

COMPANIES AND NGOs

CO110 – Four Corners Farm

CO110-3
cont'd



Surveyors exiting our property through Teels Creek and our woods

Environmental Issues

As has been filed by many individuals, organizations and agencies, the proposed Mountain Valley Pipeline poses an assault against the environment and wildlife throughout Appalachia. Our Family's land is rich with wildlife in a natural environment, one that has been chemical free for generations. There are two creeks that the MVP has proposed to cross on our land – Teels Creek and Little Creek. In September of 2015 and 2016, our region experienced heavy rains and flooding. Both of the creeks flooded and swiftly washed away debris as well as parts of the bank. Below are before and after pictures.

CO110-4

CO110-4

We disagree. The EIS concludes that the MVP would not have significant adverse effects on most environmental resources (except for the clearing of forest). The EIS discusses impacts on wildlife, and measures that would reduce those impacts, in section 4.5 of the EIS. Stream crossings are discussed in section 4.3 of the EIS. Regional heavy rainstorms and flooding are discussed in sections 4.1 and 4.3.

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CO110-4
cont'd



Teels Creek, looking north



Teels Creek, looking west

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CO110-4
cont'd



Teels Creek, looking west after heavy rains



Teels Creek after heavy rains, September 2016

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CO110-4
cont'd



Little Creek, looking east at our four children playing, exploring, and enjoying nature;

foreground is a damselfly resting on Carolyn Reilly's hand.



Little Creek after heavy rains, September 2016

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CO110-5 In May of 2016, I, Carolyn Reilly, was able to visit a landowner in Pittsylvania whose property is crossed by the Williams Transco pipeline, crossing one of his creeks. In the heavy rains of September 2015, he saw that the pipe was completely exposed due to the bottom of the creek being washed out. Debris and tree limbs were being stopped by the pipe. Williams Transco was contacted and their solution was to place a concrete “mesh” on top of pipeline across the entire 50 foot ROW. See images below.



Easement ROW – white is the concrete mesh covering the pipes.

CO110-5

Stream crossings are discussed in section 4.3 of the EIS. For maintenance repair activities if needed, Mountain Valley would employ protective measures similar to those proposed for use during construction.

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CO110-5
cont'd



Concrete mesh covering exposed pipe along a pipeline ROW in a Pittsylvania County, VA creek



View of concrete mesh through creek in Pittsylvania County, VA

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CO110-5
cont'd



Oily sheen of the water is concerning... is there a leak?

Just above the creek area was a wooded land that was marshy and sitting with oily looking water – image below.



Wooded area near the concrete creek in Pittsylvania County, V.A.

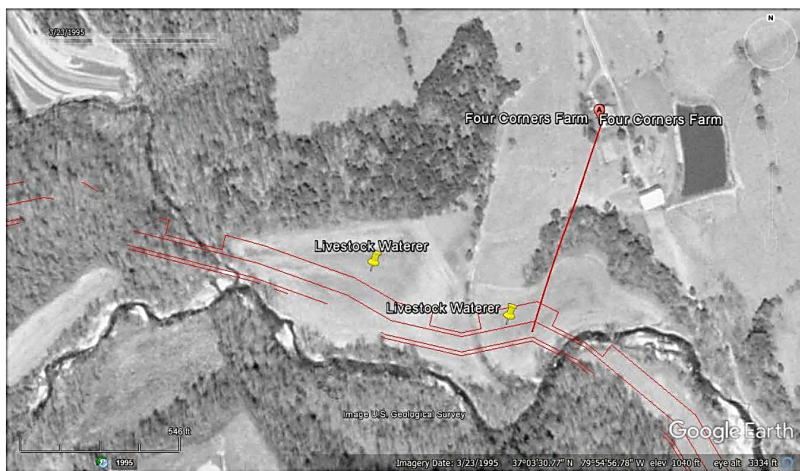
COMPANIES AND NGOs

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CO110-5 cont'd The DEIS does not address mitigation measures of seasonal rains and flooding concerns through waterways and creeks. Concrete is not a solution or a fix for pipelines through a creek.

CO110-6 Another concern is the movement and erosion of Little Creek. The current route of the proposed MVP runs through our lower pasture following Little Creek. Below are a series of images from Google Earth that show the change of the creek as it has slowly moved north and more into our pasture.



1995

CO110-6 As requested by the FERC, Mountain Valley filed a response to the commentator's letter on February 17, 2017 (Attachment General 3k Accession number 20170217-5199). As indicated in that response and in revised section 4.3, Mountain Valley conducted a scour analysis of Little Creek. Channel migration or scour along Little Creek is not expected.

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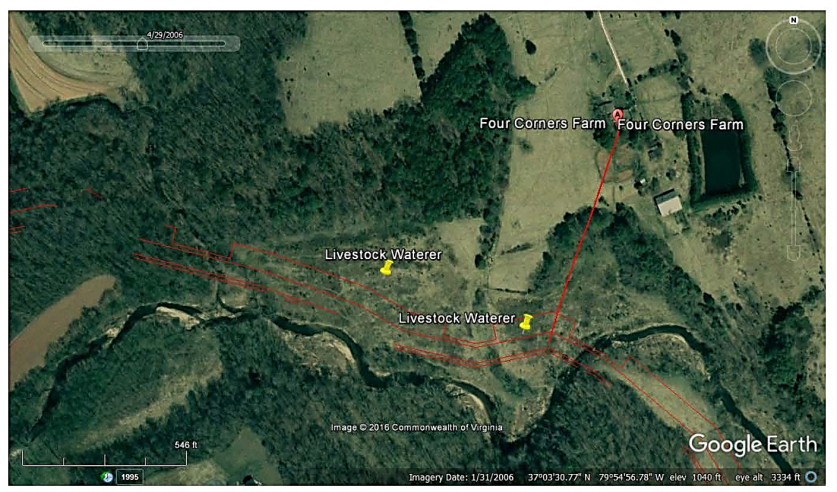
CO110 – Four Corners Farm

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CO110-6
cont'd



2002



2006

COMPANIES AND NGOs

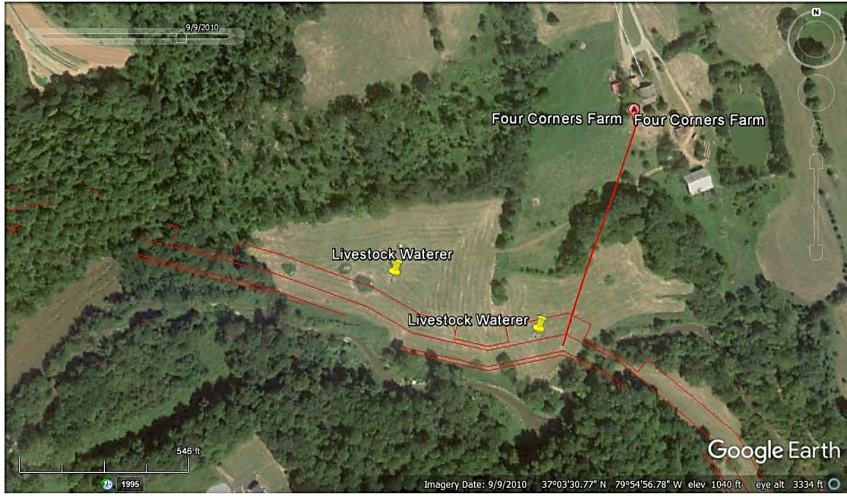
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CO110-6
cont'd



2008



2010

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CO110-6
cont'd



2011



2015

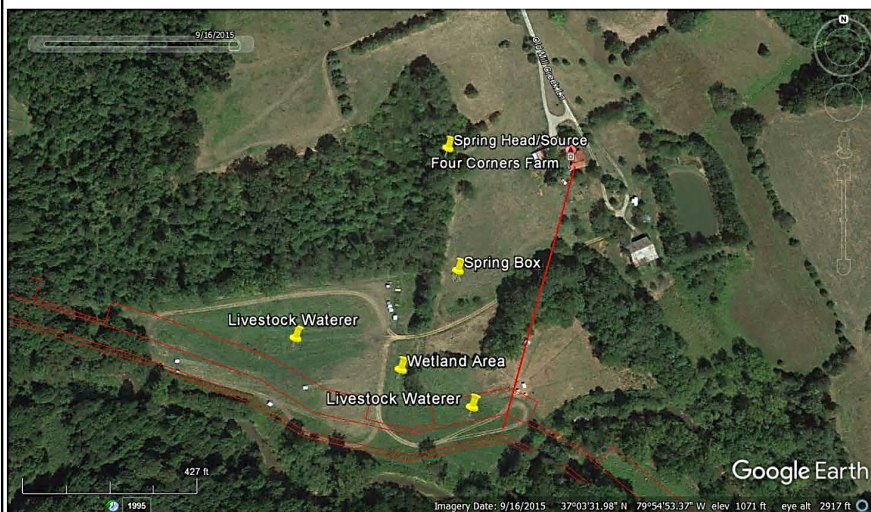
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CO110 – Four Corners Farm

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CO110-6 From 1995 to 2016, just over 20 years, the Little Creek shifted north into the pasture over 100 feet. The current centerline of the proposed MVP is only 100 feet away from Little Creek. How can the effects of natural creek shifting be accounted for and mitigated?

CO110-7 Another environmental concern of ours is the wetland area that runs through our lower pasture. There is a spring source (noted in Google Earth image below) that runs down toward our lower pasture forming a wetland. The proposed route of the pipeline crosses this wetland area. Where would the spring water run off to? Would it seep into the pipe trench and speed up corrosion, eventually causing a leak in the pipe?



CO110-8 The proposed route of the pipeline also destroys livestock waterers that are connected to our home's well. What mitigation measures are in place for situations like these?

CO110-9 The sheer volume of construction, earth movement and equipment would wreak havoc on our land. How would all the equipment, pipes and other materials get trucked onto our pasture that has creeks and steep woods surrounding most of it? There has been no mention of an access road using our driveways. The only access

CO110-7 Waterbody and wetland crossing methods are discussed in sections 2 and 4.3 of the EIS. There would be no net wetland loss. After construction, wetlands would be restored to their original condition and function; except for forested wetlands in the permanent easement that would be converted to shrub wetlands. The installation of trench breakers would protect wetland hydrology. Safeguards such as an integrity management plan, cathodic protection to prevent corrosion, and monitoring of the pipeline would be required.

CO110-8 Mountain Valley would ensure that livestock have access to water sources during construction; or an alternative source of water would be provided.

CO110-9 Waterbody and wetland crossing methods are discussed in sections 2 and 4.3 of the EIS, including the use of temporary equipment bridges across streams and matting of wetlands in order for equipment to access the right-of-way.

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CO110 – Four Corners Farm

CO110-9 road is from Grassy Hill entering our wooded land then through Teels Creek. What immitigable damage would
 cont'd be caused with the amount of equipment crossing the creek? Teels Creek merges with Little Creek on our
 property; Little Creek then flows into the Blackwater River just under a mile downstream from our farm. The
 erosion and sedimentation that would occur is detrimental to aquatic life, including the endangered Roanoke
 Logperch. See further comments on the Roanoke Logperch on the Blue Ridge Environmental Defense League's
 filing to FERC.¹

CO110-10 **Natural Gas Explosions Create Extreme Risk for our Family.**
 Our family lives and works on the farm – we are home a majority of the time. Our children are home-schooled
 and enjoy time outdoors on our land almost every day. Our house sits approximately 700 feet from the
 proposed center of the pipeline (as shown in above Google Earth images – red line to house from proposed
 pipeline). Along with our home, our Farm Store is in the blast zone of the MVP. Any explosion on our land
 would incinerate us with little hope of escape. We cannot put our family under the constant worry and stress of
 living so close to a potential bomb that would decimate our lives, livestock and livelihood.

CO110-11 **Conclusion**
 In conclusion, as property owners and caretakers of our land, we demand that the MVP not be granted a permit
 giving them the right to use eminent domain to seize our land for their private gain. This proposed pipeline is
 NOT for the public good and benefits the limited liability corporation of MVP.

Sincerely,



Ian E. Reilly



Carolyn E. Reilly



David J. Werner



Betty B. Werner

CO110-10 See the response to comment IND2-1 regarding safety.

CO110-11 See the responses to comment IND1-3 regarding eminent domain.

¹ http://bredl.org/pdf5/BREDL_Mountain_Valley_FERC_DEIS_Comments_FINAL.pdf

COMPANIES AND NGOs

CO111 – Sierra Club

20161223-0010 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/22/2016

CO111-1

Public comment on draft environmental impact statement (EIS) for the project proposed by Mountain Valley Pipeline LLC (Mountain Valley) in Docket No. CP16-10-000

December 18, 2016

Bill Price, Senior Organizing Representative
Sierra Club
Environmental Justice Program
Beyond Coal to Clean Energy Campaign
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Charleston, WV 25301
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ENERGY
2016 DEC 22 P 4:41
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATION COMMISSION

Submitted by Bill Price on behalf of 5 private citizens who submitted oral comments at community meetings held in Peterstown, West Virginia on November 3, 2016 and Jackson's Mill, West Virginia on November 10, 2016. Commenters were aware that their comments were being recorded to submit as written comments on the MVP DEIS. Audio files of the recordings are available.

Peterstown, West Virginia -- November 3, 2016

CO111-2

Comment #1, Heather
I don't have a lot of figures, or anything like that, but I will tell you that I'm going to be living 1.8 miles away from the proposed pipeline. All I can think about are my family, my neighbors, and my animals. The farmlands that have been here, the history, there's something to be said about that. It all could be gone.

Our children and our future, that's what we need to look at. This pipeline will do no good. That's all I have to say.

CO111-3

Comment #2, Timothy
My name is Timothy [inaudible 47:13]. I'm not much of a public speaker, so we'll get on with it. I'm an organic farmer. I have a lot of problems with the pipeline. First, politically, the seeking of eminent domain without any immediate impetus for our own usage is actually constitutional disenfranchisement -- A.

CO111-4

B -- water is life. We feed people around here with the water. Our whole watershed creates a lot of food for a lot of people. We educate a lot of kids on it. We grow a lot of local food here. We can't do it without the water. Part of the GNP of our state is based on ecotourism. People come here to float, boat, hike, drink the water, do all that. When they can't do that, they won't come anymore. That's pretty daggone simple.

CO111-1

Comments are noted.

CO111-2

If you live 1.8 miles from the pipeline, your property would not be affected by the MVP. The Commission would consider need and benefits in their Project Order.

CO111-3

The EIS addresses organic farms in sections 2, 4.2, and 4.8. See the responses to comment IND1-3 regarding eminent domain.

CO111-4

Impacts on water resources, and measures to reduce those impacts, are discussed in section 4.3 of the EIS.

COMPANIES AND NGOs

CO111 – Sierra Club

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- CO111-5 | The Alleghany Highlands, where we live today, is rated as the third most biodiverse area in the contiguous United States of America. That means one thing. When we all go down these roads, we go down a road that very few other people in all of God's wilderness are blessed to go down -- the third most biodiverse area in the contiguous United States of America. We have 2,500 species of fungus here that have been identified by Tradd Cotter, one of the foremost fungal microbiologists in the world.
- You can't get what we got. The colloquial in the FERC statement said, "We'll do this. We'll run over it. We'll trample it. Then it will return as it was." It does not return as it is. It is here. We are the third most biodiverse area in the contiguous North America. Nobody else has that. You can't put it back.
- My problems are the constitutional disenfranchisement. We're feeding people. We're mentoring kids. We're showing them how to do it. When we poison it all, what are you going to show your kids what to grow? How you going to feed your cattle? I've been to Washington County, Pennsylvania. Washington County, Pennsylvania's pretty much been ruined by fracking pipeline -- the entire county in Pennsylvania.
- CO111-6 | It seeps up, miles and miles underground. They don't even have the same karst that we have. It seeped up in a lady's organic dairy cattle operation -- 15 years of certification ruined. They couldn't even pay her enough money. She got paid off, but they couldn't pay her enough money.
- CO111-7 | I've been to a compressor station. Lee and I couldn't stand, where you and I are here, and have a civil conversation at a compressor station when it runs. I've seen the pipeline trucks on the road. West Virginia Department of Highways can't even keep up with our lovely road system at this point. Therefore, when all those trucks belly down our roads, really, who's going to fix them?
- CO111-8 | The colloquial terms in the FERC statement says, "Labor jobs will be provided." I don't believe we have a natural gas pipeline labor union in this state. Menial and marginal labor jobs will be provided, and that's it. They'll last a little bit of time. Most of the gentlemen, and I use that term loosely, that I've encountered are from Texas and Michigan. They'll all come in here. We won't get much money out of it. They'll be pumping it through. We're not going to get anything out of it.
- CO111-9 | I've got a problem with that. If we want to keep raising kids that don't have genetic defects, if we want to keep feeding cattle, if we want to keep drinking water, if we want to keep floatin and boatin, if we want to keep a several-million-dollar GNP ecotourism economy going, and we want to keep a great local food system going that educates our children and feeds us the nonpoisoned food that we buy in the grocery store, then we need to fight this thing. We need to stand together.
- My other problem with it is the problem that's everywhere. It divides communities. We need to stand together on this -- strong. Thank you.
- CO111-5 Biological resources are discussed in sections 4.4, 4.5, 4.6, and 4.7 of the EIS. We have found through monitoring that most pipeline project do return the landscape to what it was originally through proper restoration and revegetation. The project does not involve fracking.
- CO111-6 There is no "fracking" associated with the MVP or the EEP. The pipelines are for the transportation of natural gas. Section 4.1 of the EIS discusses karst terrain.
- CO111-7 Noise from compressor stations, and measures to reduce those impacts. are discussed in section 4.11.2 of the EIS. Traffic impacts and mitigation are discussed in section 4.9 of the EIS.
- CO111-8 In section 4.9, it is estimated that during the peak of construction, Mountain Valley would employ about a total of 8,325 people, of which 2,084 would be local workers. Section 4.9 of the EIS provides a discussion of the potential economic benefits associated with the proposed projects, including increased jobs, secondary spending, and tax revenues during construction, as well as increased property tax revenues to local governments during operations.
- CO111-9 See the response to comment IND2-1 regarding safety.

COMPANIES AND NGOs

CO111 – Sierra Club

20161223-0010 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/22/2016

CO111-10

Comment #3

I spoke with FERC about the Appalachian Trail. Sixty-two years ago, I made my first trip on the Appalachian Trail with Boy Scouts Troop 56 in Blacksburg, Virginia. I can't tell you what it meant to me to see springs on the trail, on the top of the mountain. I couldn't believe it. It gave me a real insight in my first exposure to karst, which our scoutmaster mentioned at the time.

I spoke with the Forest Service about this, and implored them to be stewards of the Forest, for the people, and to not further the rise of corporate fascism, which is what we're seeing today. It was tamped down, what, 80, 90, 100 years ago with the Teapot Dome Scandal and the Antitrust Suit, but they're back. The people along this Mountain Valley Pipeline, the Dakota Access Pipeline, the three pipelines in Australia the gentleman mentioned, are of no consequence, whatsoever. We don't make any difference.

I must say something political here, for a moment. The gentleman running for County Commissioner, Kevin Galford, has said, "I'm all for the pipeline. If they want to bring it through my living room, I'll get out of the way." If he is elected, you can expect him to aid and abet anything that they want. They believe there'll be some pie-in-the-sky dollar amount come into our county. We know how that works. If you want to show me the dollar, put it in my hand, please, now.

I hope you folks will continue the effort. I know we have ups and downs, emotionally, about it. I hope we can gather some young people to step forward and take their part, because push is going to come to shove, I'm afraid, on the Mountain Valley Pipeline, just exactly like it's doing in Standing Rock against the Dakota Access Pipeline.

You're going to have to dig down and find out who you are, and what you really want. You can shut your door and turn out your lights, or you can step forward for the betterment of all of us. That's the decision that we're going to have to make in the year ahead. That's all I've got to say.

CO111-11

Comment #4

I want to be politically correct. I'm horizontally disadvantaged and vertically challenged, as you can see here. My remarks are fairly specific to a whole village in Newport in eastern Giles County. I grew up there.

I graduated, next-to-the-last class from the school there. Seventy-five percent of my senior class went to college, with community college, 9 out of 12. We've done well. I played one of the first baseball games there, and [inaudible 1:20:44] celebrating its 65th anniversary. Our covered bridge turned 100. Our Methodist Church is 165 years old.

When we begin to look at the threats that are being opposed, I begin to look at it from our village. It is a very diverse little village, and we're very proud of it. It was

CO111-10

The ANST is discussed in section 4.8 of the EIS. The economic benefits of the MVP are discussed in section 4.9.

CO111-11

See the response to comment IND234-1 regarding the Greater Newport Historic District. Historic covered bridges and the Newport Recreation Center (former high school) are discussed in section 4.10. See the response to comment IND133-1 regarding the Mount Olivet Methodist Church. The MVP pipeline is 42-inches-in-diameter (not 84-inches, see section 2). Section 4.1 of the EIS discusses karst terrain. Farmland soils are addressed in sections 2 and 4.2. See the response to comment IND332-1 regarding farming. The Commissioners would make a determination of public good in their Project Order.

COMPANIES AND NGOs

CO111 – Sierra Club

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CO111-11
cont'd

officially recognized by the Virginia General Assembly as a village. In 1994, Newport was placed on the National Historic Register. In 2000, the greater Newport area, with 737 contributing historical buildings and 25 structures, was placed there.

As I mentioned earlier, our Methodist Church in 1850. When I went early to FERC when they came in the earlier, they gave me assurances. "We're going to build the most benign route that we can." As we begin to look at the maps as they came through, first they came right through our Newport ballpark, where we've had two major [inaudible 1:21:56] come from. Then they tweaked it down to our Rec Center that has a elementary or a preschool there, right beside the Rescue Squad. They actually told several people, that I talked with just a couple days ago, that they had to move it from there, going through their house, because we were protesting that they came through the school. I didn't know that we didn't have right to really protest.

When I looked, again, at the people there in Newport awhile back...I knew a lot of local history. I found a lady who's since passed away, was Chief of Nursing at the Invasion at Omaha Beach. I found another person who was the first off the helicopters when they went into North Vietnam to rescue prisoners. All these people now get, "Thanks for your service, but we are building a 42-inch pipeline," and perhaps a 84-inch pipeline when you look at the agreements.

We find it difficult to comprehend that this "most benign" route is the best that they can follow, when we look at all the different variables that we have here in Newport, a bona fide cultural [inaudible 1:23:21], my generations go back to about eight, uprooting our long-term families. We have disruption of old farmland. You've heard about the karst. They come right by our covered bridges. We have three of the remaining seven in Virginia there.

We asked them if we could have consulting status for our Methodist Church. At first that was a no, but I've since made a picture of the centerline of pipeline with the church in the background. We are finding that there's a blatant disregard for our places of worship, for our culture, our sense of place that we have there. This is all accompanied under the guise of public good.

In 1976, the Bicentennial Wagon Train came through Newport. Loretta Lynn's husband was very complimentary, and we had a chance to welcome people, away from here. Forty years later, that current message is not a celebratory one. We stand with you, as we do all that we can to keep that pipeline away from here.

CO111-12

Jackson's Mill, West Virginia -- November 10, 2016

Comment #5, April

I'm going to go on the record here. My name is April [spelling 37:17] Keetain. I live in Buckhannon, West Virginia, Upshur County. I am very concerned, along with many others, about climate disruption, the fact that methane is 86 times as potent a

CO111-12

Climate change is discussed in section 4.13 of the EIS. See the response to comment IND40-1 regarding renewable energy.