

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION  
COMMISSIONS'S OFFICE OF ENERGY PROJECTS  
AND  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

\* \* \*

OREGON LNG EXPORT PROJECT  
PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING

The above public scoping meeting came on at  
the Warrenton Community Center, 170 S.W. 3rd Street,  
Warrenton, Oregon, on October 15, 2012, at 6:06 p.m.

Cheryl L. Vorhees, CSR, RPR  
Court Reporter

## APPEARANCES:

Medha Kochhar  
Environmental Project Manager  
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC  
888 First Street, D.C. 20426

## Also Present:

Pat Terhaar  
Tom Finch, DOT  
Heather Ferree - Sign-In Table  
Amy Dammarell  
Matt Hutchinson  
Peter Hansen - Oregon LNG  
Russ Berg - U.S. Coast Guard

## PUBLIC SPEAKERS:

Lorie Durham  
Robert Jacob  
Claudia DeLoff  
Margaret Thompson  
Mike Graham  
Paul Sansone  
Susie Vosberg  
Ted Gleichman  
Don West  
Jennifer Rasmussen  
Catherine Anderson  
Don Hutton  
Dan Serres  
Kathleen Sullivan  
Cheryl Johnson  
Kathleen Merritt  
Julianne Hall  
Greg Peterson  
Ben Vose  
Harold Behr  
Nancy Ceaser  
Laura Caplan  
Georgia Marincovich  
McLaren Innes  
Celia Davis  
Martha Neuringer  
Allen Neuringer

## PUBLIC SPEAKERS (CONTINUED)

Mahlon Heller  
Joycelyn Heller  
Robert Crane  
Jimmy Beckwith  
Teresa DeLorenzo  
Ned Heavenrich  
Lurana Heavenrich  
Patrick Dooney  
Jim Schaller  
Jeryce Russell  
John Washington  
Jan Faber  
Hank Mroczowski  
Candace McClure  
R. Duncan MacKenzie  
Steve Dragich  
Susan Skinner  
Tom Duncan  
Carolyn Eady  
Roger Hayes  
Richard Basch  
Roberta Basch  
Julia DeGraw  
Dan Marvin  
Carol Newman  
Lorrie Haight  
Susana Gladwin  
Theodore Thomas  
Donna Quinn  
Dave Lillis  
Ed Bussert

1 MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 2012, Warrenton, OREGON

2 6:06 P.M.

3 PROCEEDINGS

4 MS. KOCHHAR: Hello. Good evening everybody.  
5 Welcome to the meeting tonight for Oregon LNG  
6 Import/Export Project. I'm so glad all of you have  
7 come and you have taken out some of your special time  
8 from the day for us to hear from you what you have to  
9 say tonight.

10 This meeting is specifically for Oregon LNG  
11 Export Project proposed by Oregon LNG Development  
12 Company and Oregon Pipeline Company. We will refer to  
13 both companies as Oregon LNG.

14 Let the record show that the meeting tonight  
15 on October 15th began at 6:07 p.m. October 15th. The  
16 primary purpose of today's meeting is to provide you  
17 an opportunity to comment on the project and also on  
18 the scope of the environmental analysis being prepared  
19 for the Oregon LNG Export Project.

20 My name is Medha Kochhar. I'm the  
21 environmental project manager for this project.  
22 Tonight, with me is Pat Terhaar. She is with HDR,  
23 which is a third-party environmental contractor  
24 helping us in the development of the Environmental  
25 Impact Statement. Next to her is Heather Ferree. She  
26

1 is an LNG engineer with FERC. She's on this project  
2 team. And then is Tom Finch, he is with Department of  
3 Transportation. And we also have with us tonight two  
4 more people from HDR. Amy, and also Matt Hutchinson  
5 who is here, that have been helping us with the  
6 sign-in table and other things around here.

7 FERC is an independent agency that regulates  
8 interstate transmission of electricity, natural gas,  
9 and oil. FERC reviews proposals and authorizes  
10 construction of interstate natural gas pipelines,  
11 storage facilities, liquified natural gas, which is  
12 called LNG, LNG terminals, as well as the licensing  
13 and inspection of hydroelectric projects.

14 As a federal licensing agency, FERC has the  
15 responsibility under the National Environmental Policy  
16 Act, NEPA, to consider the potential environmental  
17 impacts associated with the project which is under its  
18 consideration.

19 With regard to the Oregon LNG Export Project,  
20 the FERC is the lead federal agency for the NEPA  
21 review and for the preparation of the EIS. The U.S.  
22 Army Corps of Engineers, the U.S. Environmental  
23 Protection Agency, the U.S. Coast Guard, and the U.S.  
24 Fish and Wildlife Service have agreed to participate  
25 as cooperating agencies in the preparation of the  
26

1 Environmental Impact Statement. These agencies plan  
2 to use our EIS, which is Environmental Impact  
3 Statement, to meet their respective NEPA  
4 responsibilities associated with the issuing of their  
5 permits, approvals, and reviews. Also in this room is  
6 Russ Berg. He's from the U.S. Coast Guard.

7 As I said earlier, the primary purpose of  
8 this meeting tonight is to give you an opportunity to  
9 comment on the project or on the environmental issues  
10 that you would like to see covered in the  
11 Environmental Impact Statement. It will help us the  
12 most if your comments are very specific, as specific  
13 as possible regarding the potential environmental  
14 impacts and reasonable alternatives of the proposed  
15 Oregon LNG Export Project. These issues generally  
16 focus on the potential for environmental effects, but  
17 may also address construction issues, mitigation  
18 issues, avoidance issues, and any of the environmental  
19 review process.

20 In addition, this meeting is designed to  
21 provide you with an opportunity to meet with the  
22 Oregon LNG representatives to ask them questions and  
23 to get more detailed information about their proposed  
24 facility locations and construction plans. They will  
25 be available at the end of the meeting outside so you  
26

1 can discuss with them. The company representatives  
2 will be available to answer any questions you have at  
3 the end of the meeting.

4 Keep in mind, the project is still in its  
5 developmental stage and there is no official  
6 application filed with FERC yet. We are only in the  
7 pre-filing process. Oregon LNG will use the comments  
8 made here tonight to better accommodate effective  
9 landowners in designing the project and protecting the  
10 environment.

11 So tonight's agenda is very simple. First  
12 I'm going to describe the environmental review process  
13 and the FERC's role in this project. Then Tom Finch  
14 will be -- he was going to make a presentation, but  
15 with the number of people we thought that he's here to  
16 answer your questions on safety and stuff, so Tom  
17 would be able to answer those and he will not present  
18 his presentation tonight.

19 And we also have Peter Hansen from Oregon  
20 LNG. He will give a brief description of the project.  
21 Then we will also hear from all of you who have signed  
22 in on the speakers' list tonight to make your  
23 comments, and please make sure that you have signed in  
24 the speakers' list here tonight.

25 Now I will give you a brief environmental  
26

1 review process, and to illustrate that I will go  
2 through that chart. I think that was the best place I  
3 could get it here, so I will go there. But this chart  
4 is in the back of the NOI. It's the same thing, it's  
5 just that we made a poster of it. Okay, so I'll go  
6 there to explain to you.

7 This briefly describes our FERC pre-filing  
8 process. The highlighted areas that you see are the  
9 areas that are specifically designed for this  
10 evening's input from the public. So that is why I  
11 start with Public Input opportunity.

12 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Excuse me, did you  
13 bring a Powerpoint so that we could actually see that  
14 chart?

15 MS. KOCHHAR: No. We did not bring a  
16 Powerpoint because it's attached to the NOI, at the  
17 back of it. Everyone should have that. And there are  
18 extra copies of the chart in the back.

19 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: May I suggest that  
20 next time you bring a Powerpoint for a large audience?

21 MS. KOCHHAR: Yes. It's easier said than to  
22 bring it because we've got to arrange all of that, you  
23 know, the Powerpoint presentation. We are not  
24 equipped for it today.

25 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: That is part of your  
26

1 job.

2 MS. KOCHHAR: Well, that's why we attached  
3 it. We will keep in mind for the next one. If you  
4 all speak one at a time or allow me to speak, it will  
5 be better. Let's be civilized and give me an  
6 opportunity to explain to you. You will have your  
7 chance. And the court reporter will not be able to  
8 take your comments unless we open the floor and also  
9 you speak one person at a time. Okay? Thank you.

10 Applicant Process: Applicant assesses market  
11 need and considers project facility. Requests FERC  
12 officially for pre-filing process. FERC reviews that  
13 and approves the pre-filing process. Formally it is  
14 approved by FERC by a letter, and we did that on  
15 July 16, 2012.

16 Then FERC participates in any open houses  
17 that applicant may have. After that, FERC issues a  
18 Notice of Intent. That is where we are. We issued a  
19 Notice of Intent on September 24. And then we conduct  
20 public scoping meeting, which officially opens the  
21 scoping period for us. And the first scoping meeting  
22 is today.

23 After that we will issue a Notice of  
24 Application, which will be at the end of the formal  
25 pre-filing process when it ends. Once it ends, we

26

1 will open it and the application is filed. We notice  
2 the application. That is ten days after the filing  
3 application is noticed between which you can file for  
4 intervener status. By the way, during the pre-filing  
5 phase there is no intervener status. Those people who  
6 have already filed as interveners, they will still be  
7 interveners on this project.

8 Then we will analyze the data. When we are  
9 ready we issue a Draft Environmental Impact Statement,  
10 which opens up another comment period that usually is  
11 45 days. After we receive the comments, we analyze  
12 those, we determine what else we need, how to respond  
13 to your comments. Do we need any more data? Do we  
14 need any more research? We do all of that.

15 Then when we are ready, we put the final EIS,  
16 which is submitted to the commission and the  
17 commission makes the decision. Not me, not the  
18 environmental people. Commission uses information  
19 from our EIS and independently looks into it, looks at  
20 the certificates, looks at the rates, the market,  
21 everything, puts it together and develops its own  
22 determination.

23 Once the EIS is issued, it's open, parties  
24 can request FERC for rehearing process. And rehearing  
25 is only allowed to the people who are interveners.

26

1 And once the order is issued and authorization is  
2 given to this project's concept under Section 3 for  
3 LNG and under public need and assess for the pipeline  
4 part of the project. That's our process. Okay?  
5 Thank you.

6 Like I said, we are at the beginning of the  
7 project here. Now I'll give you a very short  
8 description of the project so that you understand what  
9 is filed with us thus far that we know because of  
10 pre-filing, which we are reviewing.

11 Again, the purpose of the pre-filing is to  
12 encourage involvement by all interested stakeholders  
13 in a manner that allows for early identification and  
14 resolution of the environmental issues. As of today  
15 no formal application has been filed with the FERC.  
16 However, the FERC, along with other federal, state,  
17 and local agency staff have begun review of the  
18 project.

19 The Oregon LNG Export Project would be  
20 comprised of liquefaction facilities to be located at  
21 the proposed import terminal site in Warrenton,  
22 Oregon, and about 39 miles of new 36-inch diameter  
23 pipeline. The new pipeline segment would traverse  
24 Columbia County, Oregon, and end in Cowlitz County,  
25 Washington to interconnect with the interstate gas  
26

1 transmission system of Northwest Pipeline.

2 After the completion of FERC's pre-filing  
3 process for the Export Project, Oregon LNG plans to  
4 amended its pending application for LNG import  
5 terminal and send-out pipeline, which was filed under  
6 docket CP09-6-000 and CP09-7-000, to include the  
7 facilities for both import and export of LNG from the  
8 terminal and to decrease the length of the Oregon LNG  
9 pipeline from 121 miles to 86.5 miles.

10 As I said earlier, on September 24th we  
11 issued a Notice of Intent, which we call NOI, to  
12 prepare an EIS for this project and initiated a 45-day  
13 scoping period. And I know some of you have filed  
14 comments to extend this comment period. We will  
15 consider that. Most of the time the Commission  
16 agrees, but I can't tell you anything at this point.

17 The scoping or comment period will end on  
18 November 8, 2012. November 8th is only the end of the  
19 comment period only in relation to the NOI, the Notice  
20 of Intent. You can file your comments any time and we  
21 will consider them.

22 Under NEPA, we are required to log in number  
23 of comments we received in response to the NOI.  
24 During our project review, we will assemble  
25 information from a variety of sources, including  
26

1 Oregon LNG, the public, the state, local, federal  
2 agencies, and our own independent analysis and field  
3 work. We will analyze this information and prepare a  
4 draft EIS that will be distributed to public for  
5 comment.

6           Once scoping is finished, our next step will  
7 be to begin analyzing the company's proposal and the  
8 issues that have been identified during scoping  
9 period. This will include an examination of the  
10 proposed facility locations, as well as the  
11 alternative sites. We will assess the projects'  
12 effects on waterbodies, wetlands, vegetation,  
13 wildlife, endangered species, cultural resources,  
14 soil, land use, air quality, and safety, and of course  
15 humans.

16           When complete, our analysis of the potential  
17 impacts will be published as a draft EIS and presented  
18 to the public for a comment period that will be at a  
19 minimum 45 days. This draft EIS will be mailed to all  
20 interested parties. During the comment period on the  
21 draft EIS we will hold more public meetings to gather  
22 feedback on our analysis and findings. In other  
23 words, whatever is published in the DEIS, you will  
24 have a chance to review that, comment on it, and  
25 express and give us what we missed, what we didn't  
26

1 miss, or what we did right and wrong.

2 After making any necessary changes or  
3 additions to the Draft EIS, a final EIS will be mailed  
4 to all interested parties. Please note that because  
5 of the size of the mailing list, the mailed version of  
6 the EIS will be on a CD. We mailed about 6,880-some  
7 NOIs. And that means the more mailing list we add and  
8 the more names we add to it, it gets big, so we're  
9 going to do a CD of that. That means that unless you  
10 tell us otherwise, the EIS that you will find in your  
11 mailbox will be on a CD. If you prefer to have a hard  
12 copy mailed to you, you must indicate that choice on  
13 the return mailer attached to the NOI. You can also  
14 indicate that on the attendance sheet tonight at the  
15 sign-in table.

16 This is the mailer here of the NOI, I wanted  
17 to show you. The last page of the NOI has the mailer.  
18 If you return that to us indicating your choice, you  
19 want hard copy or a CD is okay, that will be fine.  
20 Also, if you want to tell us to drop your name, tell  
21 us that, too, on this. If you want to add your name,  
22 tell us on that as well.

23 As I mentioned earlier, our issuance of the  
24 NOI opened a formal comment period that will close on  
25 November 8, 2012. The NOI encourages you to submit  
26

1 your comments as soon as possible in order to give us  
2 time to analyze and research the issues. If you  
3 received the NOI in the mail, you are on our mailing  
4 list and will remain on our mailing list to receive  
5 this EIS and any other supplemental notices or  
6 documents that we issue, unless you return the mailer  
7 attached to the back of this NOI and indicate that you  
8 wish to be removed from the mailing list. In fact,  
9 there are a few copies of NOI available at the sign-in  
10 table, I brought some extra if anybody wants it.

11 If you did not receive NOI, I'm sorry and I  
12 apologize for that. Maybe we don't have your correct  
13 mailing address. I got about this much back  
14 (indicating.) That means whenever I get handwritten  
15 addresses sometimes they're very difficult to read and  
16 sometimes the post office, they just strike it  
17 whenever they can't read it. So please make sure you  
18 write it clearly and that anybody can read that.

19 You can be added to the mailing list by  
20 signing at the sign-in table in the back or by  
21 submitting comments on the project. I would like to  
22 add that FERC encourages electronic filing of all  
23 comments and other documents. The NOI explains this  
24 process very clearly. In addition, there's a small  
25 brochure that explains FERC's e-filing system at the  
26

1 sign-in table. There's a brochure there at the  
2 sign-in table. Amy, can you show that? Amy, are you  
3 there? Can you show that to them? Yeah, that  
4 brochure. Right.

5 Also, instructions for this can be located on  
6 our website, [www.ferc.gov](http://www.ferc.gov), under the e-filing link.  
7 It's also given under the NOI. On page nine it gives  
8 you additional information and it also identifies the  
9 website, and if you look at page eight it give you the  
10 secretary's name and the address where your comments  
11 should go to. Not to me. If they go to the secretary  
12 it is official comment and then it comes to me  
13 afterwards. If it comes to me, I don't know whether I  
14 should do or what to do or how, unless it's a cc copy  
15 then it's okay. So make sure you send it to the  
16 secretary. It gets posted very quickly and everybody  
17 else can see who else commented on that.

18 The new docket number that is assigned to  
19 this Export Project is PF-12. Again, it's PF12, like  
20 in dozen, 12, dash 18. Now, I want to explain the  
21 role of FERC Commission and the FERC environmental  
22 staff. The five-member Commission is responsible for  
23 making a determination on whether to issue an  
24 authorization Oregon LNG Development Company and a  
25 Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity to  
26

1 Oregon LNG Company. It's not me who makes that  
2 decision. It's not my team who makes that decision.  
3 It's not my boss who makes that decision. It's the  
4 Commission who makes the decision. The EIS prepared  
5 by the FERC environmental staff, which I am part of,  
6 describes the project facilities and associated  
7 environmental impacts; alternatives to the project;  
8 mitigation to avoid or reduce impacts; and our  
9 conclusions and recommendations.

10 The EIS is not a design-making document.  
11 It's not a decision-making document. It is being  
12 prepared to disclose to the public, and to the  
13 Commission, the environmental impact of constructing  
14 and operating the proposed project. When it is  
15 completed, the Commission will consider the  
16 environmental information from the EIS, along with the  
17 non-environmental issues, such as engineering,  
18 markets, rates, in making it's decision to approve or  
19 deny Oregon LNG's request for a certificate. There is  
20 no review of FERC decisions by the President or  
21 Congress, maintaining FERC's independence as a  
22 regulatory agency and providing for fair and unbiased  
23 decisions.

24 Now I will request Peter Hansen of Oregon LNG  
25 Development Company and Pipeline Company to make a  
26

1 short presentation to describe what the proposed  
2 project is. Peter. Thank you.

3 MR. HANSEN: Good evening. I'm Peter Hansen.  
4 I'm CEO of Oregon LNG and Oregon Pipeline Company.  
5 I've got a brief presentation for you here outlining  
6 what the project is all about and what some of the  
7 impacts of the project will be. It should take about  
8 15 minutes with any little luck.

9 What you see here is an artist's rendering of  
10 the project as seen from the northwest. You have the  
11 dock, about a 2,000-foot pier, two tanks. And the  
12 prominent features that you see along here are two  
13 cooling towers, one for each of the two trains there.  
14 These tanks are identical to the tanks that we  
15 previously proposed. They're about 196 feet tall,  
16 contain about 42 million gallons each. And it's  
17 basically a concrete bunker with a stainless steel  
18 tank inside.

19 And here's the facility seen from the west  
20 end of the Young's Bay Bridge. Again, tanks, pier,  
21 dock, and the cooling towers being the prominent  
22 features. The facility will have a capacity of about  
23 9 million tons per year. It will be all electric,  
24 there will be no onsite power plant, and it will be  
25 water cooled. It will also have re-gas capacity,

26

1 meaning that we will be able to import gas during  
2 times of regional emergencies and/or take whatever gas  
3 we have in the tanks and put back into the system if  
4 there's a need for it. We expect from about 100 to  
5 125 ships per year and we hope to be in service by  
6 2018.

7           The occasion is well known to most of you.  
8 You come across -- you take on the bar piling out  
9 here, come across the bar. At the first turn here  
10 you'll meet up with two or three tugboats, which will  
11 take the ship down to the dock and dock it here. What  
12 you see here is the turning base, and basically we'll  
13 widen the turn in the river to give us a place to turn  
14 the ships around.

15           Looking at the facility briefly, the gas will  
16 come in here at the corner through a metering station.  
17 We will have a pre-treatment facility where any  
18 mercury, any CO<sub>2</sub>, any hydrocarbons will be taken out,  
19 and any water will be taken out of the gas before the  
20 gas goes to the liquefaction facility where it is a  
21 process of compression and cooling that eventually  
22 turns the gas into a liquid. When you take LNG and  
23 you cool it down to -206 degrees Fahrenheit at ambient  
24 pressure it turns into a liquid, and we then put it  
25 into the tanks here. And, again, these cooling towers  
26

1 are designed to get rid of the heat that you of course  
2 release when you liquefy something.

3 Let's see, down here you'll have water  
4 treatments and you'll have shops, warehouse, control  
5 buildings, and over here is the ground flare where we,  
6 in case of upsets or emergencies, have the ability to  
7 safely burn off quantities of propane or other  
8 hydrocarbons that we need to get rid of in case of,  
9 for example a power outage.

10 See here, there's the Skipanon Peninsula  
11 where the facility is placed, and, again, the pier and  
12 the dock arrangement, the pipeline going over to the  
13 airport and down the west side of the airport.

14 The dock and pier arrangement will require  
15 about 1. million cubic yards of dredging to create a  
16 wide spot in the navigation channel. It will make it  
17 43 feet deep, like the channel. The 2,000-foot pier  
18 will be all concrete on deep foundation and then of  
19 course at the end there will be a dock with loading  
20 arms and mooring dolphins. Also, depending on the  
21 size of the ships we bring in, we'll take three or  
22 four tugboats each with about 80 ton Bollard pull as  
23 required by the U.S. Coast Guard.

24 As far as seismic activity and tsunami issues  
25 are concerned, it will be designed as per federal

26

1 guidelines, which have been updated following the  
2 Japanese earthquake last year. There will be  
3 significant amounts of deep soil improvements  
4 required, mostly deep cement mixing down a couple  
5 hundred feet, as much as 200 feet. All structures  
6 will be on deep foundations and of course the tanks  
7 will be built on seismic isolators which prevent the  
8 ground movement to put stresses on the tanks. And  
9 then there will be a tsunami berm and wall around the  
10 facility.

11 We will use quite a bit of water, and we will  
12 use three sources. Primarily we will buy effluent  
13 from the Warrenton Sewage Treatment plants, and then  
14 when that's not enough we'll buy any surplus water  
15 that the City of Warrenton has. Again, we'll be  
16 paying for that. And, finally, we'll be taking  
17 brackish water out of the Columbia, which we, through  
18 a process of filtration and reverse osmosis, we'll  
19 make suitable for the cooling tower.

20 Waste water will be discharged through the  
21 existing City of Warrenton outfall into the Columbia  
22 River, and of course it will meet DEQ strict  
23 temperature standards as well as all other DEQ  
24 standards. The project will have its own NPDES  
25 discharge permit.

26

1           The new pipeline route has been designed to  
2           facilitate the Waste water, primarily Canadian gas.  
3           Gas will come down through the Williams Pipeline from  
4           Sumas to Woodland. At Woodland we'll divert that gas,  
5           run it under the river -- we'll be drilling about 150  
6           feet or so under the river bottom -- and go across  
7           Columbia County over to the Four Corners area, and  
8           then follow the original route up to Warrenton. It  
9           will be 46 miles shorter, about 80 fewer landowners.  
10          Before we had about 227 landowners impacted in Oregon,  
11          now we have 131, 16 in Washington. And the old route  
12          down through the Yamhill and Willamette Valleys, of  
13          course will no longer be used, and we have notified  
14          the landowners that that route is no longer being  
15          developed. And we have notified FERC accordingly.

16                 And then, again, as was the case before,  
17          landowners will obviously be compensated for impacts  
18          to their land.

19                 So why the West Coast? Primarily because you  
20          have a lot of gas up in Canada, which is now stranded.  
21          They have found very, very large resources of gas in  
22          Canada. And while they have found a lot more gas, the  
23          market has gone away. Before this gas traveled down  
24          through the GTN Pipeline and the Williams Pipelines to  
25          take care of the Pacific Northwest and California.

26

1 Now, with the finds of gas in the U.S., the Rockies,  
2 for example, the new Ruby Pipeline has pushed the  
3 Canadian gas back up into Canada. There's no longer  
4 any use for it. Also, with the gas lines that run  
5 across Canada and the U.S. to the Chicago Midwest  
6 region, there's no longer a need for it because a lot  
7 of gas has been found in the U.S. which is of course  
8 now much closer to market than this Canadian gas that  
9 the Canadian gas simply cannot compete anymore.

10 But they have to find a market for it and  
11 Asia is the only market left, and that means this gas  
12 will be imported to Asia one way or another. Asia is  
13 obviously the largest LNG market. And another reason  
14 why it's happening on the West Coast is Oregon's  
15 location is much, much closer to the Asian market  
16 than, for example Texas.

17 We're nine days away from Tokyo, where coming  
18 out of Gulf Coast is 34 days. And the difference in  
19 cost is, of course, very, very big. So you could say,  
20 Why here? Why not in BC? Well, it's happening in BC  
21 as well. If you look at the BC government's website,  
22 their vision is to have three of these plants in  
23 operation by 2020. And they're now talking about  
24 increasing that planned quantity to five plants by  
25 2020.

26

1                   However, it's a tough place to do it. The  
2 terrain in BC is very difficult, very expensive.  
3 There's a lot of winter construction associated with a  
4 project like this in BC. And of course BC also has  
5 the issue of unresolved native land claims that can  
6 take a long time to resolve.

7                   And, finally, you have the shortage of labor  
8 in BC, which obviously is a problem we would love to  
9 have down here. That creates an opportunity to move  
10 some of these jobs to Oregon. Again, Oregon is very,  
11 very competitive in this regard. Kitimat, for  
12 example, means people of the snow. And this is a  
13 tough place to build, very, very expensive place to  
14 build. The pipelines alone out to the gas fields,  
15 depending on which one you're looking at, I estimate  
16 at anywhere from 2 to 8 billion, where of course our  
17 proposed pipeline down to Woodland is about half a  
18 billion dollars.

19                   We have made certain work force commitments  
20 in connection with this project. We have an agreement  
21 with the Northwest Construction Alliance and with the  
22 Columbia Pacific Building and Construction Trades  
23 Council that determine how this will get built.  
24 There's a carve-out for a lot smaller local  
25 contractors, there's a commitment to apprenticeship  
26

1 programs, and finally there's a commitment to women  
2 and minority-owned businesses.

3 There's also an agreement in place with the  
4 Oregon Department of Energy where we will fund  
5 emergency response planning for the state of Oregon.  
6 We will fund whatever DOE specifies is required as far  
7 as emergency response capability, equipment, manpower,  
8 what have you. And, finally, we have agreed to ODEE's  
9 greenhouse standards and mitigation. And of course we  
10 will also be posting a retirement bond for the  
11 facility as required by DOE.

12 We have had an economic impact analysis done  
13 for the project by EcoNorthwest. They do most cost  
14 analyses in this area, for example, including the  
15 Columbia River Crossing. It is based on the IMPLAN  
16 Model which was developed first by the U.S. Forest  
17 Service back in 1972.

18 If you look at that, the total manpower  
19 requirement for this \$6.3 billion project is about  
20 3,000 average over a five-year average. Peaks in the  
21 16 time frame with about 3800 people. Out of those,  
22 about 2600 will come from Oregon, and there will a  
23 certain number of travelers, probably 400 coming back  
24 to Oregon. So, again, an average employment, direct  
25 employment of 3,000 for about five years on this

26

1 project.

2           If you look at the impact to the rest of  
3 Oregon from that, you have of course the direct  
4 employment on the facility itself, about 3,000 workers  
5 average. And then in addition to that you have the  
6 indirect employment. That is the business-to-business  
7 employment resulting from this activity. And,  
8 finally, you have induced, which is the consumer --  
9 the consumption -- the private consumption from the  
10 way it is earned here. That gives you a total of  
11 about 10,400 jobs in Oregon as a result of this  
12 project over an average five years. 10,000 jobs.

13           If you look at the long term, the facility  
14 itself will employ about 150, including the tugboats.  
15 Based on the EcoNorthwest calculations, a facility  
16 will gross through-put of about 6 billion will also  
17 create about 782 indirect jobs and another 660 induced  
18 jobs for a total long-term employment of about 1600  
19 jobs created in Oregon as a function of this project.

20           County and state taxes of course will get a  
21 significant boost from this. If you look at Oregon's  
22 income taxes levied during the construction, about  
23 \$220 million to the states and after that about 60  
24 million a year. Property taxes to Clatsop County and  
25 all the associated taxing districts, about \$120

26

1 million during construction and annually thereafter  
2 about \$57 million. That will pretty much double the  
3 tax revenues in Clatsop County, and it will make the  
4 watermill the second biggest taxpayer in Clatsop  
5 County at 3.4 million. So, again, pretty much doubles  
6 the tax revenue in Clatsop.

7           So in summary, environmentally it's a project  
8 with benign impacts, it may change the skyline but it  
9 will not change the character of the community. And  
10 why is that? For the simple reason that there will  
11 not be a large influx of people. There will be during  
12 the construction period but not long term. Traffic?  
13 Pretty minimal if you look at it. The traffic study  
14 is on the web, you are welcome to look at it. And  
15 there will be a minimum requirement for public  
16 services to newcomers. It will be a massive boost to  
17 Oregon's economy and a massive long-term boost to the  
18 Clatsop County economy. Thank you.

19           MS. KOCHHAR: Thank you, Peter. If you have  
20 any questions for Peter, you can ask at the end of the  
21 meeting. So we'll proceed further. I would prefer  
22 that everybody, don't make any audible comments or  
23 show. It's easier for the court reporter to write  
24 down whatever she has to take notes on so that all the  
25 transcripts are complete. And also it's paying

26

1 respect to the speaker, just as we would like to  
2 respect you as much as you deserve. So it's good to  
3 give respect to everybody else. Thank you.

4 We will now begin with the most important  
5 part of the meeting where we will hear from you. And  
6 first we will take comments from those who have signed  
7 up on the speaker's list that was at the table in the  
8 back. And if you prefer, you may hand your written  
9 comments tonight or send them to the Commission by  
10 following the procedures outlined in the Notice of  
11 Intent. And, again, I showed you where the address is  
12 on page -- I guess it was seven or eight or  
13 whatever -- to the secretary. It's page eight.

14 There's also a form on the sign-in table that  
15 you can use to write your comments, and give them to  
16 me or one of the consultants tonight. There are also  
17 instructions on the form detailing how to mail them in  
18 later. Whether you provide your comments verbally or  
19 mail them in, they will be considered equally.

20 I'm sure you have noted today that this  
21 meeting is being recorded by a transcript service.  
22 This is being done so that all of your comments and  
23 questions will be transcribed and put into public  
24 record. To help the court reporter produce an  
25 accurate record of this meeting, I ask that you please  
26

1 follow some ground rules. When your name is called,  
2 please step up to the microphone and state your name  
3 and spell it and give your affiliation. Define any  
4 acronyms that you may use. I also ask that everybody  
5 else in the audience respect the speaker and refrain  
6 from any audible show of agreement or disagreement.

7 Are there any elected officials in this room  
8 tonight? Yes. Would you like to come first or would  
9 you like to speak as you have signed on the list?

10 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I'll take my turn.  
11 Thank you.

12 MS. KOCHHAR: Okay. And I will ask Pat  
13 Terhaar to call the names of the speakers now one by  
14 one. We will give you three minutes at a time. And  
15 if we have time later on you can continue on your  
16 comment later on, so that I can accommodate everyone.  
17 We have a lot of speakers. The room is available to  
18 us until nine o'clock. We will have to clean up, pack  
19 up, and leave the room for them. So we have forms,  
20 you can write your comments, or limit to three minutes  
21 so that we give opportunity to everybody. If time  
22 permits, we will allow you to come back again.

23 So, Pat, do you want to call in the first  
24 name?

25 MS. TERHAAR: Okay. We need to switch out  
26

1 the microphones here.

2 MS. KOCHHAR: Again, I'll remind you that  
3 when you come to the microphone, please say your name  
4 clearly, spell it if possible, give your affiliation,  
5 so the court reporter can take it correctly for you.

6 MS. TERHAAR: Okay. I'm going to try this  
7 microphone. Can everyone hear me? Okay. And then if  
8 it starts making noise we have to figure something  
9 else out. But what I'm going to do is I'm going to  
10 call two people at once so the second person can be  
11 ready. You can either stand up at the side or just to  
12 give you a little warning just to kind of speed things  
13 up.

14 And the first speaker is Laura Durheim and  
15 the second speaker will be Robert Jacob.

16 MS. DURHEIM: Lorie Durheim, 398 Atlantic,  
17 Astoria, Oregon. What I'd ask the FERC to do is to  
18 look at these things with individuals or individual  
19 companies that have no claim in either side. I've  
20 dealt with FERC before, with LNG, and it seems like  
21 all this is more or less a show or something that the  
22 law requires. And on some of your information, like  
23 the chart you showed where we are and what's coming,  
24 at bottom it sounds like it's already made your mind  
25 up, that you're going to give them the okay.

26

1           Also, I would like to have you investigate  
2           the water usage, where they're getting the water,  
3           what's in the water. What about the ships? Are they  
4           going to be letting bilge water out in the Young's  
5           Bay/Columbia River here, and how's that going to  
6           affect the salmon and the estuary.

7           So, also, a well-backed 76 percent of the  
8           people in Clatsop County voted for no pipelines, LNG  
9           pipelines, through open spaces, parks, and recreation  
10          areas, 67 percent that voted. And we have been  
11          fighting since it first came as Calpine in November  
12          '08 -- no, '04, and when they were dealing with the  
13          port. This is a different company we realize, but  
14          it's the same old dog and pony show, and we've given  
15          up seven years of our life to keep the Columbia River  
16          down here free of LNG, whether it's in or out. And I  
17          believe that they knew all the time they were saying  
18          it was importing that they were waiting for the  
19          fracking and the gas to come online. And it was also  
20          going to be for export.

21          The export of LNG, I don't know the exact  
22          numbers now, but it was like 20 BTM, BTUs, for LNG,  
23          and we are paying three, three dollars. Well, what's  
24          going to happen? Whether they import or export, we're  
25          not -- any of us, not just us here, but the whole  
26

1 country, the gas price is going to hit the ceiling.  
2 Because the Asian countries are willing to pay, like,  
3 20 dollars per BTU, so -- I think I got that right.  
4 Anyway, please, have some agency or group of people  
5 that have nothing -- researched it, nothing to do with  
6 the federal government, you know with FERC, and  
7 nothing to do in any way, shape, or form with natural  
8 gas, LNG. Leucadia, which is the company behind  
9 Oregon LNG, and etc. to be a fair and clear evaluation  
10 before people at FERC make their decision. Thank you.

11 MS. KOCHHAR: Thank you. Next is Robert  
12 Jacob and on deck we've got Claudia DeLoff.

13 MR. JACOB: I won't need a microphone. Never  
14 have. I'm Robert Jacob. I own the Cannery Pier Hotel  
15 and I'm a businessman here, grew up here. A few years  
16 back, some of the powers that be with LNG were in our  
17 hotel and they kind of whispered too much to the wrong  
18 people. The question posed to them is why do they go  
19 to rural communities? Why don't they do these things  
20 in Seattle, Portland, San Francisco? Well, they  
21 didn't get past Malibu.

22 Here's what they told, they didn't know who  
23 all was listening. They go to rural communities  
24 because we're unsophisticated and easily swayed by the  
25 lure of jobs. I don't know about you but I am

26

1       unsophisticated. But I do know how to read so I  
2       studied up on this. And as our senator said and the  
3       past secretary of state, we finally get a sense of  
4       place in this area after a whole lot of economic  
5       downturn, and we either move forward the way we're  
6       going with not only their energy position, but also  
7       the kind of jobs we attract. And the same kind of  
8       people that have been attracted to this area because  
9       of what this county has and these cities have here,  
10      which is unique to other areas, is the same bunch of  
11      people that will not want two 19-story towers with  
12      liquid gas floating around in them. Their diameter is  
13      a football field each.

14                To give you an idea, our old Astoria hotel is  
15      eight stories. Those things won't look like the  
16      picture. I used to do architecture. We drew the same  
17      drawings, made sure they looked right. We will shoot  
18      ourselves in the same economic foot by allowing  
19      something like this. There's a lot of people that  
20      could bring jobs and love the area, and I just hope  
21      that we don't get easily swayed and we do look at what  
22      this is and what all the environmental impact, the  
23      business impact that will come because of this.

24                MS. DeLOFF: My name is Claudia DeLoff,  
25      D-e-L-o-f-f. I live in Astoria, in the Swenson area,  
26

1       which is east of Astoria. My family has been in  
2       Astoria for six generations on my mother's side and  
3       five generations on my father's side. They've been  
4       ship builders, they've been commercial fishermen,  
5       they're gill netters, and it's all going by the  
6       wayside. My children and grandchildren live here.  
7       And my children are forced to work in Washington.  
8       They live in Oregon and Napa, but they have to work in  
9       Washington because there's no jobs here. And this is  
10      what's going to happen to my grandchildren. Our  
11      college has cut back so much that now my grandchildren  
12      that are in college have to go away to college.  
13      There's no jobs. We need jobs.

14               My husband was fortunate enough after being a  
15      commercial fisherman for 15 years to get on Wauna.  
16      And I'm sure that people thought that was a terrible  
17      place when it talked of coming into our county. But  
18      my God it has saved our lives. We have jobs that pay.  
19      But it's not the same for the other generations.

20               So as someone who has lived here for so long  
21      and has so many commitments to the area, I hope LNG  
22      comes here. I hope that it creates some jobs for some  
23      people. If it's not for thousands of people, at least  
24      256 people will have jobs, and that's what I think is  
25      important. Thank you.

26

1           MS. TERHAAR: The next speaker is Margaret  
2 Thompson and after that is Mike Graham.

3           MS. THOMPSON: I was born and raised in  
4 Astoria and love the community. My kids have all  
5 grown up here and loved it, but, you know, now my  
6 grandchildren, my great-grandchildren, they're not  
7 around here because there's no jobs. We need help  
8 with our schools, we need help with the whole  
9 community. Why not do what other places have done?  
10 We need something like this. And with the Coast Guard  
11 and everybody else involved, you can't tell me it  
12 isn't going to be safe.

13           MS. TERHAAR: Mike Graham, and after that is  
14 Paul Sansone.

15           MR. GRAHAM: My name is Mike Graham. I'm  
16 here as an individual and I'm also here to represent  
17 J.L. French Construction. I see a lot of familiar  
18 faces, I see a lot of strange faces. But this is a  
19 meeting. As an individual, my wife and I had a  
20 business for 13 years. The decline in business, or in  
21 jobs, we had to close our doors and go out of  
22 business. So I do personally support LNG.

23           As far as J.L. French Construction, a number  
24 of years ago we had between 15 and 20 employees. Now  
25 we're down to six or eight. We need jobs like LNG and  
26

1 the jobs that come off of all that and to get this  
2 community back on its feet. Thank you.

3 MS. TERHAAR: After Paul Sansone is Susan  
4 Bosford.

5 MR. SANSONE: My name is Paul Sansone,  
6 S-a-n-s-o-n-e. 9922 Northwest Gales Creek Road in  
7 Gales Creek. I would like to believe what Peter  
8 Hansen has said today, but, unfortunately, our  
9 government is based on public trust and a rule of law.  
10 But Oregon LNG has repeatedly violated our public  
11 trust and has now appeared to have violated both state  
12 and federal law by making false, unsworn statements in  
13 order to get government permits. I'm submitting a  
14 letter that Senator Betsy Johnson delivered to the  
15 State Attorney General, Ellen Rosenblum, that details  
16 the statutes that I believe were violated in the  
17 supporting documentation that documented the violation  
18 of these ordinances. I will read this letter into the  
19 record now, and I've also provided a copy of it as  
20 well as documentation.

21 It's interesting, before I read this letter,  
22 that even in this Powerpoint presented tonight, Peter  
23 Hansen said that the old route had been abandoned. If  
24 you look at the FERC record, it is listed as an  
25 alternate route. An alternate route is not abandoned,  
26

1 the old route. An alternate route with a simple  
2 request can be added right back in again. We're  
3 formally requesting that that be taken out as an  
4 alternate route unless these statements aren't true.

5 I am writing -- this is to the attorney  
6 general -- "I'm writing out of increasing concern  
7 about the accuracy of information provided the general  
8 public and their elected officials concerning the  
9 proposed energy infrastructure project in the state of  
10 Oregon. Oregon LNG has negotiated a lease of state  
11 lands to the Port of Astoria, applied for numerous  
12 state, local, and federal permits. And as I described  
13 before, it appears that the project developers may be  
14 engaging in a pattern of providing false statements to  
15 regulators, elected officials, and the general public  
16 in pursuit of these permits and approval of the  
17 project by FERC.

18 Oregon LNG is a developer of the planned LNG  
19 terminal and natural gas pipeline in northwest Oregon.  
20 It was formed after the original project developers,  
21 Calpine, sold the project to the Acadia Corporation  
22 out of bankruptcy. Oregon LNG's corporate behavior  
23 has already generated two investigations. The first,  
24 the circumstances surrounding the negotiation of the  
25 project's lease from the Port of Astoria and the state  
26

1 of Oregon, was investigated by the Attorney General  
2 John Kroger and was found to have been negotiated  
3 under conditions of official misconduct. Second, FERC  
4 assigned an administrative law judge to hold a series  
5 of town hall meetings and write an investigative  
6 report regarding numerous complaints of impacted  
7 property owners by the Commission. Complaints of a  
8 misrepresentation, trespass, intimidation, harassment,  
9 and retaliation were documented by impacted citizens.  
10 In spite of this attention, Oregon LNG has not changed  
11 its behavior. In review of the Oregon LNG proposal by  
12 Clatsop County, it was ascertained by the County staff  
13 investigating at the request of the board that the  
14 emergency management plan submitted as part of the  
15 application addressed only the terminal and not the  
16 proposed pipeline as stated in their application and  
17 oral presentations to the Board of Commissioners. In  
18 the FERC application process and in testimony before  
19 the Oregon legislature and the press, Oregon LNG has  
20 been repeatedly questioned as to the purpose of their  
21 facility and until recently had steadfastly maintained  
22 that the project was from import of natural gas and  
23 not export or gas trading speculation. At the same  
24 time, Oregon LNG was soliciting investors touting the  
25 import terminal approval process as a shortcut, as a  
26

1 shortcut to building an export gas facility. See the  
2 Oregon article by Steve Dean listed below.

3 Recently, LNG reapplied to FERC for export  
4 facilities added to their previous proposal. In  
5 presentations to elected officials and the media" --  
6 and I've attached a copy of the Powerpoint that  
7 Mr. Hansen presented to elected officials, somewhat  
8 different than the one that we saw tonight -- "Oregon  
9 LNG has stated in these presentations all electric  
10 gasification reduces BPA power, surplus and emissions.  
11 Yet the country -- the company had never met with BPA.  
12 It has no agreement with BPA." I've also attached a  
13 letter from BPA that states this, that they've never  
14 been contacted, that there was no agreement to buy  
15 power. "The FERC submittal makes no reference to  
16 where the power of this huge facility will come from.  
17 It's the equivalent of nearly a third to a half of the  
18 power generated by PGE's Portland power plant --  
19 Boardman power plant. Oregon LNG has sent letters to  
20 property owners, myself included, impacted by the  
21 proposed pipeline, stating 'your property in  
22 Washington County will no longer be impacted by the  
23 proposed pipeline,' yet the route is still included in  
24 the FERC's submittal as an alternate route. See the  
25 attached letter and document that. After numerous  
26

1 other examples, this pattern of false -- using false  
2 statements are too many to detail here. I am  
3 requesting an attorney general investigation and  
4 opinions on several specific questions." And I won't  
5 go into them but I state the ORSs that have been  
6 violated, and we ask the Oregon Attorney General to  
7 investigate these. This letter has also been given to  
8 Senator Widen and Senator Merkley, and we are  
9 requesting both now and through the Senators that FERC  
10 and the SEC look at this pattern of using false  
11 statements in order to get a permit and to  
12 investigate. Thank you.

13 MS. TERHAAR: Susie Vosburg, and next after  
14 that is Ted Gleichman.

15 MS. VOSBERG: Susie Vosberg, Gales Creek,  
16 Oregon. I'm Paul's wife. And I was going to give my  
17 time to him but he shortened it out, he's presented  
18 his letter to you. And we've been fighting this for  
19 about five, maybe six years now. We're supposedly on  
20 the alternate route. We got the letter mid April  
21 that's saying, you know, we're not being considered to  
22 be on the route for the pipeline. And we had a very  
23 active group. And I think that they're just  
24 bamboozling us right now. And the active people that  
25 were fighting the pipeline as landowners, you know,  
26

1       because we're not real happy about eminent domain,  
2       people taking our property for these projects.  
3       They're just trying to shove us aside and make us  
4       think that we don't have to go to these hearings and  
5       stuff, and I think it's wrong. And it's one of the  
6       unsworn, nice way to say it, a lie, that's been  
7       propagated. So we're requesting that everybody needs  
8       to be notified that's on this alternate route, or else  
9       drop the alternate route but let's get it clear  
10      because if we go ahead and, you know, the terminal  
11      gets approved and built, the way we understand it, and  
12      the way Paul talked to Merkley -- it was Mark Siegel  
13      at Senator Merkley's office, FERC could just ask for a  
14      scoping hearing later after you approve this new route  
15      and the terminal, and then they'll go after the  
16      alternate route, and in the meanwhile it's kind of  
17      fait accompli. So we're very concerned about that.  
18      Thank you.

19               MS. TERHAAR: Ted Gleichman and Don West.

20               MR. GLEICHMAN: I'm Ted Gleichman. That's  
21      G-l-e-i-c-h-m-a-n. And I'm here representing the  
22      Oregon Chapter of the Sierra Club, with 29,000 members  
23      in Oregon and a couple hundred in Clatsop County and a  
24      couple hundred more in Columbia County, and  
25      three-quarters of a million around the nation. And I  
26

1 want to begin by thanking people, especially the court  
2 reporter. I think you've got one of the toughest jobs  
3 here tonight. And those of you at the table who are  
4 all, I know, in good faith working to do your jobs.  
5 And often those jobs occur with severe constraints and  
6 limits to what you're permitted to consider, what  
7 you're permitted to talk about, what you're permitted  
8 to do in those settings. And that can be very  
9 difficult. I understand. I've been in those  
10 positions myself in the past.

11 And I also want to thank everybody who's  
12 here, because I think almost everybody who is here  
13 tonight is here out of a good spirit and a good heart.  
14 And because they're concerned, they care deeply about  
15 their community, their families, their state, their  
16 nation. And we see that in so many of these kinds of  
17 struggles and these kinds of battles where it's easy  
18 for them to turn confrontational and on one level they  
19 must be confrontational because it either becomes a  
20 yes or a no. But on another level, we're all in this  
21 together, often whether we like it or not.

22 I happen to be, I've been in Oregon for only  
23 seven years. And I live in Portland, so I'm (choking)  
24 which is obviously very distressing, at least to my  
25 throat. So I'm an outsider. I came from Colorado.

26

1       And I happened to be in Colorado in June when it was  
2       105 degrees. And there were wildfires all through the  
3       Rockies and 350 homes in Colorado Springs burned when  
4       there was an unprecedented 65--mile-an-hour gust of  
5       wind that took the wildfires across two valleys in  
6       less than two minutes from crown to crown right into  
7       the city. Had firefighters been on the streets where  
8       those houses burned they could not have saved them.

9               The situation that we face in our communities  
10       and in our nation and on our planet has changed. It's  
11       very difficult for us as human beings just trying to  
12       go along with what we do on a daily basis, with what  
13       we see for our families and for our goals, for our  
14       jobs, to recognize how deeply that's changed. But I  
15       think we all know that this is not the climate we grew  
16       up with. This is not what -- the three-month drought  
17       that we just concluded here, the unprecedented drought  
18       across the midwest, the impact on the crops in  
19       America, think of that going on year after year after  
20       year and what it would do.

21               The United Nations yesterday just issued a  
22       global food alert for 2013. I tried to time myself  
23       and my technology skills failed, so please shut me  
24       down here when I get to probably about another minute.  
25       I have a 94-year-old father-in-law. I also have a  
26

1 one-year-old grandson, and there are many people in  
2 this room with grandchildren and children, and  
3 everybody knows people who have those kind of family  
4 relationships. If my grandson lives to my  
5 father-in-law's age, he will see 2106. So when we  
6 talk about global catastrophe by the end of the  
7 century or by the middle of the century or by 2030,  
8 which if I could get more exercise and lose a little  
9 weight I might even see, we're not talking about  
10 things that are outside the realm of everyone in this  
11 room. We're talking about things that we're going to  
12 be dealing with.

13           When I introduce myself to millennial like  
14 Ms. Terhaar or Ms. Ferree, I usually say: Hi, I'm  
15 obviously a member of the generation destroying the  
16 earth for your generation. Sorry about that. Hope  
17 you do better. Some of us still care."

18           But people here are suffering because they  
19 don't have jobs at the same time that we see our  
20 climate and our planet warming up in ways that our  
21 civilization doesn't know how to survive, doesn't know  
22 how to cope with. And when I said almost everybody  
23 here is here out of a good spirit, the alternative  
24 group, unfortunately, I think with just a couple of  
25 formal representatives, is the fossil fuel industry.

26

1       They know. They know what they're doing to the  
2       planet, they know about the level of carbon dioxide in  
3       the global atmosphere and the level at which it's  
4       sustainable. We've gone up 2 degrees globally  
5       Fahrenheit, 4 degrees in the arctic, the melting  
6       that's occurring, the droughts that are occurring, the  
7       extreme weather, the floods, we're living through a  
8       slow motion catastrophe, which should be on FERC's  
9       responsibility, part of the public interest  
10      requirements that FERC pays attention to. But  
11      tragically it's not. And that slow motion catastrophe  
12      is not so slow when it is a flood or a tornado or a  
13      hurricane or a forest fire or a drought that  
14      completely destroys the corn crop across multiple  
15      states.

16               This situation is, we are leaving our  
17      grandchildren a very brutal century. But there is an  
18      alternative not within FERC's domain, and that is,  
19      renewable energy is ready for prime time, it works.  
20      Everybody here has seen windmills, has seen solar  
21      energy panels that produce electricity day in and day  
22      out. And it takes good jobs to build those things and  
23      to put them up, jobs that can't be outsourced to  
24      another country because they have to be placed  
25      locally. That's the direction that we need to head.

26

1                   We'll submit formal scoping comments for the  
2                   Sierra Club and formal testimony through this process  
3                   a little bit later. I want to thank you again, and  
4                   thanks to all of you for being here tonight and for  
5                   the spirit that you're expressing and trying to do the  
6                   right thing, the best thing for yourselves, your  
7                   families, your communities, your state, and your  
8                   nation, and your planet. We're in a tough spot,  
9                   folks, and we're going to need to work together to try  
10                  to get through it. Thank you.

11                  MS. TERHAAR: Don West, and after that  
12                  Jennifer Rasmussen.

13                  MR. WEST: I'd like to take my time to talk a  
14                  little about the psychology of fear. LNG is a heavy  
15                  industry. It creates fear in others that is either  
16                  perceived as dangerous by the general public or not.  
17                  The general public visits this area on a year round  
18                  basis because of our location, our history, our  
19                  beauty, and our culture. Tourism is big business in  
20                  Clatsop County. It's an economic driver which is  
21                  healthy, vital, and growing.

22                  This LNG project directly threatens tourism.  
23                  If a potential visitor has fear of LNG then fear  
24                  becomes real and creates the perception that is not an  
25                  area they want to visit. Opinions and perceptions are  
26

1       how tourists make their decisions as to where to visit  
2       and where to spend their money and time. Oregon LNG,  
3       whether for import or export, is not compatible with  
4       the burgeoning tourism industry in our area. Tourism  
5       in Clatsop County accounted for this past year \$401  
6       million in sales and has been growing for decades  
7       since 2002, when it was 302 million. I have the  
8       source listed in the document I gave you.

9               In addition, the average person who visits  
10       Clatsop County spends \$216 per person per day. And,  
11       this industry accounts for over 5700 jobs, people  
12       earning \$126 million and paying 12.9 million in taxes  
13       per year. Tourism matters to a lot of people here and  
14       elsewhere. Any threats to tourism would affect many  
15       different demographic groups.

16              I started with fear as being a driver for  
17       potential visitors. Creating a heavy industry that  
18       takes away from what makes this area special for the  
19       purpose of exportation of North America natural gas  
20       when our country so much needs this energy, and for  
21       the sole purpose of making a profit for a few and  
22       which creates very few long-term jobs but threatens  
23       many thousands of jobs, threatens the salmon and  
24       fishing, is planning to be built on a geologically  
25       unstable piece of land, that has the potential of

26

1 making this one of the largest bombs you've ever seen.

2 Add to the fact that the cost of natural gas  
3 from the United States customers will triple, maybe  
4 even quadruple. Once these unpatriotic investors sell  
5 LNG on the world market, and you can understand why so  
6 many of us who think deeply about these issues are  
7 opposed to Oregon LNG. If Bradwood was not good for  
8 this area, neither is LNG. It's not good for Clatsop  
9 County, it's not good for our nation.

10 MS. TERHAAR: Jennifer Rasmussen and  
11 Catherine Anderson.

12 MS. RASSMUSSEN: Hi. My name is Jennifer  
13 Rasmussen, J-e-n-n-i-f-e-r, R-a-s-s-m-u-s-s-e-n. I'm  
14 a citizen of Astoria and I want to voice my concern  
15 about the proposed LNG pipeline and terminal in our  
16 neighboring town of Warrenton.

17 For the last two years I've been involved in  
18 the small farms movement that is growing in our  
19 region. Since 2007, Clatsop County has grown from the  
20 35th out of 36 counties to the 28 most agriculturally  
21 productive in Oregon. This growth has led to at least  
22 first-year farmers selling their locally-grown produce  
23 at our farmers market. And the fertile land has  
24 encouraged the development of over 300 plots in new  
25 community gardens in the last five years.

26

1           I plan to own a farm here and have been  
2 starting to look at property in Clatsop County. I  
3 love this community and want to help it by paying  
4 properties taxes, starting a small food business and  
5 contributing to the local economy.

6           But this proposal for an LNG terminal is  
7 making me stop and think. The risks posed by the LNG  
8 facility are too great for a new farmer to even  
9 consider starting up in this area. The Oregon LNG  
10 proposes building 86 miles of 36-inch high pressure,  
11 non-odorized pipeline in an area known for its  
12 landslides and its earthquakes. As recent pipeline  
13 explosions demonstrate, even with modern safety  
14 standards and inspections, deadly pipeline explosions  
15 continue to occur. The planned pipelines have a high  
16 impact blast zone of over 800 feet and would put rural  
17 residents and others along the pipeline route at  
18 serious personal risk. This area includes many of the  
19 properties I've gone to view and thought about buying.

20           In addition, the plan includes a proposed  
21 sewage line from the LNG facility to Warrenton's  
22 wastewater treatment plant along a known fault line  
23 crossing the Skipanon River. The consequences of a  
24 natural disaster or any accidents at the facility  
25 would be devastating.

26

1           I want to thank you for holding this hearing  
2           and listening to what we have to say about the  
3           proposal. I, for one, urge the Commission to deny  
4           this proposal. We cannot allow the LNG pipeline or  
5           terminal to be built. The construction of such would  
6           make it too dangerous for our local farmers to  
7           continue doing their good work in our county. I would  
8           not be able to fulfill my dream of farming in a place  
9           I call home.

10           As a citizen of Clatsop County, I can tell  
11           you that we here value our natural beauty, the health  
12           of our eco system, and the strength of our community.  
13           We will not stand for the LNG facility and will fight  
14           in any way necessary to keep it out. Thank you.

15           MS. TERHAAR: Catherine Anderson and Don  
16           Hutton.

17           MS. ANDERSON: My name is Catherine Anderson,  
18           C-a-t-h-e-r-i-n-e, A-n-d-e-r-s-o-n. And that little  
19           presentation that Peter made showing the tanks, that  
20           was right in front of my house. That's what I'll be  
21           looking at if this goes through. We all know that the  
22           U.S. is trying to reduce our dependency on foreign  
23           petroleum products. We're also working on using  
24           cleaner fuels to protect our environment. Natural gas  
25           accomplishes both of these objectives. Oregon LNG is  
26

1 proposing to export this reserve of natural gas.  
2 Right now natural gas is fairly inexpensive, but that  
3 will all change if it is allowed to be exported. If  
4 natural gas is allowed to be exported, the price of  
5 natural gas, somebody has already mentioned, will rise  
6 two to three times.

7 Homeowners will see a sharp increase in  
8 operating cost of heating their homes and using  
9 appliances such as stoves, hot water heaters, and  
10 dryers. The price of living is going to go up.  
11 Manufacturers will lose their competitive advantage of  
12 cheap gas and their products will cost us, the  
13 consumers, more, thus the price will go up.

14 Electric generating plants are in the process  
15 of switching from coal to natural gas. Thus, the  
16 price of producing the electricity we use will go up.

17 On August 1, 2012, the first step on  
18 regulating ships to reduce their sulphur content while  
19 operating within 200 miles of our shores went into  
20 effect. By 2015, sulphur must be reduced by 0.1  
21 percent. At that level it will render fuel oil all  
22 but obsolete. One of the few options for these ships  
23 will be to switch to LNG. If we don't have any and  
24 the price of natural gas rises again, the price of  
25 everything that's imported will go up.

26

1           All of these changes, and most likely many  
2 more that I haven't talked about, doesn't affect just  
3 here, it affects every person in the United States.

4           In conclusion, I would like to read FERC's  
5 mission statement, which you guys I'm sure are aware  
6 of. It's on the Internet. "FERC's mission statement  
7 is to assist consumers." Woo hoo, us. Assist us.  
8 "In obtaining reliable, efficient, and sustainable  
9 energy service at a reasonable cost through  
10 appropriate means. To ensure that rates, terms, and  
11 conditions are just reasonable and not unduly  
12 discriminatory or preferential. Number two, promote  
13 the development of safe, reliable, and efficient  
14 energy infrastructures that serves the public  
15 interest." Your mission statement.

16           Exporting our natural gas reserves for the  
17 profit of the private corporate gain is not in the  
18 public interest. Thank you.

19           MS. KOCHHAR: I will request the speakers to  
20 limit their speech to three minutes because I have a  
21 lot of names on the list here. In order to give the  
22 opportunity to everybody, we will have to do that. I  
23 was trying to be lenient but it doesn't seem like it  
24 will work. We have a lot of speakers.

25           MR. HUTTON: My name is Don Hutton. Let me  
26

1 know when you're ready to let me speak.

2 MS. KOCHHAR: Oh, go ahead.

3 MR. HUTTON: Thank you. My name is Don  
4 Hutton, H-u-t-t-o-n. I've been in the area about ten  
5 years now. I come from an area in south Los Angeles  
6 where I watched a lot of changes. I'm suspicious of  
7 changes, but I'm old. I look at the government energy  
8 policies, I look at the fracking, I look at people  
9 turning on their water and lighting it on fire, and I  
10 wonder, you know, where is the government's head at?  
11 Okay? Number one, why is a company saying they're  
12 liquid natural gas when they're taking imported gas  
13 from another country, Canada, and bringing it here and  
14 then wanting to export it. It looks like we're just  
15 the middle man here, okay? Doesn't look like anything  
16 else to me. If we have an energy crisis, and I  
17 understand we invaded Iraq -- I think it was to hold  
18 up a gas station, but I may be wrong.

19 So if we have a real energy crisis, as other  
20 people have said, why don't we conserve that energy  
21 for when the real crunch comes. Energy that's clean,  
22 energy that doesn't catch on fire when you turn on  
23 your water. Okay? That sort of thing. So I don't  
24 trust the government because the government says,  
25 fracking is okay. Pipeline, you can vote on it, you  
26

1 can have it reviewed, but here's the start, we'll  
2 approve starting, and here's the end, we'll approve  
3 that. Now you fight about the middle, to the people.

4 I don't think the government is being a good  
5 conservator of our natural resources. I don't  
6 understand why they're not nationalized for the  
7 people. Other countries do that. Why do we have to  
8 have just profit here. Profit for the few, the one  
9 percent. So, you know, I'm against the whole thing.

10 MS. TERHAAR: Next is Dan Serres and after  
11 that is Kathleen Sullivan.

12 MR. SERRES: Hard act to follow. My name is  
13 Dan Sears, S-e-r-r-e-s. I'm the conservation director  
14 with Columbia Riverkeeper. I want to thank,  
15 Dr. Kochhar and members of the FERC staff for having  
16 us here, or for visiting us here. I want to formally  
17 ask you again to extend the comments 45 days beyond  
18 November 8th. This is an incredibly complex project,  
19 and it's joined at the hip by another very complex  
20 project called the Washington Expansion Project, which  
21 didn't appear in the presentations we received here,  
22 but it's also part of this scoping notice.

23 So if everyone in the room realizes, there's  
24 a whole other set of pipelines, 136 miles of pipelines  
25 going from Woodland to the Canadian border -- more

26

1 accurately from the Canadian border to Woodland.

2 So when they talk about shortening the  
3 pipeline down to 86 miles realize, realize there's  
4 another 36-mile penalty beyond that. So let's be  
5 accurate about the scope of the project first of all.

6 Columbia Riverkeepers strongly opposes the  
7 Oregon LNG project and the Washington expansion  
8 project. The projects have significant unmitigable  
9 impacts, including dozens of stream crossings, many of  
10 which would occur not through horizontal directional  
11 drills but with open cut crossings. Over one million  
12 cubic yards of dredging in critical salmon habitat.  
13 Pipelines cutting through landscapes that are noted  
14 for erosion and landslides. Massive discharges  
15 averaging 2.1 million gallons per day to the municipal  
16 water system of Warrenton. That's an average at peak  
17 3.9 million gallons per day.

18 To put this in scale, each tanker leaving the  
19 LNG site has the capacity to carry 8 percent of the  
20 entire gas use, the entire daily gas use of the United  
21 States per tanker. Per tanker. Eight percent per  
22 tanker. That gives you a sense of how big this  
23 project is.

24 The damage to critical salmon habitat is  
25 really significant out here. The dredging, the

26

1 turbidity, and every stream crossing they go across,  
2 that's salmon bearing streams we're talking about.  
3 And we'll explain these and other issues in detail in  
4 written comments.

5 It's also hard to imagine a more inefficient  
6 way to use natural gas than to frack it out of the  
7 ground and to ship hundreds of miles of pipeline to  
8 super cool it in LNG, to ship it across the world in  
9 super tankers to re-gasify it into natural gas and  
10 then to burn it somewhere else. I can't think of a  
11 more inefficient natural resource.

12 For now we want to point out that we've been  
13 here before. We've been through this FERC process and  
14 we see where it ends. The Bradwood LNG projects got  
15 to a final license, and that final license had huge  
16 holes in it. I want to name a few: The emergency  
17 response plan for the terminal of the pipeline wasn't  
18 publicly available and wasn't complete. The cost  
19 sharing agreement between the companies and the local  
20 agencies was not complete, it was not publically  
21 available; the final erosion sediment control plan was  
22 not complete, not publically available; the final  
23 vessel management plan was not complete or publically  
24 available; the horizontal directional drill failure  
25 contingency plans weren't complete, publically

26

1 available. The list goes on and on. So we're asking  
2 you to correct this mistake in this round, to put  
3 complete comprehensive studies in front of the public  
4 so we can understand the impact of this project before  
5 you reach a decision.

6           Lastly, I ask that FERC respect the authority  
7 of the states of Washington and Oregon and issue no  
8 license on either project until both the state of  
9 Oregon and the state of Washington have deemed these  
10 projects to be consistent with our Clean Water Act,  
11 our Clean Air Act, and our Coastal Management Acts.  
12 That is an issue that went before the Ninth Circuit  
13 Court of Appeals and we prevailed.

14           I want to close by saying that exporting LNG  
15 is immoral, it's polluting, it's unnecessary, and it's  
16 self-defeating. An unusual ally in this fight would  
17 be the Industrial Energy Consumers of America, not a  
18 group that would normally agree with Riverkeeper on  
19 anything, but they said it pretty well. "We're about  
20 to give away one of our only competitive advantages.  
21 America needs to wake up."

22           For the people in the room who are new to  
23 this, I want to close with this: Get in touch with  
24 us. If you're new to this, if you're a landowner, if  
25 you've never been to one of these meetings, get in  
26

1 touch with Riverkeeper, get in touch with the great  
2 activists here. What Peter Hansen said at the  
3 beginning about this gas will be exported, we don't  
4 accept that fate. We don't accept that conclusion.  
5 It may be FERC's conclusion, it's not ours. We've  
6 beat them once, we'll beat them again. That's where  
7 we're going to end. With that I want to say thank  
8 you.

9 MS. TERHAAR: Kathleen Sullivan and the next  
10 one is Cheryl Johnson.

11 MS. SULLIVAN: I'm Kathleen Sullivan,  
12 K-a-t-h-l-e-e-n, S-u-l-l-i-v-a-n. And I'm honored to  
13 follow Dan Serres from the Riverkeeper. Governor Tom  
14 McCall and the people of Oregon displayed a visionary  
15 leadership when they passed the law to keep Oregon's  
16 shorelines open and belonging to all citizens.  
17 Because of their foresight, Oregon's a sought out  
18 destination for tourism regionally, nationally and  
19 internationally. In the weary world of seven billion  
20 and counting, we must preserve this astounding beauty  
21 that's Oregon. We must continue to protect our  
22 shorelines. We need places to renew our spirit, to  
23 reconnect with nature. Its growing and sustainable  
24 hospitality industry in this area shows. The north  
25 coast is a vibrant tourist destination. We offer  
26

1 clean air, open beaches, challenging hiking, fishing,  
2 art galleries, ziplines, state and national parks,  
3 historic areas, fine restaurants, hotels and inns,  
4 summer camps and summer homes. We're the end point of  
5 the Transamerican bicycle trail, we are the end point  
6 of the Lewis & Clark. We are the site of the mighty  
7 nation of native people here thousands of years before  
8 Lewis & Clark. We are being called today to lead this  
9 country away from fossil fuel dependence by saying no  
10 to LNG exporting facilities in Oregon. We cannot  
11 allow LNG to build this dangerous industrial complex  
12 dedicated to converting natural gas gained through the  
13 poisonous method of fracking into liquified natural  
14 gas and then shipping it overseas to sell on the world  
15 market to the multi-national corporations that have  
16 moved their manufacturing plants offshore to avoid  
17 environmental regulations and union contracts.  
18 They've taken away our jobs, now they need our natural  
19 gas, and they're lying to get it. Don't believe their  
20 promises of jobs. Shame on them for using the  
21 hardships experienced by the construction trades  
22 brought on by the unbridled gambling with America's  
23 mortgages and pension funds by the thieves on Wall  
24 Street.

25 I was born in Flint, Michigan. I was raised  
26

1       there. There are reasons that Michiganders are all  
2       over this country now. Michigan has seen double digit  
3       unemployment for over 30 years. I have been to the  
4       Russ Belt. My eyes have seen the desolation and the  
5       despair left behind by once industries did what they  
6       want and moved elsewhere, and with little regard to  
7       workers, the community, or even the country.

8               We in Oregon are innovative people, willing  
9       to work, who care about their communities, who want  
10      the natural resources they were born with to be around  
11      for their children and their children's children. If  
12      this LNG export facility gets built, there be no  
13      turning back. My livelihood depends on visitors  
14      continuing to come to this area. We will not -- they  
15      will not come to the vapor zone. I say, not here.  
16      Not here where we have a right with home rule to say  
17      no. We say no to becoming a gateway to our natural  
18      gas going to overseas market. We have the right and  
19      we have the responsibility. Thank you.

20              MS. TERHAAR: Cheryl Johnson, and after  
21      Cheryl is Kathleen Merritt.

22              MS. JOHNSON: Cheryl Johnson, Astoria,  
23      Oregon. My main question tonight is where is the  
24      Coast Guard? We in this community and many in this  
25      room tonight have a long and detailed history with

26

1 FERC. It was five years ago on September 18, 2007  
2 that we attended the first scoping hearing from Oregon  
3 LNG. Coast Guard was in attendance at that meeting  
4 and faced some difficult questions.

5 Way back in 2007, in May, Oregon LNG  
6 submitted their Preliminary Waterway Suitability  
7 Assessment to Coast Guard Captain Patrick Garrity,  
8 sector Portland. That plan was based on an impart  
9 terminal. Tonight we're looking at a proposal for an  
10 export terminal that has changed so significantly that  
11 FERC is starting over beginning with new scoping.

12 Moving along to 2008, in March, Oregon LNG  
13 submitted the Final Waterway Suitability Assessment to  
14 Captain Patrick Garrity of the U.S. Coast Guard.  
15 Moving along to 2009, in April, the Coast Guard  
16 completed its review of the Waterway Suitability  
17 Assessment. The Coast Guard letter of recommendation  
18 analysis, Captain Myer, states, "I have determined  
19 that the Columbia River and its approaches are not  
20 currently suitable," are not currently suitable, "but  
21 could be made suitable for the type and frequency of  
22 LNG marine traffic associated with this project."

23 Captain Myer goes on to state, quote, "Due to  
24 the dynamic nature of the Columbia River, the  
25 applicant should be required to submit an annual  
26

1 update to the Waterway Suitability Assessment to the  
2 Coast Guard, which will be re-validated."

3 To my knowledge, no updates have been  
4 submitted, and again I ask, where is the Coast Guard?  
5 Primary safety hazards associated with LNG and ship  
6 transportation is from fire, from an unintended  
7 release of LNG. And the Coast Guard focuses on two  
8 situations. Number one, a pool fire which could occur  
9 if spilled LNG immediately ignites. Number two, a  
10 vapor cloud fire, which is when spilled LNG evaporates  
11 and forms a cloud that ignites as it drifts towards  
12 other boats and shoreside.

13 I won't begin to go into the ways in which  
14 the original analysis and proposed safeguards are  
15 inadequate. Instead, my point tonight is that since  
16 the siting process has begun, there is significant new  
17 information related to LNG.

18 LNG carriers are becoming larger with ever  
19 increasing capacities. An important area of  
20 uncertainty continues to be the potential for  
21 cascading events or domino effects, in which an LNG  
22 spill could damage the ships so severely that it could  
23 cause further releases resulting in complete failure  
24 and burning of the ships' entire contents.

25 In the area of new information, in July 20,  
26

1       2010, the American Institute of Chemical Engineers and  
2       the Canadian Society for Chemical Engineering  
3       concluded, quote, "The issue of siting LNG facilities  
4       requires significant additional effort to better  
5       quantify the risks and to prevent the accidents in a  
6       manner that is acceptable to stakeholders. There are  
7       a number of uncertainties on both the land side and  
8       the marine side that require improved technical data  
9       and analysis techniques."

10               I wholeheartedly agree. I am not a  
11       scientist, but as a 37-year-resident of Clatsop  
12       County, I request -- no, I demand, that a new Waterway  
13       Suitability Assessment be required, taking into  
14       account the best science available, paying particular  
15       attention to information that has been presented since  
16       2007.

17               I would ask that everyone in the room with a  
18       red shirt on to stand. Turn and show FERC what is  
19       written on your back. "I am not an acceptable risk."  
20       Thank you.

21               MS. TERHAAR: Kathleen Merritt, and then Jill  
22       Brown.

23               MS. MERRITT: My name is Kathleen Merritt,  
24       K-a-t-h-l-e-e-n, M-e-r-r-i-t-t. My affiliation is a  
25       long-time resident of Warrenton. To the members of  
26

1 the Commission tonight, in the August 28, 2012 issue  
2 of the Daily Astorian, one of the headlines read,  
3 "Record Number of Cruise Ships Set for 2013." This  
4 was followed by an editorial by Steve Forrester  
5 entitled, "Cruise Ship Uptake is Not an Accident."

6 Twenty-two cruise ships are scheduled for  
7 next year. Some days there will even be two in port.  
8 Why do they come? For one, the hospitality of the  
9 over 150 community and cruise ship hosts make these  
10 visitors feel very welcome. In my opinion, they also  
11 come because the river and landscape are beautiful and  
12 the area is rich in history. The economic boom from  
13 these visitors is terrific.

14 So I ask, how do cruise ships arrive or  
15 depart with a 1,132-foot Q-Max LNG tanker closing  
16 traffic on the river. These tankers are larger than  
17 the world's largest warship, our aircraft carrier the  
18 USS Enterprise. It is only 1,123 feet long. I do not  
19 want an import or export plant in Warrenton. I do  
20 want an import or export LNG plant on our river.

21 Number two, since 1976, I have been a teacher  
22 at Warrenton Grade School, known to 600-plus students  
23 and about a hundred staff members. It, along with  
24 Warrenton High School, is located within two miles of  
25 the proposed LNG plant. It is well within the high  
26

1 risk gas vapor hazard zone as defined by industry  
2 scientists.

3 Over the years our students and staff have  
4 had fire drills, earthquake drills, and to some extent  
5 tsunami drills. So how do we drill for the potential  
6 of escaping invisible, low, ignitable LNG spills.  
7 This facility has no place being located near schools.  
8 I do not want an import or export plant in Warrenton.  
9 I do not want an import or export plant on our river.

10 And, third, since 1974, my husband and I have  
11 been residents of the Warrenton/Hammond area. For the  
12 past 36 years we have lived one mile from the area  
13 proposed for this plant. At night I can often hear  
14 gray horned owls hooting, when the wind blows slightly  
15 from the west we can hear the ocean. The nights are  
16 dark. There will be noise and light pollution from an  
17 LNG plant. Also, this is well within the high risk  
18 gas vapor hazard zone for a potential invisible, low,  
19 horizontal vapor leak, which can easily be ignited.

20 This facility has no place being located near  
21 homes and businesses. I do not want an import or  
22 export LNG plant near my home in Warrenton. I do not  
23 want an import or export plant on our river. Thank.

24 MS. TERHAAR: Jill Brown. And after Jill is  
25 Julianne Hall. Is Jill Brown here?

26

1 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: No.

2 MS. TERHAAR: Then Julianne Hall. After  
3 Julianne is Greg Peterson.

4 MS. HALL: Hello. My name is Julianne Hall,  
5 J-u-l-i-a-n-n-e, H-a-l-l. I live in Gearhart, Oregon,  
6 born in Astoria, Oregon, proud to be a fin.

7 So, anyway, the proposed gas and oil began in  
8 the late '70s/early '80s. And I'd like to see a show  
9 of hands of anyone that actually sold their mineral  
10 rights when the oil and gas companies came knocking on  
11 your doors. No one here knows about it?

12 Okay. So this has been in the works for  
13 quite a while, this energy plan. And the original  
14 plan was to run from Alaska all the way down to South  
15 America. We're pretty well kind of getting on track  
16 here, folks, with the plan. So, in theory it's a  
17 great idea, great plan. In reality, I have a lot of  
18 questions. We have a community here. I'm uncertain  
19 how a community is going to live with a facility this  
20 size. I don't think it's very realistic, but, you  
21 know, that's not for me to decide here. Europe is  
22 making great strides in solar and wind energy. Hello.  
23 We, the Americans, we own these natural resources.  
24 They're ours. They don't belong to, oh, what was the  
25 word, invested stockholders? I'd like to see a list  
26

1 of that.

2 So, anyway, moving on, fear. Someone did  
3 bring up fear here. So we live on a daily basis  
4 subconsciously worrying about a tsunami. Okay? So  
5 now we live in this fear, whether it's daily in our  
6 minds. Now we're going to sit around wondering, geez,  
7 what's the LNG terminal going to do to us.

8 So, and I had the pleasure of meeting a  
9 lovely woman -- and I wasn't going to say what gender,  
10 dog gone it, I'm not going say what state she was in,  
11 but she was a lawyer in the Energy Commission working  
12 in the Attorney General's office. The joke there was,  
13 after we, the people, voted down the Bradwood Landing  
14 folks -- I think our only hope is us, nobody else  
15 cares. Okay? But the joke in the Attorney General's  
16 office was, we're a sleepy little community and they  
17 were just going to slide that gas export -- or, oh  
18 wait, wasn't it import? They were just going to slide  
19 it in here folks and we weren't going to notice.  
20 Guess what? We noticed. We're going to notice again.  
21 I'm pretty certain that the show of people here is  
22 pretty strong, and we said no once, we're going to say  
23 no again.

24 So, in closing, I know that it's poised and  
25 ready, the Bureau of Lands Management has been very

26

1 busy, folks, clearing off our state-owned timberland  
2 so that gas pipeline can come right on through. So,  
3 our -- the likely -- basically I'm going to repeat  
4 myself again. It's the people that are going to have  
5 to stand up once again and say no. Thank you.

6 MS. TERHAAR: Patricia North, and then Greg  
7 Peterson.

8 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I think she had to  
9 leave.

10 MR. PETERSON: Good Evening. Is everybody  
11 warm? It is damn warm in here. I don't know if we  
12 can prop the door open or not, but it might help some  
13 of us in here.

14 My name is Greg Peterson, P-e-t-e-r-s-o-n,  
15 Astorian. And I come to this meeting as a local  
16 banker who deals with the local business community.  
17 And everybody here with the red shirt and the white  
18 and red buttons on. I'm glad you're here because I  
19 think you're giving some great feedback right now.  
20 But I want you to hear my side of things, too.  
21 There's a lot of guys in here with orange and yellow  
22 vests on, and those are the people that I deal with on  
23 a daily basis. And they come see me looking for loans  
24 and looking for help, because you know what, they're  
25 struggling. This whole community is struggling.

26

1 Fifty percent of our student population within our  
2 schools are below the poverty line. We've got 30  
3 students in the Astoria School District right now that  
4 are homeless because we're hurting. This community is  
5 struggling. I see it every single day. Matter of  
6 fact there's some businesses in this room. You heard  
7 about J.L. French Construction. They're struggling.  
8 They have been. And there's many others just like  
9 them that are struggling too.

10 And so with the idea, with your feedback,  
11 hopefully these guys can get it right to make it work  
12 for you but also make it work for everybody locally  
13 here, too. Because I do care a lot and I hate to see  
14 the people that come into my office and they're  
15 struggling and they need help. They need a job. We  
16 need a lot of jobs. And I'll tell you what, the last  
17 three, four, five years there's a lot of jobs that  
18 left. And you heard from some people that have been  
19 here for many generations, and the grandkids can't  
20 live here because there's no work.

21 My wife's family are one the cofounders of  
22 Astoria. And I would hate to see our kids not be able  
23 to live here and be able to provide for their families  
24 because there's no jobs here. So keep that in mind.  
25 Your concerns are outstanding, but at the same time  
26

1       there's a huge need here. There's a really big, big  
2       need here. And, you know what, if this isn't it, then  
3       what is it? What it is? Thank you.

4               MS. TERHAAR: Ben Vose and then Harold Behr.

5               MR. VOSE: My name is Ben Vose, B-e-n,  
6       V-o-s-e. I've grown up with gas tanks for a long  
7       time. When I was a little kid, in order to get a car  
8       licensed in the state of Oregon, my grandfather and my  
9       dad had to take one down to the east end of this Ross  
10      Island Bridge, and there were three great big huge gas  
11      tanks that were left over right at that point. And  
12      those things sort of breed like human beings and I  
13      thought they were really great.

14              The problem is that in recent years I've had  
15      some other experiences. One of them was the eruption  
16      of Mount St. Helens. I couldn't believe the physical  
17      disaster and what it could do. A couple of weeks  
18      after that happened, I was married to my second wife  
19      and Spokane was dark as a cloud. They had to use  
20      their headlights at night because of the ash.

21              I also found out that January the 26th, 1700,  
22      there was an 8.2 to 9.0 tsunami that hit this area.  
23      It's known as the Cascadia Fault. That Cascadia  
24      Fault, coming into the mouth of the tsunami of the  
25      Cascadia Fault coming into the mouth of the Columbia  
26

1 River, that has something like we saw here built is  
2 going to set off, as you've heard, a catastrophic  
3 event that is going to be changing this entire area in  
4 many ways, up to and including sending most of  
5 Warrenton and half of Astoria back towards Japan, as  
6 we've just had happen since the 11th of March this  
7 last year.

8 I think this is too dangerous. I think this  
9 place is nuts. Because of all of these things in  
10 Japan, they put up a 30 meter -- three times -- three  
11 feet times thirty to stop the tsunami. That happened  
12 a year ago. It didn't work. It won't work here, I'll  
13 betcha.

14 And guess what, in the lifetime of this  
15 place, if it's built, that event is going to happen  
16 because the tsunami of a 9.0 happens about every 300  
17 to 400 years. And so one way or the other, this place  
18 has a great chance of disappearing if this gets built.

19 MS. TERHAAR: Harold Behr. And after Harold  
20 is Nancy, and, I'm sorry, I can't quite read the --

21 MS. CEASER: Ceaser.

22 MS. TERHAAR: Oh, Ceaser. Sorry.

23 MR. BEHR: Can you hear me okay without the  
24 mic? I'm going to keep it under three minutes, I  
25 promise. Our situation, my wife and I, Wendy, we had  
26

1 moved to Warrenton about a year ago, almost exactly a  
2 year ago, relocating from the Willamette Valley under  
3 doctors orders because of the allergens over there.  
4 We began to do a web search, found there was a whole  
5 bunch of people in this area that have relocated here  
6 for the clean air, period. For the clean air. People  
7 of all ages that could not survive very well  
8 elsewhere.

9 My wife Wendy had crippling headaches that  
10 within the second day we moved here were gone. Just  
11 wiped out. Medication. She's on half the medications  
12 she was on before. This word spreads, we spread it,  
13 there's a lot of contention to people that live here  
14 that will be directly affected by bringing in a plant  
15 that spews emissions of various different kinds.

16 We took a look at the list of potential  
17 emissions from the plant, and we would have to move  
18 out of here. We invested, we took our money, we have  
19 worked all our life. We've never been on a day of  
20 unemployment. We found jobs. We moved all over the  
21 country. We worked hard. We put that money into a  
22 house in Warrenton. If this goes in, what happens to  
23 the value of the house?

24 I'm not the only one that feels this way. My  
25 neighbors are already talking that within five years

26

1       they're going to have to move. I can't see where the  
2       short-term economics of bringing what in five years  
3       will be 149 direct jobs here, how that plays out  
4       against the loss of thousands of jobs from cruise  
5       ships that brought \$5 million into our area, employed  
6       people all over the place. We were at a business in  
7       Seaside this past week, they told us this will really  
8       hurt our tourist business here. The whole county will  
9       suffer, not just us immediately. But if this happens,  
10      we're going to have to move. We love this area. We  
11      love the beauty, we love the people, we love the clean  
12      air. Mostly, if I haven't made it clear, we love the  
13      clean air.

14                This plant sits within three-quarters of a  
15      mile, as planned, from our house. It totally blocks  
16      out the view of the bridge, the city of Astoria, even  
17      the column, because this thing is so much higher than  
18      the column.

19                But what do you think is going to happen when  
20      people come in from Portland, you know, folks in their  
21      20s and 30s and spend their hard-earned money in the  
22      city come in and they see that belching out gases and  
23      stink, what do you think that's going to do to our  
24      area? We are so firmly against this. This is the  
25      first time I've spoken publically about anything like  
26

1       this in any meeting at all. I'm nervous, as you can  
2       tell, but not as nervous as having to get woke up at  
3       two a.m. with a siren going off, where I have to go  
4       find my pets, get in the car and evacuate because we  
5       have a gas leak somewhere.

6                I've worked my whole life in technology, I'm  
7       telling you computers fail, fail people. Just look at  
8       the Gulf of Mexico and the disaster in the last year.

9                MS. TERHAAR: After Nancy Ceaser we have  
10       Laura Caplan.

11               MS. CEASER: Hi. My name is Nancy Ceaser,  
12       C-e-a-s-e-r, formerly Saarheim, S-a-a-r-h-e-i-m. I  
13       was born here, I was raised here. I love the area, I  
14       love the Columbia River. As we just put my sister's  
15       ashes in the Columbia River, I'm listening to all of  
16       these people saying, what if? What if this happens?  
17       What if that happens? What if all these things blow  
18       up? Did you ask yourself what if it doesn't? What  
19       happens if it works? What happens if we gets lots of  
20       jobs and people are going live here again in Clatsop  
21       County.

22                I have been away for 20, 30 years. I have  
23       came back, I need to take care of my mother who has  
24       lived here, who my dad, we have buried him, we have  
25       buried my sister. My mother needs help. I left a  
26

1 high paying job in Indianapolis, Indiana. I am here  
2 in Astoria, Oregon, living with my mother. I am  
3 cleaning houses, I am doing whatever kind of work that  
4 I can do. And, believe me, I'm not too good for that  
5 because I need to earn a living. However, I have  
6 applied for jobs, I have done temporary jobs. They  
7 don't call me. I have had to seek my own work.

8           So, please, if it's safe, if it will work,  
9 why not give it a chance? What do we have to lose at  
10 this point? We have no schools, barely able to live.  
11 The students are poor. You hear them every single  
12 day, they don't have food to eat. They have take  
13 backpacks home filled with food from school because  
14 their parents don't work. Think about it. Think  
15 about it very, very carefully. What if LNG will bring  
16 jobs? What if it works? Give it a chance.

17           MS. TERHAAR: I'd just like to remind  
18 everybody, please be respectful of the speakers.

19           Next is Laura Caplan, and after that is  
20 Georgia Marincovich.

21           MS. CAPLAN: Thank you for coming here and  
22 listening to all of us, and I hope that you will stay  
23 as long as needed to make sure that everyone who came  
24 here, many people from more than 50 or a hundred miles  
25 away, that they all get to speak tonight.

26

1           We residents of the north coast have many  
2           questions about this new proposal from Oregon LNG. We  
3           need serious, accurate, and complete answers. We like  
4           to think that FERC will provide those answers as part  
5           of your mission to regulate energy companies and to  
6           protect the public.

7           Here's some of what I'd like to know. The  
8           company's current plan is for two massive tanks, each  
9           17 stories tall and as wide as the length of a  
10          football field, a gas flare structure and a web of  
11          pipelines and other structures, all to be built on  
12          sand on top of fill, on top of bedrock no one has yet  
13          found 350 feet down below sea level in a tsunami and  
14          subduction earthquake zone. How can it make sense to  
15          build this huge industrial facility at this unstable,  
16          potentially dangerous site.

17          Two, Dr. Jerry Havens, a scientist and  
18          consultant to the gas industry and the government says  
19          facilities like this should be built far away from  
20          populated areas. In fact, he said, how far away is  
21          far enough?

22          Several thousand people in Astoria and  
23          Warrenton live and work within three miles of the  
24          Oregon LNG site in what scientists call the gas vapor  
25          hazard zone. And Ben is holding the map for you to  
26

1 see, and maybe show it to everybody else. Right now,  
2 we are within this danger zone tonight. I wonder if  
3 FERC would be glad to hold a meeting in that danger  
4 zone if the facility were actually erected.

5 Why build this terminal where even a lit  
6 cigarette or a spark from a boat engine would  
7 immediately ignite gas leaking from a ship, a  
8 pipeline, or the terminal.

9 Three, Clatsop County is justifiably proud of  
10 its five firefighters, almost all volunteers. Every  
11 firefighter in the county was mobilized when three  
12 small buildings burned last month in downtown Seaside.  
13 Even large urban fire departments struggle to contain  
14 and fight these gas fires. As we saw with the San  
15 Bruno gas -- San Bruno, California, gas pipeline  
16 rupture in 2010. That rupture that no one saw coming  
17 ignited a giant fire ball that killed eight people,  
18 injured 58, destroyed 38 homes, and damaged 70 others.

19 So I ask, who will train and equip our  
20 firefighters scattered over 1,085 square miles to  
21 fight industrial fires and explosions typical of  
22 energy facilities and pipelines? Is there even a way  
23 to contain and fight a pipeline fire and explosion in  
24 hard to reach agricultural and forest lands?

25 Four, LNG terminals are considered by the  
26

1 federal government to be terrorist targets. I ask,  
2 who would provide security for this facility? The  
3 Warrenton Police Department? The U.S. Coast Guard?  
4 FERC? Will other ships, cruise ships, and fishing  
5 boats have unrestricted access to the Columbia River  
6 when an LNG tanker is here or approaching or leaving?  
7 And a highway and many homes and businesses are within  
8 a half mile of the site. How can you keep the  
9 terminal secure? How can you keep us secure?

10 FERC needs to answer these and other  
11 questions with our safety and security in mind. Thank  
12 you.

13 MS. TERHAAR: Georgia Marincovich and McLaren  
14 Innes.

15 MS. MARINCOVICH: I'm Georgia Marincovich,  
16 G-e-o-r-g-i-a, M-a-r-i-n-c-o-v-i-c-h. I'm a long-time  
17 Astoria, five-generation family, fisherman family.  
18 I've been testifying for seven years and I've  
19 testified to FERC before about this. So many  
20 different testimonies we have given. And I want to  
21 say a few things about your systems. It seems like  
22 you approve things before they're presented properly.  
23 For example, DEIS, which were never properly done.  
24 There were so many errors in them. And the fact that  
25 the state of Oregon and the state of Washington, and  
26

1 we have so many different, what do I want to say,  
2 government agencies involved in the salmon that those  
3 all need to be taken into consideration. And there  
4 are also so many federal laws that protect our salmon.  
5 And I don't know if FERC doesn't have a clue, but they  
6 need to look at that so seriously.

7 Like Don said, the federal regular agencies  
8 have been mandated to protect our salmon under section  
9 404 of the Clean Water Act, the Magnuson-Stevens  
10 Fishery Conservation and Management Act, the Fish and  
11 Wildlife Conservation Act, the National Environmental  
12 Policy Act, the Rivers and Harbors Appropriation Act,  
13 The Endangered Species Act, the Noah Fisher Service  
14 Activities Relate to Wetlands Policy and Guidelines,  
15 the Pacific Fisheries Management Council, Oregon Fish  
16 and Wildlife, and Washington Department of Fish and  
17 Game. And all of those agencies need to be looked at  
18 before you have any go ahead like you did before with  
19 Bradwood. It was just like you were going straight  
20 ahead and not looking at the issues that were so  
21 involved. And it's just so hard to believe that  
22 something like LNG would even consider coming in on  
23 the Columbia River. It's a national treasure. It's  
24 one of the few rivers that produce salmon in the  
25 United States. And the estuaries are all protected by  
26

1 law, and I don't think FERC has looked into that far  
2 enough.

3 And, let's see, what else, oh, and that disk  
4 that was sent out by FERC, ours didn't work. And the  
5 piles of -- the piles of, what do I want to say, that  
6 took up rooms and rooms and rooms, why do we have to  
7 do all that? Why don't we just look at the things and  
8 say no, it's not good for Oregon. We don't need all  
9 this testimony for seven years. That's all I have to  
10 say.

11 MS. TERHAAR: McLaren Innes and Celia Davis.

12 MS. INNES: I'm McLaren Innes, M-c-L-a-r-e-n,  
13 I-n-n-e-s. I'm going to give my time over mostly to  
14 whoever is next. I would just conclude with saying, I  
15 chose to live in this area 30 years ago, mostly  
16 because of the clean air, clean water, and quiet. We  
17 don't need this gas, the jobs are short term, and the  
18 pollution will be with us forever. Please scope  
19 diligently. Thank you.

20 MS. TERHAAR: Celia Davis and Martha  
21 Neuringer.

22 MS. DAVIS: My name is Celia Davis,  
23 C-e-l-i-a, D-a-v-i-s, and I live in Astoria. Others  
24 before me have very eloquently stated my position and  
25 I'm not going to add anything to that, the questions  
26

1 are out there.

2 My message is to Mr. Hansen. I'm going to  
3 fight you every step of the way, I'm not going away.  
4 You should go away. This is my home. Observe what's  
5 happening at the Keystone project in Texas because I'm  
6 observing. And I will do whatever I can at every step  
7 to take care of my home.

8 MS. TERHAAR: Martha Neuringer and Allan  
9 Neuringer.

10 MS. NEURINGER: Martha Neuringer,  
11 N-e-u-r-i-n-g-e-r. And my husband and I have also  
12 been fighting these proposals for about five years  
13 now. I also want to repeat the great confusion  
14 surrounding the alternate route, and if that is in  
15 this proposal it needs to be clearly considered and  
16 the cumulative impacts of that route going through  
17 four other counties.

18 I also want to bring up a couple of specific  
19 issues. One is this whole issue of the power  
20 requirements for this facility, which has been  
21 estimated at 315 megawatts. And there is no clear  
22 source for that kind of power. Peter Hansen has told  
23 us that would not come from an onsite power plant, but  
24 there is no other plausible source. So I think this  
25 is another bait and switch that we're dealing with.

26

1           Another thing I want to mention is that this  
2           is a highly speculative venture, that there are  
3           sources now of LNG closer to Japan, Korea, and China  
4           who are the protected buyers. China itself is  
5           exploring its natural gas resources. There are  
6           tremendous facilities, LNG facilities, in Australia  
7           and Papua, New Guinea, which are even closer. And  
8           it's quite possible that such a speculative venture  
9           could be built and then go under and this area would  
10          be stuck with it.

11          Another couple of other specific items are  
12          the pollutants, the toxins, including mercury that  
13          would be taken out of the gas and exactly how those  
14          would be handled. I'm an environmental researcher,  
15          I've spent about 30 years of my life studying the  
16          beneficial effects of Omega 3 fatty acids from fish on  
17          the development of infants' brains and visual systems.  
18          And we are in the very sorry state now where we have  
19          to recommend that pregnant women and pregnant  
20          lactating women restrict their intake of fish because  
21          of its contamination with mercury, which is one of the  
22          most potent toxins to neuro development. We don't  
23          need further pollution, we don't need further mercury  
24          burden on our environment to exacerbate that problem.

25          I also want to just step back a minute and  
26

1 talk about this whole process, and I really appreciate  
2 the job you're doing. I know you are faithfully  
3 carrying out your job, but that job is constrained and  
4 defined in part by the National Energy Policy Act of  
5 2005. For those of you who are not familiar with  
6 this, this was a law that was passed, basically  
7 written by the oil and gas industry, which mandated  
8 the fast tracking of LNG proposals, which exempted the  
9 oil and gas industry, and particularly the gas  
10 industry and fracking from the clean air and clear  
11 water acts. And so we're dealing with a very stacked  
12 deck in this process that does not protect public  
13 health and the interests of the public.

14 And I just want to mention lastly that it's  
15 been mentioned before the effect of exporting natural  
16 gas on domestic gas prices. There are currently 19  
17 proposed export projects for LNG that would export  
18 something like 39 billion cubic feet per day of  
19 natural gas. That's a very sizable proportion of the  
20 natural -- the national use of natural gas, would have  
21 a massive impact on domestic prices and on our energy  
22 security, and, therefore, as Dan mentioned, for  
23 example, industrial manufacturers very strongly oppose  
24 export of natural gas for the tremendous economic  
25 impact it will have on manufacturing in this country

26

1 with the carryover effects of that. And none other  
2 than T. Boone Pickens, gas magnate, said that we would  
3 be the dumbest generation in history if we export our  
4 natural gas. Thanks.

5 So you need to consider, the one thing that  
6 you tend to, and perhaps that's the way the process  
7 works, is that you evaluate each individual project  
8 one by one and not the cumulative impacts of all these  
9 projects together. And I think that it's absolutely  
10 critical that there be a nationwide, area-wide  
11 programmatic assessment of the impact cumulatively of  
12 LNG exports. Thank you.

13 MS. TERHAAR: Allen Neuringer and Mahlon  
14 Heller.

15 MR. NEURINGER: My last name is spelled the  
16 same way as Martha's, and my first name is A-l-l-e-n.  
17 I'm a member of the Oregon Citizens Against the  
18 Pipeline. It's been a group of citizens, we've been  
19 concerned about LNG now for at least five years. We  
20 have worked closely with Columbia Riverkeepers and we  
21 endorse what Dan Serres said and Columbia  
22 Riverkeeper's position.

23 I'd like to discuss just one issue here.  
24 What you folks, what FERC is doing right now is  
25 holding a scoping hearing. And what you're trying to  
26

1 do, I understand, is to try to figure out what the  
2 important environmental issues which you will then be  
3 assessing. And at some point you will decide, are the  
4 environmental concerns sufficiently serious to say no,  
5 you cannot have this facility, or, yes, you're able to  
6 mitigate any problems.

7 Your history, and our understanding of your  
8 history is that things will work out to your  
9 satisfaction. You will probably be able to help  
10 Oregon, Peter Hansen and LNG, to come up with an  
11 adequate proposal. But there's a second part, and  
12 Medha, you mentioned this, which is after you assess  
13 the environmental impact to be okay, you then have to  
14 determine, is there a public need and necessity for  
15 this facility. And it took me a long while before I  
16 understood how you went about that. The way you do it  
17 is to see if Oregon LNG has a buyer for the resource.  
18 That is, you assess public need and necessity by  
19 whether there is a potential buyer, whether the  
20 firm -- committed buyer. That made very little sense  
21 to me when we were talking about importing gas. But  
22 let's think about what it means when we're talking  
23 about exporting gas.

24 Oregon LNG is going to be able to demonstrate  
25 public need and necessity to your satisfaction. If  
26

1 China decides it will buy the gas, I will humbly  
2 suggest that there might be a better way to assess  
3 public need and necessity, and that's by asking the  
4 public. And I'm a behavioral scientist, and there are  
5 ways you could inquire of Oregonians, do Oregonians  
6 think in fact that there is a need to export gas from  
7 Astoria/Warrenton? Do Oregonians believe there is a  
8 public need and necessity to dredge the Columbia  
9 River, the river they love so dearly in order to  
10 export gas? Do Oregonians think there's a need and  
11 necessity to destroy the environment? Perhaps they  
12 do. I don't think so but that makes much more sense  
13 in making that assessment. So I seriously ask, if  
14 it's within your purview -- I don't know that it is, I  
15 don't know if you can because of what Martha was  
16 saying, the law's overseeing you, but if you can  
17 assess need and necessity differently it would make  
18 much more sense than basing it on the purchaser.  
19 Thank you.

20 MR. HELLER: Mahlon Heller, that's  
21 M-a-h-l-o-n, H-e-l-l-e-r. You're right in the middle  
22 of two hornet nests, so I understand and appreciate  
23 your taking public input. My issue is this: If  
24 natural gas is exported, Oregon LNG claims that U.S.  
25 consumer natural gas price will slightly increase or  
26

1 remain the same. However, some say U.S. consumer  
2 natural gas price could go up by 50 percent.

3 In addition, as the demand of natural gas by  
4 Asia and Europe rises, a bidding war ensues, and the  
5 natural gas price would dramatically increase. Assume  
6 North American natural gas is not exported, then the  
7 natural gas price for North America significantly  
8 increases and leads to a lower U.S. consumer natural  
9 gas price. This means that the U.S. gross national  
10 product increases and unemployment falls.

11 Finally, energy and economic security are  
12 extremely important aspects of national defense.  
13 Thank you ahead of time for not permitting the export  
14 of our non-renewable strategic resource.

15 MS. TERHAAR: Joycelyn Heller. After  
16 Ms. Heller is Roberts Crane.

17 MS. HELLER: Joycelyn Heller, Astoria,  
18 Oregon. Of course the price goes up. It's very  
19 simple. At the moment it's five dollars per thousand  
20 cubic feet. Poor Japan just now has become entirely  
21 without any nuclear power. So at the moment they're  
22 paying 25 dollars. So we can easily see that that's  
23 going to be five times the present cost. So all we  
24 have to do is, we don't really have too many facts  
25 here that we would have to multiply to see the  
26

1 multiplier effect of our very effective person who may  
2 have actually left a while ago. But the cost to each  
3 and every one of us on each and every product will  
4 naturally go up. So thank you very much, because  
5 Astoria has the poor. Cut off the poor and perhaps we  
6 slow it down a bit. We may be doomed, we may be  
7 having to deal with fracking and all these  
8 consequences of having an abundance of this particular  
9 product now. But I for one am not going to contribute  
10 to the cost of everything going up. Now, that's in  
11 response to my husband.

12           Since I know a little bit about Texas, I'm  
13 from Texas, I have a concern that I don't believe  
14 anyone else has mentioned, and that is insurance for  
15 the homeowner. Now, I called LNG -- pardon me, I  
16 called Salem a few years back and of course I was --  
17 it was explained it me that these large carriers have  
18 a large amount of insurance should something happen to  
19 them. Okay, but I'm thinking about each and every one  
20 of us homeowners. What kind of insurance prices would  
21 we have to pay given the likelihood of some  
22 catastrophe, either a major catastrophe or a minor  
23 catastrophe. In the state of Texas it just takes  
24 little minor catastrophes like the '52 to '55  
25 earthquake they're having now because of fracking and  
26

1 their cost of insurance is not covered, they're all  
2 having to absorb this.

3 But at any rate, the cost of insurance to the  
4 homeowner has not been addressed in terms of a  
5 liability amount written into any kind of contract  
6 that Oregon LNG would enter into with us as residents.  
7 Does anyone know of anything of that nature?  
8 Negative? Okay.

9 Well, current events. I went to a website --  
10 oh, by the way, homeowners, businesses, cost of  
11 replacing businesses, our forest holders, that is  
12 there's a structural issue here with the trees  
13 surrounding and -- but nonetheless, we do have  
14 sufficient population of business, homeowners, schools  
15 that their insurance would be affected.

16 I went to a very interesting website just  
17 this morning and it said cost of homeowners insurance  
18 on the Barnett Shale. That is one of the very large  
19 shale areas in Texas, and I got a response. Let's  
20 see, reasons you don't want to sign your gas lease.  
21 But presently, in Austin, Texas, the cost of insurance  
22 is now up 20 percent recently for the entire state of  
23 Texas. So that's how Texas dealt with it on overall  
24 insurance cost. But people need to think about this  
25 when we're getting all our contracts to develop LNG,  
26

1       what will be the actual cost to us here as residents.  
2       Because we are certainly the middle people and we will  
3       be asked to sacrifice a great deal as middle people,  
4       as you can hear. Thank you very much.

5               MS. TERHAAR: Robert Crane. After Mr. Crane  
6       is Jimmy Beckwith.

7               MR. CRANE: My name is Robert Crane. I live  
8       just outside of Zigzag, Oregon. I'm a member of the  
9       701 Operating Engineers. I'm a third generation union  
10      member, but more importantly I'm a fourth generation  
11      Oregonian, father to a fifth, and I'm a grandfather to  
12      a sixth generation. If the numbers I've gotten are  
13      accurate, the construction period will last around  
14      four years; 24 more or less on the pipeline, 42 more  
15      or less on the LNG facility, with peak workers numbers  
16      running around 3,000 on both projects. After  
17      construction, close to 150 full-time jobs.

18              In the construction trade, a three to four  
19      year project is almost unheard of. So all the trades  
20      are very excited at the prospect. And the union  
21      brothers and sisters that will be on this project are  
22      all highly skilled, trained, safety-minded  
23      professionals, excited at the prospect at being able  
24      to work in our home state. Most of us travel  
25      extensively in order to raise our families here in the  
26

1 state we love.

2           Tonight, what I would really like to do is  
3 thank everyone here, everyone here, to have been given  
4 the very unique opportunity to express my opinion.  
5 Since I started on these rounds of meetings, I've met  
6 politicians, tribal members, doctors, lawyers, union  
7 brothers and sisters, moms, dads, retirees,  
8 environmentalists, and landowners. We all have a  
9 commonality, and that is we believe passionately  
10 enough to bend or break our schedules, show up, speak  
11 to strangers that we have a passion for. This is an  
12 American right and this process is a gift of freedom  
13 that was given to us by our forefathers. It's been an  
14 honor to have met so many passionate, gifted, and  
15 intelligent individuals. Whether this project is a go  
16 or not, I wish to thank everyone here for showing me  
17 that the unique independent spirit of our founding  
18 father still lives on, that our determination to have  
19 our voices heard is never circumvented by policy,  
20 greed, or the removal of our civil liberties.

21           I would like to thank the FERC panel for your  
22 time and the honor to express my opinion.

23           MS. TERHAAR: Jimmy Beckwith, and after Mr.  
24 Beckwith is Teresa DeLorenzo.

25           MR. BECKWITH: I tend to be loud also. I'm

26

1 old, hard of hearing so I tend to be loud. My name is  
2 Jimmy Beckwith. The "Jimmy" is normally, and Beckwith  
3 is B-e-c-k-w-i-t-h, 44221 Anderson Lane, Astoria,  
4 Oregon. I'm a 66-year resident of Astoria, Warrenton,  
5 Brownsmead, I've lived here my whole life.

6 I've been a union carpenter for 47 years and  
7 it's tough being a union carpenter in a small  
8 community like we have here. And I've been involved  
9 with this LNG thing -- it's not just this one, right?  
10 We've been through this time and time again, right?  
11 I've been with it from the beginning, and we all  
12 started out with just kind of not knowing what to say  
13 or how to say it, but I can guarantee you, both sides  
14 of this argument have fine tuned what they want, what  
15 they need, and what they're saying. And I was  
16 surprised with how well some of the other questions  
17 have come up that I had not heard in the last go  
18 around with, you know, the LNG project and the  
19 concerns with it. A lot of them are the same, and I  
20 applaud you for taking care of us, which is the  
21 Columbia River, Oregon, and all the things that go  
22 along with it. Without you, this river would still be  
23 green with slime because of factories and stuff,  
24 pumping stuff into the river. Does that make sense?

25 I don't think you would let anything harmful  
26

1       happen if it's within your power and within your  
2       technology. And I heard someone say earlier about,  
3       technology, it can fail. But I'm like that other lady  
4       that said, what if it works?

5               And I'm, like I say, a very -- a person that  
6       thinks, thinking person, not as well prepared as some  
7       of you here, but it is important that we understand  
8       that this project that we're talking about here. This  
9       project does what? It equals what? Jobs! And that's  
10      kind of what it's all about, my side of it.

11             And I understand the fear factor. The fear  
12      factor is so great and so -- it's like an acid and  
13      it's in the community, and people are scared and  
14      scared and more and more people get scared, and they  
15      don't need to be scared. You can be scared driving  
16      here to this meeting. There's so many things to be  
17      scared of. I'm just amazed that this county, this  
18      Clatsop County, the schools, the fire department, the  
19      police departments, people need jobs. And what does  
20      LNG equal? Jobs! I hope you don't mind having a  
21      little fun like some other people had. And that's  
22      what it's meant to be, it's meant to be fun.

23             We've got to live together here, we've got to  
24      work together, we've got to survive together, and we  
25      should be able to stand and look at each other and say  
26

1       how we feel and what we believe without getting nasty  
2       or that sort of thing. Because a lot of people here  
3       I've been with and working with and around for the six  
4       years that this has been going on. And, like I said,  
5       I applaud that you had this format for us, and thank  
6       you for all the new things that are coming up and are  
7       being said, and that's what this is all about. As we  
8       get together, we voice it, but mainly what do we want?  
9       Jobs! That was just our side of it. Anyway, it's  
10      meant to be fun as well.

11               MS. DeLORENZO: Teresa DeLorenzo,  
12      T-e-r-e-s-a, D-e-L-o-r-e-n-z-o. You have a copy of my  
13      testimony. I'm not going to repeat, I'm going to  
14      summarize it. I'm going to repeat a little bit. I'm  
15      concerned about basic energy principles here, and it  
16      boils down to, it's hard to believe that this proposed  
17      project is a net energy gain.

18               Good faith. I don't think FERC or Oregon LNG  
19      have been dealing with the community in good faith.  
20      We're being asked to review an incomplete proposal on  
21      a very short time line. That's inappropriate. Total  
22      economic and recreational impacts, a lot of people  
23      have summarized those. The costs would be tremendous,  
24      and it's not like we can go back if it doesn't work.

25               Safety and geology? We've addressed those.

26

1 We live in an active geologic zone. Everything  
2 happens here. The weather tonight was a good  
3 indication. A storm a little worse than this one shut  
4 down this county for days. We had no communication,  
5 we had no power. What would LNG be? What would that  
6 plant be like during an event like that? And those  
7 events are not so unusual here.

8 I don't even think this proposal should be  
9 considered until there is more complete information.  
10 Thank you.

11 MS. TERHAAR: Ned Heavenrich and Lurana  
12 Heavenrich.

13 MR. HEAVENRICH: Yeah, hi. Ned Heavenrich,  
14 that's in where you want to go and what you want to  
15 be, Heavenrich. And I live -- I'm Jimmy Beckwith's  
16 neighbor, and I live in Astoria and have for only half  
17 as long as he's been here, about 33, 34 years. And I  
18 see this more -- there is certainly a fear factor but  
19 it's more about being prepared. And it's also about  
20 jobs that don't have a negative impact on other jobs  
21 that are here.

22 For a number of years now, the state of  
23 Oregon has been urging us to be prepared for another  
24 major earthquake like the Cascadia earthquake that hit  
25 the Pacific Northwest in the year 1700. The enormous  
26

1       quake leveled forest and likely created the Bonneville  
2       slide, which dammed up the Columbia River and made a  
3       dike that was 100 miles long.

4               A nine-plus magnitude earthquake is likely to  
5       happen here in the next 50 years and would create a  
6       tsunami that could be up to 100 feet tall, possibly  
7       more, I don't know.

8               Oregon LNG wants to build an LNG export  
9       facility and pipelines to feed it that range  
10      throughout the Pacific Northwest on a spit of  
11      low-lying land where the Pacific Ocean meets the  
12      Columbia River. What hubris, what ignorance, what  
13      greed.

14              Now the state of Oregon is preparing us for  
15      the massive amount of debris that has begun arriving  
16      on our beaches as a result of the 2011 Tohoku  
17      earthquake and the large tsunami engendered by it.  
18      Not unlike the nuclear plants in Japan that were  
19      devastated by the Tohoku earthquake, the proposed  
20      Oregon LNG plant and the pipelines throughout the  
21      Pacific Northwest could easily be destroyed and wreak  
22      havoc upon inhabitants near the plant site and the  
23      vapor zone that could engulf Warrenton and much of  
24      Astoria.

25              Ruptured pipelines from the quake throughout  
26

1 the Pacific Northwest would endanger citizens living  
2 near them and forested areas where pipelines cross  
3 would be vulnerable to fires, threatening humans,  
4 animals and habitat for all living things. What  
5 hubris, what ignorance, what greed, what madness.

6 There are far too many reasons to say no to  
7 Oregon LNG's proposed export facility and in the  
8 hundreds of miles of pipelines needed to feed it.  
9 Imagine if you will the Cascadia Fault creating this  
10 enormous earthquake that is going to happen, picture  
11 in your minds the chaos that will ensue trying to get  
12 everyone to higher ground with bridges down, roads  
13 blocked, and earthquake survivors in panic mode.

14 Imagine it again with exploding LNG tanks,  
15 ruptured pipelines, and fires raging throughout  
16 Warrenton, Astoria, and the Pacific Northwest. I urge  
17 FERC to say no to this irresponsible project.

18 MS. HEAVENRICH: I'm Lurana Heavenrich and I  
19 will spell Lurana. L-u-r-a-n-a. And it's the same  
20 Heavenrich that he is. I live in Brownsmead, which is  
21 in the eastern part of Clatsop County. And I was --  
22 when I was looking at the information, some of the  
23 information that I received about this siting, I was a  
24 little startled to see that Warrenton Elementary and  
25 High School were within the vapor hazard zone. I'm a  
26

1 retired teacher and we have a son who works a couple  
2 days a week at Warrenton Elementary. And Cathy  
3 Merritt has already talked about her concerns being a  
4 teacher there, but I'm just -- I wasn't sure if I  
5 understood correctly, Peter, when you had your  
6 presentation, but that when you do -- when a siting is  
7 approved, you do or do not give community plans,  
8 safety plans that help the community develop a safety  
9 plan, and I was wondering how that might look for a  
10 school.

11 As a teacher, we have our drills. You know,  
12 it's the state regulations that you have, your fire --  
13 periodical fire drills, earthquake drills, and I don't  
14 know if Warrenton has some kind of protocol for  
15 tsunami, I would imagine if they don't they're working  
16 on that.

17 So let's pretend there's an earthquake, and  
18 so we're all students and we get under the table and  
19 we hold onto the legs of the table until the shaking  
20 stops, and then you wait until the all clear and you  
21 follow your teacher outside where the safety is. And  
22 I'm -- as I hear more and read more that if there was  
23 a major earthquake, that could mean that there could  
24 be damage to the LNG facility as well. So then I'm a  
25 teacher and I have 25 children. Can I not take them  
26

1 outside because their air could be toxic or there  
2 could be a hazardous vapor cloud.

3 So what this does for me is it raises the  
4 question, is it even possible to create some kind of  
5 safety plan that would protect our children in the  
6 case of multiple emergency events? And maybe it's  
7 just because I'm old but it seems hardly prudent to  
8 site an LNG facility so close to such a vulnerable  
9 population and on land that's in an earthquake tsunami  
10 zone.

11 MS. TERHAAR: Patrick Dooney and Jim  
12 Schaller.

13 MR. DOONEY: My name is Patrick Dooney,  
14 P-a-t-r-i-c-k, D-o-o-n-e-y, and I reside at 80169  
15 Highway 103, Seaside, Oregon.

16 I'm opposed to the proposed LNG terminal in  
17 Warrenton, Oregon for numerous environmental,  
18 economic, social justice of public safety issues.  
19 During this testimony I will only address a few of the  
20 public safety issues due to the time constraints  
21 deposed by this hearing.

22 The location of proposed LNG terminal  
23 initiates numerous live safety concerns for the  
24 residents and visitors to the Warrenton and Astoria  
25 area. I've been involved in emergency operations for  
26

1 most of my entire adult life, and I have recently  
2 retired from the Portland Fire Bureau as the deputy  
3 chief of the emergency operations division.

4 I've been the instant commander at numerous  
5 instances with many involving natural gases and a  
6 myriad of other flammable and explosive materials.  
7 The magnitude of the proposed terminal size, the  
8 complexity of the LNG process, coupled with the  
9 maritime exposure present a tremendous tactical,  
10 logistical, and safety problem for the emergency  
11 responders, as well as the citizens who reside or are  
12 present in the large hazard zone that encompasses the  
13 terminal.

14 The industry's answers to these problems only  
15 seems to be that they will provide extra training and  
16 some equipment to the local fire departments to deal  
17 with these emergencies. I'm sure that the Warrenton  
18 or the Astoria Fire Departments are dedicated,  
19 skilled, and very professional firefighters. The sad  
20 reality is that no amount of training and  
21 professionalism will make up for the severe lack of an  
22 adequate number of personnel and equipment to deal  
23 with such an emergency at the terminal, and the large  
24 scale evacuation of citizens in the surrounding areas  
25 that will most likely be required. Even the largest  
26

1 fire departments in the state would be really hard  
2 pressed to deal with the situation and probably  
3 couldn't deal with it adequately.

4 An explosion or a fire at the facility or the  
5 pipeline is obviously a major concern. Another major  
6 concern to me is for public safety, what will be the  
7 effect for a large number of residents and citizens of  
8 the area is a very real possibility of a flammable  
9 vapor release due to some mechanical malfunction or  
10 catastrophic event of the terminal or pipeline. A  
11 flammable vapor cloud could easily engulf a radius of  
12 over a mile of the terminal for starters. The  
13 evacuation of all the residents and citizens in this  
14 area would have to happen immediately and would be  
15 extremely difficult even with a massive supply of  
16 manpower and equipment.

17 An adequate response -- an inadequate  
18 response could result in a large number of casualties  
19 and a lot of financial loss. Astoria and Warrenton do  
20 not have the resources and it would be financially  
21 impractical and most likely impossible for them to  
22 fund them.

23 When an incident such as a large flammable  
24 vapor release cloud occurs, emergency operations and  
25 evacuations must begin immediately. There is no time  
26

1 to wait for additional resources from around the state  
2 when the emergency demands immediate attention.  
3 Results with inadequate immediate response could be  
4 catastrophic.

5 Finally, the LNG terminal would be a danger  
6 to Warrenton and Astoria as well as to the resident  
7 people of the area. This begs the question: Why  
8 bring it here? Why would you want to bring a facility  
9 to this community that is inherently dangerous, that  
10 would disrupt local and river traffic, cause untold  
11 environmental and economic damage to the wetlands,  
12 forests, farms, industrial and residential property  
13 known as pipeline route, and the immediate area of the  
14 terminal?

15 The application of this terminal should be  
16 soundly rejected.

17 MS. TERHAAR: Next will be Jim Schaller, and  
18 after that is Jeryce Russell.

19 MR. SCHALLER: Hello FERC. Thank you for  
20 being here. The people in this room are not surprised  
21 that Oregon LNG now wants an LNG export facility on  
22 the Skipanon Peninsula, a peninsula, by the way, that  
23 did not exist a hundred years ago. It is completely  
24 composed of dredge spoils, stuff that you can pump  
25 through a pipeline. That's what it is. It's going to  
26

1 liquefy, it's going to be like jello in a tsunami  
2 earthquake.

3           Despite all the past blather about bridge  
4 fields for a greedy economy, we completely see that  
5 LNG is all about profits for the real outside energy  
6 interest and desire for a passive community that will  
7 just get out of their way. Get out of their way as  
8 they impact centuries of fishing and our small town  
9 lifestyle. Get out of their way as their super  
10 tankers and gun boats rule the waves, pollute the air,  
11 and play politics. And how do they play politics?  
12 They appeal their taxes. They've got lots of lawyers.  
13 That's what Wauna mill did. They appealed their taxes  
14 and now we will pay more.

15           Get out of their way as tankers suck up the  
16 ballast water, kill fish, and our skies go gray from  
17 cooling tower vapors. Get out of their way as they  
18 frack the earth and poison our aquifers. Get out of  
19 their way as huge machinery brines through forests,  
20 wetlands, and rivers to put pipelines in our back  
21 yards. Oregon has seen other energy speculators come  
22 and go. They told us we needed something called  
23 Trojan Nuclear Power Plant. Guess what? We didn't  
24 need that. It's gone. The Boardman Pole Plant likely  
25 to go away or change. Those aluminum industry jobs  
26

1       they promised once here? They're gone. Ultimately  
2       it's the locals that pick up the pieces, take the  
3       risks to our lives, our environment, and the economy.  
4       And all energy customers pay for the speculators'  
5       greed. Our emphasis must really be about the  
6       alternatives; energy conservation and renewables,  
7       especially in this era of global climate change and  
8       unstable regimes rolling the gas and oil dice.

9               We do not need import or export LNG. And the  
10       gas industry tells us America has a hundred-year  
11       supply of gas right here. You can be sure the people  
12       of the community will continue to stand strongly in  
13       opposition to LNG and in support of fisheries, clean  
14       air, and water. It seems almost like a sick joke that  
15       anyone would build an explosive energy facility on  
16       dredged soils. We do not need or want a massive  
17       energy consuming facility in Warrenton that sits in  
18       the airport fly-away, flares gas into the atmosphere,  
19       and apparently it sounds like a jet engine at full  
20       throttle.

21               And where is all this mercury and where are  
22       all of these pollutants that they're taking out of the  
23       gas and water? That's a really interesting question.  
24       Where are those toxins going to go? In a nice little  
25       truck somewhere?

26

1           The Skipanon Peninsula is passively  
2 rebuilding a productive repair area after years of  
3 being a dredge dump and ATV playground. Further  
4 restoration of the dike wetlands there could provide  
5 the needed mitigation credits the Port of Astoria  
6 needs, City of Warrenton needs, and other entities  
7 currently need. Protecting habitat for the iconic and  
8 endangered salmon is a local and national imperative.

9           The Skipanon River is already on Oregon 303-D  
10 list for high temperatures. We hardly need warm water  
11 discharges or dredging. Salmon, especially juvenile  
12 salmon, want shallow water. What they're proposing to  
13 do is wreck one the best parts of the estuary. It's a  
14 major migratory pathway for all of the Columbia  
15 River's 1.2 million salmon.

16           It's also a major pathway for thousands of  
17 birds that seek shelter in a storm such as we are  
18 experiencing today. And if we're really concerned  
19 about jobs and our fishing fleet, then we must  
20 recognize that the Skipanon Peninsula access, they are  
21 prime real estate for industries that would be a  
22 better fit for what we have and who we are.

23           And everybody talks about jobs. My kids grew  
24 up here, and you know what, I want my kids to have the  
25 broadest experience. No town of 5,000 people is going  
26

1 to make jobs for all their kids. That's just the  
2 facts. Thank you.

3 MS. TERHAAR: Jeryce Russell and John  
4 Washington.

5 MS. RUSSELL: My name is Jeryce Russell,  
6 J-e-r-y-c-e, R-u-s-s-e-l-l. I live at 305 Northeast  
7 Skipanon Drive in Warrenton. We've had a place there  
8 for over 30 years. I've been following this LNG for  
9 almost eight years, and we're getting tired of it.

10 I'm a representative and owner of Port Warren  
11 Condominiums and Boat Slips. Port Warren is about one  
12 half mile from the proposed LNG terminal on the  
13 Skipanon waterway. Port Warren has 56 condominiums  
14 and 55 boat slips. Our community has a large retired  
15 group, and of course we're aging as we keep going on  
16 with this. But we probably have right now almost 60  
17 people that are senior citizens, which is a pretty  
18 good group of people, that close, you know, within a  
19 half a mile.

20 The building of the LNG export facility  
21 causes many health issues. The safety for our  
22 residents during construction and the daily operations  
23 of the project will cause LNG vapor cloud noise day  
24 and night, poor air quality, and possible fires or  
25 spills. The huge storage tanks 70 stories high and  
26

1 350 feet wide, we will be able to see them very easily  
2 looking out our windows. They also plan on putting in  
3 150 air vaporizers. I'm not too sure exactly what  
4 those are because I've never seen one going. But  
5 they're 15 stories tall and make fog up to 24 hours a  
6 day, along with the nighttime fog horns, which would  
7 be on every night.

8 LNG uses many thousands of gallons of water  
9 daily, plus the use of Warrenton sewers, so you're  
10 going to run into a problem with Warrenton and their,  
11 you know, things with the water. In the safety of  
12 LNG, the experts have said that no one should live  
13 closer than three to four miles to the facility.  
14 We're half a mile away.

15 Warrenton has a great fire department with  
16 three full employees and the rest are volunteers. In  
17 case of a big gas fire, there is no way that our fire  
18 department is equipped to fight a big spill or a vapor  
19 fire. It's just not possible.

20 Everyone in Port Warren condos would be dead  
21 or severely burned if we had one of these explosions.  
22 The Skipanon waterway and boat harbor has hundreds of  
23 boats moored, the sport fishermen and several hundred  
24 during the salmon and crab season that we just are  
25 getting into now. What would happen with a huge  
26

1        tanker fire and the Coast Guard closes the waterway to  
2        get it in or get out. The Warrenton lumber mill is  
3        now up and running and the Pacific Seafood would be  
4        burned also. So you've got two big things that employ  
5        a lot of people.

6                One of the best salmon grounds is just around  
7        the corner of the Skipanon to the Columbia River.  
8        Don't tell anyone I told you that. The salmon would  
9        be gone and the fishermen would go home empty handed.

10               The security and fire fighting safety are  
11        limited around the LNG facility and they're very hard  
12        to manage and respond to LNG emergencies, such as a  
13        vapor cloud, gas spills, fires, explosions, and  
14        pipeline leaks.

15               We truly beg you that you turn down any LNG  
16        projects in the Warrenton or on the Columbia River.  
17        And I'm speaking for probably 65 percent of the people  
18        that live there. Thank you.

19               MS. TERHAAR: John Washington and the next  
20        one is Jan Faber.

21               MR. WASHINGTON: I've heard a lot of talk,  
22        but as -- My name is John Washington, J-o-h-n,  
23        Washington, just like the first president. My wife  
24        and I own property in Hammond. We have for 11 years.  
25        I haven't seen one study about what's going to happen  
26

1 to our property value. We're in the red zone. And  
2 when we bought our property 12 years ago, we bought it  
3 for our retirement. On paper right now it's worth  
4 about \$236,000. That's the house and the property.  
5 Of course we know if ain't nobody got a dime in their  
6 pocket it ain't worth a dime.

7 Anyhow, that being said, you put us inside  
8 that red zone we're going to lose our keyster in the  
9 blink of an eye. So my question is, how many people  
10 on this board and how many people representing LNG  
11 work, reside, and own property in Clatsop County? Can  
12 I see a raise of hands? Huh. Not one of you. I'll  
13 be damned. And that man standing right there, lied to  
14 me seven years ago at Coleman's Cove in Hammond, and  
15 he's lying to you right now as sure as I'm standing  
16 there. And if you all don't believe that you're a  
17 bunch of damn fools.

18 Everybody talks about our kids. Our kids are  
19 our most important resource. And we're going to put a  
20 potential bomb less than three-quarters of a mile from  
21 them? Who's the Einstein running this joint? I mean,  
22 I've got -- don't mistake one man's kindness for  
23 weakness. We're going to avoid -- because some of us  
24 are educated. I've got me one of them there college  
25 degrees, and I can add two and two and make it come  
26

1 out to four. And this ain't adding up y'all. There's  
2 something seriously wrong with this whole study. It's  
3 all about the almighty dollar. And when that thing  
4 fails, which it will, just like that Trojan plant down  
5 there by St. Helens, they're going to haul ass out of  
6 here and they're going to leave us to clean it up.  
7 They're going to pick up, pack up, and be gone  
8 overnight, and we're going to be standing there  
9 holding the bag.

10 And if nobody can see that -- and they talk  
11 about union workers. You all, I know you all need  
12 jobs. Hell, everybody needs a job, but when it's all  
13 said and done and you boil it down to the bottom,  
14 there's 150 people that ain't gonna come from here  
15 that are going to have jobs out there. They're not  
16 going to get the local, they're not going to get Ray  
17 Prom Concrete out here to build that. You know why?  
18 Because he doesn't have the certification, the  
19 knowledge, or the technology because that concrete's  
20 gotta be x-rayed. All that's coming in from outside,  
21 y'all. They're not going to pick 2200 people from  
22 here and send them to school to teach them how to  
23 build that plant. Because they've got a piss pot for  
24 them on the east coast that's already done it. Y'all  
25 have got to be able to see this. That's about all I  
26

1       gotta say about the whole thing.

2               MS. TERHAAR:  Jan Faber, and after that is  
3       Hank -- oh, sorry, I can't --

4               MR. FABER:  My name is Jan Faber, I'm a  
5       28-year resident of Astoria.  And I was a little bit  
6       puzzled by the presentation of Oregon LNG, because  
7       taken at face value they were basically suggesting  
8       that FERC is powerless to do anything but approve and  
9       that basically this is all just a waste of time.  
10      Because they seemed to say that their chart showed  
11      nothing but jobs.  That was the only thing that it  
12      showed as far as something that could be considered a  
13      benefit.  And there was nothing else shown.

14              Well, I propose that almost every project  
15      involves jobs.  So if that's the only criteria, then  
16      you guys really can't make any decisions at all.  You  
17      could never turn down a project that involves jobs.  
18      But let me make a proposal that -- which is what  
19      basically I see LNG is doing, it's going to sound a  
20      little absurd but it's basically the same thing.  
21      Suppose we create jobs to go and build cement walls  
22      around every gas station in Oregon.  Just seal it up.  
23      Thousands of people will be employed at really high  
24      paying jobs.  Approve it.  But it cuts down on the  
25      energy that's available to Oregonians.  Well, that's  
26

1 exactly what this proposal does. We're creating jobs,  
2 people are employed, but what they're doing is taking  
3 energy away from us. That's it. I couldn't see any  
4 other purpose to this project.

5 Now if the job FERC and one of the policies  
6 is to ensure an energy supply to this country, then  
7 what did Oregon LNG present to you that would show  
8 anything that would add one ounce of energy or energy  
9 security to this country? Nothing.

10 Let's take a look at -- I'm not going to talk  
11 about the dangers of this, but let's take a look at  
12 what's going to be involved with this. They're going  
13 to condemn private property supposedly for public use.  
14 Now, when I grew up that was taking property for a  
15 school, vacating for a road, but this is condemning  
16 people's private property for a use of a pipeline to  
17 send stuff out of state. A hundred and twenty five  
18 ships per year are going to visit this terminal. Well  
19 that's 125 transits in and then another 125 out.  
20 that's 250 transits off the Columbia channel.

21 During the time that an LNG ship is  
22 transiting, everything has to be cleared away from it  
23 for security purposes. Now at the mouth of the  
24 Columbia there's not enough room for a ship to pass  
25 these things. So all shipping traffic will be closed  
26

1 on two-thirds of all the days of the year to all other  
2 traffic on the Columbia River.

3 Now what I look at is, these ships are going  
4 to then come in to the Skipanon River. There's not  
5 room for any clearance in the Skipanon River, which  
6 means that the mouth of the Skipanon River is going to  
7 have to be closed 250 days a year to any kind of  
8 traffic while those LNG tankers are unloading.  
9 Fishing industry, boats -- I don't understand why the  
10 room isn't filled with boaters. The whole thing is  
11 going to go.

12 The cost of the Coast Guard. I watched when  
13 a liquid petroleum ship come down the other day.  
14 They've got Coast Guard, they've got gun boats,  
15 somebody's going to have to pay for that. Anyway, and  
16 then eventually we're all going to pay higher prices  
17 because this stuff is going to be competing in foreign  
18 markets.

19 So I ask FERC to consider, what is the one  
20 benefit that Oregon LNG showed you for the public?  
21 Nothing. The only benefit is money. They're going to  
22 make money. Are you going to get any money? Is  
23 anybody here going to get money? No. They're going  
24 to ship the gas in, it goes out of state, they make  
25 profits. But where is the public benefit from this  
26

1 project? So, you know, in terms of ensuring a safe,  
2 reliable source of energy, in what way does this serve  
3 that purpose? Thank you.

4 MR. MROCKOWSKI: Hank Mrockowski,  
5 M-r-o-c-z-k-o-w-s-k-i. I represent roughly 6,000  
6 carpenters in Oregon, Southwest Washington, many of  
7 them who are not working right now. A lot of them  
8 live in this county and the neighboring counties.  
9 Approximately 75 members live in Clatsop County alone.  
10 Many of them aren't working and haven't worked in  
11 three, four years. If they have worked they've had to  
12 go up to Seattle, some even further. Some of our  
13 members have had to go down to Arizona or to the east  
14 coast to work.

15 I'm not here to argue with your environmental  
16 studies. I don't live that way. I'm here to  
17 represent workers. Some of them are your neighbors  
18 and your friends. Many of them will come from out of  
19 the area, there's no doubt, you do not have enough  
20 people here. I heard that you have a concrete company  
21 here that can't make the concrete. Tell them to step  
22 up and update his plant so that he can make that. He  
23 would be employing more people for your city.

24 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Well then LNG should  
25 make that happen for him.

26

1           MR. MROCZKOWSKI: Then that's a deal you need  
2 to talk to him about. And there's a lot of pluses  
3 that haven't been talked about. The jobs, over and  
4 over again it's been said; the tax dollars coming in  
5 from the revenues that's generated by the ships coming  
6 in from the LNG being built, and from the money being  
7 spent by 3,000 construction workers day in and day  
8 out. They're not going to go home. They're got going  
9 to drive back to Salem, they're not going to drive  
10 back to Portland. They're going to be staying in  
11 these hotels and motels here in this area. So look at  
12 the big picture. It's not all doom and gloom.

13           Every construction project and every farm  
14 that's been built. These wind farms, everybody says,  
15 oh, now it's wind -- I've heard wind and I've heard  
16 solar. But then somebody is going to come and want to  
17 build it and you're gonna say, not in my back yard. I  
18 don't want to see that wind mill up on the hill, it  
19 will spoil the view. So it's okay until it's in your  
20 back yard. But look at the big picture. Your  
21 community can gain quite a bit and grow quite a bit.  
22 Thank you.

23           MS. KOCHHAR: I have a request to make. We  
24 have 20 more people to go and it's already nine  
25 o'clock, so I would suggest, make the new comments

26

1 that you want to make, make it very short so we can  
2 get everybody. Otherwise we won't be able to hear  
3 everybody.

4 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Can you come again?

5 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: You'll have to come  
6 again.

7 MS. TERHAAR: Another thing to remember is  
8 that we do count your written comments the same as the  
9 public comments, so, you know, you can send us longer,  
10 more detailed comments.

11 MS. KOCHHAR: You can do e-library.

12 MR. SERRES: Is there an e-mail address that  
13 people can e-mail?

14 MS. KOCHHAR: No, we don't have an e-mail  
15 like that, no. E-mail has to be filtered out, you  
16 see. There are a lot of other things associated with  
17 it. We have e-subscription. You can subscribe that  
18 and you can e-mail to e-subscription, but not directly  
19 to an individual. It comes to FERC e-mail.

20 MR. SERRES: So we'll be setting up an e-mail  
21 address through Columbiariverkeeper.org. You can send  
22 your comments there. We'll submit them to FERC.

23 MS. KOCHHAR: That's fine. You can send your  
24 e-subscription comments, you can fill out a form right  
25 now with your comments, or you can shorten your  
26

1 presentations.

2 MS. TERHAAR: Our next speaker is, I hope I'm  
3 pronouncing this correctly, Candace McClure. After  
4 that is R. Duncan MacKenzie.

5 MS. MCCLURE: Most of the comments that I was  
6 going to make this evening have been said so much more  
7 eloquently by other people that I'm just going to skip  
8 all of this and I'm just going to say that at the end  
9 of the day we're all drinking water, we're all  
10 breathing the air, and that includes you and your  
11 children, your grandchildren, so on and so forth, all  
12 of this has been touched on. But here it is, years  
13 ago when all this started and we were getting stuff in  
14 our mailbox about how it was going to be raining money  
15 once they came here. Then I got a phone call from a  
16 man who identified himself as representing LNG, and he  
17 asked me what it would take for me to let them survey  
18 my land and run a pipeline across it. I'm on the  
19 pipeline route, my family is, our property is.

20 And I basically told him that I would fight  
21 him to the death and he basically said game on. So  
22 all I'm saying is, I've heard these guys lie, I've  
23 heard them switch tactics, I've heard them shift to  
24 say whatever pretty lie it is that they thought would  
25 get them what they wanted. And I'm not dead yet. I'm  
26

1 going to fight this to the death and I'm not going to  
2 give up. It's everything that my family owns that we  
3 stand to lose. It's not just in my backyard, it is my  
4 backyard. It is my life. This is what I do. I live  
5 here. I've lived here half of my 54 years. I've been  
6 here since 1956. I'm not going to give up. I will  
7 fight this.

8 MR. MACKENZIE: I'm R. Duncan MacKenzie,  
9 D-u-n-c-a-n, M-a-c-K-e-n-z-i-e. I'm a resident of  
10 Columbia County. A project of this complexity relies  
11 on credible information being presented to the  
12 stakeholders and decision makers. However, in the  
13 mountain of information required for such a project,  
14 errors, omissions, and antiquated information can  
15 creep into the presented materials.

16 Here, from the resource reports presented by  
17 the proponent, our -- and in the specific case of the  
18 new compressor station posed near Deer Island, Oregon  
19 are a few examples.

20 Resource Report 1 describes the new  
21 compressor station as a 48,000 horsepower facility  
22 that will demand approximately 40 megawatts of power  
23 to operate. However, in Resource Report 9, it is  
24 noted in the table for the noise producing elements,  
25 four 20,000 horsepower compressors and 400 horsepower  
26

1 cooling equipment for a total of 80,400 horsepower.  
2 Clarification of this apparent discrepancy would seem  
3 in order.

4 The proponent's original pipeline was 120  
5 miles long, equipped with a single 28,000 horsepower  
6 compressor station requiring only 21 megawatts and had  
7 a proposed design flow rate of one and half billion  
8 standard cubic feet a day. The new compressor station  
9 has a designed flow rate of only one and a quarter  
10 billion standard cubic feet a day.

11 While it can be appreciated that this new  
12 pipeline will be run through somewhat more challenging  
13 terrain, it is 34 miles shorter in length and has a  
14 lower flow rate. The disparity between the former and  
15 the anticipated power requirements raises a question  
16 of overall design, capacity, coordination, and intent.

17 Resource Report 5 denotes that the Columbia  
18 District Hospital in St. Helens, Oregon, is the  
19 closest medical facility, three and a half miles to  
20 the new compressor station. There is no such  
21 facility. The St. Helens Hospital closed in 1990.

22 While there is a Legacy Urgent Care walk-in  
23 facility at this location, it is not a hospital  
24 customer say. I would suggest that the presented  
25 information reflect that it's approximately 25 miles  
26

1 to the nearest hospital facilities in Longview,  
2 Washington and/or Portland, Oregon.

3 Resource Report 10 sites discussions between  
4 Oregon LNG and Williams Northwest of increasing the  
5 compression capacity of the Chehalis Compressor  
6 Station on the Williams Northwest Washington expansion  
7 as an alternative to the new compressor station at  
8 Dear Island. There is no mention of this in PF 1220,  
9 the Williams Proposals, either in Resource Report 1 or  
10 in Resource Report 10. If this alternative is to be  
11 seriously considered, it is suggested that additional  
12 coordination would seem to be required.

13 And, finally, there is the Northwest Natural  
14 Gas main transmission line from North Portland on up  
15 the Columbia to the communities along the Columbia to  
16 Astoria. And it runs parallel to the railroad right  
17 of way and U.S. 30 adjacent to Milepost 80.6 to  
18 Milepost 81.2. This adjacency is not mentioned in any  
19 of the resource reports nor is there any mention of  
20 the manner in which the existing gas line will be  
21 crossed as it proceeds north and the new pipeline  
22 proceeds west from Milepost 80.6.

23 I have a number of other written comments  
24 that site several more examples, together with  
25 specific table, section, figure, and page references.

26

1 Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

2 MS. TERHAAR: Next is Colleen, and this is  
3 difficult for me to read, is it Seimonson. No  
4 Colleen? Okay. Next is Steve Dragich, and after that  
5 is Susan Skinner.

6 MR. DRAGICH: I welcome FERC to the Pacific  
7 Northwest. My name is Steve Dragich, I'm from Cowlitz  
8 County, Washington. Ground zero for the Northwest  
9 Expansion Project. This is just this project, the  
10 Northwest Expansion Project right here. I submitted  
11 my written comments in August, and at your next  
12 meeting, which will be Wednesday and Thursday in  
13 Cowlitz County, I'll have an oral presentation for  
14 you.

15 I'll confine my remarks, being I'm a  
16 firefighter of 21 years, 25, 21 years dealing with the  
17 Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. I'm what you  
18 call the Foya king, as the people behind me well know.

19 It would be interesting if you could explain  
20 to the people behind me what CEII is. Let me do it  
21 for you. It stands for Critical Energy Infrastructure  
22 Information.

23 MS. KOCHHAR: Yes. That's correct.

24 MR. DRAGICH: We've met before at Woodburn.

25 MS. KOCHHAR: Yes. I remember you.

26

1                   MR. DRAGICH: I wasn't the one arrested.  
2           Companies usually, including medical and professional  
3           fire responders like myself, when you request the  
4           emergency plan, which I've done approximately 212  
5           times just for the North Star Project, and received  
6           one letter from the commandant of the United States  
7           Coast Guard stating I was a security risk. I still  
8           have the letter. It's hilarious.

9                   Specifically in Cowlitz County, with the  
10          Williams facility licensed by FERC, and a facility  
11          also licensed by FERC that runs exactly 262 feet from  
12          my bed, which when it will was constructed in 1992,  
13          exploded under the hydro test not less than a thousand  
14          feet from my residence.

15                  In addition to this, that same facility,  
16          which was built by a subsidiary of a company called  
17          Enron. Are we all familiar with that? At the time,  
18          Portland General Electric was a subsidiary of Enron.  
19          They built the KB Pipeline. When they built the  
20          pipeline they also set fire to my tree farm. And they  
21          covered that up from the Washington Department of  
22          Natural Resources at 0200 that day, that's at two a.m.  
23          in the morning. I've specifically attended and been  
24          present at two what they call ruptures of the Williams  
25          Pipeline in Cowlitz County. In the late '80s to early  
26

1 '90s there were two catastrophic ruptures which shut  
2 down the whole I-5 corridor. It's interesting to read  
3 the incident report from what is known as PHMSA,  
4 Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety  
5 Administration. They're like NTSB, National  
6 Transportation Safety Board. And the conclusion by  
7 the Williams Corporation was that they blamed the  
8 Washington Department of Transportation because they  
9 had included a passing lane which was a quarter mile  
10 from the rupture, and they concluded that the fill  
11 from the passing lane caused undue pressure on their  
12 intrastate pipeline which caused the rupture.

13 We found that most interesting. And I could  
14 cite several other incidences where people have died  
15 in Cowlitz County but I cannot because of medical  
16 confidentiality.

17 In short, they have emergency plans and the  
18 best way I can illustrate that was from my late deputy  
19 chief in Cowlitz County just after 9-11 when Homeland  
20 Security was passing out so-called equipment, and we  
21 were supposed to get likewise contributions from  
22 Williams. We got these green bags which were filled  
23 with those scissors you get in kindergarten with the  
24 blunt tips. And I asked the chief, I said, well, what  
25 did we get? Well, we got this bag? Well what do you  
26

1 do with it? Well, I keep my report pad in it. And  
2 that was the extent of the equipment that you get from  
3 a natural gas rupture.

4 And that was -- I could hardly believe it --  
5 over 21 years ago. And then the phone number you were  
6 supposed to call at the time was 4-1-1. I believe  
7 it's 8-1-1 now. It's a national reporting center for  
8 pipeline ruptures. Well, it was my duty when I was on  
9 the water tender to use the satellite phone to call  
10 4-1-1 at the incidence, which I was duly commanded to  
11 do by my shift officer. And the reply I got over the  
12 receiver was "this number has been disconnected."  
13 True story.

14 When you have hazmat, and our closest hazmat  
15 in Cowlitz County is Vancouver Fire Department, the  
16 first thing that goes out the window is the plan. And  
17 I'm the boots on the ground and we have to come up  
18 with the plan or people die.

19 MS. TERHAAR: Susan Skinner and Thomas  
20 Duncan.

21 MS. SKINNER: Susan Skinner. I'm a 35-year  
22 resident of Clatsop County. I moved here from Texas,  
23 and I can tell Jim Beckwith that it's not fear, it's  
24 real. Living in Texas when I was young, I realized I  
25 didn't want to live that way all my life. Texas has  
26

1       been destroyed by the fossil fuel industries. It used  
2       to be a beautiful place and now it is a pit. And I  
3       really, you know, welcome people who really want  
4       fossil fuel jobs to go down to Texas because there are  
5       plenty of them down there.

6               And, you know, you're obviously not yokels  
7       here. I think you've probably got the picture by now.  
8       This place might appear to you to be sparsely  
9       populated, but our intentions are powerful and  
10      protective.

11             And fracking and import and export of LNG are  
12      international issues and our river deserves better  
13      than becoming a sacrifice zone for international  
14      fossil fuel profiteers. FERC, the Bradwood Landing  
15      project and the current iteration of Peter Hansen's  
16      projects for Oregon LNG now finally revealed to us as  
17      an import/export industrial facility, which we always  
18      knew that it was, needs to show respect for us, the  
19      citizens of this area, this beautiful place which  
20      still has some secret pristine areas in it and we want  
21      to keep it that way. And we will not be forced to  
22      become another Nigeria so some international fat cats  
23      can make big bucks off the unfortunately of currently  
24      Japan destroyed by their still melting down nuclear  
25      power plants after a terrible tsunami and earthquake.

26

1           LNG as other people have said, is now \$3.60  
2           in U.S. MM BTUs. It's \$17.60 in Japan. That is the  
3           shock doctrine at large. That is a terrible, shameful  
4           thing to do to people, and it will be done to  
5           everybody. It will be done it us. We are the  
6           sacrifice zone. I resent that.

7           The entire LNG shell game, now in its ninth  
8           year, after it was revealed to us in a newspaper  
9           article just, you know, as kind of off the cuff, has  
10          always been based on lies and misrepresentations. It  
11          has been demonstrated over and over again with  
12          Calpine, Bradwood Landing, and now the second  
13          iteration of Oregon LNG, now owned by Lucadia, a New  
14          York-based holding company that purchases distressed  
15          properties, that this is not the place for LNG.  
16          Through hundreds of rallies, meetings, court hearings,  
17          this kind of stuff that we have to go through every --  
18          all the time. And you guys get paid for it and we  
19          have to work and then come to this meeting. I'm also  
20          a business owner in Clatsop County. And this is a  
21          hassle for us and we hate it, and it's horrible, but  
22          we have to do it because we love this place. And we  
23          don't want you to mess it up.

24          So Peter Hansen is the ultimate outsider and  
25          he's actually, finally after years of bait and switch,  
26

1 told us now the new project is indeed an import/export  
2 facility and its intention is to steal big bucks off  
3 our backs for international banksters.

4 It's time to take the world away from the one  
5 percent, and shame on you, Peter Hansen, wherever you  
6 are, I don't see you in the room anymore.

7 MR. DUNCAN: I'm Tom Duncan, D-u-n-c-a-n.  
8 I'm glad there are so many people here interested in  
9 jobs. As a matter of fact I don't think there's  
10 anybody in this room who's not interested in jobs, and  
11 in fact my job depends on you having jobs. My job is  
12 sort of parasitic. I require people to have jobs to  
13 pay me.

14 But the question for me is what a project of  
15 this size is going to do in terms of actually  
16 providing jobs. Everybody who's testified tonight  
17 sort of assumes that all these 3,000 or 150 jobs,  
18 whatever they are, are going to be added onto the jobs  
19 that we already have. But I think that the reality is  
20 something quite different. Some of the jobs that we  
21 now have will go away if this place comes in.

22 Since 2005, when LNG was first projected  
23 here, I've been trying to give a coherent list of jobs  
24 that the LNG provides and likewise a list of things  
25 that will go away if LNG comes in. Obviously there  
26

1 will be a lot of jobs created but what is going to  
2 leave? This project is so gargantuan that we have no  
3 data about how many businesses will be displaced, and  
4 I have -- I expect that this time around we'll get  
5 some better answers and some better data. It does not  
6 seem likely that LNG will produce a net gain in jobs.

7 MS. TERHAAR: Caroline Eady and Roger Hayes.

8 MS. EADY: Carolyn, C-a-r-o-l-y-n, Eady,  
9 E-a-d-y. I've lived in Clatsop County 30 years and  
10 now currently living in Astoria. I've handed in my  
11 comments, so in the interest of time I'm going to  
12 extract from that the points that I think need to be  
13 highlighted.

14 MS. KOCHHAR: I appreciate that.

15 MS. EADY: Just think this project is so  
16 horribly wrong, I'll only consider the most egregious  
17 problems. This earthquake potential is not remote.  
18 There's like a 30 to 40 percent chance in the next 50  
19 years that we could have an earthquake of that  
20 magnitude. Now, if the power -- I mean, we've all got  
21 burned in our memory those pictures from Japan, you  
22 know, boats going over 30-foot walls and -- what if  
23 the power grid is just wiped out and cannot be  
24 restored for months. Now, I guess what I heard in the  
25 presentation, in case of an accident they're going to  
26

1 burn it off? And how many billions of cubic feet of  
2 gas are in those? You know, that's liquefied, so as  
3 it cools, there's no -- it's refrigerated. They're  
4 going to burn it off? That -- Whatever.

5 What if an earthquake struck during the  
6 loading process, or a tsunami while a large tanker is  
7 in the loading area? I just see catastrophe  
8 everywhere. And what if critical -- and, you know,  
9 any system could break. What if critical safety  
10 features are destroyed during that earthquake?

11 I think people have talked about the water  
12 resources and threatened species, but, you know, the  
13 heating of the river, the amount of water they're  
14 taking, the ballast water, all of that is horribly  
15 negative.

16 Socioeconomic, I do find it hard to figure  
17 out how they're going to be able to use eminent domain  
18 to take land for this project, that people have  
19 already expressed. The permanent jobs are minimal,  
20 the work that will be done during construction, I  
21 don't think you have any idea. We have gridlock here  
22 in the summer now. He indicated, oh, there won't be  
23 any impact during construction. I don't think -- I  
24 think people will avoid this area like the plague  
25 during construction.

26

1           Air quality and noise, I think the average  
2           person in this area has no idea about the smells, the  
3           noise, the lights. There will never be a dark sky.  
4           It will be constantly lit. There will be two Coast  
5           Guard ships for protective reasons at every loading  
6           and unloading. Their engines must run constantly at  
7           the same time the LNG tanker, all those diesel engines  
8           are running during that whole process. That just  
9           creates tremendous pollution and noise.

10           And, finally, I think we've all tried in our  
11           own way to express our love of the area. This is --  
12           it's one of the most historic and culturally rich  
13           sites in the whole country. You know, you can rattle  
14           them off. The thousands of years from the Indian  
15           tribes, the Lewis & Clark, the even earlier explorers.  
16           It goes on and on and on. And what we're going to do  
17           is put a large industrial complex right there? It  
18           shouldn't happen. And as somebody said, if it does,  
19           we will confirm our legacy as the dumbest generation.  
20           Thank you.

21           MS. TERHAAR: Roger Hayes, and then it will  
22           be Ken Adene (phonetic).

23           MR. HAYES: I'm Roger Hayes, I live at 89840  
24           Lewis & Clark Road. I live there on 35 acres and I'm  
25           one of the private property owners that's been told  
26

1 that my property will be seized by eminent domain to  
2 build the pipeline. So I think I have a stake in  
3 this. I have an interest. I can never be okay with  
4 the idea of my property being seized unless there's a  
5 really compelling argument that this project is safe  
6 and necessary, and it fails on both of those points.

7 When the San Bruno pipeline disaster happened  
8 a couple years ago, well, this is what could happen a  
9 few hundred yards from my back window. And that  
10 pipeline, I think, is only half the size of the  
11 36-inch pipeline that's being proposed.

12 I have no faith that the government is  
13 adequately regulating the pipeline industry, I have no  
14 faith that the pipeline industry is adequately  
15 maintaining its own pipelines. I think San Bruno and  
16 other explosions that have been talked about are  
17 sufficient proof of that. I do not feel that I can  
18 just take a chance and say, let them build it, maybe  
19 it will work. Not good enough.

20 What's the need for this project? When it  
21 was proposed we were told it would be an import  
22 terminal, we would get this gas from Asia that would  
23 serve our fuel needs. Now we don't need the fuel and  
24 we're going to send it to Asia because they need it.

25 And why Warrenton? Why at the mouth of the  
26

1 river? This pipeline is going to run down from the  
2 Canadian border, bypassing Vancouver, BC, bypassing  
3 every port on Puget Sound, bypassing every port on the  
4 upper Columbia, Vancouver, Portland, Calama, Woodland,  
5 Longview. It's going to be built under the river and  
6 across the rugged coast range, down through my back  
7 yard, down to a spit that is fill, that is barely  
8 above sea level now, but we're told it's going to be  
9 tsunami proof.

10 Well, I'm sure the Japanese, who are  
11 generally pretty good at these things, thought they  
12 had the Fukushima Powerplant up to state of the art,  
13 and they turned out to be really, really wrong.  
14 Because sometimes the absolute worst thing does  
15 happen, and I'm not satisfied that we can just build  
16 it and hope it works.

17 MS. KOCHHAR: I'm going to have Tom Finch  
18 talk about DOT's role in the gas pipelines, and he can  
19 address some of your safety questions, because we  
20 didn't have him make a presentation to save time for  
21 you all. But if he could make a presentation, we  
22 still have a lot of people to go, so I'll let him talk  
23 for a couple of minutes to give his feel of how DOT  
24 plays a role in pipeline construction.

25 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: We would rather hear  
26

1 from --

2 MR. FINCH: I'm just going to talk real quick  
3 because we want to hear from all you people. But  
4 we'll try to do the best we can in pipeline safety.  
5 We're a growing agency, we're getting more inspectors.  
6 And that's about all I'll say from here. If anybody  
7 wants to talk to me after the meeting I'll be glad to  
8 talk to them, if I can stay awake. I came from back  
9 east. At any rate, I'll let you people all talk.  
10 Thank you.

11 MS. TERHAAR: We have Ken Adene (phonetic),  
12 if I'm pronouncing that right.

13 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I think he left.

14 MS. TERHAAR: Then Patrick Corbin?

15 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: No, Corky left.

16 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Oh, that's too bad.

17 MS. TERHAAR: Okay. Richard Basch.

18 MR. BASCH: Thank you. My name is Richard  
19 Basch, B-a-s-c-h, and I'm the vice chairman of the  
20 Clatsop Confederated Tribe. And I would like to say a  
21 couple general comments first that have not been  
22 brought up, and that is, I think we need to look at  
23 some of the government and tribal decisions that have  
24 been made to remove and relocate tribal villages that  
25 are in tsunami zones that are just up the coast in  
26

1 Washington. A decision was made by the government and  
2 the tribe to relocate a whole town up into the higher  
3 ground because of the concerns for tsunami. That's  
4 just 150 miles from us.

5 And the other thing that hasn't been brought  
6 up is the decision by the, I believe, the State of  
7 Oregon that all of the schools on the Oregon coast  
8 that are in the tsunami zones need to be relocated  
9 into to higher ground. So I can't understand why  
10 we're looking at locating something like this in a  
11 tsunami zone.

12 Specifically, tribal concerns, we're hoping,  
13 the Clatsop-Nehalem Confederated Tribes are hoping  
14 that you will work with us and other tribes to look at  
15 sacred sites and protect those and negotiate with the  
16 tribes that this is going to affect. We are a tribe  
17 that signed a treaty just a hop, skip, and a jump from  
18 where this site is. Our treaty, we've signed it in  
19 good faith. That treaty was -- we seated our property  
20 to the U.S. government for certain items. Calico  
21 print fabric was one of them. But also in that was a  
22 reservation, a tribal reservation, lands to be set  
23 aside for us. And it is located in the area that this  
24 proposed plant is to be built.

25 Now, many of you know that that treaty was  
26

1 never ratified. That treaty was lost -- those  
2 treaties -- there were 19 treaties with 19 different  
3 tribal groups. And so in theory, we have never seated  
4 our land to the government.

5 Now, something that is not a theory is that  
6 we are the aboriginal group who still has sovereign  
7 rights in this area. And that is not to say that we  
8 are going to say we want the property back. That's  
9 not what I'm saying. What I'm saying is that we  
10 really want to be consulted, we want to be part of  
11 everything that goes on with this project.

12 The other part of what I'd like to say is  
13 that since I am Clatsop and Nehalem, my family has  
14 being here forever, both on the non-Indian and the  
15 Indian side of the family have been here forever. We  
16 have seen jobs come and go. And I really personally  
17 want to be clear. We need jobs. We really need jobs.  
18 And I would like to see all of you working. But the  
19 issue that comes up is the issue that we have with our  
20 treaties. We trusted those negotiations. We trusted  
21 what was said to us. We trusted that there was going  
22 to be land set aside, that we would be able to live  
23 there and be free, be able to fish. However, just a  
24 few years later, letters were going back to the  
25 president, going back to congress from the Indian

26

1 agent saying, why have you forsaken these people?  
2 They're being pushed off of their land. They're not  
3 able to fish, they're not allowed to fish. It's that  
4 issue of trust. We're a community here. We're all a  
5 community, same community. We all need to survive.  
6 We all need to work and work in a place that is like  
7 the one we moved here for, or resettled. One that we  
8 can breathe, we can go on the beach, we can do all of  
9 that stuff.

10           Everybody that's here that is wanting a job  
11 is here for a reason. And I'm afraid that will be  
12 gone if we don't do some serious thinking about it. I  
13 guess the thing that was like a knife just thrust  
14 right into my gut was one of the reasons this place is  
15 proposing building here and that was because of Indian  
16 claims in Canada. Oh, God. You know, that just  
17 stings. I mean, that really stings. I'm sorry, I  
18 didn't mean to go on like this.

19           My wife and I both represent the Clatsop  
20 Nehalem Confederated Tribes. This is my wife Roberta  
21 and she would like to say just a few words also.

22           MS. BASCH: (Unintelligible.) And to all  
23 Clatsop. My name is Tutsa Blue (phonetic), Roberta  
24 Basch, I live here in the Clatsop area. The people  
25 that I come from call me a traditional healer, but the  
26

1 reality is that people who are traditional people are  
2 people just like you. The people who live off of the  
3 land, the people who appreciate the land, the people  
4 that breathe and eat from the land, the people that  
5 can go out and fish and make they're livelihood and  
6 need the fish. The people who can go out and gather  
7 up the plants here. I gather up the nettles and I  
8 gather up the devil's pub and I make these into  
9 medicines. We know what plants are out there that we  
10 can eat. We know what fish are running at a certain  
11 time. We know everything about this land and it hurts  
12 me to think that we are at this verge again in our  
13 history of losing that. And I'm here to say, I am not  
14 leaving and I am not giving up this land for any  
15 money, for any job.

16 The people in the American Indian lands  
17 throughout the country, we're poor, we need jobs. We  
18 need jobs more than anybody else. But we stand up as  
19 Indian people and take our place and our role and our  
20 responsibility as Native American people. And I ask  
21 you to do it as American people and put your trust  
22 into the land that feeds us, put your trust in our  
23 creator. To take your responsibility as human beings,  
24 to talk for the animals, to talk for the trees, to  
25 talk for the water, to talk for the fish, to talk for  
26

1 those who fly above and those who walk on ground. I'm  
2 urging you to stand up and take your responsibility  
3 and keep our land beautiful and safe, the way that God  
4 intended it to be.

5 I ask you this, and I ask you this as an  
6 Indian person and I ask you this as an American. They  
7 tried to put us down before. We didn't leave and  
8 we're not leaving now. And I ask you to join me as an  
9 American and stand up for your land.

10 MS. TERHAAR: Next is Julia DeGraw.

11 MS. DEGRAW: Well, that's a tough act to  
12 follow. My name is Julia DeGraw, J-u-l-i-a,  
13 D-e-G-r-a-w. I'm the Northwest organizer for a  
14 corporation called Food and Water Watch. And we are  
15 an organization that is based in D.C., but I myself am  
16 a local organizer, born and raised in Oregon. And I,  
17 too, am very proud of our heritage of public beaches,  
18 we have had some really incredible leaders in this  
19 state that have made -- helped make Oregon and keep  
20 Oregon unique and beautiful and a place where people  
21 want to live and strive to live.

22 I'm going to keep it quick. Most of the  
23 things I would like to say were said previously by Dan  
24 Serres and other members of this coalition of groups  
25 and citizens who are fighting to protect Oregon from  
26

1 the ravages of the liquefied natural gas and all of  
2 the infrastructure that that implies.

3 I want to talk about the cradle to grave  
4 issues that include the fact that we'll be exporting  
5 fracked natural gas. If you look at -- and there's a  
6 lot that's wrong with fracking natural gas. I'm not  
7 going to get into the list of all that. But that's  
8 why Food and Water Watch is working on this issue in  
9 Oregon, is because we're working toward a national and  
10 international ban on fracking. Because there is no  
11 such thing as safe fracking. It just doesn't exist.

12 And we know that we're going to be exporting  
13 fracked natural gas if we let this facility move  
14 forward. So you need to look at the impacts of  
15 natural -- of fracking for natural gas. And there  
16 have been studies. Cornell did a study, as well as  
17 NOAA, the National Oceanic Administration, as well as  
18 scientists from the University of Colorado have  
19 confirmed that Cornell study that shows that fracking  
20 for natural gas and natural gas in general off gases  
21 methane in large, large amounts.

22 I mean, if you look at that methane that is  
23 off gasing from fracking for natural gas and other  
24 natural gas practices, it's as polluting as coal. So  
25 this idea that this is a bridge field and that it's  
26

1 clean is really proving to be untrue. And even our  
2 own nation's scientists are finding this to be true.  
3 And I think if you're going to look at the cradle to  
4 grave environmental impacts and associated impacts of  
5 exporting natural gas in the state of Oregon, you have  
6 to take into mind and get into consideration the  
7 impacts of fracked and natural gas that's going to be  
8 exported at this facility.

9 I also have to say that we don't believe that  
10 there is a safe way to do liquefied natural gas  
11 exports or imports anywhere in Oregon, anywhere in the  
12 Northwest, anywhere frankly, and we shouldn't approve  
13 it anyway, but definitely look at the cradle to grave  
14 issues and every single environmental impact,  
15 including those of methane and other issues, off  
16 gasing and pollution issues associated with fracked  
17 natural gas. Thank you so much.

18 MS. TERHAAR: Dan Marvin. After Dan is Ryan  
19 Hyke.

20 MR. MARVIN: Dan Marvin, Astoria. I'll be  
21 real quick. I was going to have a presentation, but  
22 I'll just say, I've been tracking some LNG sites and  
23 tracked stuff around the world, and one thing I saw  
24 about two days ago is that there were three loads of  
25 LNG shipped out of the U.S. in 2011, I believe -- or  
26

1 maybe it's 2012. So far two out of Texas and one out  
2 of Kenai, Alaska. Now, Kenai is an approved export  
3 facility, it's been there for years. And here's Hansen  
4 telling us that, you know, there's this huge need for  
5 this project and we're going to create all these jobs,  
6 and then here I go read this and it says one load has  
7 been shipped out of the Kenai, Alaska facility that's  
8 up and going. And so somebody's not telling the truth  
9 here for the need for this project.

10 So I don't know who it is or, you know,  
11 what's going on here. I have my suspicions, I've  
12 talked to Hansen before. I don't really care for the  
13 guy, so -- but he's told me, you know, I've heard so  
14 many stories that, you know -- but I'm not going to  
15 call him something, but anyway, I just want to pass  
16 that on that there's one load shipped out. And it's a  
17 lot closer to the Asian markets than we are right  
18 here, and they've only shipped one load, so -- and  
19 they have plenty of gas to the plant, so something's  
20 not right here.

21 MS. TERHAAR: Is Ryan Hyke here? Then Sam  
22 Murrell? Murrillo? Carol Newman. After Carol is  
23 Carl --

24 MS. NEWMAN: So, thank you for being here.  
25 I've been doing this for eight years. As Sue said --

26

1       whoops she's gone. But we're going into our ninth  
2       year. Oh, yeah, Carol Newman, as in Paul. So we're  
3       going into our ninth year. There are several of us in  
4       this room, a bunch of us in this room who have been  
5       doing this for eight years. We started in  
6       October/November 2004, started the meetings, the  
7       talking. The most important thing is we started  
8       educating ourselves. And that's why you're hearing --  
9       and I have been going to so many of these, and yet  
10      every time I go I am so impressed. So I'm sure that  
11      you must be impressed by the amazing knowledge,  
12      information, passion, and spirit -- spirit that is in  
13      this room -- or was in this room. Well, there's still  
14      a flood of red here.

15                So, okay, so just some bullet points, some  
16      words. As was said, the only thing that I can hear is  
17      from the pro LNG is jobs, including from my neighbor,  
18      Jimmy. And I wonder, what makes you so sure they're  
19      going to be union jobs? And someone else said, are  
20      you sure they're going to use people around here for  
21      these jobs? We know better. We know better.

22                The other part of that is that it's  
23      speculative. State and community resistance to this  
24      project has been going on all along, and I would agree  
25      that we should be a huge part of this decision. And I  
26

1 think we've seen why here.

2 I've been here for 38 years in this county,  
3 and I'm here because I want to be here, because I live  
4 it, and I, like most of the people in this room, I'm  
5 not going anywhere. My passion, my heart is here.  
6 And I heard again FERC, members of FERC have heard a  
7 lot of these, so some of us who have been testifying  
8 all along are kind of like, we don't want to be  
9 redundant, which is why I'm so happy there's some new  
10 people who come up with some of these arguments.

11 We talked about, again, about this business  
12 of our children, and I just want to mention, I live in  
13 Brownsmead, and I'm proud to say -- and this includes  
14 some of the people in this room -- their children,  
15 they went off to college, they came back here.  
16 There's been -- and Kari. Kari's from Seaside, Ben's  
17 from Brownsmead. Otis, from Brownsmead, Bree from  
18 Astoria. They went off to college, they came back  
19 here. They found jobs. Zoe and Tiffani and Rose and  
20 Dallen. And they wanted to be here. And some of our  
21 other kids who went off and got nursing degrees, for  
22 example, said, we're going to figure out how to be  
23 able to come back here. And they will because they  
24 want to be here. There are jobs here. There are a  
25 lot of jobs. And as many people have already said,  
26

1 and I won't go over it, many of them will disappear if  
2 this program were to come. But I know it's not going  
3 to because, here we are, eight years later. It ain't  
4 gonna happen. Mostly it's lies, obfuscations, bait  
5 and switch. And I ask the people who talk about this  
6 as jobs, is this the model -- I'm also a school  
7 teacher, can you tell? Is this the model that we want  
8 for our children? Is this the kind of presentation?  
9 You've heard of all of the skips? We know, we have  
10 been through this. You probably know as well. So I  
11 urge you to say no to this project. And at some  
12 point, if there is real emergency planning and  
13 response, which basically can't happen, look where we  
14 are. We are at the end of the earth here. We're  
15 falling into the Pacific Ocean and the Columbia River.  
16 One road. One road. Where do people go?

17 So there are all these things that we've been  
18 through already, and I'll stop there. Oh, I guess the  
19 only other thing is, I have to say this, mother nature  
20 is not happy with us. We all know that from the  
21 weather and all of the things that have been  
22 happening. So to talk about having deep foundation  
23 and to be able to, I believe I heard the presenter  
24 say, we will be able to prepare seismic effects. We  
25 will make it safe. And I'm going, what, are you  
26

1 crazy? You are going to be able to take mother nature  
2 on? So thank you so much for coming and your  
3 patience.

4 MS. TERHAAR: Carl Kisaberth here? Jason  
5 Sweeney? Kevin Weller? Sorry, I forgot the  
6 microphone. It's getting late. Steve -- I can't  
7 reads the writing. It starts with an L. Steve  
8 Fulton? Lorrie Haight.

9 MS. HAIGHT: I'm here.

10 MS. TERHAAR: And after Lorrie is Susana  
11 Gladwin.

12 MS. HAIGHT: Thank you very much for being  
13 here and for being patient with us to stay so late.  
14 My name is Lorrie Haight, L-o-r-r-i-e, H-a-i-g-h-t,  
15 like Haight Ashbury. I live in Long Beach,  
16 Washington, some 15 miles from the proposed Oregon LNG  
17 Export terminal site. My home is north of the  
18 proposed cite so any air pollution created by the LNG  
19 plant will most likely drift over my property with the  
20 prevailing southeast wind. I love living here in the  
21 great Northwest because of our clean and water, so I  
22 don't want this threat so close to home.

23 Even though I would not want to look across  
24 the Columbia River and see it every day, its  
25 construction and operation will affect me. It will  
26

1       affect everyone in the entire country, as we've  
2       already heard, because of the rising price from the  
3       Asian market. So I'm going to skip over that.

4               We need to keep our natural gas resources in  
5       this country and build more environmentally beneficial  
6       uses for it; powering trucks, buses, and airplanes,  
7       heating our homes, cooking our foods, and powering our  
8       businesses.

9               On top of everything else that's already been  
10       said, if Oregon LNG starts exporting liquid natural  
11       gas, it will create a greater demand for more gas to  
12       export and this will only increase the hydraulic  
13       fracturing across the country, which we just heard  
14       about. Fracking is a very real threat to the water  
15       supply and health of the residents living near the  
16       fracking wells. You must consider this and analyze  
17       the cumulative effects, impacts of fracking on the  
18       environment and the people.

19               It is your duty under the National  
20       Environmental Policy Act to think more about how this  
21       will affect the people of this country and less about  
22       the almighty dollar value that the mega corporations  
23       will be raking in. I implore you to give a big thumbs  
24       down to Oregon LNG and keep this pressure natural  
25       resource in the United States. Thank you.

26

1 MS. GLADWIN: Hi. I'm Susana Gladwin,  
2 S-u-s-a-n-a, G-l-a-d-w-i-n, 82316 Highway 103,  
3 Seaside, Oregon. The last time I saw this room so  
4 full was for the tsunami preparation workshop after  
5 the Japanese tsunami. It was presented by state  
6 geologists and it was very impactful. They told about  
7 the strength and imminent possibility of a 9.0  
8 earthquake lasting five minutes plus a tsunami. The  
9 last two Cascadia subduction 600-mile long zone  
10 release earthquakes of a 9.0 or better were in 1700  
11 and 200 years earlier in 1500. It could hit at any  
12 moment.

13 I do not want LNG tankers caught up in a  
14 tsunami as they enter the river or are ripped from  
15 moorings. Please study and analyze this scenario. I  
16 assume they would be thrown up on port land and  
17 slammed into Youngs Bay Bridge numerous times as  
18 tsunamis come and go. The export project would be  
19 capable of liquefying approximately 1.3 billion cubic  
20 feet per day as is in your FERC document.

21 How many tankers would be needed to ship that  
22 much? Is it -- anyway, these statements were made  
23 earlier. There was also the Cascadia River fault  
24 under the LNG terminal, and this was a study prepared  
25 for an earlier county request on LNG siting.

26

1           According to geologic maps by Wells and  
2 others, 2009, a major northeast trending left lateral  
3 strike slick fault lies directly underneath the  
4 proposed LNG terminal named the Columbia River Fault.

5           Its position is interpreted from offsite  
6 gravity anomalies. The fault has the potential of  
7 generating an earthquake with movement magnitude of MW  
8 equals 6.5. This is by itself. Nothing connected  
9 with the Cascadia abduction zone earthquake, but it  
10 could very well be also triggered by the Cascadia  
11 subduction zone earthquake. This is a very shallow  
12 fault so that the impact is a different kind of  
13 shaking.

14           The Columbia River Fault appears to be an  
15 antithetic structure that terminates close to the  
16 through going northwest trending Cascadia fault zone  
17 right across the river, terminating at  
18 (unintelligible) Bay that extends to the Portland in  
19 the Portland West Hills.

20           The crustal rotation and dextral shear can  
21 produce earthquakes at any time along shallow fault  
22 independently of the subduction zone quake, but also  
23 implying that it could come with a quake.

24           Earthquakes along the Columbia River,  
25 Clatskanie rotational couple have the potential of  
26

1 generating significant ground motions. The motions  
2 may result in lesser accelerations than the maximum  
3 considered earthquake. Although being --

4 MS. KOCHHAR: Excuse me, could you shorten  
5 it, summarize it, because we have some people to go.

6 MS. GLADWIN: -- of interest in the shaking  
7 potential for north end of the pipeline is the  
8 phenomena of focus, shaking amplification above major  
9 fault zones. This may increase shaking amplification  
10 over and above that caused by thick alluvium, the deep  
11 sediment soils here.

12 Please study the effects of a Cascadia zone  
13 release plus a Columbia River Fault Release. Shaking  
14 amplification will enhance susceptibility of the  
15 landscape to liquefaction settlement lateral  
16 spreading, which would affect pipelines, particularly  
17 in lower (unintelligible) and Youngs Bay. Designs  
18 should compensate appropriately in all cases for  
19 increased peak brand acceleration, peak ground  
20 velocities due to the amplification wherever  
21 infrastructure is at risk.

22 Landslides are a major hazard. Permits for  
23 the construction of the pipeline should require  
24 appropriate detailed geological reports wherever  
25 geotech investigations are needed. Full LIDAR review  
26

1 should be reviewed in future detailed geological  
2 hazard investigation along pipeline corridor. The  
3 LIDAR is presently being used by some USGS  
4 researchers -- they quote them -- and it reveals very  
5 large landslide complexes where they weren't  
6 previously recognized.

7 MS. KOCHHAR: If you have any more to say,  
8 can you just give us your written comments?  
9 Especially if you're reading, if we can --

10 MS. GLADWIN: Well, I wanted the community to  
11 also understand -- okay. Well, so that pretty much  
12 summarized it. I hope FERC studies worst case  
13 scenarios, not best case scenarios, and get opinions  
14 from independent seismic engineers, Coast Guard and  
15 fire departments. Please study the effects of the  
16 thermal shock from LNG of leaking tanks and tankers,  
17 how LNG would spread before evaporating, how high  
18 concentrations of resulting gas would suffocate living  
19 things, how concentrations that could create brain and  
20 neural damage, can play out the -- and the  
21 concentration levels that could explode and burn.

22 Coast Guard shows natural gas burning  
23 extremely hot. Pipelines would be vulnerable in a 9.0  
24 earthquake, fracking and leaking of gas. And possible  
25 fires could not be accessed and fixed and fought after  
26

1 a nine-plus earthquake.

2 And I keep wondering, why is the gas  
3 unscented? I live out in the Jewell, where the  
4 pipeline will be going through. And old pipelines  
5 leak. And if you can't smell it you don't know it's  
6 leaking.

7 And the tsunami modeling isn't ready yet for  
8 the Columbia River. I hope you wait until it's fully  
9 effected, and the time of year really affects all of  
10 this, too, I mentioned in here. And also, the tanks  
11 and the towers that gas off creating clouds are in the  
12 Warrenton Airport approach air space effecting the  
13 Coast Guard take-off and landing. Thank you very much  
14 for being here.

15 MS. TERHAAR: Thank you. We have six more  
16 people. We're supposed to be out of here now. But we  
17 want to give the six people a chance, but if you could  
18 please keep it very short and then just give us your  
19 written comments. So the next person is Theodore  
20 Thomas.

21 MR. THOMAS: Hello. And thanks for the  
22 opportunity. My name is Theodore Thomas,  
23 T-h-e-o-d-o-r-e, T-h-o-m-a-s. And for the record, my  
24 ancestors were the first living creatures to crawl out  
25 of the primordial ooze of Gone Wauna, and on the very  
26

1 spot that would become Warrenton. I had it drummed  
2 into my thick skull that when a defendant perjures  
3 himself even once on a minor point, the jury is  
4 rightly asked to disregard all the testimony out of  
5 their lying mouths. I had the opportunity to speak  
6 with Mr. Peter Hansen when he was suing his landlords,  
7 the Port of Astoria over the Skipanon Peninsula in  
8 order to gag them.

9 I asked him then if this proposal was not in  
10 fact an export facility masquerading under the rouse  
11 of an import facility. You know what he said to me?  
12 Trust me. Trust me. And absolutely no way would they  
13 ever conceive of it as an export terminal. Well,  
14 Peter, I don't trust you. You've have been -- had you  
15 been under oath, I would be seeking perjury rulings on  
16 you and contempt of court. Unfortunately, it is only  
17 the contempt of the court of public opinion, and you  
18 fine officers of the Federal Energy Regulatory  
19 Commission.

20 The role of FERC, I should remind you, is not  
21 to offer a convenient platform to position yourselves  
22 to leap into a lucrative corporate lobbying job.  
23 Rather, I submit to you, your role as stated in your  
24 own charter is to protect us, the American people,  
25 from interested men who seek to exploit monopolies,  
26

1       conspire and collude and cartel, and combination to  
2       withhold volume, limit production, and aid and abet  
3       the fixing of prices.

4               Peter Hansen says LNG equals jobs. Well he's  
5       right, LNG does equal jobs. Jobs in China. Paul  
6       Cisero of the Industrial Energy Consumers of American  
7       and the Food Processors Association, they all agree.  
8       This will cost American industries thousands, tens of  
9       thousands, maybe even hundreds of thousands of jobs.

10              You heard about the unemployment, the  
11       inflation of prices and poverty that is in our land.  
12       True. But this is not because of the export -- but  
13       this is because of the export of our jobs. We're now  
14       58 percent of the working people, of the working age  
15       people in this country actually having employment down  
16       from a high of 78 under Clinton and a 76 rate under  
17       Carter. Our economy is in the intensive care unit of  
18       the world hospital. And Hanson and his cronies would  
19       have us drain out our life's blood to sell just to pay  
20       the hospital bill? What nonsense. What will sail out  
21       of the Columbia River bar with this LNG proposal is  
22       our jobs. The very jobs that they speak of here  
23       today.

24              China, exercising its sovereign monopoly over  
25       rare earths and employing illegal trade practices,  
26

1 slave labor. No effective environmental regulation  
2 has captured the high-tech, the solar panels, wind  
3 turbines, and every other job that we have lost to  
4 them. Now they want to send their dogs, their lap  
5 dogs, to parlay for the very energy to further assault  
6 our economy? You union guys, you aren't good union  
7 members. You're a little more than dirty black leg  
8 scabs sending our jobs overseas.

9 MS. TERHAAR: Mr. Thomas, can you wrap it up,  
10 please.

11 MR. THOMAS: Yes, I can. You're dukes and  
12 shills for Enron's rejects who want to make money out  
13 of our misery. They're notorious liars promising jobs  
14 jobs jobs, but they lied when they used the guise of  
15 an import facility to obtain eminent domain only to  
16 turn it into an export facility. Thank you.

17 MS. TERHAAR: Next is Robert Strong? Roberta  
18 Bush? Donna Quinn?

19 MS. QUINN: My name is Donna Quinn,  
20 Q-u-i-n-n. I live in Astoria. Thank you. Sorry  
21 about the lateness of the hour here. Couple of quick  
22 points. This isn't just a NMBE issue here. One thing  
23 I want to mention, I'm in the tourism industry and I  
24 travel throughout the Northwest and much further than  
25 that. And what I want you all to understand since you  
26

1 don't live here, is that Astoria belongs to the world.  
2 That this -- we are at -- I mean, Astoria could be and  
3 will about a world heritage site. I mean, what's  
4 happened here, the history has made this an  
5 international tourism destination. Not just because  
6 of Lewis & Clark or because of the role that Astoria  
7 played in the war of 1812, but because we have also  
8 the national park here now, we have a unique location  
9 culture heritage and beauty here. And Astoria is the  
10 oldest U.S. settlement west of the Rockies, rare  
11 jewel. This isn't Houston, this isn't the edge of a  
12 city. This is a really special ecosystem and a  
13 special geographical place in the world that is  
14 famous. And Travel Oregon, our state tourism agency,  
15 they spend a ton of money and marketing dollars on  
16 promoting Astoria and this part of Oregon to  
17 international visitors.

18           And so we have been featured in media stories  
19 from the New York Times to National Geographic  
20 Traveler. And economic development which is  
21 compatible with natural resources, with our culture,  
22 our heritage, those kinds of things work well here.  
23 But Oregon LNG is not compatible with these resources  
24 and it would not be sustainable or compatible with the  
25 economic development, which is what tourism actually  
26

1 brings to this community.

2 The other quick point I wanted to make is  
3 that we're in the estuary here. The Columbia River is  
4 around 1100, 1200 miles long. But this estuary is a  
5 vital portion of the river and it's a complex  
6 ecosystem, it's a rich ecosystem, it's home to  
7 hundreds of species of animals that don't exist other  
8 places, to 12 species of fish listed under the  
9 Endangered Species Act. It's just, you can't find all  
10 of these things that come together to make this place  
11 what it is here. This is not an appropriate place for  
12 this facility and it would be at odds with other  
13 businesses that are here and the reasons that people  
14 come here.

15 So I ask you, I don't want to believe that  
16 this is the fait accompli no matter what Peter Hansen  
17 may act like or say that is going to happen. I  
18 trust -- I trust that you all are going to look at  
19 this project very carefully. This is a rare unique  
20 jewel, this area, and opening Pandora's box is what  
21 LNG would be doing. And I thank you so much for  
22 taking time to really study this. Thank you.

23 MS. TERHAAR: So we've got Dave Lillis and Ed  
24 Bussert.

25 MR. LILLIS: I'm Dave Lillis, L-i-l-l-i-s. I

26

1 have lived in Astoria for going on 12 years, I think.  
2 I've worked in oil refineries up north. Currently I'm  
3 a marine biologist, I go across that bar a few times a  
4 month anyway. There are jobs out here and I believe  
5 that the potential catastrophes that these people are  
6 asking to bring to our river is going to shut it down.  
7 I don't see any way that these fishermen can try to  
8 gauge the tides, get across that bar, and at the same  
9 time having to juggle these massive -- and, I mean, I  
10 don't know how safe they are. Not to be a jerk, guys.

11 The fish docks that we do have, a bunch of  
12 them are endangered. I mean, we have to do -- my job  
13 is to collect data for (unintelligible.) The data I  
14 collect isn't analyzed for two years. So we deal with  
15 a very slow progressing fish dock here that it takes a  
16 little while to figure out what they're doing. Please  
17 take that into consideration when you're thinking  
18 about this because it's really delicate out there.  
19 We're fighting a losing battle already.

20 Oil refineries, like I said, I worked them.  
21 They fall into federal requirements for safety. I was  
22 a safety officer for one for a while. Accidents  
23 happen. Things blow up. I know six people that were  
24 killed in these things.

25 So I was sitting in the back with these guys.

26

1 They gave me their little pin, which was nice of them.  
2 And it's amazing what happens when you wear of pin of  
3 somebody, they think you're on their side and they'll  
4 say anything in front of you. Sorry guys. You  
5 shouldn't talk shit. Don't trust this guy. He's  
6 calling you all fools. And all they're saying is  
7 bullshit. And I don't appreciate it. These are my  
8 friends, these are my family. And you're in my town  
9 now, dude. I don't like it. I don't like the way  
10 you're treating these people. I won't take it. So,  
11 welcome.

12 MR. BUSSERT: I'm Ed Bussert, B-u-s-s-e-r-t,  
13 local residents 35 years. I'm going make it short and  
14 sweet. I know you guys are here just to hear for or  
15 against. I support jobs, enjoy clean air, enjoy  
16 drinking clean water. Don't know anybody that  
17 doesn't. I support Oregon LNG. Thank you for your  
18 time.

19 MS. KOCHHAR: Thank you very much. I'll say  
20 a couple of things based on the comments we have heard  
21 today. One thing I must say, this project is not  
22 filed yet. And you have seen on the Eli Bridge that  
23 we have already sent two data requests. That's only a  
24 partial review of what we have done yet. So, folks,  
25 don't think that we buy everything that they write in  
26

1       it, and this is only the first set of reports. In  
2       pre-filing, we have to review the reports, we tell  
3       them there are gaps. They have to provide that  
4       information for us to continue further until we are  
5       satisfied that we have sufficient information to do  
6       our complete NEPA analysis, we're not going to stop.  
7       They will not be able to file it unless we are  
8       satisfied.

9               Once they file it and there are still gaps,  
10       we will still send more data requests. So don't think  
11       it's a done deal. We have not made a decision. It's  
12       been in here for five years. We will look into all  
13       comments you have given. Your time is valuable to us,  
14       your information is equally valuable to us. We know  
15       some stuff, we hear more from you. So we are going to  
16       address all your comments, not by individual but by  
17       categories. By issues that we will have. Okay?

18              So once the application is filed, it will be  
19       noticed, and you will see a new docket number. At  
20       that time it will begin with CP and whatever year or  
21       time that is that you get that number. And all the  
22       previous dockets and the new docket will roll into one  
23       big EIS. All of the information will be available to  
24       you on e-library by any of those docket numbers. Is  
25       that clear to everybody?

26

1           Now, this comment period, which is 45 days,  
2 expires November 8th. That does not mean that you  
3 cannot send us any more comments. That only means on  
4 this NOI issuance we received X number of comments.  
5 Is that clear to everybody?

6           Now, somebody mentioned, and it was my fault  
7 that I forgot to mention, Washington expansion project  
8 is interrelated to this. Washington Expansion Project  
9 and Oregon LNG Export/Import project all will be  
10 dismissed in a single Environmental Impact Statement.  
11 We have two teams right now. One team is conducting  
12 four meetings, the other team is conducting four  
13 meetings. So they are getting comments on the  
14 Washington Expansion Project.

15           That's Williams Project. Williams is going  
16 to expand its system by adding loops wherever they  
17 don't have. They have existing two lines, and they  
18 have the third line partially. Somewhere they have  
19 loops, some they don't. They want to expand that  
20 because of the demand. And we are evaluating that.

21           UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Ma'am?

22           MS. KOCHHAR: Yes.

23           UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: You're wrong about the  
24 third line. It blew up and shut it off.

25           MS. KOCHHAR: Well, you can comment on the  
26

1 Williams project in Williams meetings, okay? Let's  
2 take care of these people who have made an effort to  
3 come here and talk about Oregon LNG. Okay?

4 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: You just said they are  
5 interrelated.

6 MS. KOCHHAR: They are interrelated, but  
7 that's why we have separate meetings so that we can  
8 give these people more time. Yes. You had a  
9 question, sir?

10 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yes. We've been very  
11 concerned that you have crossed-scheduled some of the  
12 Washington Expansion Project meetings against some of  
13 the Oregon LNG meetings, so people cannot attend all  
14 of the meetings. It's physically impossible to attend  
15 because they're scheduled on the same night. I  
16 understand you have constraints and problems as well,  
17 as I mentioned in my testimony. But if you accept it  
18 as had been done with the FERC project around Jordan  
19 Cove and the Pacific Connector Pipeline, the request  
20 for a longer period of time for scoping comments, you  
21 would have been able to schedule all of these meetings  
22 separately so that people who wanted to attend them  
23 could do so more easily.

24 MS. KOCHHAR: Well, we'll take your comment  
25 back to our management and see what we can do for you.

26

1       Okay?

2                   UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Thank you.

3                   MS. KOCHHAR: Yes.

4                   UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: The comments that were  
5 given without paper being handed are recorded? I  
6 don't know what she's doing there. It's magic to me.  
7 I'm presuming whatever is going to come out is going  
8 to be readable to you; is that correct?

9                   MS. KOCHHAR: Yes.

10                  UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: You will have all of  
11 our comments?

12                  MS. KOCHHAR: If you want, you can go back  
13 e-library and see the previous transcripts that were  
14 filed. They were all in English. They're on  
15 e-library. Any other comments. No? Well, thank you  
16 very much for coming and giving your comments. And  
17 the meeting is adjourned at 10:20 p.m.

18

19                               (Meeting concluded at 10:20 p.m.)

20

21

22

23

24

25