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By DOE/FE at 3:47 pm, May 07, 2018

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

<b>Jordan Cove Energy Project, L.P.</b>	)	<b>FE Docket No. 12-32-LNG</b>
	)	
<b>Application for Certificate</b>	)	<b>Jordan Cove Energy Project, L.P.;</b>
	)	<b>Application to amend Authorization</b>
	)	<b>to Export Liquefied Natural Gas</b>
	)	<b>Produced From Domestic Natural Gas</b>
	)	<b>Resources to Non-Free Trade Agreement</b>
	)	<b>Countries for a 25-Year Period</b>
	)	
	)	

*Pamela Brown Ordway*  
**NOTICE OF INTERVENTION COMMENT AND PROTEST**

On April 19<sup>th</sup>, 2018, the Office of Fossil Energy at the Department of Energy (DOE/FE) posted in the Federal Register a notice of receipt for a proposed amendment to the application filed on March 23, 2012, by Jordan Cove Energy Project, L.P. (Jordan Cove), requesting long-term, multi-contract authorization to export liquefied natural gas (LNG) both natural gas produced domestically in the United States and natural gas produced in Canada and imported into the United States.

The undersigned, Pamela Brown Ordway move to intervene, protest and comment on the above-captioned matter pursuant to 10 C.F.R. § 590.303 and § 590.304 and other relevant authorities.

**CLAIM OF INTEREST**

On May 21, 2013, Jordan Cove Energy Project, L.P. filed in FERC Docket No. CP13-483-000 an application under section 3 of the Natural Gas Act and Parts 153 and 380 of the Commission’s regulations, seeking authorization to site, construct and operate a natural gas liquefaction and liquefied natural gas (LNG) export facility in Coos Bay, Oregon. The LNG Terminal is intended to receive natural gas through the Pacific Connector Gas Pipeline (PCGP), which filed an application under CP13-492-000 with FERC to construct and operate the a new 231-mile, 36-inch diameter interstate natural gas pipeline transmission system and related facilities.

On March 24, 2014, DOE/FE issued conditional order # 3413, page 154, which granted a conditional certificate: “[t]he authorization granted by this order is conditional on Jordan Cove’s satisfactory completion of the environmental review process under NEPA in FERC docket numbers CP13-483-000 and CP13-492-000, and on issuance by DOE/FE of finding of no significant impact or a record of decision pursuant to NEPA.” FERC denied the application subject to those docket numbers on the basis that Jordan Cove presented little or no evidence of need for the PCGP:

“As it stands, [PGCP] states that the pipeline will benefit the public by delivering gas supply from the Rocky Mountains and Canada to the Jordan Cove LNG Terminal and by providing an additional source of gas supply to communities in southern Oregon (though, again, it has presented no evidence of demand for such service).”



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Thus, the Commission's issuance of a certificate would allow Pacific Connector to proceed with eminent domain proceedings in what we find to be the absence of a demonstrated need for the pipeline.

41. We find the generalized allegations of need proffered by Pacific Connector do not outweigh the potential for adverse impact on landowners and communities.

Jordan Cove and PCGP have filed new applications with FERC (Docket No. CP-17-495-000 and Docket No. CP17-494-000, respectively) and the PCGP proposed in the Section 7 application continues to impact seven acres my property.

My property will be subject to eminent domain should FERC grant the requested certificate. DOE/FE's consideration of Jordan Cove's request to export 395 Bcf/yr (1.08 Bcf/day) from its proposed terminal to nations with which the United States does not have a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) is directly related to and affects the viability and operation of both the Jordan Cove LNG terminal and the related Pipeline and therefore my interests.

In addition to the use of eminent domain by a foreign commercial venture to take my land, the physical impacts from the pipeline would cut a fifty foot wide swath diagonally across our property, impacting a substantial portion of our land, clear cutting standing timber along with forest land that was replanted almost fifteen years ago. The proposed route of the pipeline would also cross both the Middle Fork of the Coquille River and Jim Belieu Creek, negatively impacting both waterways and their adjacent riparian areas.

In addition to the immediate damage to the land, the proposed pipeline would create an unnecessary hardship in the management of the land. Our land is a mix of farm and forest land with its best uses being timber production, farming and livestock, all endeavors that would be hampered by the presence of the pipeline. As the pipeline is 36 inches below ground, trees cannot be grown in the path of the pipeline nor can fences or outbuildings be built above the pipeline. This will result in us being severely limited in the use of our land. The need to inform and coordinate with contractors involved with work on the property regarding necessary operational and safety considerations and limitations related to the pipeline will create an additional hardship. The pipeline would result in substantial long-term management impacts due to restrictions on tree planting within the pipeline right of way, limitations on heavy equipment, both farm and timber related, movement over the right of way, and disturbance from right of way management activities such as herbicide spraying and vegetation clearing. The prospect of the pipeline has also resulted in a long-term management burden as we have deferred additional investment in our property, not knowing whether or not improvements would be taken out if the proposed pipeline is allowed.

While perhaps similar to other landowners, my interests are unique to me and no other party is able to adequately represent my interest in this proceeding. I request intervener status in this proceeding.

## COMMENT AND PROTEST



DOE/FE cannot legally authorize the requested exports absent a finding and evidence that such exports would be in the public interest. 15 U.C.C. § 717b. As is supported by FERC's recent denial of the applications for the Jordan Cove export terminal and Pacific Connector Pipeline, there is not a factual basis to support these projects are in the public interest.

**1. Jordan Cove's Application to Export Canadian Gas through Coos Bay Oregon is inconsistent with the Public Interest and Unsupported Factually**

Pembina, the owner of Jordan Cove, controls large quantities of Canadian gas and has openly stated they will export that gas through Jordan Cove. Thus, the premise of the conditional order (50% US sourced gas which was not imposed as a legal restriction) and the modeling and forecasts previously relied upon are no longer valid. The economic analyses relied upon are invalid primarily because they do not consider the effects of exporting Canadian gas through U.S. ports benefiting Canada over U.S.-sourced gas interests. They do not consider the effects of international trading on domestic gas prices. And market dynamics have change dramatically.

Some of the obvious negative impacts from exporting Canadian gas though Coos Bay Oregon by Jordan Cove are:

- No benefit to the US trade balance.
- Negative impact to American Jobs.
- Competition for American LNG plants keeping prices lower.
- Likely negative effect on U.S. GDP
- A Canadian Company using eminent domain to subvert American private property rights.

**2. Request For Increase In Volume And Extension Of Certification For Another Seven Years Is Inconsistent With The Public Interest And Unsupported Factually**

For the reasons stated above, there is no sufficient economic interest to the United States to increase the volume of gas available to export to Non-Free Trade Nations from 292 Billion cubic feet per year (Bcf/yr.) to 395 Bcf/yr. There is no market for the additional amount and there is no requirement that the gas be sourced from the United States.

Jordan Cove first proposed an LNG terminal and the PCGP in 2004. There is no sufficient basis to prolong the harm and uncertainty to myself and other landowners for the benefit of foreign interests. The extension will constitute a takings under the Fifth Amendment.

**3. Jordan Cove's Assertion that PCGP will Provide Needed Infrastructure is Not Supported**

Jordan Cove maintains it will provide gas for the Grants Pass Lateral for local consumption. As understood, however, the gas intended for the Grants Pass lateral will merely replace the gas they will take out of the 12 inch Coos Bay gas pipeline which they have held exclusive rights to by paying Coos County \$25,000 per month since 2007. Despite representing that Jordan Cove will provide gas for a small community along the pipeline route, as understood they will merely provide a tap, having no intention of developing the distribution system necessary to use the gas.

**RELIEF REQUESTED**

As an affected landowner on the Pacific Connector Gas Pipeline (PCGP), I respectfully request DOE/FE deny the Amended Application and rescind conditional order #3413 because the export of LNG to non-FTA countries is inconsistent with the public interest. I further request that DOE/FE deny the amendment to increase volume and an extension of time as inconsistent with the public interest and to avoid further takings of and damage to landowners' interests in the properties. Alternatively, DOE/FE should suspend the application, declare a moratorium on approvals for gas exports until the appropriate modeling and forecasting of the effects of exporting Canadian gas can be completed.

Please send any correspondence to:  
Pamela Brown Ordway  
14138 NW Lakeshore Court  
Portland, Oregon 97229  
13pbo@comcast.net

Sincerely,



Pamela Brown Ordway

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I, Pamela Brown Ordway, caused a true copy of the foregoing **NOTICE OF INTERVENTION COMMENT AND PROTEST** by first-class U.S. mail on the persons at the addresses listed in the attached FE DOCKET NO: 12-3 2-LNG Service List.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'P. Brown Ordway', is written over a horizontal line.