of
21 the soil being so disrupted the crop yield will be lower for
22 decades to come.

23 Finally, we were requesting that FERC remove any
24 comments regarding the Rover Pipeline not causing a decrease
25 in the property values. This is an environmental review and

1 it should discuss the environmental impact only. Thank you
2 very much.

3 MR. BOWMAN: Speaker 13 is Mario Cespedez.

4 MR. CESPEDEZ: Good evening everyone. My name is
5 Mario Cespedez, I'm a member of the Laborers International
6 Union of North America. I would like to speak on some
7 important points briefly related to the Rover Pipeline
8 Project.

9 Firstly, Energy Transfer Partners has made a
10 strong commitment to the local area, I think by committing
11 to utilize local tradesman and women to construct this
12 energy infrastructure. The importance of this commitment
13 will be shown in the end product, I believe. We take pride
14 in our comprehensive and strong laborers training program
15 and our highly-skilled workforce throughout the state which
16 will be working on the pipeline throughout the state. We
17 see this decision by Rover as a commitment to a clean and
18 safe project.

19 Secondly, one of the concerns we have as it
20 pertains to the Commission is the question of tree-clearing
21 for construction. Three-foot maximum clearing as a limit we
22 would like to see changed. We believe ten feet is more
23 standard and overall safer for our workers, safer for the
24 pipeline, the integrity of the pipeline, and more practical
25 for construction. Three feet is an insufficient space to

1 safely operate some of the equipment related to this work.

2 Furthermore, the farther the trees and the
3 farther the roots of those trees are from the pipeline in
4 the ground we believe is better for the integrity of the
5 pipeline and not interfering with the coating of the
6 pipeline. Overall, we believe that Rover's construction
7 plan will successfully minimize potential risks not only to
8 the workers on the project but also to the environment and
9 to the landowner's property. Thank you for your time.

10 (Applause)

11 MR. BOWMAN: Speaker 14 is Jeff Sellers.

12 MR. SELLERS: Good evening. My name is Jeff
13 Sellers and I'm a field representative with the Laborers
14 Local 1216 in Mansfield. LIUNA represents a half a million
15 members in both the construction trades and public service.
16 At LIUNA Mansfield we strongly believe that construction of
17 the Rover pipeline project will be a significant boon to
18 Ohio workers and businesses, and should be approved as soon
19 as possible.

20 These jobs will provide good benefits and wages
21 which will extend to our local communities, greatly
22 benefiting other businesses and their current and potential
23 employees. Many more jobs will be supported through project
24 purchases of key components made here in Ohio and across the
25 United States. The pipeline will also continue to benefit

1 local communities for decades through tax revenues,
2 affordable and reliable energy and ongoing economic
3 stimulus.

4 We are very impressed by Rover's commitment to
5 the environment. The company has clearly planned the
6 project with minimal environmental impact, and thanks to
7 this project's commitment to use local skilled trades, the
8 job will be done correctly. We have the knowledge and
9 experience to build the project safely and with minimal
10 disruptions, whether that be noise, dust, drain tiles, we
11 pride ourselves in having the most advanced training in the
12 industry, and we demand and deliver safe work places for our
13 members because we live in these communities ourselves.

14 I think as Mario spoke before me, one of the
15 major points of concern for our Union is that our members
16 are safe on the job. At LIUNA we are adamant that not only
17 companies but our members as well live up to the highest
18 cleanliness and safety standards. We strongly believe that
19 Energy Transfer Partners will prove an excellent partner in
20 making sure job sites are clean and safe.

21 One obstacle to creating these conditions,
22 however, is FERC's current tree-clearing requirement for the
23 project. Instead of the typical ten-foot clearing maximum
24 the Commission is targeting a much smaller three-foot
25 spacing rule. This requirement will put our members in

1 danger, and we strongly urge you to adopt the standard ten-
2 foot rule.

3 Thank you again for allowing me to express my
4 thoughts on why the Rover Pipeline Project is good for
5 Ohio's skilled construction work force as well as our
6 economy in general. Approval of this project is of critical
7 importance to LIUNA Members and their families. I hope you
8 will quickly approve this project so our members can get to
9 work. Thank you.

10 (Applause)

11 MR. BOWMAN: Speaker 15 is Roger Fruth.

12 You'll pass? Thanks.

13 Speaker 16 is Don Phenicie.

14 MR. PHENICIE: Hello, my name is Donald Phenicie.

15 I'm a landowner who will be affected by this project.

16 I would like to address, but first of all I have
17 a question on the Star Telegraph on 3/19/16, they had an
18 article here: Work will not be destructive. In its EIS
19 FERC acknowledgment that the construction activity along the
20 pipeline route would be disruptive, but didn't express a
21 great deal of concern: Most impacts on soil would be
22 temporary and short-term. We conclude that the impacts on
23 geological and soil resources would be adequately minimized.

24 I would really like to question these remarks. I
25 don't know where they came up with it, but anybody involved

1 with farming knows that you don't go out there and compact
2 ground and take care of it within two or three years. We
3 are talking a long-term. If you come out there, they are
4 going to be going from Defiance to Southeastern Ohio and
5 during that one year's time, they are going to be working in
6 a lot of unfavorable soil conditions and a lot of compaction
7 will be taking place.

8 This will take long-term to take and alleviate.
9 We feel that Rover Pipeline should be compensating the
10 farmers until they give up to the maximum yield comparable
11 to the land site of where the pipeline went. The farmers, a
12 lot of them today have yield monitors; we can compare those
13 areas with where the pipeline went. We feel the farmer
14 should be compensated equally for the offset until those
15 yields consistently equal the rest of the field. Because we
16 have the yield maps, it wouldn't take long.

17 Rover only wants to pay us for three years at the
18 minimal and not a long-term thing. I will complement Land
19 Stewards. I think they mean well on the drainage. We get
20 that done, but there is no guarantee that won't settle
21 within five years from now; with GPS we can come back and
22 locate them tile lines. We feel if there is any raise or
23 shifting of that tile they should be responsible. We will
24 have to notify Rover Pipeline to come out there and do any
25 work on that tile. Are they going to compensate us five

1 years from now?

2 The organic matter, when they go through this
3 soil, they are going to be compacting. No way will they get
4 that back to the original condition even with the drainage.

5 You are addressing one other thing that really
6 concerns me. You keep saying about, or your reports about
7 the environmental. Has anybody really done any work on what
8 the earthworms do to the soil and the damage that they are
9 going to be doing to the earthworms, especially with the
10 organic matter? They are going to totally disturb all of
11 the organic matter in the soil by turning it over and
12 wallowing around in it. There are going to be a few farms
13 they are going to hit under ideal conditions and probably
14 won't have a lot of environmental impact, but by doing this
15 on the time schedule that they have to work on they are
16 really going to be doing a lot of damage to many of the
17 farms they go through.

18 We feel that we really should be compensated for
19 a lot longer period than three years. And that Rover should
20 show some accountability until everything gets back to the
21 farmer's satisfaction. And I will compliment them on the
22 tile. They are taking, knowing what tile is in there and
23 working with that, but they still need to get the organic
24 matter and the condition of that soil back to the original
25 condition. I don't think Rover is really wanting to

1 compensate farmers to what they really need to get.

2 I would like to say I agree, it's going to really
3 help the trade unions get this project through. They are
4 going to be compensated, but why not let the farmers be
5 compensated accordingly in this whole ballgame? I thank you
6 for your time.

7 (Applause)

8 MR. BOWMAN: Okay. So that's everyone that I
9 have called that signed up to speak tonight. I would like
10 to offer the opportunity to anyone else that has not spoken
11 tonight and would like to provide verbal comments. I see
12 two hands.

13 Please do state and spell your name for the
14 record since I don't already have your name written and
15 spelled out.

16 MR. SMITH: Steve Smith from Seneca County. Do I
17 need to spell it?

18 One gentleman said here about how an increase in
19 the land values with the three pipelines coming through his
20 property. I didn't know we were allowed to tap into a high
21 pressure pipeline. He probably has low-pressure pipelines,
22 so it does add value because now he can build homes on his
23 property and they can tap into it. I don't think they are
24 going to let us tap into a 1440 pound pipe.

25 My next question is, this pipeline is proposed

1 3 billion 250 million cubic feet a day. I found various
2 pipelines around the country that can transport 2 billion
3 cubic feet a day. What is the maximum capacity of this
4 pipeline at 1440? Are they saying we are going to put 3
5 billion 250 million through with maybe a thousand pounds of
6 pressure and lie to us again and then up the capacity later?

7 Oh yes, a year ago here I asked FERC what fees
8 they charge. Now anybody that's got Internet on their cell
9 phone, look up FERC ACA's. FERC will probably make millions
10 of dollars a year because they charge on transfer pipelines.
11 I was told you get no direct payments, but there are
12 indirect payments. I figure about one million six hundred
13 thousand dollars a year on this, or about 190 dollars an
14 hour. You people benefit.

15 All these labors unions are for it. I'm great
16 for jobs. They have attorneys here. I think they can put
17 up a sign-up sheet here, when they come through our farm,
18 all the clay tile chips, plastic tile chips and the concrete
19 chips plus stogies. On their free weekends, maybe they can
20 come out to the landowners and donate their time and pick
21 some of this mess up. Because it's not going to be clean
22 when it's done.

23 We asked Rover to stake the property out on our
24 farm. Our attorneys requested it. They told us they'd give
25 a 24-hour notice before they show up. They showed up one

1 morning. They were in the field for an hour or two. When I
2 seen them I went down there and I talked to the two
3 gentlemen doing the survey. And we have a woods. There is
4 a wetlands there. They will protect the environment,
5 protect the farm owner's land? Yes. 25-foot wide by 75-
6 foot long. Rover's got to go around it.

7 Where the federal government can grant minimal
8 effect on that and say "Don't worry about that little bit
9 but they're going to protect these wetlands" and once they
10 get out in our farmlands, "mud and maul, push, shove, do
11 wherever you want. We don't care."

12 Now, this pipeline isn't, like I say, one
13 gentleman spoke and the ones that come through his farm
14 years ago. I know where it's at. That pipeline has settled
15 six inches or more in the last year.

16 This is not a pipeline where you are going to dig
17 a trench a couple feet wide, four, five, six feet deep.
18 This thing is probably going to be about six foot wide. Who
19 knows how wide up top? Probably 15-20 feet wide. This is
20 going to be v-shaped. You are not digging a trench across
21 the State of Ohio; you are digging two building foundations.
22 They are going to settle for decades.

23 On top of this, I noticed in Rover's easement
24 paper signing, you sign them -- where they make a statement
25 there where if the contractors need more room, they can take

1 it. My understanding that dozers and excavators are going
2 to be the biggest ones built, on this job. I've been told
3 it will probably take three semis to bring an excavator in.
4 Where is it going to be assembled? Out on you guys'
5 farmland, probably. They haven't even told us that.

6 For every three feet in length, there is going to
7 be a cubic yard of extra dirt. Third of capacity that
8 pipeline out -- you can park a semi along the length of that
9 and load a semi to a legal weight -- and that's how much
10 excess dirt you're going to have with each pipeline. There
11 is no way they can put this land back to the original
12 condition.

13 Like I said, these surveyors, they were in the
14 woods. They took about three hours. They were getting bad
15 signal, so I let them know they go they GPS now before the
16 leaves are in the trees and they can't do it. Somebody kept
17 calling these two surveyors about why is it taking so long?
18 That guy set in the truck out along State Route 53 for three
19 hours. He didn't even assist those two people. That's the
20 kind of job I want. A chauffeur's job, and he got paid big
21 money.

22 Landowners, fight for your rights. We are
23 getting a hosing here. We've been lied to. Even FERC I
24 will say lied to me about a year ago here when they said
25 they received no direct payments. They get indirect

1 payments. Get on the Internet, go under FERC ACA's. Annual
2 charges adjusted, they adjust them every year the 1st of
3 October. You can go back how many years. Figure it out.

4 I figure it's about a \$190 an hour when this
5 pipeline is up and running. That 3 billion 250 million, but
6 can it pump 4 billion cubic feet or more? I don't believe a
7 thing Rover has to say. All these union people? Great.
8 I'm all for jobs, but if I really believe in it, there's
9 going to be a mess to clean up. Maybe you can volunteer
10 your time to your local landowners, come out on weekends and
11 pick up rocks, tile chips, clay, concrete, plastic and other
12 stuff.

13 Thank you for your time.

14 (Applause)

15 MR. SHOCK: My name is David Shock, S-H-O-C-K. I
16 want to thank you also for opening this up for additional
17 comments. I apologize I did not sign up but I am glad I
18 have this opportunity. As others have stated, a lot of this
19 farmland has been in the families for generations. My
20 family is no different. My family has owned property on
21 Aldball Road for over a hundred years. Currently, my uncle
22 owns this property and many of you know Lyle.

23 Well, I just wanted to document some of the
24 things Rover has done or I should say, lack of done, on
25 their responsibilities. So basically over the last year

1 they bought forty acres of land for the compressor station
2 that's going to be located on Alball Road.

3 As everybody that's been in that community area
4 has known that Rover has not done anything to control the
5 weeds or anything on that forty acres. It's an eyesore and
6 it's a total seabed for weeds for all the adjoining farmers.
7 So if they have not demonstrated their ability to be good
8 neighbors in the first year, how are they going to
9 demonstrate being good neighbors for the next hundred years?
10 I really question that.

11 According to their agricultural document of what
12 they are going to perform, they have a section on weed
13 control. Within that they requested a written documentation
14 of a problem at their compressor stations or their valve
15 areas where crops cannot be grown, and then after the
16 written notification they got 45 days to rectify the
17 problem. Well, as many farmers here know, if they don't
18 take care of the weeds and so forth in the spring and you
19 don't do anything by mid-June, if you do the 45 days it's
20 going to be the end of August and everything's going to be
21 in seed.

22 So you know right there they have an easy way of
23 not doing anything. Again, it just demonstrates to me that
24 they are not going to be a good neighbor to us in the future
25 by the actions that they've already shown to us.

1 The other question I have, you know, in your
2 documentation there are regulations for noise pollution,
3 which is a good start. There is also comments about
4 vibration which could be caused by a compressing station;
5 but one thing that was not in your documentation is light
6 pollution. If you've notice any other pumping stations and
7 so forth that are industrialized, they light them up like a
8 Christmas tree, twenty-four/seven and so forth.

9 Again, I have no problem with lighting up their
10 property but I hope there's regulations that require the
11 flood lights that reflect down instead of out. They can
12 still light up their property but not influence the property
13 adjacent to them. You talk about land values and so forth
14 and on, I can't understand if you can't tap into this line
15 how property values will go up. I really think property
16 values go down, but think about all of the property that's
17 going to be around this compressing station.

18 I know they selected an area that has minimal
19 houses which is good, but unfortunately for my family and
20 for the property that we own for over a hundred years, it's
21 in our front yard; so unfortunately it's not something that
22 we are looking forward to. We just hope that Rover is going
23 to be a better neighbor than what they've demonstrated in
24 the first year.

25 Thank you for those comments. I appreciate the

1 opportunity to express them.

2 (Applause)

3 MR. BOWMAN: Was there anyone else that wanted to
4 provide comments tonight?

5 MR. BRAUNSTEIN: Yes, I would like to say one
6 thing further. Again, Michael Braunstein on behalf of a
7 number of landowners.

8 I would like to just point out what the gentleman
9 from Land Stewards said, that I'm all for their plan, but if
10 I understood him correctly he said nine of these plans have
11 been implemented. And that in order to get this preventive
12 work done with the drain tile so that fields are not
13 flooded, so that we don't get, as the one gentleman said,
14 300 acres of flooding because drain tile is cut and not
15 repaired, that work needs to be done now.

16 What Rover is saying is that they will only do
17 the preventive drain tile work to prevent these damages if
18 people sign their easement the way they want it written for
19 the compensation that they want to pay. This is like
20 extortion. You are going to suffer damage unless you give
21 up your constitutional right to just compensation.

22 I think that's wrong and that Rover should change
23 its policy. I've been to Washington to speak to FERC about
24 this. Nothing has happened. They are just asking for
25 flooding and for damages later by their refusals to take

1 proactive steps to prevent it now. Thank you.

2 (Applause)

3 MR. BOWMAN: Anyone else?

4 (No response.)

5 MR. BOWMAN: Well, if not, the formal part of
6 this meeting will close and I will quickly mention that on
7 the FERC website at FERC.gov there is a link called eLibrary
8 that allows you to gain access to everything regarding these
9 projects. That includes filings by the applicants,
10 issuances by the Commission, that includes the Draft EIS and
11 eventually the Final EIS, and all comments submitted by
12 individual stakeholders.

13 To access the information specifically pertaining
14 to the Rover and its affiliate projects, please use the
15 docket numbers CP15-93, CP15-94 and CP15-96. Those numbers
16 are on the official pamphlets and forms that we have at the
17 sign-in table.

18 So on behalf of the Federal Energy Regulatory
19 Commission, I'd like to thank you for coming here tonight.
20 Let the record show that the meeting concluded at 7:18 p.m.

21 (Whereupon, at 7:18 p.m., the public DEIS Comment
22 meeting in New Washington, Ohio concluded.)

23

24

25