MS. ALLIE ROSENBLUTH: Hi, everyone, my name is Allie Rosenbluth. I'm a community organizer at Rogue Climate.

Rogue Climate is a nonprofit public interest group that works to empower southern Oregon communities most impacted by climate change, including low income rural, youth and communities of color to win climate justice by organizing for clean energy, sustainable jobs and a healthy environment.

We focus on a couple major campaigns. One which I'm going to talk to you all about today, is the campaign to stop the proposed Jordon Cove LNG export terminal and the Pacific Connector fracked gas pipeline, which is proposed in southern Oregon which is where I'm based right now. I'm talking from Medford, Oregon today.

We also move forward on clean energy projects and energy efficiency programs because we understand that we have to be moving forward solutions as we're stopping projects that move us backwards for climate.

So I'm going to start my PointPower now and I'm just going to talk to you all about the campaign to stop the proposed Jordon Cove LNG export terminal and the Pacific Connector fracked gas pipeline.
stop the Jordan Cove and the Pacific Connector Pipeline and some of the human rights and environmental issues that we have seen through our research and the impacts on our communities.

Great. So hopefully everyone can see that. So that is my name and my contact info if you need to know more.

So the Jordan Cove proposal is proposed by Pembina Pipeline Corporation, which is a Canadian fossil fuel corporation. They are proposing a 229 mile long fracked gas pipeline called the Pacific Connector Pipeline to transport fracked gas from mostly Canada but also probably from Colorado, Wyoming and Utah from Malin, Oregon which is in Klamath County to Coos Bay, Oregon where it would be liquified at a LNG terminal, LNG stands for liquefied natural gas, shipped overseas to be used primarily in Asia.

If built this would be the first LNG export terminal on the West Coast and the third in the country. Right now Cove Point and Sabine Pass are currently functioning LNG export terminals.

So this proposal was originally proposed in 2005 as an import facility. In 2009 the company actually withdraw the application and resubmitted for an export terminal because of the fracking that was...
happening in North America.

In 2016 the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission actually denied the project twice as a result of massive opposition from legal residents, the impacts to land owners in local communities and a lack of contracts from companies willing to buy the gas.

So this project was one -- was really an unprecedented denial from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. I think it's the second that has ever happened out of the hundreds of pipeline applications that they have had to go through. So that was a pretty incredible win for our community, especially for people who are directly on the pipeline route who have been dealing with this issue for over 13 years now.

So when Trump was elected in 2017 the company decided that it would be a particularly good time to reapply. So it was only months after FERC denied this project that the company resubmitted their application for the project and our communities are having to start this whole battle all over again.

At the moment about -- from the last data we've seen from FERC only 30% of land owners have signed easements with the company allowing them to use their property. So if this project was to go through we would see a huge amount of eminent domain being used to build
the pipeline.

So the project consists of four parts. So the first there is the fracking to extract the gas. And that would not be happening in Oregon. That would be in Canada and in Colorado.

Then there's the Pacific Connector Pipeline, which is the 229 mile long pipeline that would terminate in Coos Bay at the proposed Jordan Cove LNG export terminal where the gas would be super-cooled into LNG. And then the gas would be shipped overseas in fracked gas tankers.

So first, as you probably have heard in this Tribunal this week, fracking is a process to extract gas where folks are drilling deep holes and shooting chemicals in water into the earth to fracture it and then capturing the gas that escapes.

Building the first LNG export terminal on the West Coast would increase the demand for fracking across the continent and result in an estimated 1,000 new fracking wells over the next 20 years.

Physicians For Social Responsibility released a great piece on the impacts, health impacts that communities who are fracking communities have seen. And some of these include the contamination of underground aquifers and surface waters. Air emissions that include...
volatile organic compounds which are extremely unhealthy for human health and especially for workers who are close to the vicinity.

They also note that methane leakage is a big accelerator of climate change and that methane is 86 times more potent at capturing heat in the atmosphere than CO2 is in its first 20 years of its life cycle.

So then we gets to the pipeline. So as I said earlier the gas will be transported via this 229 mile long pipeline. The pipeline would be a 36-inch diameter and highly pressurized.

This pipeline would start in Malin, Oregon where it connects to the existing Ruby pipeline or GTN pipeline. The Ruby pipeline comes from the Colorado area from the US and then GTN is where the gas would come down from British Columbia.

The pipeline impacts traditional tribal territories, cultural resources and burial grounds. The Karuk, Yurok and Klamath tribes have also come out in strong opposition to the project. Three other tribes have filed as interveners with FERC and have filed their concerns with the agency about the project.

The pipeline also threatens about 400 rivers and streams in Oregon including the Klamath, Rogue, Umpqua, Coquille and Coos rivers. This also includes 12
public drinking water sources, including Medford which is the community that I'm in right now. And six miles of wetlands.

As we know construction has major impacts on water quality, fish habitat, cultural resources and river dependent industries like outdoor rec and fishing.

Under the major rivers Pembina is proposing to use a drilling technique called horizontal directional drilling. One major risk of each HDD is a frack-out and this is where the drilling fluids that they use to push the pipeline underneath the river actually come up from the river bed and poison the water downstream.

And we have seen this in Ohio where a similar fracked gas pipeline is under construction. About two-million gallons of drilling fluids have been spilled into wetlands because of the use of horizontal directional drilling that went wrong.

Also in Pennsylvania another frack-out has contaminated drinking water forcing nearby residents to use bottled water for both drinking and bathing.

The pipeline would also include a 95-foot clear cut along the pipeline route. This would be one of the largest clear cuts in Oregon's history. This can lead to land slides and sedimentation of waterways.

Pipeline testing would also require 90-
1 million gallons of freshwater from drought stricken southern Oregon. After the water is pumped through the pipeline and full of the construction contaminants the company still has no proposed plan on what to do with that contaminated water.

Fracked gas pipelines are highly explosive. There will be above ground portions of the pipeline located in wildfire prone areas of southern Oregon.

Pipelines actually have lower safety regulations in rural communities and many land owners will be responsible for monitoring the pipeline on their property.

Hundreds, like I said earlier, hundreds of private land owners would be impacted by the pipeline route and many will be threatened with eminent domain if they do not settle for a small payment for permanent use of their land.

So here is a map of the existing pipeline infrastructure in Oregon. The dotted line is the proposed Pacific Connector Pipeline and that orange dot is the proposed export facility in Coos Bay.

The GTN pipeline they don't show the full extension here but this is the one that goes up to British Columbia and then the Ruby pipeline which passes over California and goes into Malin, Oregon is the one
that would be coming from Colorado.

And then these are the companies to the left that are proposing this that we see infiltrating our communities.

So in order to connect the existing fracked gas pipelines to the new proposed Pacific Connector Pipeline Pembina would expand their compressor stations to pressurize the gas. The compressor stations are known to be extremely loud and polluting facilities disrupting health and quality of life for nearby communities. They pollute carcinogenic air toxins like toluene, carbon monoxide and formaldehyde.

Earthworks has done a really great job in doing research on this and I think that they talked earlier in the Tribunal so I would recommend hopefully you all get to hear from them about the impacts of compressor stations.

One major concern of ours of this compressor station is that it is a clear example of environmental racism. Pembina is proposing to expand this compressor station in Malin, Oregon. Malin is over 70% Latina while the rest of Klamath County is only about 13. So corporations like Pembina often subject communities of color to these hazardous projects resulting in permanent health impacts for short-term corporate gain.
So this is a clear example of the worst impacts of the extractive industry burdening communities of color.

And then there's the export facility. And Jody McCaffree, who will be on shortly who lives in Coos Bay, will be going more deeply into this but I will talk a little bit about it here.

So Pembina wants to build an export facility to liquefy the fracked gas. They'll cool it to negative 260 degrees Fahrenheit to turn that into LNG and then ship it to markets overseas.

The export facility is proposed on the traditional territory of the Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Siuslaw and Lower Umpqua. And the tribes have known cultural resources at this location and are monitoring and working their best to protect those.

The terminal poses serious safety risks to communities in Coos County. Once LNG is exposed to air it evaporates extremely rapidly producing an explosive gas vapor cloud which can cause massive explosions if ignited.

The terminal would be located in a tsunami zone and in an earthquake prone region. I'm sure you've all heard about the Cascadia subduction zone. 16,000 Coos Bay residents would be in a hazardous blast zone.
because of this terminal if it was built. And we've seen, in other places, really dangerous events happening.

In 2014 the Plymouth LNG facility in Washington exploded injuring workers and forcing hundreds of residents to evacuate their homes.

The terminal alone would become the largest source of climate pollution in the state of Oregon by 2020 when our last remaining coal plant is shutdown for pollution concerns.

And then tankers. So at the export facility tankers would be loaded with LNG for shipping. These are the largest vessels in the world. They're about 950 feet long which is three football fields and 150 feet wide. The largest -- this would constitute the largest dredging project in Oregon's recent history if these tankers were in the bay.

The impacts of dredging would be on coastal resources, shellfish and water quality in the bay which would really impact the communities who rely on the bay for many, many, things.

Parts of the channel would also be closed during LNG shipments impacting local shellfish industry and outdoor recreation industry.

Spills from LNG tankers are considered to be
more dangerous than oil tankers. The US Department of Energy commissioned a report that found that if a tanker ran aground and suffered a leak LNG could pour into the water, freeze and, again, creating a large vapor cloud of gas which could ignite if diluted with oxygen.

So recently Oil Change International released a greenhouse gases estimate of the Jordan Cove LNG export terminal and Pacific Connector Pipeline. This is using -- you can see here the reference cases using a low percentage of methane range leakage. So it could be anywhere from 36.8 million metric tons of CO2 equivalent to 52 million metric tons of CO2 equivalent per year as resulting from this project.

The emissions from this project would completely undermined Oregon's actions to address climate change. This project, if built, the pollution would account for 20% of Oregon's allotment in state pollution if we follow Governor Brown's commitment that she recently made to the Paris Climate Accord earlier this year.

And considering the entire life cycle emissions Jordan Cove would account for over 300% of that allowed pollution under that same commitment while supplying no energy to the state of Oregon.

And you can see in this chart right here from TREMAINE & CLEMENS, INC. EUGENE, OREGON (541)343-8833
that same report the percentage of the emissions allotted for both the Paris Agreement which is the MOU2 and then also under Oregon's goals for climate change which were adopted in 2007. So we see we could not reach either of those and supply our own energy if this project was created.

We know that climate change disproportionately impacts communities of color, indigenous communities and low income communities in Oregon and around the world.

Additionally the continued dependence on fossil fuel means a hotter and drier and more fire prone Oregon and more frequent severe storms like Hurricane Maria the devastating impacts of which Puerto Rico is still suffering from.

So the fracked gas industry likes to say that we need to rely on fracked gas as a bridge fuel from coal and oil to renewables but we know that this is not true.

Another report from Oil Change International called burning the bridge fuel mix is really great in explaining how to reach the goals that we need to for a safe and liveable climate. We need to transition immediately to renewable energy and we can do that if we have the political will.

So these are four of the reasons for, and four
of the points, that they put out for why fracked gas is not a bridge fuel.

So climate goals require that the power sector needs to be decarbonized by mid-century so this means gas use must be phased out, not increased.

New gas is actually holding back renewable energy. Wind and solar are now cheaper than coal and gas in many regions so this means that new gas capacity is displacing new wind and solar rather than old coal projects.

New gas locks in emissions. For 40 plus years companies building multi-billion dollars gas infrastructure today expect to operate their assets for around 40 years.

And then there is too much gas already. The coal, oil and gas that the world is currently producing and in under construction projects if extracted and burned would likely take the world far beyond safe climate limits.

And we know that we can create more jobs by investing in renewable energy than we can by fracked gas projects like this. There's actually three times more jobs created in renewable energy per dollar invested than in coal, oil and gas.

Exporting LNG also would raise domestic gas
prices. Even a Vista senior vice-president Jason Faxon, said in 2014 that exporting LNG puts pressure on prices that wouldn't be good for consumers in the United States. Utility price increases disproportionately impact low income ratepayers and can put more pressure on people who are already housing insecure.

The company is promising benefits to our communities but history of projects like this have shown that these promises are rarely kept and do not outweigh the impacts on our communities.

The company is promising 30 million dollars in tax revenues spread out between the four counties impacted by the project with pipeline communities getting around 5 million dollars a year. But currently in Coos County Jordan Cove is currently seeking a 15 year tax abatement in attempts to pay far less than they would normally have to pay in property taxes.

The company also says that they will create around 200 permanent jobs and somewhere between 1,000 and 3,000 temporary construction jobs. Many of these workers will come from outside our communities creating temporary work camps that have been associated with increased violence on women, particularly indigenous women, crimes and drug usage and higher rents and costs of living.
Many communities in southern Oregon are already facing housing crisis. In Coos County and Jackson County we are seeing that especially and we are very concerned about what an influx of temporary workers will do to housing-insecure folks in our communities.

Another thing that is particularly concerning, the company is paying for an entire LNG division in the Coos County sheriff's department and will hire nine new sheriffs this summer, years before construction is supposed to start, to protect the facility and their property.

In Cove Point, Maryland, Dominion Energy had similar contracts with the police and this essentially criminalized local opposition to the LNG export facility there.

So this is a time line that Jordan Cove proposed. It has already been pushed back and delayed. So what has happened so far they have submitted their state and federal permits but no comment periods have opened for that and no permits have been approved at the moment.

They are expecting FERC to approve their proposal in the late summer of 2018. We're still waiting for the draft Environmental Impact Statement from FERC but that should be coming out this summer and...
then we'll hear their decision from them shortly after that.

Construction, they're hoping that construction will begin in 2019 but all the agencies who we have talked to have also said that this is extremely unlikely to start work that soon. And then they are expecting to have the pipeline and terminal in service by 2024.

So there are some state permits that can actually stop this project and that even if the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission approves this project under the Trump Administration the state of Oregon has a few permits that, if this project does not comply with, could stop the project for good.

So Jordan Cove has recently sent in their application for the Clean Water Act to the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality. That is still incomplete at the moment. That is one of the permits that if denied could stop this project for good.

There's actually an example of that happening in Oregon. The Bradwood LNG export terminal, which was proposed on the Columbia River was stopped, in part, due to Oregon denying this permit. So it will be extremely important for our communities to be engaged in the public comment process for the DEQ Clean Water Act permitting process, which is likely to open up in the
next two weeks.

Jordan Cove also has to get a removal and fill permit from the Oregon Department of State Lands and that application is still considered incomplete and DSL just gave the company another extension to complete their application I think last month.

There are some other ways that Oregon has the authority to stop the project but I'm not going to go into them right now.

We're seeing that we really need our elected officials to stand up for communities that are impacted by this project. So right now what we are really asking our communities to do is to call Governor Brown and ask her to stand up against the project by directing state agencies to deny permits that protect Oregon's water quality and coastal zones.

We have also have climate pledges and things like that. So people are really excited, again, to stop this project for good.

So that is my presentation and, hopefully, that was useful and exciting for you all today and I'm happy to take questions. I know that we're running behind schedule so let me know.

MR. GILL BOEHRINGER: Gill Boehringer. I have a couple of questions and comments.
Just a small point. You said that the company was paying for more police.

MS. ALLIE ROSENBLUTH: Yeah.

MR. GILL BOEHRINGER: Nine was the figure I think. What percentage of the police force would that be? Do you have any idea?

MS. ALLIE ROSENBLUTH: I don't have an idea on that number but that would that's a great question. It would be an entire division that would be paid for by the company to protect the export facility.

MR. GILL BOEHRINGER: Protected from what and whom?

MS. ALLIE ROSENBLUTH: Yeah, so that's a great question.

MR. GILL BOEHRINGER: I think we know.

MS. ALLIE ROSENBLUTH: Yeah. That's a great question and I wish I had more answers to that. Hopefully we'll be getting more information soon.

MR. GILL BOEHRINGER: It's dressed up as protection of the facilities, security, et cetera, the same, you know, to combat terrorism and so on.

MS. ALLIE ROSENBLUTH: Yeah, exactly.

MR. GILL BOEHRINGER: Really I just wanted to comment and say your presentation was very useful and it reinforces something that one of the
presenters said yesterday and that is that we're talking about fracking but we're talking more than just the fracturing of the rocks, the wells that are going in. And dredging, for example, is a good example of the need for us to look at the whole landscape, if you will, plus the air, to notice that there is just so many costs upstream and downstream, pardon the pun.

MS. ALLIE ROSENBLUTH: Yeah.

MR. GILL BOEHRINGER: Okay. Thanks.

MS. ALLIE ROSENBLUTH: Thank you.

MR. GILL BOEHRINGER: Oh yeah, two other points or questions.

You said that the land owners are responsible for monitoring and in the rural areas the safety standards are lower.

On the first point, the monitoring. Is that in some kind of -- is that in the contract that they have to sign and what are they required to do?

MS. ALLIE ROSENBLUTH: Yeah, so it's not -- I'm not sure if it's directly in their contract but because of such a long length of pipeline the company like won't be able to be monitor the pipeline in the 229 miles of really, really rugged landscape.

So if there is a leak the land owners are responsible for reporting that to the company. This gas
is not scented so it would be really hard to know if there was a leak. And that's one of the big concerns that we have, especially like in our very fire prone southern Oregon region that land owners would not actually know.

MR. GILL BOEHRRINGER: As a lawyer when people say responsible for then I ask does that mean there is a legal duty or are you saying that the company can't do it so if you want to protect your property you have to do it yourself.

MS. ALLIE ROSENBLUTH: Yeah, that's a great question and I haven't seen a contract in a while but I would, if you want me to get back to you on that, I could definitely do that.

MR. GILL BOEHRRINGER: And the safety standards I think a presenter yesterday said that they used different kind of pipes, thinner perhaps.

MS. ALLIE ROSENBLUTH: Yeah.

MR. GILL BOEHRRINGER: That's an example.

Any other examples?

MS. ALLIE ROSENBLUTH: Yeah. Not that I can think of off the top of my head that is the biggest one of concern. And I think also the length of the stop valves are farther apart too in rural communities than they are in urban communities, but I don't have all that
at my hands right now.

                         MR. GILL BOEHRINGER: Sorry, the length
                         of --

                         MS. ALLIE ROSENBLUTH: Yeah, so I think
                         the stop valves, so these are the like the valves that
                         they turn to like stop the gas, are at a further length
                         apart in rural communities than they are like in more
                         populated areas.

                         MR. GILL BOEHRINGER: So that makes the
                         line more dangerous.

                         MS. ALLIE ROSENBLUTH: Yeah. Yeah. So,
                         for instance, if there was a fire or something I think
                         it would be like 18 miles apart or something like that
                         that you have to get to be able to stop the pipeline,
                         stop the gas.

                         MR. GILL BOEHRINGER: Okay. Thanks very
                         much.

                         DR. THOMAS KERNS: Thank you, Allie.

[youtube.com/watch?v=A6rIqTgfQ]