

Tell the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to Deny the “Certificate of Need” for Jordan Cove LNG by July, 5th 2019

JORDAN COVE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT COMMENT and TESTIMONY WRITING GUIDE

For more than 14 years, southern Oregon communities have been fighting a proposal from a Canadian fossil fuel corporation to build a 229-mile Pacific Connector fracked gas pipeline and the Jordan Cove Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) export terminal, collectively called “Jordan Cove.” If approved, the pipeline and terminal would become the largest climate polluter in the state and pipeline and terminal construction would threaten Oregon rivers, streams and the Coos Bay estuary.

On March 29, 2019 the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) opened a 90-day public comment period on their Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS). The DEIS is an environmental review of the project prepared by federal agencies that is required under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) before FERC can approve or deny the “Certificate of Need” for the project. **In 2016, FERC denied Jordan Cove LNG because of impacts to landowners and a lack of need for the project. However, the company reapplied under the Trump administration in 2017.**

This June, FERC will host hearings in Southern Oregon to hear from community members about the Jordan Cove LNG and Pacific Connector pipeline project.

What can you do?	<p>Write comments to let the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) why you are concerned about the Jordan Cove project and Pacific Connector pipeline and how you would be impacted by the project.</p> <p>Ask Oregon Governor Kate Brown to step up during this comment period and challenge the federal Government’s inadequate review of this projects impacts to our communities. In 2010, a previous Oregon Governor, Ted Kulongoski, challenged FERC’s DEIS of Jordan Cove LNG.</p> <p>Attend a FERC Public Hearing in June. You can present our comments as a oral testimony at a hearing! Dates TBD. Check www.rogueclimate.org & www.noLNGexports.org for updates.</p>
-------------------------	--

Draft Environmental Impact Statement Comment/Testimony Writing Guide

What is the permit that I’m commenting on?

Permit	Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity
Agency	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC)
What is the agency reviewing?	FERC is accepting comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS), which is an environmental review of the project conducted by federal agencies before FERC can approve or deny the “Certificate of Need.” After the 90-day public comment period, FERC proposes to review comments, release a Final Environmental Impact Statement in November, and then issue a final decision in January 2020 on the certificate of need for the project.
Deadline	The comment deadline is July 5, 2019, at 5:00PM EST / 2:00PM PST

Where do I send my comments?

Online:	Instructions: http://bit.ly/fercinstructions
Mail	Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE, Room 1A, Washington, DC 20426 Be sure to reference the Project docket numbers (CP17-494-000 and CP17-495-000) with your submission.

What is the Jordan Cove LNG project?

- **Jordan Cove LNG Export Terminal (CP17-494-000):** The 200-acre LNG terminal would be located in Coos County, Oregon on the North Spit of Coos Bay and would be capable of liquefying up to 1.04 billion cubic feet of natural gas per day for export. Construction of the terminal would also require dredging of the Coos Bay estuary to allow for about 120 LNG carriers per year. (DEIS Page 2)
- **Pacific Connector Gas Pipeline (CP17-495-000):** The pipeline would originate at interconnections with existing pipeline systems in Klamath County, and would cross Klamath, Jackson, Douglas, and Coos Counties, before connecting with the LNG terminal. The approximately 229-mile-long, 36-inch-diameter pipeline would be capable of transporting up to 1.2 billion cubic feet of natural gas per day. Operating the pipeline would require the use of one compressor station (Malin, OR) and other associated facilities including mainline block valves, pig launchers and receivers communication systems, and meter stations. (DEIS Page 2)

The goals of our comments are:

- 1) **Tell FERC to deny the Certificate of Need for Jordan Cove LNG because:**

- a. The adverse environmental, public safety, and other impacts of these projects demonstrate that the project is not in the public interest.
- b. There is no public need for this project.

2) Tell FERC their DEIS does not adequately address the impacts of Jordan Cove LNG to our communities

- a. The DEIS fails to support its conclusions that the projects would have only some limited adverse environmental impacts.
- b. FERC has not provided maps of the preferred pipeline route to the public, nor notified landowners impacted by 14+ miles of route changes.

WRITE YOUR COMMENT

Use the template on the next page to write your comment: It includes the correct docket numbers that FERC needs to register your comment correctly.

Include your concerns and specific ways you may be personally impacted. **Get specific!**

You can copy one or more of the impacts below into your comment, or other information you have learned about the project.

- **Traditional tribal territories, cultural resources, and burial grounds are threatened by the pipeline.** The Klamath, Siletz, Karuk, Yurok, and Tolowa Dee-ni' Tribes have all come out in strong opposition to the pipeline.
- **Farmer and landowner rights will be trampled.** Hundreds of private landowners will be impacted along the pipeline route and many will be threatened with eminent domain if they do not settle for permanent use of their land.
- **Farms, fishing, and recreation businesses will suffer** as the project impacts waterways nearly 500 times and damages sensitive salmon and steelhead habitat. Hurting existing jobs and businesses.
- **The drinking water supplies for more than 150,000 Oregonian's could be contaminated** by the chemicals used during construction of the pipeline.
- **Fracked gas is explosive and the terminal would be located in a tsunami zone.** The pipeline would be located in wildfire-prone areas and over 16,000 people near the terminal would be in a "Hazardous Burn Zone."
- **Exporting LNG would raise prices** for consumers here at home by 36-54%, according to the US Department of Energy.

- **The export terminal and increased fracking would make climate change worse.** The terminal alone would become the largest climate polluter in Oregon by 2020.
- **Nearly 1,800 temporary residents from outside our local communities** will descend on coastal and pipeline route towns during the construction phase. This will impact housing availability in Southern Oregon. Corporate CEOs promise that dozens of jobs will remain after construction, but history has proven that such promises are rarely kept. Renewable energy development creates far more jobs than fracked gas.
- **The LNG export terminal would be constructed in an area at risk for a high magnitude earthquake.** The Coos Bay area is located near the Cascadia Subduction Zone off of the Oregon Coast. Scientists estimate that there is a 40 percent chance of a major earthquake in the Coos Bay region during the next 50 years.¹

¹ Goldfinger, et al., Turbidite Event History – Methods and Implications for Holocene Paleoseismicity of the Cascadia Subduction Zone, in EARTHQUAKE HAZARDS OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST COASTAL AND MARINE REGIONS, USGS PROFESSIONAL PAPER 1661 (Robert Kayen, ed.) July 17, 2012.