

COMPANIES AND NGOs

CO111 – Sierra Club

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

CO111-12 cont'd	<p>climate warmer as CO₂ and raw methane escapes into the atmosphere from every item of gas infrastructure that you have. If it's a pipeline, a compressor station, or a storage field, it is leaking.</p> <p>2011 to 2015 has been the five warmest years on record. We are rapidly degrading the atmosphere with gas infrastructure, which is totally unnecessary, and is held on to with white knuckles by the powers that be in the current administration because it makes a few people very rich. It is time that we transition to renewable, sustainable energies and technologies that we know about, that we are capable of using, and that have suddenly become very cheap and accessible, namely solar power.</p>	
CO111-13	<p>We have 500 mountaintops that we have leveled that we can easily build solar panel farms on, and provide thousands of jobs with the building of the farms or the installation of the panels on those farms, and the manufacturing of them, meaning we need people to build factories and work in those factories. The training of the people will provide jobs, and the people trained to install will also have jobs that are clean and safe, and do not require that they expose themselves to endocrine-disrupting chemicals and radiation that is found when you work with Marcellus Shale-derived gas. There is radium-226 in the shale, which has a half-life of 1600 years. It does make its way into water by a variety of methods.</p>	CO111-13 See the response to comment IND40-1 regarding renewable energy.
CO111-14	<p>The compressor stations that are required to push the gas through this pipeline are very large, basically jet engines. They run at thousands of horsepower. They put out noxious gases of all sorts, including lead, methane, nitrous oxide, sulfur dioxide, formaldehyde. That's just the ones I can think of off the top of my head. People living within a mile of these are usually sick with a variety of illnesses from severe headaches to asthma, or heart problems, and even cancer in some cases. Children, pregnant women, and the elderly are susceptible, more so than middle-aged, stronger people.</p>	CO111-14 Emissions and noise from compressor stations are discussed in section 4.11. See the response to comment IND2-1 regarding safety.
CO111-15	<p>I live in Upshur County, but I'm here in Lewis County doing this, because Lewis County is being slammed by two 42-inch pipeline proposals, and one 36-inch that is already in the ground. The Stonewall Momentum line does not have the sacrificial anodes in the ground that would take the current away from the pipeline to slow or prevent corrosion. No, it's going to corrode quickly because the company made a shortcut and the state doesn't care.</p> <p>I say that, not cavalierly, I say it fully informed after having emailed Mary Friend, the Director of the Pipeline Safety Division in West Virginia at the PSC, the Public Service Commission, about this problem. She told me that when the lines are complete they become the responsibility of the operator and the state doesn't have any more to do with it.</p> <p>We also know that there are no pipeline inspectors currently working for the DEP. We had a couple. They moved up. They got different jobs, maybe better paying jobs.</p>	CO111-15 See the response to comment IND2-1 regarding safety.

COMPANIES AND NGOs

CO111 – Sierra Club

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

CO111-15
cont'd

They haven't been replaced yet. Not saying it's intentional, just saying we don't have inspectors. How are we going to know that these companies are doing what they're supposed to be doing?

Currently, we have, at least but much more, I'm sure, 55,000 recorded active gas wells, and 12,000 reported inactive gas wells in West Virginia. We have 55 counties and we have 17 inspectors. We are not prepared. Our counties and our cities do not have evacuation plans. Our county commissions don't care.

This is a predatory industry. They will take what they want unless we stop them.
Thank you.

INDIVIDUALS

IND1 – Nancy Bouldin

20160919-5042 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/19/2016 11:08:03 AM

Nancy Bouldin, Greenville, WV.
9/19/2016

To the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission:

IND1-1

I am writing to object that the DEIS for the Mountain Valley Pipeline project (Docket CP16-10-000) was issued prematurely.

Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC has not provided critical information required in response to questions raised by FERC staff, by the U.S. Forest Service and by other agencies, groups and individuals.

The fact that a 90-day comment period has been announced does not "mitigate" this problem. It only means that once again the public will have to wade through thousands of pages, all the while knowing that the analysis by FERC staff rests on inadequate, missing and incorrect data.

NEPA 1502.9 (a) states: "A Draft environmental impact statement shall be prepared in accordance with the scope decided upon in the scoping process. The lead agency shall work with the cooperating agencies and shall obtain comments as required in part 1503 of this chapter. THE DRAFT STATEMENT MUST FULFILL AND SATISFY TO THE FULLEST EXTENT POSSIBLE THE REQUIREMENTS ESTABLISHED FOR FINAL STATEMENTS in section 102(2)(C) of the Act. IF A DRAFT STATEMENT IS SO INADEQUATE AS TO PRECLUDE MEANINGFUL ANALYSIS, the agency shall prepare and circulate a revised draft of the appropriate portion. The agency shall make every effort to disclose and discuss at appropriate points in the draft statement all major points of view on the environmental impacts of the alternatives including the proposed action." [caps added]

In the case of MVP, the extent of missing material will require an entirely new 'revised DEIS' and a new public comment period - resulting in a colossal (but necessary) waste of time and money by FERC and cooperating agency staff, not to mention affected landowners and the public.

IND1-2

Surely, FERC's only justifiable action now is to either:

1 - Recommend the "NO ACTION" alternative NOW -- because the Applicant has proven itself incompetent to take on the level of detail and accuracy required by the proposed project.

OR

2 - RETRACT the DEIS of 9/16/16 and wait until ALL information has been supplied and all errors corrected, and the cooperating agencies have had time to analyze and respond to this information. FERC should then issue a NEW DEIS and establish a new 90-day public comment period. If this delays MVP's and the FERC's preferred schedule, that is not the public's fault - it is yet another indication of MVP's insufficient expertise and competence to handle this project.

IND1-1

See the response to comment FA11-2.

IND1-2

The EIS is not a decision document. The Commission would make a decision whether or not to authorize the projects in an Order (see section 1.2.3 of the EIS) .

INDIVIDUALS

IND1 – Nancy Bouldin

20160919-5042 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/19/2016 11:08:03 AM

IND1-3

Students who don't complete their assignments on time and in good order generally get a failure or an 'incomplete'.

For an Applicant to be granted the right to seize private property and undertake the massive (and massively risky) construction project proposed by MVP, which will disrupt and devastate more than 300 miles of streams, wetlands, forests, farmlands, homesteads, communities and mountain ridges - with all the hazards to pipeline integrity as well as the environment that have been pointed out by highly qualified geologists, hydrogeologists, soil scientists, engineers and others - there needs to be a very high "competence bar". Mountain Valley Pipeline has not come close.

I call on the FERC to make the "NO ACTION" call now, or else to withdraw the current DEIS and restart the process after MVP has finished its homework.

Sincerely,

Nancy Bouldin
Greenville, WV

IND1-3

Only after the Commission has issued a Certificate to Mountain Valley and Equitrans (if the Commission decides to do so) could the Applicants use the power of eminent domain given by Congress to acquire easements for properties where mutual agreements could not be reached with landowners.

INDIVIDUALS

IND2 – Janine Talty

20160919-5005 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/17/2016 4:22:09 PM

Janine Talty, D.O., M.P.H., Bent Mountain, VA.
Mountain Valley Pipeline Comments,

IND2-1

I am a physician and landowner on Bent Mountain. My address is 11505 Bottom Creek Lane. I own 65 precious acres that surround my home that is a sanctuary not only for me, but also for the numerous species of flora and fauna that I share this special habitat with. Digging and trenching a 42" pipeline through the delicate geologic landscape of the Blue Ridge Mountains is simply morally wrong for so many reasons and I am emphatically opposed to it.

Blasting and construction will not only poison the aquifers and water supply of mine and my neighbors well water up on the Bent Mountain plateau, but the Karst geology of the valleys is vulnerable to being poisoned permanently by the chemicals used in the fracking process. The known and expected leaks from the pipelines welded connections and eventual breakdown of the joints will allow the gas to leak out creating a very real explosion and fire risk. Fire and rescue squads in the mountains and remote locations this pipeline will traverse are not set up to manage this magnitude of fire risk.

IND2-2

Medical studies confirm that the spills from oil and gas release radioactive isotopes into the land, water and air threatening the health of people and the native animal species that also live there. I routinely check for the presence of toxic heavy metals in my patients who don't respond to usual medical therapies. I find that these people are already carrying extraordinary high levels of lead and mercury. If the water gets even more contaminated it could wipe out hundreds of native plant and animal species that also depend on clean drinking water. If our wells get contaminated, the populous that would be affected would have to rely on bottled water, trucked in adding to the fossil fuel carbon footprint of this project. The Flint Michigan disaster would pale in comparison to the scope and breath of what this project could be responsible for. We are well aware of the easily avoided catastrophe this project promises to cause.

IND2-3

Extracting fracked dirty methane gas to sell to foreign countries and destroying our delicate environment, putting the people and native species at known, calculated risk to accomplish. It is morally wrong and a ridiculous risk to the environment and people who live in all of the communities this pipeline will traverse.
Respectfully yours,

Dr. Janine Talty, D.O., M.P.H.
☺

IND2-1

Impacts on flora and fauna are addressed in sections 4.4 and 4.5 of the EIS. The EIS discusses potential impacts and mitigation measures for well water in karst terrain in sections 4.1.2.5 and 4.3.1.2. As discussed in section 4.12 of the EIS, the Applicants would design, construct, operate, and maintain the proposed facilities in accordance with the DOT's Minimum Federal Safety Standards in 49 CFR 192. Sections 4.12.1 and 4.12.2 of the EIS disclose pipeline incident statistics and conclude that the number of significant incidents over more than 301,000 miles of transmission pipeline indicates the risk is low for an incident at any given location. The MVP is a transportation pipeline; no fracking is associated with the project. Blasting is addressed in sections 2, 4.1, and 4.2.

IND2-2

The proposed pipelines would transport natural gas, not oil. Natural gas is lighter than air, and in the unlikely event of a leak would dissipate into the atmosphere; so it would not contaminate water resources. Section 4.3 of the EIS discusses monitoring and testing of water wells.

IND2-3

The FERC does not regulate the exploration or production of natural gas; that is the purview of individual states (see section 1.3 of the EIS). In addition, as stated in section 1.2 of the EIS, Mountain Valley did not design its facilities to transport natural gas to an LNG export terminal and it does not intend to seek permission to export natural gas overseas as LNG from either the U.S. Department of Energy or the FERC.

INDIVIDUALS

IND3 – Tambra Pitt

20160919-5063 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/19/2016 12:46:54 PM

IND3-1 Tandra Pitt, Sinks Grove, WV.
To Whom It May Concern,
As a citizen of Monroe County, a mother, and a nurse, it is very concerning to me that a proposed gas pipeline traversing our entire county, and the mountain that supplies water into our community, could potentially leak into our ground water. Peter's mountain supplies water to roughly 40% of our county, including our schools. If this water source was to become contaminated, through such a leak, our community would be devastated. No one can live without water. In addition, the proposed route is dangerously close to one of our schools. A fire, or explosion could kill hundreds of those kids attending that school. The safety and welfare of our children hinges on the decisions made regarding this pipeline. Therefore, I respectfully request that MVP be denied placement in Monroe County, West Virginia.
Thank you.

IND3-1 Natural gas is lighter than air, and in the unlikely event of a leak would dissipate into the atmosphere; so it would not contaminate water resources. Section 4.3 of the EIS discusses protection of water supplies. Safety is addressed in section 4.12.

INDIVIDUALS

IND4 – Natalie Sandell

IND4-1



SOS—Save Our Springs
RE: Mountain Valley Pipeline—Docket No. CP16-10-000
Comment:

ORIGINAL

*I am very much opposed to putting
this or any pipeline through our
beautiful mountains. This would hurt our
water supply in many ways and change
the way of life we so enjoy here. Please
study CULTURAL ATTACHMENT*

Name: NATALIE SANDELL
email: natsandell@gmail.com
Address: 227 OLIVER Ballard Rd.
UNION, WV 24983

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION
2016 SEP 16 P 4:28
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

20160916-0029 FERC EPC (Unofficial) 09/16/2016

IND4-1

Protection of water supplies is discussed in section 4.3 of the EIS.
Cultural attachment is discussed in section 4.10 of the EIS.

INDIVIDUALS

IND5 – Loretta Brolsma

20160920-5008 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/19/2016 8:17:21 PM

Loretta Brolsma, Greenville, WV.

Hi

IND5-1

I am running an organic farm & am a member of Monroe farm market. My food is being purchased by health conscious customers in Charleston, Lewisburg & Union. I use well water which is drawn from limestone karst. I think this project has the potential to harm the quantity & quality of the water I depend on. Also it may harm the quality of the produce of my farm & put me out of business.

IND5-1

The EIS discusses the protection of water supplies in section 4.3. The EIS addresses potential impacts and mitigation measures for organic farms in sections 2, 4.2, and 4.8.

INDIVIDUALS

IND6 – Peter Montgomery

20160920-5007 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/19/2016 7:37:04 PM

Peter Montgomery, Blacksburg, VA.
IND6-1 I'm writing for my life.. my water and my safety and my life's work in my property value. The newest proposed route goes too close to my well & my house too. there is supposed to be a 90degree turn near my well which is supposed to be another danger point. And I did't really know this till
IND6-2 they illegally surveyed .. We caught them over a three week period 3 or 4 times. called the law etc. My health already since we stated this fight
IND6-3 to keep them accountable has taken a toll. If they would continue it along the mountain ridge and cross the road where no one lives the ok. they can do that. . Thank you

IND6-1 See the response to comment IND2-1 regarding safety. Section 4.3 of the EIS discusses protection of water supplies.

IND6-2 The statements regarding surveys without permission are noted.

IND6-3 Section 3 of the EIS provides an analysis of alternatives.

INDIVIDUALS

IND7 – David W. Witt

20160920-5066 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/20/2016 12:09:15 PM

David W Witt, RICHMOND, VA.
PIPELINE MILEPOST 185

	<p>As a property owner in Monroe County, WV since 1976 I would like to express my opposition to the Mountain Valley Pipeline project - docket # PF15-6 and or CP 16-10-000</p>	IND7-1	
IND7-1	<p>The route of the proposed pipeline travels through some of the most remote and unspoiled areas of the state. Proponents of that routing might argue that a rural out of the way path would be best. An examination of the incident reports produced by the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (US Department of Transportation) would show the MVP routing to be questionable on access alone. Pipelines like the one proposed here do malfunction and require ongoing maintenance, and access.</p>		<p>Monroe County, West Virginia is not “un-spoiled.” As revealed in section 4.9 of the EIS, about 13,500 people reside in Monroe County. The landscape has been modified by existing infrastructure, such as cities, farms, houses, fences, commercial buildings, roads, and powerlines. See the response to comment IND2-1 regarding safety.</p>
IND7-2	<p>What is the benefit of this route for the landowners, the wildlife, the environment? There are no benefits for those sited - only negative impacts.</p>	IND7-2	<p>See the response to comment CO2-1 regarding benefits of the project.</p>
IND7-3	<p>Another issue of concern is the impact that this pipeline would have on the environment in the immediate area. Many of the residents of Monroe County(myself and my neighbors included) get their water for the household from natural springs coming from the limestone strata in the mountains . These aquifers are fragile and their outflows are easily disturbed by excavations like the one needed for this pipeline.</p>	IND7-3	<p>Potential project impacts and mitigation measures for aquifers, wells, and water supplies are discussed in section 4.3 of the EIS.</p>
IND7-4	<p>I would also note that the State of New York suspended all hydraulic fracturing activities within its borders. Applicable and analogous to our concern here as it represents the attempt by a regulatory body to rein in an activity that had been permitted to run amok and proceed with little or no supervision and with little regard to the environmental consequences.</p> <p>You are afforded the opportunity to avoid a potential environmental disaster in the making:</p> <p>Deny the permit for this pipeline.</p>	IND7-4	<p>Mountain Valley’s proposal is to transport natural gas in a buried pipeline. See the response to comment IND2-3 regarding hydraulic fracturing. Our draft EIS concludes that while there would be some adverse impacts, like the clearing of forest, impacts on most other resources would be mitigated or reduced.</p>
	<p>David W. Witt Hans Creek/Greenville WV</p> <p>1409 Landis Drive Richmond, VA 23226</p>		

INDIVIDUALS

IND8 – Stephen and Anne Bernard

Sept 14, 2016

ORIGINAL

Kimberly Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Washington, D.C. 20426

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION
2016 SEP 19 P 4:31
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

To: Ms Bose, Mr Bay and Members of the Commission

From: Stephen and Anne Bernard, Landowners

RE: Mountain Valley Pipeline, Docket CP16-10-000

IND8-1

We want to alert FERC to a recent finding on our property of a significant and sensitive archaeological site. MVP, through Coates Field Services, entered our property with their contractor, Tetra Tech, on August 29th and conducted a continuous 10 day Phase 2 archaeological survey ending September 7th. This site had previously been identified as important by a survey in 1986 as recorded with the VA Dept of Historic Resources, #44FR0191. This site is exactly in the path of the proposed pipeline through our property, and we feel this information will have a significant negative impact on this route. We strongly believe that before any EIS statement is released, the information gathered on this important site should be analyzed and taken into careful account, and the pipeline must be rerouted away from this property. In addition, there is another documented site directly west of this one that has not been surveyed (#44FR0190) by Coates for MVP.

The head of the surveying team related that this site significantly shows the overlap and transition between the Archaic (Hunter gatherers) to the Woodland (Agricultural society beginnings) periods of our history.

MVP is rushing through the analyzing process, denying the public the opportunity to make a judgement on this project. **Again, we do not believe that the EIS Statement should be released minus this information, which will not be thoroughly analyzed before this statement is made. FERC needs to have this information now, before this statement can be accurately made available.**

IND8-1

Section 4.10 of this final EIS has been revised to discuss site 44FR190. Mountain Valley's consultant tested the site, and found it not eligible for the NRHP.

INDIVIDUALS

IND8 – Stephen and Anne Bernard

IND8-1
cont'd

**Our property is identifiable as:
TAX MAP 0370001902, and 037001901, Franklin County, VA . Tract N.
VA- FR-046.01, BVA-FR-13.**

**Enclosed is an aerial view of the property with aforementioned
archaeologically significant sites, and the proposed MVP construction site of
the same property.**

Sincerely,

Stephen and Anne Bernard

Anne Way Bernard Studio and School of Art and

Anne-Stephen Gallery

INDIVIDUALS

IND9 – Jean L. Porterfield

20160920-5073 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/20/2016 12:58:58 PM

Jean L. Porterfield, Newport, VA.
September 20, 2016

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

REF: Docket CPI6-10-000

IND9-1

I live on a farm in Newport, Virginia that has been in the Porterfield family for over 200 years. It was given to Josiah Porterfield on September 3, 1800 by a land grant signed by Governor James Monroe. One proposed route for the MVP would have brought the line directly through my property. After many communications to you by others and myself the line was adjusted to avoid Pig Hole Cave, which is on my farm. Now the proposed route is on my neighbor's farm and about 500 feet from my property line. This should be a relief to me, but it's not. Whether the route runs through my property or just on the other side of the fence doesn't matter - my water, my views, my safety and my peace of mind will still be at risk. Any route through this area of heavy karst is unacceptable.

IND9-1

The protection of water supplies is discussed in section 4.3 of the EIS. Visual impacts are addressed in section 4.8. See the response to comment IND2-1 regarding safety.

IND9-2

I have read some of the DEIS that has been issued for this project. Quite frankly, I'm angered by some of the conclusions that have been made, especially on cultural resources and cultural attachment. It seems that all communications to you on these issues by landowners and experts have been ignored, and you just can't understand that cultural attachment is a real and valid issue for those of us living in the Newport area.

IND9-2

We stand by our analysis of cultural resources and cultural attachment found in section 4.10 of the EIS.

I will attempt to convey to you once again the feeling and connection we have to our land.

The cutting of centuries old trees, the ripping up of earth that has been plowed and farmed and lived on by generations of family, the hundreds of unknown feet that will trod on our land during construction, the ruts that will be cut by monstrous earth moving machines on land that has sustained families since the settlement of this area, the destruction of our springs and water supply, the displacement of deer, turkey, bear, and squirrels that populate our woods- these are the things many of us who live along this pipeline route fear most about the construction of the Mountain Valley Pipeline.

Foundations of several old Porterfield homesteads can still be found on my farm. Remnants of old chestnut split rail fences dot the landscape. Rock fences border pasture fields that were once tilled for corn and crops - many long hours in the past were spent picking up and stacking these rocks to make fences and to make the fields tillable. Several old heirloom apple trees in the old orchard still bear fruit. Family history and heritage bind us to this land.

I know every nook and cranny on my farm - I know where the wet weather springs are, I know the spot where the creek sinks, I can find the rock

INDIVIDUALS

IND9 – Jean L. Porterfield

20160920-5073 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/20/2016 12:58:58 PM

IND9-2
cont'd

that holds the giant seashell fossil, I know which hickory the squirrels "cut " first in late August. I can find the thicket where the big buck deer spends his day; I know where the lady slippers bloom and where the morels can be found in early spring. I know where the best mossy banks are to sit for quiet reflection. I watch the red -tailed hawks soar above the land on the air currents and listen to the howl of the coyote late at night. I walk daily on the many paths that deer and cattle have made on my farm and observe the changes in the landscape and the seasons. These are the things that ground me to place and provide my identity and I take great offense that your experts consider their loss to be mitigateable and summarily dismiss them.

The statements made on cultural attachment to place in the DEIS for the MVP show a total lack of understanding of the concept of cultural attachment when you say it can be mitigated. Cultural attachment is a spiritual feeling and connection to our land. The land provides for us, so we love it and protect it. It's not a tangible thing. The very fact that a private, for profit company can come in and take our ancestral land is a violation of property rights that many of us as landowners can't comprehend.

Your statement goes on to state that disruptions to our way of life will be temporary, and our property will be returned to pre-construction quality, except for a permanent, forever, 50' right-of -way - we can do what ever we were doing before. You state that we can continue on with our slow paced life style and won't even notice that everything has changed and, as a bonus, we'll be justly compensated by MVP for this intrusion into our lives. This is a foolish statement - MVP will own part of our land, they have 24/7 access to that right- of -way and can use any chemical on it they choose. We are allowed to continue to pay taxes on the property while they use it to make huge profits. The fact that an ugly 50' scar runs through our property, according to your statement, would not in any way diminish our quality of life. Once the trees are cut, the water destroyed, the wildlife displaced, it's not the same anymore and will never be. When it's all over and you have given MVP the go ahead to rape our land, our sense of security and place will be forever changed. There's no going back to the way it was.

I ask you to require further study of the concept of cultural attachment and sense of place. It is real for many of us in the path of the Mountain Valley Pipeline and deserves your serious consideration before you approve this project. MVP should not be allowed to take from us that which we hold sacred.

Jean Link Porterfield
Cave Hill Farm
1020 Mountain Lake Road
Newport, VA 24128

INDIVIDUALS

IND10 – Sandra

20160921-5002 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/20/2016 7:33:17 PM

IND10-1

Sandra, Bent Mountain, VA.

The Bottom Creek Gorge is Bent Mountain's most visited attraction.

Visitors want to see the second highest waterfall in Virginia when they walk the trails through the virgin hemlocks and see hundreds of wildflowers. They can see old home sites from many years ago and learn stories of how people lived when this area was first settled in the 1800's. The waters that run through the gorge are as pure and clean as any you will find anywhere in the state. Black bear, deer, squirrels, raccoons and many other wildlife live free in this area. If drilling occurs

in the projected plan, this wildlife will no longer be there and one wonders where it will go. The disruption of the soil and changes to the water flow due to the underground disturbance will cause water contamination and would kill the rare fish found in the gorge. These forests

with mixed hardwoods, (tulip, poplar, hickory, oak, maple, chestnut and many others) can never be replaced. The damage that would be done would affect hundreds of people who visit there every year. Much conservation has been done to preserve this beautiful area that is enjoyed by

people from all over the area and world. Consider what damage putting the pipeline here will do.

IND10-1

The proposed route for the MVP pipeline would cross Bottom Creek, but not in the area of the gorge. Mountain Valley would cross Bottom Creek with dry crossing techniques, not a drill, to reduce impacts. There would be no contamination from this crossing, and no rare fish would be killed. Section 4.3.2.1 of the EIS addresses impacts and mitigation measures to be implemented when crossing waterbodies including Bottom Creek. Wildlife at the gorge would not be affected because the pipeline route avoids this area. Impacts and mitigation measures for soils are addressed in section 4.2. Impacts and mitigation measures for vegetation are discussed in section 4.4. Bottom Creek Gorge would not be impacted as it is about 2.2 miles away from the MVP pipeline, and the project would not affect visitors to the gorge, as explained in section 4.8.

INDIVIDUALS
IND11 – Natalie Sandell

IND11-1

RE: Mountain Valley Pipeline—Docket No. CP16-10-000

Comment:

PLEASE DO A MORE IN DEPTH STUDY
ON CULTURAL ATTACHMENT IN MONROE
COUNTY. I LIVE ON INDIAN CREEK WHICH
IS A MAJOR WATERWAY HERE WITH 200
ACRES OF FAMILY HOMES & FARMLAND

Name NATALIE SANDELL

email: natsandell@gmail.com

Address: 227 OLIVER Ballard Rd.

UNION, WV 24983

IND11-1

Cultural attachment is addressed in section 4.10 of the final EIS.

INDIVIDUALS

IND12 – Patricia J. Tracy

20160921-5132 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/21/2016 3:59:54 PM

IND12-1 Patricia J Tracy, Blacksburg, VA.
I am a retired Realtor in Blacksburg, Virginia, with twelve years experience selling property in the precise area that the MVP will traverse. I have already recorded my feelings that there will definitely be damage to property values from the pipeline. Here I forward, with permission, a letter written by one of my colleagues who is also extremely familiar with this local real estate market.

To whom it may concern:

I am a Remax agent of 11 years, concentrating, primarily, on Montgomery County. It has come to my attention that the MVP has put forth "studies" showing that property values are unaffected by the pipeline. I have been ambivalent on the subject of the pipeline until I heard this.

There are hundreds of my friends and neighbors who will be impacted by the pipeline, should it pass through Montgomery County. For most of the people who would be impacted by the pipeline, the equity in their homes and their land is most of what they have to show for their years of labor. My fear is that many will be reduced to bankruptcy and/or be forced to give up their homes as a result of the pipeline.

The "studies" showing that property values will not be impacted are obviously flawed. It takes nothing more than common sense for one to understand this. If you have two identical homes, one of which has a 42" pipeline 200' away, and the other does not, which home is worth more? It is simple supply-and-demand. Most people would not even consider putting their families at risk of annihilation, however low that risk might be, when another identical home is available that is not at risk. Therefore, home at risk will get little to no buyer traffic, whereas home #2 will draw normal, to above normal traffic. When there are more potential buyers, the prices go up, when there are few or no buyers, the prices plummet. So buyer #1 will have to sell at well below market value to entice someone to assume the risk.

IND12-2 But there are two other issues in play here, both of which were brought to me by experts in their fields; one a mortgage broker, the other an insurance broker, both of whom are aware to the pipeline issues in Montgomery County. The insurance broker stated flatly, that it is very likely that those homeowners in close proximity to the pipeline would not be able to buy insurance, and if they could, it would be extraordinarily expensive. This, in and of itself, would make a property nearly worthless, or at best, worth substantially less than market. The mortgage broker got my attention when he told me that many lenders would not consider lending on a property in close proximity, which is logical considering this is their collateral. From the lenders perspective, why risk it when you don't have to? If a property does not qualify for financing, then it is not worth nearly as much. We see this all the time with foreclosed properties, many of which are in such poor condition a lender won't risk it. These go for cash, and on average, at 50-60% of market value. Now, if we put together the lack of financing AND the lack of insurance, then you have a home that is worth almost nothing. Who in

IND12-1 Multiple studies, discussed in section 4.9.1.6 of the EIS, have found that being near a pipeline does not significantly affect the sale prices of homes.

IND12-2 In addition, other studies (as discussed in section 4.9.1 of the EIS) have found that a pipeline easement would not prevent a landowner from obtaining a mortgage or homeowners insurance.

INDIVIDUALS

IND12 – Patricia J. tracy

20160921-5132 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/21/2016 3:59:54 PM

IND12-2
cont'd

their right-mind would own a home without insurance? Especially with a bomb in the back yard. For the sellers, either situation will rob them of equity and for those who have little equity will be robbed of their homes because they can't afford to sell at below market value.

I am happy to discuss this in person, by phone, or email.

Respectfully,
Marshall Overstreet

Marshall G. Overstreet, REALTOR, ABR, GRI
Cell: 540.320.7773
FAX: 540.552-7291
Email: Marshall@MGOverstreet.com
Web: www.OverstreetAndCompany.com

INDIVIDUALS

IND13 – Mark Blumen

20160922-5045 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/22/2016 9:54:00 AM

IND13-1 Mark Blumen, Alderson, WV.
Once again the FERC , The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission , has not listened to public outcry about the proposed the Mountain Valley Pipeline .
The 300 mile plus fracking gas pipeline will cut a 150 ft wide wound which runs thru communities ,next to 117 homes , crosses 986 water bodies , 245 miles of forests , disturbs 4,189 acres of soil!
We remember the Sissonville ,WV explosion of a gas pipeline several years back at an interchange on the interstate , taking out barns , homes and vehicles
Luckily there was no one home and no cars passing at the moment of explosion.
The MVP pipeline would be 42 inches in diameter and be under 1440 PSI pressure , with a BLAST ZONE of at lease 1/2 miles across !

IND13-2 It would not serve a single household in WV , and would cut a major scar through our mountains and forests
that could not be good for anything but grazing . It would require cutting and or spraying herbicides yearly to keep the trees from returning while creating an open corridor for access to all at anytime of day or night . In place it will become a welcome mat for all 4 wheelers and dirt bikes.
It will change to serenity of the land and gouge out a trench 8 ft deep or more that will uproot all life and change the water patterns of underground streams thru that area.
This is not a project that will benefit the community or our state but is a geological , environmental and a very dangerous disaster in the waiting .

IND13-3 As per Wikipedia in 2016 alone there have been 20 pipeline incidents 2016
On January 2, 3 people were injured, and numerous homes were damaged in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, when a leak gas from a gas main entered a home.

IND13-1 See the response to comment LA5-1 regarding stakeholder comments. The proposed nominal construction right-of-way would be 125-foot-wide. Impacts on waterbodies are addressed in section 4.3 of the EIS; forest in section 4.4; soils in section 4.2; and safety in section 4.12.

IND13-2 The right-of-way would be restored and revegetated following construction. Visual impacts are assessed in section 4.8 of the EIS. See the response to LA1-7 regarding herbicide/pesticide use. Prevention of the use of ORV on the right-of-way is discussed in section 2.6.1. The economic benefits of the project to local communities is discussed in section 4.9.2.7 (see also the response to IND7-2).

IND13-3 See the response to comment IND2-1 regarding safety.

INDIVIDUALS

IND13 – Mark Blumen

20160922-5045 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/22/2016 9:54:00 AM

IND13-3
cont'd

Preliminary results indicate that a leak occurred at a weld seam on the gas main.[559]
On January 9, a 30-inch Atmos Energy gas transmission pipeline exploded and burned in Robertson County, Texas. 4 families nearby were evacuated.[560]
On January 11, butane leaking from a pipeline storage facility, in Conway, Kansas, forced a closure of a nearby highway for a time.[561]
On February 14, a 6-inch crude oil pipeline broke near Rozet, Wyoming, spilling about 1,500 gallons of crude oil into a creek bed.[562]
On February 16, an explosion and fire occurred at a gas plant in Frio County, Texas. 2 employees at the plant were injured.[563]
On February 24, a 10-inch propane pipeline exploded and burned, near Sulphur, Louisiana. There were no injuries. About 208,000 gallons of propane were lost, and, the cause of the failure was not found.[564][565]
On March 11, about 30,000 gallons of gasoline spilled from a leaking plug on a pipeline, at a tank farm in Sioux City, Iowa.[566]
On March 22, about 4,000 gallons of gasoline spilled from a 6-inch petroleum products pipeline in Harwood, North Dakota.[567]
On April 2, the TransCanada Corporation Keystone Pipeline was observed by a local resident to be leaking, near Freeman, South Dakota. The cause was a crack in a girth weld, and amount of tar sands dilbit spill was about 16,800 gallons.[568][569]
On April 12, a pipeline at a gas plant in Woodsboro, Texas exploded, killing 2 men, and injured another worker.[570]
On April 17, a 10 petroleum products pipeline failed in Wabash County, Illinois, resulting in a sheen on the Wabash River. About 48,000 gallons of diesel fuel was spilled.[571]
On April 29, a 30-inch Texas Eastern/Spectra Energy pipeline exploded, injuring one man, destroying his home and damaging several others. The incident was reported at 8:17a.m., near the intersection of Routes 819 and 22 in Salem Township, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. Later, Spectra Energy Corp. announced plans to dig up and assess 263 miles of that pipeline, from Pennsylvania to New Jersey. Corrosion had been detected at the failed seam 4 years before the rupture.[572][573][574]
On May 20, a Shell Oil Company pipeline leaked near Tracy, California, spilling about 21,000 gallons of crude oil.[575]
On June 23, a Crimson Pipeline crude oil line leaked in Ventura County, California. Initial reports said the spill size was from 25,200 gallons to 29,000 gallons, but, later reports estimate 45,000 gallons of crude were spilled.[576][577]
On July 6, a Plantation Pipeline line was noticed to be leaking in Goochland County, Virginia. The spill did not reach nearby waterways.[578]
On August 12, contractors were working on one of the main lines in Sunoco Pipeline LP's Nederland, Texas terminal when crude oil burst through a plug that was supposed to hold the oil back in the pipeline and ignited. The contractors were knocked off the platform to the ground, suffering injuries from the fall and severe burns. 7 contractors were injured.[579]
On September 4, a pipeline broke in Kern County, California, spilling reclaimed water & oil.[580]
On September 5, a pipeline in Bay Long, Louisiana was hit by dredging operations, resulting in a spill of about 5,300 gallons of crude oil into the water.[581]

INDIVIDUALS

IND13 – Mark Blumen

20160922-5045 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/22/2016 9:54:00 AM

IND13-3
cont'd

On September 9, a Colonial Pipeline mainline leak was noticed by workers on another project, in Shelby County, Alabama. At least 252,000 gallons of gasoline leaked from line. [582][583]

On September 10, a Sunoco pipeline ruptured near Sweetwater, Texas. About 33,000 gallons of crude oil were spilled. The pipeline was just over a year old. [584]

INDIVIDUALS

IND14 – Gordon Jones

20160922-5125 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/22/2016 2:06:38 PM

Submission Description: (doc-less) Motion to Intervene of Gordon Jones under CP16-10-000.

Submission Date: 9/22/2016 2:06:38 PM

Filed Date: 9/22/2016 2:06:38 PM

Dockets

CP16-10-000 Application for Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity and Related Authorizations.

Filing Party/Contacts:

Filing Party	Signer (Representative)
Other Contact (Principal)	-----
-----	-----
Individual	jonesd@pentel.net

IND14-1

Basis for Intervening:
Requesting to be Intervenor in FERC. I am a landowner affected by MVP CP16-10-000. I am deeply concerned about the safety of my family and the residents along this route. I am also concerned about the impacts to our regions environment.

IND14-1

The commentor’s statements requesting intervenor status are noted. Non-environmental staff at the Commission will make a determination on whether to grant a party’s out-of-time intervention request. The EIS presents our analysis of environmental effects. We concluded that the projects would have limited impacts on most environmental resources (except forest). See the response to comment IND2-1 regarding safety.

INDIVIDUALS

IND15 – Jerolyn K. Deplazes

20160922-5163 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/22/2016 3:49:38 PM

IND15-1 | Jerolyn K Deplazes, Newport, VA.
We are among the landowners affected by this pipeline and its access roads. Public need has not been addressed, nor does it seem to be on the agenda, even though it is the foremost criterion for its approval. Prove need over the civil and property rights!

IND15-1 | As stated in section 1.2.3, the EIS is not a decision document. The Commission would present its opinions on project need in the Order.

INDIVIDUALS

IND16 – Cathy Sizemore

20160923-5142 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/23/2016 10:31:18 AM

Cathy Sizemore Helms, Union, WV.

IND16-1 I oppose the Mountain Valley Pipeline CP 16-10-000 (or CP 16-10) Monroe County nor any other county in West Virginia need or want a pipeline that would destroy our county's natural resource and destroy human life as well. Water is a valuable asset to this county and running this or any

IND16-2 other pipeline within its borders would pollute this much needed natural resource. I have looked at the maps pertaining to the area you want to lay this pipeline and have discovered it would be close to my Mother's property near Lindside, West Virginia. My Mother is 82 years old, on oxygen and needs to be in a wheelchair to go anywhere. The pipeline map

IND16-3 I have shows the area of evacuation coming practically to her back door. What kind of warning will be given so we can get her out in time? Will someone be like Paul Revere and ride a fast steed shouting "The pipeline is leaking! The pipeline is leaking!" or will there be a horn of some type blasting like the tornado warning??? Otherwise, she and the nearby James Monroe High School will be blown off the map. We are not willing to take that chance especially when this planned pipeline will not in anyway benefit the people of Monroe County, job wise nor financially and even if it did we would still fight it. Destroying one's way of life for the greed of others is a very evil thing to do. I will fight this evilness with every fiber of my being. Keep this pipeline out of my county and away from my family. If you need a route to quickly get it to the ocean to ship overseas and line your pocket with greed, take the pipeline through Washington D.C. and plow up the White House lawn! Then lets see just how far the pipeline will go. Trying to take this pipeline over Peter's Mountain is absolutely insane. Are you so greedy you would try the impossible. Disturbing this mountain would be a foolish and dangerous thing to do. You have reports stating this fact, yet you insist to do it? No only could the workers be killed, the people surrounding this mountain would be killed, too. Disrupting nature had been documented in the past as having produced fatal results. Be responsible and stop this madness. It's sad to see man destroying himself. Stop before its too late. Don't destroy what is necessary For life itself. Water!

IND16-4

IND16-1 The EIS concluded that the projects would not have significant impacts on most environmental resources (except forest).

IND16-2 Impacts on water resources, and measures to reduce those impacts, discussed in section 4.3 of the EIS.

IND16-3 See the response to comment IND2-1 regarding safety.

IND16-4 The economic benefits of the projects to local communities is discussed in section 4.9.2.7 (see also the response to IND7-2). See the response to IND2-3 regarding export.

INDIVIDUALS

IND17 – Caleb Laieski

20160923-5195 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/23/2016 12:46:54 PM

IND17-1
Caleb Laieski, Fredericksburg, VA.
Please don't allow construction of the Mountain Valley Pipeline CP16-10
I request that the Federal Energy Regulatory Agency reject the Environmental Impact Statement for the Mountain Valley Pipeline. It would place our water, mountains, and communities at risk as it cut a 125 foot wide swath across hundreds of miles.
During and after construction of the Mountain Valley Pipeline mud would flow into our streams and pollute our water and kill fish and plants. County and state agencies don't have the resources to inspect and prevent erosion -- taxpayers cannot afford the cost of the cleanup to protect our environment.

IND17-2
Rural communities rely on wells and ground water to provide their drinking water. Blasting and construction of the pipeline blocks the flow of water underground. The possibility that access to drinking water will be compromised is real. Our wells will flow dry. Water is our most valuable resource. The blast radius for the Mountain Valley Pipeline is 1,400 feet on both sides of the pipeline. The Mountain Valley Pipeline would threaten thousands of people living near the pipeline within its blast radius. A recent pipeline explosion in Sissonville, WV, destroyed three homes and melted a part of Interstate 77.

IND17-3
I urgently request you to reject the Environmental Impact Statement for the Mountain Valley pipeline! It will be difficult to build the Mountain Valley Pipeline safely across steep mountains and in areas with active sinkholes. Lives, the environment, and property will be at risk.
Thank you for your time and consideration,
Caleb Laieski

IND17-1
See the response to comment IND2-1 regarding safety. The EIS discusses impacts and proposed mitigation for water resources, fish, and vegetation in sections 4.3, 4.6, and 4.4 respectively. As discussed in section 2.4 of the EIS, project construction would be monitored by the FERC staff and federal land managing agencies, not by county agencies.

IND17-2
Impacts on water resources, and measures to reduce those impacts, are discussed in section 4.3 (see also the response to comment IND2-2).

IND17-3
See the response to comment IND2-1 regarding safety.

INDIVIDUALS
IND18 – Patricia Leonard

20160923-0040 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 09/23/2016

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Sept. 16, 2016

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION
2016 SEP 23 P 4: 16
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

ORIGINAL

FERC

Docket Number: PF15-3-000

customer@ferc.gov

202-502-6652

Re: **Opposition to the Mountain Valley Natural Gas Pipeline Project**

IND18-1

So the Economic Impact study was released today. One line summed it up in a comment I read: "FERC shrugged their shoulders."

I am a property owner that is .2 mile from the proposed pipeline route. Let's discuss the impact in the true reality:

IND18-2

- 1. Water quality, today and in the lifetime of the pipeline – not addressed in full
- 2. Emergency Plans – who pays, who is responsible now and throughout the lifetime of the pipeline

IND18-3

- 3. Need – define need – this is not a "needed" transportation system. Other TRANSCO transport systems are in place and can carry the proposed assets of EQT to their final destination. This is a for profit entity and not a public utility sharing in the resource without creating undue hardship on property owners near and on the proposed route of those assets.

IND18-4

- 4. Land value – where it is addressed that my property value will not be decreased from today to being located near, adjacent, or on the pipeline route and who will pay the increase in homeowner's insurance because the MVP has put my property into a "blast" and "evacuation" zone.

IND18-5

- 5. Where are the results of independent scientists that study the air, water, vegetation, animal, human, and all life impact – I did not see that fully explored in your report.

I do not approve of your economic impact study. FERC – as funded by American taxpayers needs to provide a more realistic impact study that addresses all issues now and in the future of the true impact of the Mountain Valley Pipeline.

An American Taxpayer,

Patricia Curran Leonard

PO Box 156

Boones Mill, VA 24065

IND18-1

Impacts on water resources, and measures to reduce those impacts, are discussed in section 4.3 of the EIS (see also the response to comment IND2-2).

IND18-2

As stated in section 4.12.1 of the EIS, the Applicants would coordinate with many emergency services departments along the pipeline route, would develop emergency action plans, and would coordinate with the departments annually during operation to review such plans. The Applicants would pay for the implementation of their emergency plans. Section 4.12 of the final EIS has been revised to provide additional details regarding emergency services.

IND18-3

See the response to FA11-12 regarding need.

IND18-4

Land values are discussed in section 4.9.1.6.

IND18-5

The EIS was researched and written by independent scientists, relying on numerous studies (cited in the EIS). The document addressed impacts on air (section 4.11.1), water (section 4.3), vegetation (section 4.4), wildlife (section 4.5), and socioeconomics (4.9).

INDIVIDUALS

IND19 – Patricia Leonard

20160923-0039 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 09/23/2016

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION
2016 SEP 23 P 4:15
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

Sept. 17, 2016

FERC

Docket Number: PF15-3-000

customer@ferc.gov

202-502-6652

ORIGINAL

Re: Opposition to the Mountain Valley Natural Gas Pipeline Project – Eminent Domain and Natural Gas Pipeline Easements

IND19-1

I get it. Why humans have evoked Eminent Domain for the public use of public and private land FOR PUBLIC use or PUBLIC needs. In the situation of the railroad, it was to expand the public transportation system. For Natural Parks it was a tool to use that keeps land secured for the public to enjoy well into the future. BUT – the MVP and EQT is a for-profit entity that will transport natural gas through their transmission but will not have the intent to provide a public utility rather, make money.

FERC as another public supported department of the Federal Government should be vetting the MVP for not only environmental impacts but the NEED vs. the cost of the hardships to the forest, the culture, the society, the economic impact of loss of value in property and risk of loss of loss of life if anything goes wrong during the lifetime of the pipeline.

Please evaluate both sides with objectivity. Please take a look at the impact and risk of the approval of a Natural Gas Pipeline that is 42 inches wide and has NEVER been tested, analyzed, evaluated, or have no conclusive effidence that it would be safe or in the best interests of the PUBLIC.

Please feel free to come and see the land, the people, the impact that such a proposed natural gas transportation 42 inch pipeline would do to the areas in which it will impact.

Pat Leonard, Land-owner 4638 Dillons Mill Road Callaway, VA 24067 540-929-5184

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Sept. 16, 2016

FERC

Docket Number: PF15-3-000

IND19-1

See the responses to comment IND1-3 regarding eminent domain and comment IND2-1 regarding safety.

INDIVIDUALS

IND20 – Alden W. Dudley Jr.

20160926-5202 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/26/2016 4:01:17 PM

IND20-1 Alden W Dudley Jr, Roanoke, VA.
Since Chesapeake Energy Corp is facing major lawsuits for failing to pay royalties in TX, OH, LA, OK, AR, and PA and has slowed on drawing gas from the Marcellus shale, shouldn't we cancel the Mountain Valley Pipeline? That will save an awful lot of mess and quiet the opponents.

IND20-1

Chesapeake Energy Corporation is a company engaged in natural gas exploration and production. As indicated in section 1.3 of the EIS, the FERC does not regulate the exploration and production of natural gas; that is done by the individual states. There is no direct connection between Chesapeake and Mountain Valley.

INDIVIDUALS

IND21 – Alden W. Dudley Jr.

20160926-5211 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/26/2016 4:09:01 PM

Alden W Dudley Jr, Roanoke, VA.

IND21-1 My Dad was an engineer for Mobil Oil Company for 41 years from 1931 to 1972. One of his assignments was to determine the path for the Colonial Pipeline. He showed me in about 1960 how we was not going to use a straight line from Houston to Linden, NJ. Instead, he was going northeast to Baton Rouge, LA, then arcing east of the Blue Ridge Mountains in flatter land to hold down construction costs and injuries. He was also going to bend it toward major population centers to offload product into above ground tank farms to feed tank truck carriers to filling stations. The starter pipe would be 36" in diameter, decreasing to 32" in Greensboro, NC, and ending at 30" from Baltimore to New Jersey. Spurs to side cities included Roanoke to get product over the Blue Ridge Mountains to serve cities in the valleys by tank trucks running north and south on the Lee Highway to TN, KY, WV, NC, and western VA, MD, and PA. He was very proud of Mobil Oil and loyal to a fault. He never negotiated a better salary and, despite retiring as Operations Manager for the entire southeast (based in Atlanta), his top salary was \$26,000 and his annuity started at a few hundred dollars per month. Surviving to age 100, many cost of living adjustments (COLA) took his annuity to 1,100/month by the year 2000. Exxon took over Mobil, the culture was one of greed, COLAs stopped completely, and his annuity was still 1,100 in 2013, and his purchasing power was down 50%. Meanwhile, multiple top executives were being paid more than \$10 million each. When the President of Exxon retired, he was given an annuity of \$20,000,000 (who can spend that much and how?) and a separation bonus of \$400,000,000. That was enough to give each of 80,000 retirees a bonus of \$5,000. How could the President use that money? Investing in pipelines and their political lubrication without it showing as a political expense for Exxon.

IND21-2 The Colonial Pipeline is now 55 years old and has developed another fault. These will occur with increasing frequency until the line is replaced in its entirety. Since this line carries finished liquid products of moderate flammability (as opposed to the high flammability of LNG), its leaks spoil nature and threaten water quality but not the risk of a major conflagration.

IND21-2 The Mountain Valley Pipeline is a totally different matter with a much greater risk factor. The pipeline is bigger, the product advanced under higher pressure, it is more explosive, it is crossing mountains with steep grades, fracking will be causing ground shifting and pipe cracking, many waterways will be traversed with sediment ruining endangered species and reservoirs, water tables will be interrupted and possibly lost, and multiple rivers will have a markedly decreased flow rate. A major asset for the pipeline route is its natural beauty. The Appalachian Trail and Blue Ridge Parkway are world renowned. This attracts tourists, retirees and, when jobs making solar systems are available, retains young families.

IND21-3 We are particularly concerned that fracking will deplete our aquifers, as has happened in the Ogalla and Edward aquifers in the middle of our country, and decimate Claytor and Smith Mountain Lakes. This will ruin land values, create a real estate depression, and eliminate savings for retirement. Stopping MVP (docket CP16-10-000) may slow down drilling and fracking in our area. Please stop MVP.

IND21-1

The MVP pipeline would transport natural gas. The Mobil pipeline mentioned was a liquids line.

IND21-2

Our EIS does address potential impacts and mitigation measures for crossing mountains with steep grades (in section 4.1), waterbodies (in section 4.3), endangered species (in section 4.7), the ANST and BRP (in section 4.8), and pipeline safety (in section 4.12).

IND21-3

See the response to comment IND2-3 regarding hydraulic fracturing.

INDIVIDUALS

IND22 – Gretchen Dudley

20160926-5217 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/26/2016 4:57:05 PM

Gretchen Dudley, Roanoke, VA.

IND22-1

As an artist, I take great joy in the view from our house on the Blue Ridge across Roanoke Valley into the Appalachian Mountains. I make oil paintings of the view, our wild mammals and birds, the flowers, brooks, and rivers. My retirement has an unexpectedly high quality of life because of finding this area during my travels. Power lines and pipelines do interrupt the serenity, but some are necessary for modern conveniences.

I am convinced the Mountain Valley Pipeline is not necessary for movement of LNG to the Atlantic ports. Sufficient pipeline capacity already exists. The life of Marcellus shale is limited. We will not need to import LNG later, when we run out of our own, because we will extend the life of the shale by not selling it overseas.

IND22-2

LNG under pressure is highly inflammable and can be explosive. A 42" pipeline will pack enough kick to make a crater a half mile across. That will obviously kill many people, ruin the beauty and sense of security for everyone, and ruin our future. Please stop MVP by not approving docket CP16-10-000.

IND22-1

The MVP pipeline would not carry LNG to any port. The pipeline would transport natural gas in a vapor state to an existing Transco compressor station in the interior of southeast Virginia. After pipeline installation underground, the right-of-way would be restored and revegetated. Visual impacts and mitigation measures are discussed in section 4.8 of the draft EIS.

IND22-2

See the response to comment IND2-1 regarding safety.

INDIVIDUALS

IND23 – Gretchen Link Dudley

20160927-5000 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/26/2016 5:03:23 PM

IND23-1
GRETCHEN LINK DUDLEY, Roanoke, VA.
I have lived in 12 states and found Roanoke to have the nicest combination of weather, natural beauty, low costs, low crime, and friendly people. Why do we have to damage our mountains by yet another pipeline? It ruins the beauty, threatens the water and lakes, lowers our property value, diminishes our savings for retirement, and certainly has made our people less friendly.
Please stop the Mountain Valley Pipeline proposed in Docket CP16-10-000.
Thank you very much.

IND23-1

After pipeline installation underground, the trench would be backfilled, and the right-of-way would be restored and revegetated. It would not ruin the beauty of its surroundings, as explained under the assessment of visual impacts found in section 4.8 of the EIS. As discussed in section 4.1 of the EIS, the projects would not have significant adverse impacts on mountains in the region. Nor would the projects have significant adverse impacts on water resources (see section 4.3 of the EIS), or property values (see section 4.9). Rather than diminishing your savings for retirement, the projects may provide an economic boost to the community.

INDIVIDUALS

IND24 – Gretchen Link Dudley

20160927-5001 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/26/2016 5:44:03 PM

IND24-1

Gretchen Link Dudley, Roanoke, VA.

Because fracking drains aquifers, collapses their ceilings, causes small earthquakes, makes lakes and reservoirs “turnover” to pollute public water supplies, makes lakes and rivers drain down toward empty water tables, and vastly reduces water available for people, agriculture, and animal husbandry, we need to stop fracking. Because waste water and chemicals from fracking are pumped back into the ground under pressure and contaminate water tables so that they provide only non-potable water, we need to stop fracking. Because Chesapeake Energy Company is collapsing financially and not paying royalties it owes, we cannot count on further supply of NLG and need to stop the Mountain Valley Pipeline (CP16-10-000). Class action lawsuits by state attorney generals will bring Chesapeake to a halt.

IND24-1

The MVP is designed to transport natural gas, not “NLG.” See the response to comment IND2-3 regarding hydraulic fracturing. There is not a direct relationship between Mountain Valley and Chesapeake Energy Company.

INDIVIDUALS

IND25 – Mary Ferry

20160926-0013 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 09/26/2016



IND25-1

RE: Mountain Valley Pipeline—Docket No. CP16-10-000

Comment:

This pipeline has the potential to destroy our water supply in Monroe County as the hundreds of springs on Peters Mountain provide this source of water for most of the population

Name:

Mary Ferry

email:

mferry58@hotmail.com

Address:

3680 Hollywood-Glenn Road
Union WI 24983

IND25-1

Section 4.3 of the EIS addresses impacts and measures to reduce impacts on water resources.

INDIVIDUALS

IND26 – Gordon Jones

20160927-5138 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/27/2016 4:38:16 PM

Gordon Jones, Newport, VA.
September 27, 2016

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Dear Ms. Bose and Members of the Commission,

IND26-1

In reference to Docket No. CP16-10-000 concerning 120-A-13 . I am profoundly concerned for my family's safety. Our house is seated against the mountain. The pipeline is designated to be built within 200 yards of the front of our house. Crossing the proposed pipeline by vehicle is the only means of entrance to our residence. The road drifts badly during snow storms preventing evacuation during these times. Water from heavy storms has flooded the road many times over the years. Spouting out from small streams that filter from the mountain. The vast Karst terrain and numerous sinkholes along this route enhance the danger of the pipeline malfunctioning and possibly blowing up. We have no evacuation route to escape. If we even survived an explosion with injuries no one would be able to get to us nor would we be able get past the pipeline to escape. No one from MVP has given us an evacuation route because there is not one. There is no means of escaping for us. I have lived here all of my life and I can tell you that this area is not safely capable of servicing a pipeline of neither this size nor any other. The contract presented to us by MVP has implemented that there could be two pipelines on this route. This is double the danger for all of us living along Pipeline Route 200. Would you yourselves want to live in an area that you have considered your safe haven for all of your life just to find out that you no longer have that peace of mind? Would you want to cross a 42 inch pipeline every time you exited or entered your residence and wonder if this is the day it will explode?

IND26-2

I can assure you there are many flaws in the information MVP has presented to you. I know this land like the back of my hand. This is my home place. I see enormous rock slides from the mountain past and present. I see numerous wetlands crossing this area that have not been reported to you by MVP. I see numerous sinkholes in adjoining properties that have not been reported to you by MVP. I have crossed every inch of my property and adjoining properties and I know it better than anyone else and it is not because I own the land but because I have walked and lived on this land my entire life. I speak the truth. I am asking you to please stop this pipeline. I have talked with many landowners that will be affected by this pipeline and they are frantic about their safety and their cultural attachments to their land as I am. I ask you to please have unbiased experts re-examine the impacts that a pipeline of this magnitude would create especially in this type of terrain. In good conscious and fact you will find that it is not deemed a safe route.

Gordon Jones
Craig County, VA

IND26-1

See the response to comment IND2-1 regarding safety. If approved by the Commission, Mountain Valley would be permitted to install only one pipeline. Installation of a second pipeline would require a new application, separate environmental review under NEPA, and permission from the Commission. Slopes with landslide potential are discussed in section 4.1.2.4; sinkholes and karst terrain in section 4.1.2.5; and cultural attachment in section 4.10.9 of the EIS.

IND26-2

The EIS presents potential impacts and mitigation measures for crossing mountains with steep grades (in section 4.1), waterbodies (in section 4.3), and cultural attachment (in section 4.10). We concluded that the projects would have limited and temporary impacts on most environmental resources.

INDIVIDUALS

IND27 – Pat Leonard

20160926-0069 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 09/26/2016

ORIGINAL

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2016 SEP 26 P 2:59
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Sept. 18, 2016

FERC

Docket Number: PF15-3-000

customer@ferc.gov

202-502-6652

Re: Opposition to the Mountain Valley Natural Gas Pipeline Project – Endangered Bats

IND27-1

After reading the draft Economic Impact Study regarding the bat populations, I don't feel the sample at various times during the day, throughout the year, and all locations is sufficient to draw conclusions with the limited data gathered. The information provided needs to be explored in more detail before a mitigation plan presented to MVP should be administered.

The bat populations in the Callaway VA area have been decreasing over the years. Why is your report only looking at bat populations in those areas listed. Bats are being threatened all along the pipeline route. Please utilize biologist specializing in Southeast U.S. bats to survey all along the route, during different times of the year, and during all times of the day and night to gather accurate information on the real impact. The mitigation plan to me, does not do enough to help save the bats that are already suffering and trying to get their populations to increase in this area.

Please take a closer look at the bat populations all along the route of the MVP and do what they deserve to help their population survive.

Pat Leonard, Land-owner 4638 Dillons Mill Road Callaway, VA 24067 540-929-5184

IND27-1

Section 4.7 of the final EIS has been revised to include a discussion of the survey protocol for threatened and endangered bat species, which was approved by the appropriate federal and/or state agencies. As stated in section 4.7 of the EIS, we have determined that the MVP *is not likely to adversely affect* the gray bat and Virginia big-eared bat and we are requesting formal Section 7 consultation with the FWS for the Indiana bat and the northern long-eared bat as they relate to the MVP.

INDIVIDUALS

IND28 – Mark Blumen

20160927-5097 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/27/2016 2:46:15 PM

Mark Blumen, Alderson, WV.
MVP CP-16-000

IND28-1	<p>1. MVP will gouge a 300 mile plus path across our pristine mountains and valleys and planned building will place this 42 inch pipeline bomb next to 117 homes I have not seen any document that addresses the increased cost of both homeowner and life insurance for the lifespan of this pipeline. These costs to the homeowner are never addressed and I presume that this pipeline doesn't not feel a responsibility to address this issue !</p> <p>2. When this MVP pipeline runs thru a neighborhood as it is planned to do in several places , as it would in Newport Va or Pence Springs WV who will pay for the decrease in property value . Who would want to live next to or near a possible explosion threat unless you were able to purchase a property at a very reduced value ?</p>	IND28-1	See the responses to comments IND12-1 and IND 12-2 regarding property values and insurance.
IND28-2	<p>3. Once this planned pipeline is planted in our community or forest and there is an incident ,a leak or g-d forbid an explosion who will be there to respond to this issue . Our local volunteer fire and rescue are not equipped to fight a fire of this magnitude . They dont have the vast amount of material needed to address these gigantic issues . They dont have the funding to buy the need equipment , i.e. flame reflective suites needed to get close to these infernos . Large amounts of chemicals need with delivery systems to fight such fires.</p>	IND28-2	See the response to comment IND18-2 regarding emergency plans.
IND28-3	<p>4. Since these pipelines are an LLC and can easily file for bankruptcy ,where is the mention of such things as Escrow accounts to cover significant costs of that would fall upon the land owner and the county to repair and replace structures , bridges , homes , plants and trees , and the cost of human life that is not possible to replace !</p>	IND28-3	We have revised section 4.12.1 of this final EIS to include a discussion regarding financially responsible should there be a pipeline incident. According to the Applicants "parties affected by an incident would be compensated for the amount of the loss, as governed by common law or statute. Mountain Valley will have insurance for covered losses, both personal injury or property damage, caused by its operations."
IND28-4	<p>5. What price can be placed on our privacy and our serenity ? How can we be compensated for such loses . They are immeasurable and there is no way to place a price on these gems of life , that make living worth every breath .</p> <p>FERC must also look closely at need and capacities to really know if the cost of this proposed pipeline is worth the gross disturbance to this earth , these people, these communities and all that is natural . Fore it will destroy so much of what makes us whole . I would ask for the FERC board travel the route of this pipeline so you can see and feel the disaster that will be put upon this region before you even consider issuing a permit !</p>	IND28-4	See the response to FA11-12 regarding need.

INDIVIDUALS

IND29 – Robert M. Jones

20160927-5070 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/27/2016 2:01:45 PM

To: Ms. Kimberly Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
From: Robert M. Jones, Ph.D. -- Registered Intervenor
Date: 27 September 2016
Re: Mountain Valley Pipeline LLC, Docket No. CP-16-10-000

IND29-1

MVP has complained to FERC that land owners along the Mount Tabor Variation (MTV) had denied entry for surveying as an explanation for MVP's failure to complete required surveying. However, the facts of the matter are quite different.

1. On 25 May 2016, MVP sent property owners on the MTV letters that were not compliant with the Virginia Gas Pipeline Law (Code of Virginia Section 56-49.01) in that the letters were not certified as required by the Law. In addition, the letters specified multiple dates of entry which is also not compliant with the Law.
2. MVP waited almost two months to take the next step to survey our properties along the MTV. However, they sent certified letters on 22 July 2016 that again were not compliant with the Virginia Gas Pipeline Law in that they specified either ten or eleven survey days depending on the land owner. Such a large number of survey days is obviously excessive and expects the property owners to sit at home unnecessarily long. However, those property owners without legal representation who responded that they did not grant permission to survey were, in fact, invaded by surveyors escorted by MVP personnel in violation of the Law. Two other property owners who were represented by lawyers were served with a summons to an injunction hearing filed by MVP. Yet some other property owners who were represented by lawyers were not surveyed at all. Most egregiously, MVP escorts had the surveyors inspect the property of an eighty-something-year-old couple who has never been sent any survey letters whatsoever! The husband (a former lawyer) has Alzheimer's Disease and is confined to a care facility with his wife engaged in his support full time. Unwatched properties get invaded without permission!
3. On 8 September 2016, MVP sent a property owner whom they had sued for an injunction (and who had legal representation) to enter his property a single letter with four survey entry dates, again not in compliance with the Law. On 16 September 2016, MVP sent two landowners with legal representation certified letters with four proposed survey dates, yet again not compliant with the Law. On 21 September 2016, MVP sent one landowner with legal representation a certified letter with six proposed survey dates, still again not compliant with the Law and having far more survey dates than are necessary.

Obviously, MVP is not complying with the Virginia Gas Pipeline Law which takes up very slightly more than 1/2 page and has only a few simple requirements. Thus, MVP does not have the right to complain to FERC that they were denied entry access to survey the MTV! They simply are not following the Law and are causing delay all by themselves. They are the only ones to blame. Their failures are responsible for MVP not responding to FERC's questions and requirements.

IND29-1

The statements regarding surveys without permission along the Mount Tabor Variation are noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND30 – Pat Leonard

20160926-0075 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 09/26/2016

ORIGINAL

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Sept. 19, 2016

FERC

Docket Number: PF15-3-000

customer@ferc.gov

202-502-6652

Re: Opposition to the Mountain Valley Natural Gas Pipeline Project – Pipeline leaks, risk mitigation, and impacts against environment when something goes wrong.

IND30-1

After review of the draft impact statement, please provide details about what is MVP going to put in place to reduce risk when the pipeline leaks, a rupture occurs, fire/explosion erupts, and how is security to be held along the pipeline route for the lifetime of the use of the transport system.

Who will pay for this risk mitigation? Where in the report is the detail of this plan to address all of the devastation that moving the volume of flammable natural gas through miles of wooded forest could bring?

What security mechanisms will MVP put in place to reduce the risk of something going wrong?

Please be specific with this subject in order for landowners in evacuation and blast zones to provide direction and who is to be held accountable.

Pat Leonard, Land-owner 4638 Dillons Mill Road Callaway, VA 24067 540-929-5184

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2016 SEP 26 P 2:58
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IND30-1

See the response to comment IND2-1 regarding safety. See the response to comment IND18-2 regarding emergency plans.

INDIVIDUALS

IND31 – Shirley Hall

20160926-0076 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 09/26/2016

ORIGINAL CP16-10

Date: September 16, 2016

To: Ms. Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Ms. Susan Pierce, WV Division of Culture & History
Ms. Megan Landfried Neylon, Senior Environmental Coordinator, MVP
Mr. Curtis Taylor, West Virginia Division of Natural Resources

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION
2016 SEP 26 P 2:58
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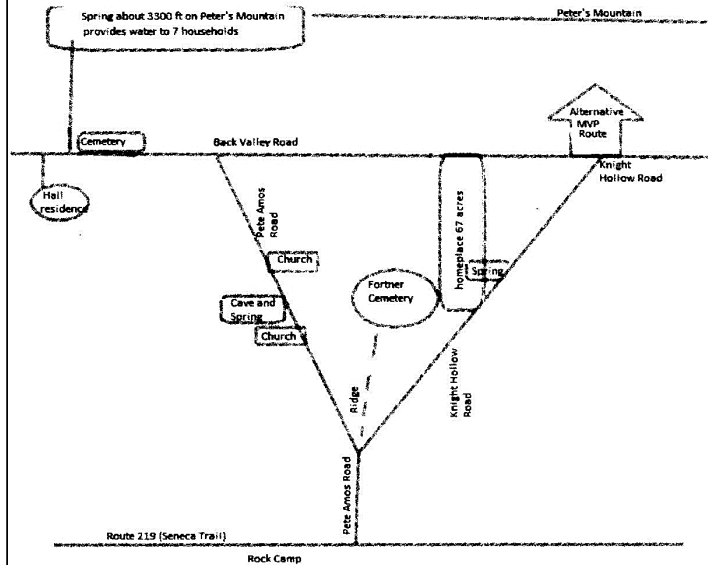
From: Ms. Shirley Hall (304) 772-4339

IND31-1

Re: Latest alternative route for MVP through Monroe County, West Virginia
I am requesting again to be a consulting party

Enclosed is a copy of a letter I wrote to Ms. Pierce in February 2015 and copies of letters from Ms. Pierce and Ms. Landfried Neylon that I received in March and June 2015. I have been an active participant of SAVE Monroe and in the Public Comment phase of this process.

The latest alternative route submitted to FERC by Mountain Valley is near my current home and very close to my homeplace located on Knight Hollow Road. Below is a rough map I drew of the area I am writing to you about. My story is one of hundreds in Monroe County, West Virginia.



One of the latest alternative routes proposed by MVP is located at the intersection of Back Valley Road and Knight Hollow Road at the foot of Peter's Mountain.

IND31-1

We believe the alternative referred to by the commentator is the SR 635-ANST variation, which would be about 1.3 miles southwest of Fortner Cemetery. Given the distance of the alternative route from the commentator's homeplace (about 1 mile) and the commentator's current home (about 2 miles), impacts to either location would not be expected.

INDIVIDUALS

IND31 – Shirley Hall

IND
31-1
cont'd

I know this area very well and my ancestry going back to Monroe County, Rock Camp and Fortner Cemetery covers 200+ years. I will give you a little information about this area.
1. There is a spring on my old home place. My brother now lives there. The water comes directly out of Peter's Mountain and is ice cold. Before we had a refrigerator, my mother kept our milk and butter in a box with a lid in this spring. I remember our neighbor Vertie Knight walking up the hill to get drinking water for her family. Vertie died a few years ago. She was in her 90's. My mother and I walked across the hill to Fortner Cemetery and down the other side to a church where she was a Sunday School teacher. I remember her picking teaberry leaves for us to eat on our way. I attended school at a two-room school house in Rock Camp where I had the same teacher as my mother had when she went to school. That teacher, Ms. Campbell told us that Rock Camp got its name due to Indians camping here. I have found what I think are Indian artifacts on my existing property. My father died as a result of a logging accident in 1955. He was a lumberjack.

IND
31-2

There is a cave with a spring on Pete Amos Road that becomes a creek that goes to Rock Camp and beyond. My current water source is a spring about half way up Peters Mountain. This spring water is captured in a concrete box and flows through a water line to a 2200 gallon holding tank that provides water to seven homes. This small community water system is maintained and improved upon by these seven families. We depend on this spring source for all our water needs.

Our concern is that construction may divert the flow of springs throughout our county. Monroe County depends on Peter's Mountain springs for water for most of the county. Springs provide water to public water plants in Peterstown, Union and Gap Mills and are a private water source for many (wells and springs). There is also a spring bottled water plant in Monroe County.

IND
31-3

We have a karst habitat. The most characteristic feature of a karst landscape is the lack of surface streams; most of the water in these areas is flowing in underground channels through caves. The sinking streams and drainage through the bottoms of the numerous sinkholes divert most of the rainfall to underground routes where the water may travel for miles before returning to the surface through springs.

Through research I have learned that our karst habitat includes many networks of caves, some identified and mapped and others unknown. Monroe County karst is one of the world's densest sinkhole plains, with an average of 18 sinkholes per square kilometer. Greenbrier limestone hosts the largest, deepest, and most complex caves, the largest karst basins, the largest number of caves, and one of the largest karst springs in West Virginia. One cave that has been partially mapped is the Scott Hollow Cave that is the third longest cave in West Virginia with a length of 24.7 miles.

Identifying only those sinkholes, caves, and springs within the pipeline corridor(s) is not enough since the karst underground is not the same as the land on the surface. One sinkhole, one cave, one spring impacts another sinkhole, cave and spring and that impacts another etc... And that impacts our most precious resource, our water. One study done in 2004 by Geoff Richards & Joe Donovan, WVU Presented by Tammy Vandivoort, WVU Water Research Institute located 221 springs along Peters Mountain and reported that the remote mountain recharge setting means water is relatively pristine and not currently subject to risk of contamination. Peters Mountain water has been judged best tasting water in the world multiple times. This is something West Virginia should be proud of and should protect. There may come a day when water is more precious than gas or oil.

It is my/our request that the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission require MVP and any other pipeline planning to cross Monroe County to have a qualified geologist(s) conduct a study to identify all sinkhole locations, caves, springs and wells in Monroe County and their impact on the total water resources for Monroe County citizens prior to any consideration of issuing a certificate.

IND31-2

Impacts on water resources, and measures to reduce those impacts, discussed in section 4.3 (see also the response to comment IND2-2).

IND31-3

Sinkholes and karst terrain are discussed in section 4.1.2.5 of the EIS.

INDIVIDUALS

IND31 – Shirley Hall

20160926-0076 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 09/26/2016

IND
31-4

2. The Fortner Cemetery is a sacred place where many of my family is buried and where my husband and I plan to be buried. Also, many of my ancestors were born, lived at Rock Camp and are buried at Fortner Cemetery. There are many cemeteries in Monroe County with equal heritage.

- My father, Melvin Lewis Kanode born May 1920 Rock Camp died in 1955 buried in Fortner Cemetery.
- My paternal grandfather Dall Kanode born March 1892 married Beulah Drusilla Martin July 1913 at Rock Camp. My maternal grandmother on my father's side, Beulah Drusilla Martin born June 1892 Rock Camp died 1916 buried in Fortner Cemetery.
- My maternal great grandfather, Charles William Martin born March 1854 Rock Camp, buried Fortner Cemetery. He married Mary Jane Wickline.
- My maternal great grandmother, Mary Jane Wickline Martin born January 1859 Rock Camp and buried in Fortner Cemetery. Mary Jane's father, my maternal great great grandfather, Jonathan Wickline, born August 1830 in Newport News, Virginia. He fought in the Civil War and was a private in Company K 46 Regt VA Confederate Army. He died in 1918 and is buried Fortner Cemetery.
- My maternal great great Uncle, Jacob Filmore Martin born May 1879 buried Fortner Cemetery. My maternal great great Aunt, Cora Ella Lintemuth Martin, born 1892 buried Fortner Cemetery. Jacob Filmore and Cora Ella were married in 1909 at Rock Camp. Their son Robert Estil Martin born at Rock Camp, died less than 1 year old, buried in Fortner Cemetery. Their son, William Abijah Martin, died less than 1 year old, buried in Fortner Cemetery. Their daughter, Lillian Mary Martin, age 6, buried in Fortner Cemetery
- My maternal great, great, Uncle Jonathan Powhatan Martin born 1884 at Rock Camp. He died 1933 buried Fortner Cemetery. His wife, my maternal great great Aunt Neva Margaret Harvey Martin born 1896, died 1980 buried Fortner Cemetery

My maternal great great great grandfather Charles Martin was born January 1788 in England. He is buried in Newport, Virginia along with his wife, my paternal great, great, great grandmother Joyce Tomlinson. They married November 19, 1810 in Monroe County, West Virginia. My Kanode (Knode) and Wickline ancestry have been traced back to Germany.

- My mother, Emogene Cole Kanode Keith born 1927 died 1993 buried in Fortner Cemetery
- My maternal grandmother on my mother's side, Rose Marie Rogers Cole born 1904 died 1963 buried in Fortner Cemetery
- My paternal grandfather on my mother's side, Jesse Lee Cole born 1891 died 1956 buried in Fortner Cemetery
- My paternal great grandmother, Louvicey Woody Cole born 1857 died 1916 buried in Fortner Cemetery * I found Louvicey's tombstone and was able to read the first name and date of birth. I had a new tombstone made for her. My paternal great grandfather, James Thomas Cole born 1850 died 1937 buried next to his wife Louvicey in Fortner Cemetery.
- My mother's sister Katheen Cole Kanode and her brother Franklin Cole are buried in Fortner Cemetery.
- My grandmother Rose Marie Rogers Cole's sister, Callie Mae Rogers Martin and her husband Dexter Basil Martin are buried in Fortner Cemetery.
- My stepbrother Opha "Buddy" Keith is buried in Fortner Cemetery along with his father Opha Keith, my step father.

IND31-4

As stated in the response to IND31-1 the SR 635-ANST variation would be about 1.3 miles from Fortner Cemetery therefore, impacts to the cemetery would be avoided.

INDIVIDUALS

IND31 – Shirley Hall

20160926-0076 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 09/26/2016

IND
31-5

I personally know many families living within the Knight Hollow and Back Valley Road area. Many poor families live within this area. This is one alternative route for the pipeline recently named by MVP. Another alternative route they also submitted at the same time to FERC is near a golf course where many wealthy people live with homes valued in the hundreds of thousands of dollars. It is my understanding that low economic families cannot be targeted to be displaced under the FERC rules.

IND
31-6

It is difficult to explain in words the attachment I have for Peters Mountain. I know my parents, my four grandparents and a multitude of other ancestors have appreciated this area where they could live their lives enriched by the natural resources of Peters Mountain. The pure water is precious. The wildlife provided them with food and the woodlands with wood to keep them warm. Plant life like ginseng was dug and used for medicine. Morel mushrooms arrive briefly in the Spring and ramps grow wild and are a great spring tonic. Community churches still bring people together to worship with song and fellowship and sponsor dinners to raise money to help families in need. Vertie Knight whom I mentioned before sang songs from her heart at church and touched my heart many times with her songs. She planted marigolds along the church sidewalk every year and I noticed that someone is still doing it since she has died.

My husband and I saw a mountain lion once on the Pete Amos Road near where it intersects with Knight Hollow Road. We have seen bobcats (beautiful), quail doing a mating dance (amazing), bears on our porch (not so amazing but beautiful), chicken hawks and eagles and deer and turkeys. Our bird feeder becomes a stop over for birds headed south in the fall and feeds our many doves, squirrels and our house wren. I love this place and we have thought about going somewhere else because of the threat of the 42" pipeline to run through Monroe County and up Peters Mountain. This has created lots of stress on us as we do not want to have to relocate but do not want to be anywhere near a 42" gas pipeline with the possibility of an explosion and construction can divert and contaminate our springs.

The view of Peters Mountain is unbelievable in the Winter when the top of the ridge gets capped with snow. My grandfather used to say that if the top of Peters Mountain was covered with snow, we would be spared below and it is true. Going to the top of Peters Mountain to the Fire tower (part of the Appalachian and Allegheny Trail) is wonderful. You can see a hundred miles into Virginia and a hundred miles into West Virginia from the tower. We take visitors to see the breathtaking views. The tower (Hanging Rock Raptor Observatory) is also used as a yearly count of hawk sightings and some eagles are making a come back. Birds sighted include Osprey, Bald Eagles, Golden Eagle, Northern Harrier, Sharp-Shinned Hawk, Cooper's Hawk, Red-Shouldered Hawk, Broad-Winged Hawk, Red-Tailed Hawk, Rough-Legged Hawk, American Kestrel, Merlin, Peregrine, Goshawk. The Visitor's log for 2013 showed we had over 2,000 people make the trip up the hill during the mid-August through December count season. 36 states and DC were listed. We also had visitors from 16 foreign countries.

Monroe County is a rare place and Peters Mountain is exceptional and unique for many reasons. Some areas of our planet just need to be appreciated and left alone. I repeat, there may come a day when drinkable water is more valuable than oil and gas. Please preserve our unique water source, Peters Mountain, for future generations. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Shirley Hall



Rt 1 Box 240F

Lindsay, WV 24951

304-772-4339 No e-mail no internet

IND31-5

As discussed in section 4.9.1.8 of the EIS, our analysis of environmental justice found that in the counties that would contain MVP facilities in West Virginia, minorities represent between 0.7 to 25.2 percent of the population, compared to the statewide average of 6.4 percent. The projects would mitigate for impacts on low-income communities through short-term employment, spending on commodities, and generation of tax revenues that would stimulate the local economy.

IND31-6

The statements regarding Monroe County are noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND32 – Robert and Rosemary Goss

ORIGINAL

Robert and Rosemary Goss
2355 Mt. Tabor Road, Blacksburg, VA 24060

September 19, 2016

Kimberly Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street N.E. Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION
2016 SEP 26 P 2:58
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

RE: Docket # CP16-10-000 Mountain Valley Pipeline
Supplemental information on our property in the Mount Tabor Sinkhole Plain

IND32-1

Our property is at 2355 Mount Tabor Road in Montgomery County, VA, and we are on the proposed route. Our property has been surveyed by MVP. As we understand the process, FERC must abide by the National Environmental Protection Act, so we and other landowners in the Mount Tabor area should expect that expert agency comments are utilized in the decision making process. That said, we do hope that FERC will consider the comments of the VDCR to avoid critical cave conservation sites in this area (letter dated September 9, 2016).

We would like to take a moment to tell you about our property. We have pasture, wooded areas, and a lot of karst with many sinkholes very closely spaced. When the karst surveyors came to our property, they only walked the area of the pipeline right of way and did not venture further, where other karst features exist. This troubles us because we know from the Dr. Kastning report filed in July that karst features do not exist in isolation and that is certainly not the case on our farm. We actually live in what you would call the Mount Tabor Sinkhole Plain.

The high spot on our property is where we have our woods, and this helps to block the view of the AEP powerline. In the updated Karst Features Table provided by Draper & Aden, dated April 2016, they show the pipeline at milepost 222.19 in deep orange color. It is described as "multiple sinkholes in vicinity of proposed alignment. The proposed alignment is located along the edge and between two sinkholes in particular." This is accurate. Their concern is that "construction across sinkholes, or narrow ridge separating two sinkholes, may lead to long-term differential settlement and pipeline instability. Construction run-off and fluid discharge may impact sinkholes, which may in turn lead to subsurface discharge to groundwater." Their recommendations are:

Adjust alignment as needed to avoid two prominent sinkholes, possibly southward by crossing under the electric line at MP 222.05 instead of MP 222.80, while maintaining parallel co-location. Ground stabilization and sinkhole mitigation is likely required.

IND32-1

The EIS complies with NEPA. Mountain Valley adopted the Mount Tabor Variation into its proposed route on October 14, 2016. Impacts on water resources, and measures to reduce those impacts, are discussed in section 4.3 of the EIS (see also the response to comment IND2-2).

INDIVIDUALS

IND32 – Robert and Rosemary Goss

IND32-1
cont'd

Ensure construction ESC will retain fluid and sediment within construction footprint, and prevent run-off into the sinkhole and surface drainage(s). See Notes 3,4 at bottom of this table.¹

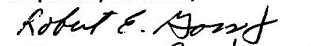

We believe MVP's claim that the Mount Tabor Sinkhole Plain ends at our property is incorrect because one can see many more karst features listed in the Table further on down the proposed pipeline. We do have other sinkholes on the property too, some that are open throat. They all likely drain to the Mill Creek Spring Cave just below my property in Blake Preserve.

We encourage FEREC to insist that the wishes of the VDCR be obeyed by MVP.

Both the current proposed corridor (MVP-REV4) and MVP's Mount Tabor Alternative (April, 2016) have the potential to seriously impact the Slussers Chapel Conservation site, which includes the Mill Creek Springs (Blake Property) Natural Area Preserve, owned by The Nature Conservancy. The Slussers Chapel Conservation Site has high global biodiversity significance (B3)...Several of the rare invertebrate species in the cave live either in the cave stream, drip pools, or underground riparian areas, so protection of water quality is essential to the long-term survival of these populations. As proposed, both the proposed corridor and the Mount Tabor Alternative cross...several tributaries to the sinking stream that enters Slussers Chapel Cave and/or Mill Creek, which sinks into the system as well. These tributaries are first and second order streams that are extremely flood prone, lying along the lower, southeastern slopes of Brush Mountain. Such slope areas will be difficult to revegetate and will be subject to high erosion both during and subsequent to construction.²

We would like to extend the concept of "protection of water quality" as stated above, but in *human* terms. Homeowners in this area are dependent upon well water, so protection of our water quality is essential. If we do not protect this water source, the consequences are grave indeed. Therefore, I respectfully request that MVP be required by FEREC to abide by the VDCR request and avoid passage through the entire Mount Tabor area.

Respectfully submitted,



Robert and Rosemary Goss

¹ Submission 20160422-5012 (31404057), p. 46

² Submission 20160909-5315 (31679600)

INDIVIDUALS

IND33 – Pat Curran Leonard

20160926-0086 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 09/26/2016

ORIGINAL

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Sept 22, 2016

FERC

Docket Number: PF15-3-000

customer@ferc.gov

202-502-6652

Re: Opposition to the Mountain Valley Natural Gas Pipeline Project – View Shed

IND33-1

Today is the Autumnal Equinox. If you – whoever is reading this, ever gets the chance to experience Fall in Southwest Virginia, you really should. It is magical. The trees start with just a dull faint of color like an artist has just highlighted the areas on the top. As the nights cool, more colors define: Orange, red, browns of all shades. I take you here, in our world so you may get a perspective of what life is like in a rural community. The gifts that the woods and nature bring to you each day are irreplaceable. A toad, a late season lightning bug, a praying mantis, and an owl only 15 feet from where you stand - and that was just in the past few days.

When I think about what a natural gas pipeline would do to the homes of the trees, the toad, the mantis, the lightning bug and the owl, I become very sad. The pipeline would cut a gash out of the majestic mountainside. How can you approve such a self-fulfilling profit making endeavor? The View would be ruined by the construction and also the ongoing view shed will be impaired.

Consider going along where the pipeline markers are and take a look from nature's perspective. Do not approve the MVP project.

Pat Curran Leonard 4638 Dillons Mill Road Callaway, VA 24065 540-929-5184

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION
2016 SEP 26 P 2:51
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

IND33-1

The FERC is headquartered in Washington DC. The weather in Washington DC, including the fall season, is very similar to Virginia. Impacts and mitigation measures for vegetation is discussed in section 4.4 of the EIS, and wildlife is addressed in section 4.5.

INDIVIDUALS

IND34 – Gretchen Dudley

20160929-5002 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/28/2016 5:55:17 PM

IND34-1

Gretchen Dudley, Roanoke, VA.

It has come to my attention that Transco will be adding a second 42" pipe to the Mountain Valley Pipeline (MVP) project. Being familiar with Transco Tower in Houston with parties featuring cowboys on loose longhorn bulls, I know they love taking risks. But, running two 42" pipes in the same ditch is insane. The city of Cleveland, OH has never recovered from its four fires of epic proportions. One hundred years ago there were more Fortune 500 companies with headquarters in Cleveland than in New York, Chicago, or any city in the country. Then came the four frightening fires.

On 4 Mar 1908 (Ash Wednesday), an elementary school with wooden floor joists and floors soaked in oil to make them shine caught fire and filled the school with smoke. Over 100 students escaped through the front doors, but 172 students, two teachers, and one rescuer died at the back doors where inner vestibule doors opened inward and panicked students jammed them shut. Only 19 were seriously burned, the rest dying of smoke inhalation and carbon monoxide poisoning. That led to new public facility regulations nationally and schools changing exterior doors to open outward only.

On 15 May 1929 the Cleveland Clinic (not yet a hospital) had 225 occupants when a steam fitter repairing a pipe in the basement X-ray storage room uncovered a pipe, had the wrong wrench, and left for the correct size wrench. Before he could return, the x-rays started to curl, smolder, then burn. The room flashed and exploded, sending a toxic vapor through vents to most rooms and the atrium. The hydrogen cyanide and poisonous nitrates killed 123 people before smoke or fire could get to them. This led to Kodak's development of "safety film" still used in non-digital cameras.

On 20 Oct 1944 The East Ohio Gas Company had an above ground liquefied natural gas (LNG) tank farm near Lake Erie at 61st Street. Tank number 4 began to leak gas from a seam on one side of the tank. The heavy, cold gas went to the ground and into a sewer in the gutter. The LNG mixed with air and sewer gas until there was an explosion throughout the sewers. One manhole cover was found miles away in the next neighborhood. Of Cleveland's 30 fire houses, 20 responded. The first truck to arrive disappeared under a melted road and was consumed by fire. Others thought they were getting the fire under control when a second tank exploded, and then the rest of the farm. Flames flickered up one-half mile, charred birds fell to the ground, cars on the lakefront road drove or were blown into Lake Erie, and telephone poles and houses flashed into flames. The power of the blast was estimated to be 1/6th of the atomic bomb at Hiroshima. One square mile of Cleveland was turned to dust at the expense of two factories, 12 businesses, and 79 houses. At that time, LNG was stored in typical above ground tank farms. It is now stored below ground.

On 22 June 1969 the Cuyahoga River caught fire for the 13th time since 1868. The worst fire was in November 1952 when a freighter was completely engulfed in flames. In 1968 a Kent State University symposium on the river described, "black heavy oil floating in slicks, sometimes several inches thick..Animal life does not exist." A bond issue was passed in November elections for \$100 million to clean the Cuyahoga. Several months later, the river caught fire, burned for four days, and seriously damaged two railroad bridges. It was considered such a routine recurring event

IND34-1

The FERC has not been notified about a Transco pipeline that would be added to the MVP. No new Transco pipeline would be considered as part of this project, because it was not proposed as part of Mountain Valley's application. The size of the pipeline would be limited to what was proposed by the Applicants, if authorized by the Commission. The MVP pipeline would transport natural gas in a vapor state, not LNG. See the response to comment IND2-1 regarding safety.

INDIVIDUALS

IND34 – Gretchen Dudley

20160929-5002 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/28/2016 5:55:17 PM

IND34-1
cont'd

that pictures do not exist of the damage. However, TIME magazine reported the fire the next month and said "The river oozes rather than flows, a person does not drown but decays." This led to formation of the Ohio and federal Environmental Protection Agencies in December 1970, a collaborative Great Lakes Water Quality Development Agency, and The Clean Water Act of 1972.

The Fortune 500 companies fled Cleveland in 1969 and the 1970s. Few, if any, remain or have returned. The housing market collapsed completely with mega-mansions (17 bedrooms) selling for \$200,000 through the rest of the 20th century. It still languishes and will not likely return to its former glory, despite a world-famous orchestra and art museum and now a champion basketball team (first pro champions in 54 years, before the Cuyahoga fire).

It is obvious each cloud had its silver lining with new regulations following each calamity. But, the regulations were retrospective after loss of lives and property. Can we not look forward and realize a single 42" LNG pipeline explosion will be calamitous? Now there are two LNG lines in the same trench. If one line blows, the second will join it in micro-seconds. A Blast Radius Table suggests a 30" line at 800 psi will have a hazard area with a 600 ft radius, 1200 ft diameter. However, when a Transco 30" line exploded in Appomattox, VA in 2008, it had a diameter of 2,250 feet, nearly twice the projected distance. A 42" pipe at 1400 psi has a projected radius of 1,100, diameter of 2,200 ft, in reality a radius over 2,000 ft and diameter over 4,000 ft.

I do not know if a second blast simply doubles the diameter or quadruples it. The first blast would remove the cover of earth and incinerate everything within 4,000 ft by sending out a rapidly moving wave of incredible heat and energy. The second blast would have no obstruction by earth, buildings, or forest and would double or quadruple the blast zone to 8,000 or 16,000 feet.

Imagine a three mile (or mile and one-half) hole in beautiful Virginia. If in a National Park, what would it do to our pristine landscape, waterways, and about one hundred citizens? If near a village, what about one thousand citizens, water and waste systems, and our mountain lakes and reservoirs? If near a city, what about tens of thousands of citizens? Schools with children, roads, utilities, all manner of animal and human life? Who will pay for the deaths and suffering? Who will fund rebuilding? What pipeline builder will escape bankruptcy? What pipeline builder will cede his fortune? No wonder insurance rates are already climbing. They know the answers and want to escape responsibility themselves. Will that community ever be able to rebuild? Or will they suffer the 50+ year fate of Cleveland?

There are now enough pipelines crossing the United States to have ruptures occurring with increasing and alarming frequency. It is bad enough with small pipelines transporting oil, gasoline, and other liquid derivatives. But, when you get to highly flammable gasses in large volume under high pressure, you are simply waiting for the bomb to explode while hoping "not near me". These pipelines have got to stop.

INDIVIDUALS

IND35 – Alden W. Dudley Jr.

20160929-5001 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/28/2016 5:47:11 PM

IND35-1

Alden W Dudley Jr, Roanoke, VA.

Arriving on Sept 15, 2003 I (Alden) found in the Roanoke Times articles about the founding of an Osteopathic College of Medicine in Blacksburg, dissent between leaders of Roanoke City, County, and Salem costing the area a regional airline hub (went to Greensboro, NC), and a water shortage. The latter was discouraging washing of cars or sprinkling parched lawns or gardens. As reported in the 3 June 2016 Roanoke Times editorial, "Why 1983 Mattered", local leaders committed to building a new reservoir - Spring Hollow - to increase available water in the area. The Western Virginia Water Authority was created in 2004, twenty miles of pipeline were laid to connect the County (Carvins Cove) and City (Spring Hollow) reservoirs several times and stable, high quality water arrived. Franklin and Bedford Counties joined the consortium. Smith Mountain Lake is being tapped as an additional source to guarantee excess water for all parties. Now businesses (certainly two new breweries) are entering the region in part because of available, desirable water supply and waste treatment. The economy is surging forward.

Central Canada, North Dakota, Montana, Kansas, Nebraska, Texas, Oklahoma, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Virginia are among those lured into the lucrative but temporary natural gas-from-shale boom for the drilling of over 1,000,000 wells. While the volume of gas in the shale is great, the lifespan has already progressed from boom to bust in less than 20 years at multiple locations. Boom cities have become ghost towns; wells have been abandoned. States like New York learned from this history and forbid fracking in their state. Besides fear of leaks, contamination, and explosions at wells or gas lines or trains transporting explosive gas, who will care for the rusting, leaking pipes and right of way when the brief cycle ends, pipeline companies have declared bankruptcy, and gone out of business?

But these are the obvious negative outcomes for the small economical gains suggested by pipelines. Though well described in National Geographic (March 2013) and other reputable publications, fracking is making all regional water unpotable to an extent that cannot be corrected for centuries.

Let me (Gretchen) reveal my personal story. I moved to Santa Anna, TX, population 900, in 1998. Having 22 acres of mesquite and scrub grass, I was able to pasture for other farmers small herds of cattle, sheep, or goats, depending on the year. My reservoir-supplied county water was delicious. About the year 2000, fracking started but it was over 100 miles away from our ranch, so who cared? About 2005 I started getting drops of oil in my county water. By 2010 the surface of my land had been salted by chemicals in evaporating reservoir water. I no longer had grass for grazing animals, potable water for flowers, dogs, cats, or ourselves. Passing the water through three filters did not remove all of the oil and noxious chemicals from our reservoir water. Like so many communities near and far from us, we are unable to sell our ranch even though we are over 100 miles from the fracking sites.

Fracking of gas from shale 7,000 feet below ground requires high pressure injection of steam mixed with sand and aluminum oxide granules (think about Alzheimer's disease) to keep separated fissures opened throughout the shale (Wikipedia, 5 June 2016). Over 500 chemicals (listing required in Europe) are used to release natural gas from the

IND35-1

See the response to comment IND2-3 regarding hydraulic fracturing. Impacts on water resources, and measures to reduce those impacts, are discussed in section 4.3 of the EIS (see also the response to comment IND2-2).

INDIVIDUALS

IND35 – Alden W. Dudley Jr.

20160929-5001 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/28/2016 5:47:11 PM

IND35-1
cont'd

shale and include 25% highly carcinogenic and mutagenic solvents in the hydrocarbon family. In addition to gas, radon and other contaminants are extracted from the shale to mix into the product blasting up and around the drill pipes. Pressure pushes the slurry up around the drill bits into all other water tables and fissures at all levels up to the surface.

The major aquifers in central Texas, Ogallala and Edwards, are 400-1,000 feet below the ground and average 433 feet (43 story building) in depth. But, they supply more than 1,000,000 wells with steam all day, every day. The energy companies are pulling out over 500,000 million gallons of water every day to create a huge vacuum in the aquifer. Land over the aquifer drops many feet repeatedly to contaminate the aquifer, cause small to medium earthquakes daily, and perturb water sources at ground level. As the bottom of rivers, lakes, and large reservoirs drops several feet, they too have a break and release of the bottom gunk created by decaying leaves and animal detritus. This floats to the top of the reservoir; geologists say the lake has "turned over". The detritus and oil get into the public water supply to render it unsafe and unusable, even to put out fires. You may recall the Cuyahoga River catching fire in Cleveland, OH on June 22, 1969, burning for four days and taking down a railroad bridge. All Fortune 500 companies (more than in New York at that time) fled with their families and a real estate depression lasted in Cleveland over 20 years. Fort Worth, TX now has flammable gas coming out kitchen faucets and has gone into a realty depression as well.

The Ogallala aquifer in Texas continues north of the panhandle to Nebraska, supplies water for 30% of US crop irrigation, and dropped 6% of volume during the 20th century. The onset of fracking has taken the aquifer down another 4% these last 15 years. Geologists estimate refilling an empty aquifer by natural rainfall will take 6,000 years. Thus, this 10% depletion will take 600 years to correct.

Mountain Lake in Giles County intermittently disappears into a dry water table. The 862 mile Colorado River (wholly in Texas) and its eleven reservoirs (Travis Lake in Austin) drain similarly. On 4 Mar 16, the O. H. Ivie Reservoir on the Colorado River, comparable in size to Smith Mountain Lake, was at 12.3% of capacity. Most of the lake bed was cracked clay and "waterfront" property was miles away from the water. If you did catch fish, you dare not eat them. Rains exceeding ten inches last month brought Texas flash floods, drownings, and the river back to only 27% of capacity (WaterDataforTexas.org), but Lake Ivie is still 25 feet below the dam crest and will continue to leak down to dry water tables.

Energy companies have great marketing teams that start working on the governor and county supervisors. Those individuals are charged with improving the economy and are optimists. They also have authority over rights of way and eminent domain. Our representatives have done very well and improved our economy. Gov McAuliffe supports fracking because there are already over 2,100 active fracking wells in Wise, Dickenson, Buchanan, Russell, and Tazewell Counties (Virginia Dept Mines, Minerals, and Energy, 2014) less than 100 miles west of Roanoke and Smith Mt Lake. Cumberland County (less than 100 miles east of Smith Mt Lake) has 12 wells and seven counties up to the Chesapeake River have another dozen wells. Fracking now active in West Virginia and western Virginia place the Valley and Ridge Aquifers at high risk of depletion. Small earthquakes will be common but relatively inconsequential. Rain will drop through the karst toward the aquifer at the expense of rivers and

INDIVIDUALS

IND35 – Alden W. Dudley Jr.

20160929-5001 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/28/2016 5:47:11 PM

IND35-1 | reservoirs, including Smith Mountain Lake. Waterfront property will
cont'd | become dry and up hill.

IND35-2 | Existing pipelines in this area are running at about half capacity.
New lines are not needed at all. The industry admits to one "event"
(major spill or explosion) per year per 3,000 miles of pipeline. A 300
mile pipe will have only one event every 10 years, two in 20 years, etc.
But this is a 42 inch pipe with gas with radon under high pressure and a
blast radius of 1,100 feet. If not you, how many friends will you lose?
How many jobs will your friends lose? How much will you lose when you go
to sell your water and radon-contaminated house? Yes, my ranch house and
land 100 miles away from fracking in Texas are now radioactive. But this
time I have been forewarned. I will not go through it again.

IND35-2

See the response to FA11-12 regarding need. See the response to comment IND2-1 regarding safety.

INDIVIDUALS

IND36 – Alden W. Dudley Jr.

20160928-0033 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 09/28/2016

Kimberly Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First St NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION

ORIGINAL

2016 SEP 28 P 4:29

Dear Ms Bose:

RE: DOCKET CP16-10-000 ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

LOSS OF SLEEP AND STRESS DUE TO MOUNTAIN VALLEY PIPELINE

IND36-1

Many of us in Southwestern Virginia are frustrated and feeling helpless in our efforts to stop approval of the Mountain Valley Pipeline (MVP). We read of excess capacity available in other lines; senseless destruction of prime land, forest, and water tables; inexperienced contractors for this size line and severity of drop over mountain edges; guaranteed pipeline failure due to rugged terrain; Transco soliciting MVP for running of a second line; industrial record of one failure per year for every 3,000 miles (one/10 years in 300 miles; one/5 yr if two lines); and a gas blast hole from a 42 inch line to be over 40 feet deep with fire and fatalities over 1 ¼ miles wide. Since the Transco pipe would explode with the MVP pipe, the destruction would be that much worse, though I know not the numbers. Our entire region is a setup for serious disaster and infamy. We cannot sleep at night; the stress is huge.

Because national insurance companies have experience in ND, OK, TX, PA, WV, and western Virginia (more than 2100 fracking wells by 2014), they have already begun to raise home insurance rates along the projected paths for the MVP. Banks are reluctant to give home improvement loans and, in some instances, rejected applications previously expected to be approved. Our property values have declined simply because of the possibility of a pipeline. One member of our community lived 100 miles east of fracking in Texas two years ago. She personally experienced rising insurance rates beyond affordability and has been unable to sell her ranch because of contaminated community reservoir water and soil radioactivity and salinity from watering her ranch.

IND36-2

These issues are very real, are guaranteed to occur in Virginia, and will ruin our lifestyle, be it retirement or family living. It will also ruin the economy of our region. Recently recruited breweries will HAVE to move to locations with potable water. The rest will WANT to move to potable water. The people left behind on family farms dating back generations and centuries will be unable to raise crops or animals. The concept of eminent domain for the public good is accepted for roads and schools. It is not accepted or acceptable for private gain for corporations, large or small. Our state legislature and governor must repeal prior exceptions in eminent domain granted Dominion and other energy companies. It must also prohibit new wells for fracking and pumping of waste material back into the ground, as is now being done in Oklahoma in desperation for past mistakes. As has the state of New York and most European countries, we must ban fracking beyond that which has already been started. Given the destruction of local roads by trucks and of streams and rivers by waste, those companies should be held responsible for all corrective measures required, including provision of fresh water for those in need.


Alden W Dudley Jr, MD

IND36-1

The EIS concludes that for most environmental resources, the projects would not have significant adverse impacts (except forest). The EIS addresses impacts and measures to reduce those impacts on water resources in section 4.3, crossing of rugged terrain in section 4.1, and pipeline safety in section 4.12. In section 4.9 we cite studies that indicate that it is unlikely the homeowners insurance would go up because of the MVP. Studies have also shown that pipelines do not significantly affect property values. Also, the presence of a pipeline would not prevent a homeowner from obtaining a loan.

IND36-2

Section 4.9 of the EIS indicates the projects would have economic benefits for local communities. As discussed in sections 4.2 and 4.8, farms would still be able to raise crops on top of the right-of-way after pipeline installation. See the response to comment IND34-1 regarding addition of a Transco pipeline to the MVP. See the response to comment IND2-3 regarding hydraulic fracturing. The right of eminent domain for companies that obtain a Certificate from the FERC was granted by the U.S. Congress.

INDIVIDUALS

IND37 – Tim Ligon

20160929-5027 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/29/2016 9:31:23 AM

This comment was previously filed on
9/29/2016 without attachments
(Accession No. 20160929-5012)

To: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary; Norman Bay, Chairman; Paul Friedman, OEP; Members of the
Commission

From: Tim Ligon, Registered Intervenor

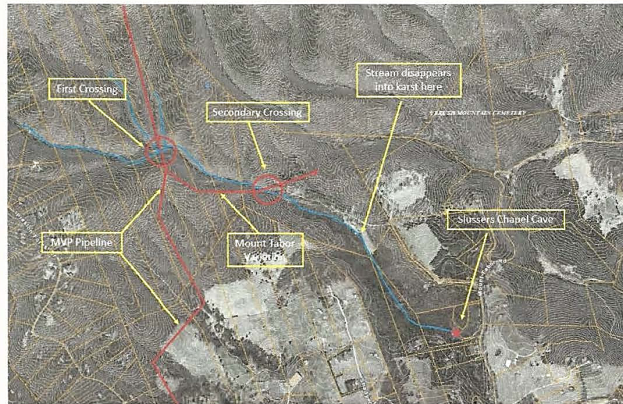
Date: September 28, 2016

Re: CP16-10 Mountain Valley Pipeline – Slussers Chapel Conservation Site Avoidance

IND37-1

I am writing to comment on the filing by the DCR dated September 9, 2016.¹ In this report, DCR requests that MVP avoid the Slussers Chapel Conservation Site in its entirety by traversing along the ridge of Brush Mountain instead of the current proposed route through the Mount Tabor Sinkhole Plain or the proposed Mount Tabor Variation. This proposed route would avoid a majority of the Mount Tabor Sinkhole Plain, the critically important Slussers Chapel Conservation Site and the first and second order streams that enter the Slussers Chapel Cave. These same tributaries are closely connected to the water supply for numerous residents residing in this area. Additionally, this proposed route by DCR would avoid the Mill Creek Springs (Blake Preserve) area and a likely cave at the Hancock Blow Holes (MP 224.5) as identified by Draper Aden.

It is abundantly clear that the DCR is extremely concerned about the high potential for negative impacts to sensitive karst features contained within this important conservation site. I am not going to outline these concerns again since they have been well documented with the FERC throughout this process. I would like to point out in the diagram below that the first and second order streams feeding directly to the Slussers Chapel Cave will be crossed two times. DCR states that these streams are extremely flood prone and will be subject to high erosion both during and subsequent to construction.²



¹ Submittal 20160909-5315 DCR comments to FERC on Slussers Chapel Conservation Site Avoidance

² Ibid p.1

IND37-1

See the response to comment CO6-1 regarding the Mount Tabor Variation.

INDIVIDUALS

IND38 – Del Dyer

To: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary; Norman Bay, Chairman; Paul Friedman,
OEP; Members of the Commission

From: Delwyn A. Dyer, Registered Intervener

Dated: 29 September, 2016

Re: CP16-10 Mountain Valley Pipeline – Slussers Chapel Site Avoidance

IND38-1

I am writing to comment on the filing by the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation, September 9, 2016. In their filing, they request MVP to avoid the Slussers Chapel Conservation Site in its entirety by flanking the Site's northern boarder along the Brush Mountain ridge line. The DCR comes to this request after meeting with MVP staff and clarifying the fact that the DCR proposed route would not intersect the Brush Mountain Wilderness Area. Both the filing above and a recent filing by Tim Ligon, September 28, 2016 goes into more detail with regard to the benefits of this route over others proposed by MVP, to date. I will not repeat them here but encourage you to read them again.

It is my understanding the USFS and Mountain Valley are actively evaluating the proposal by the DCR. As a land owner whose property has been crisscrossed many times in MVP's efforts to find a safe and sane route -- I know this proposed alternative makes more sense. I am delighted that the DCR, the USFS and MVP are working together to determine if this is a viable alternative. I hereby express my support for this alternative route and respectfully ask that the FERC support this proposal by the DCR should Mountain Valley wish to amend their filling. I hope they do.

Yours in service, I am

Del Dyer (Delwyn A. Dyer)
4180 Dori-Del Hills
Blacksburg, Va. 24060

IND38-1

See the response to comment CO6-1 regarding the Mount Tabor Variation.

INDIVIDUALS

IND39 – Pat Curran Leonard

20160930-0067 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 09/30/2016

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Sept. 20, 2016

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION
2016 SEP 30 P 2:27
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

ORIGINAL

FERC

Docket Number: PF15-3-000

customer@ferc.gov

202-502-6652

Re: Opposition to the Mountain Valley Natural Gas Pipeline Project – Culture attack

IND39-1

There is a reason why EQT is running the 301 miles pipeline through the most rural area from the fracking sites. Taking a route through rural communities is MVP path of least resistance. It is like they want to take the pipeline where the least number of people can protest. MVP came buying easements from our rural neighbors who many are older and do not have much money. Why does it feel like it was all very planned without consideration of the people and cultures the pipeline is disrupting. One older neighbor has lost sleep because they have the route running right up the side of their home, a home they have lived in for generations. Only now to be defeated by a profit making entity who is not putting this pipeline in for public use, once approved, the gas can be shipped to any market around the world.

What is the cost of this disruption of a rural culture? Many folks will have to move away, get displaced by the route not to mention the effects of loss or property value where the generational pass-down will end. Please stop the approval of the EQT MVP project. The rural communities are depending on FERC to protect their best interests. Please do your job.

Pat Curran Leonard 4638 Dillons Mill Road Callaway, VA 24065 540-929-5184

IND39-1

See the response to IND2-3 regarding export.

INDIVIDUALS

IND40 – Pat Curran Leonard

20160930-0065 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 09/30/2016

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Sept 21, 2016

FERC

Docket Number: PF15-3-000

customer@ferc.gov

202-502-6652

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION
2016 SEP 30 P 2:28
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

ORIGINAL

Re: Opposition to the Mountain Valley Natural Gas Pipeline Project – The Cost of running Gas

IND40-1

Did you see the video on Facebook that showed the U.S. and lights that depicted the size of the solar farm that could run all of the energy that the country needs? Renewable non-fossil fuel energy -this is the direction we will be heading in. So why is FERC supporting yet another fossil fuel pipeline?

IND40-2

The Fracked Natural Gas is a finite resource. It will run out. Why is FERC supporting such a short-sighted project? The cost to the communities along the route including: forest destruction, loss of life to animals that dwell along the route, blast interference with water tables and water quality, culture and rural displacement of people along the route, noise and traffic disruptions during construction, potential risks to life along blast and evacuations zones for the lifetime of the pipeline, property de-values, view shed collapse, and countless other issues.

IND40-3

The EQT MVP is not a good project for the communities along the route. Everyone needs to invest in renewable energy sources not a finite gas profit-making company who does not have the public best interests in this project.

Please do not approve this wasteful endeavor that will not be good for the Earth.

Pat Curran Leonard 4638 Dillons Mill Road Callaway, VA 24065 540-929-5184

IND40-1

As stated in section 3 of the EIS, because the purpose of the MVP and the EEP is to transport natural gas, and the generation of electricity from renewable energy sources or the gains realized from increased energy efficiency and conservation are not transportation alternatives, they cannot function as a substitute for the projects. The FERC is the federal regulatory agency responsible for evaluating applications to construct and operate interstate natural gas pipeline facilities. The FERC staff is an advocate for the environmental review process and is not an advocate for the proposed projects.

IND40-2

See the response to comment IND2-3 regarding hydraulic fracturing. Impacts on water resources, and measures to reduce those impacts, discussed in section 4.3 (see also the response to comment IND2-2). Impacts on noise 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. See the response to comment IND2-1 regarding safety. See the responses to comment IND12-1 regarding property values. Impacts and mitigation due viewsheds is discussed in section 4.8 of the EIS.

IND40-3

See the response to comment IND40-1 regarding renewable energy.

INDIVIDUALS

IND41 – Marshall D. and Pamela S. Tessnear

20161003-5086 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/2/2016 5:00:20 PM

To: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Norman Bay, Chairman

From: Marshall and Pamela Tessnear, Registered Intervenor

Date: October 3, 2016

Re: CP16-10-000 Mountain Valley Pipeline

IND41-1

While we oppose the construction of this pipeline because of the likelihood of environmental damage in West Virginia and Virginia, we also recognize that FERC may approve the project.

If FERC does approve the pipeline, we endorse the comments of Tim Ligon in his filing to FERC dated September 28, 2016, in which he noted the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation's recommendation of an alternate route which would avoid the Slussers Chapel Conservation Site and most of the Mt. Tabor Sinkhole Plain. The DCR recommended route would also appear to impact fewer private landowners. If the pipeline is routed through karst terrain, the potential damage not only to the stability of the pipeline but also to sources of fresh water on which many families depend simply cannot be mitigated. It must be avoided.

Yours truly,

Marshall D. Tessnear
Pamela S. Tessnear
Blacksburg, VA

IND41-1

See the response to comment CO6-1 regarding the Mount Tabor Variation.

INDIVIDUALS

IND42 – Louisa Gay

20161003-5043 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/30/2016 6:59:30 PM

September 29, 2016

Kimberly Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426

Dear Ms. Bose and Members of the Commission,

IND42-1

I am opposed to the issuance of a Right-of-Way (ROW) Grant that would permit the MVP Pipeline to be constructed on federal lands managed by the Forest Service and the Corp of Engineers. All four amendments are objectionable; however, "Proposed Amendment 1" is **exceedingly objectionable**. A **500-foot ROW** is unacceptable in the Jefferson National Forest.

Even though the new amendment, Rx 5C, would not permit a 500-foot ROW over Peter's Mountain Wilderness and the Appalachian National Scenic Trail (ANST), it would permit it over Brush Mountain National Forest in the counties of Giles, Craig, and Montgomery.

A 500-foot ROW becomes "pipeline alley", and the tax paying citizens are **strongly opposed** to such a use of National Forest land.

Respectfully Submitted,



Louisa Gay

CC: Director, Neil Kornze, Bureau of Land Management
Jennifer Adams, U. S. Forest Service
Headquarters U.S. Army Corp of Engineers

IND42-1

See the response to comment FA8-1.

INDIVIDUALS

IND43 – Barbara Michelsen

To: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary; Norman Bay, Chairman; Paul Friedman, OEP; Member of the
Commission

From: Barbara Michelsen

Date: October 3, 2016

Re: CP16-10-000 Mountain Valley Pipeline – DCR Proposed Slussers Chapel Conservation Site
Avoidance

IND43-1

My name is Barbara Michelsen and I'm a long time resident of Blacksburg, VA which is in close proximity of the proposed Mountain Valley Pipeline. I am very concerned about the potential environmental impact on the area in and around the Mount Tabor Sinkhole Plain from both the current route and the proposed Mount Tabor Variation.

I recently read a front page story in the Roanoke Times about the DCR proposal to route the pipeline along the ridgeline of Brush Mountain in order to avoid the Slussers Chapel Conservation Site. It is very concerning to read that current routing options have a high probability of negatively impacting an area with high global biodiversity significance as outlined in the article.

I support the DCR recommendation to avoid this sensitive area by an alternate route that would traverse along the Brush Mountain ridgeline. I encourage the U.S. Forest Service, Mountain Valley and the FERC to proactively evaluate this potential option.

Sincerely,

Barbara Michelsen
1411 Locust Drive
Blacksburg, VA 24060

IND43-1

See the response to comment CO6-1 regarding the Mount Tabor Variation.

INDIVIDUALS

IND44 – Lynda Majors

20161004-5000 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/3/2016 5:11:42 PM

October 3, 2016

Kimberly Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426

Dear Ms. Bose and Members of the Commission,

IND44-1

I am opposed to the issuance of a Right-of-Way (ROW) Grant that would permit the MVP Pipeline Docket # CP16-10-000 to be constructed on federal lands managed by the Forest Service and the Corp of Engineers. All four amendments are objectionable; however, "Proposed Amendment 1" is **exceedingly objectionable**. Both the "project specific amendment" applying only to the MVP pipeline and the **500-foot designated utility corridor ROW** is unacceptable in the Jefferson National Forest.

Even though the new amendment, Rx 5C, would not permit a 500-foot ROW over Peter's Mountain Wilderness and the Appalachian National Scenic Trail (ANST), it would permit it over Brush Mountain National Forest in the counties of Giles, Craig, and Montgomery.

I am **strongly opposed** to using the National Forest land as a "pipeline alley". I depend on the forest for clean, pure drinking water from the slopes of Brush Mountain, the green coolness provided in the summer heat, the quietness of the nights and the beauty of Brush Mountain that I see every day that I walk my dogs or drive down Mt Tabor Road.

I am adamantly opposed to all four proposed amendments to the Forest Service Land and Resource Management Plan.

Respectfully Submitted,

Lynda Majors
2620 Mt Tabor Road
Blacksburg, VA 24060

CC: Director, Neil Kornze, Bureau of Land Management
Jennifer Adams, U. S. Forest Service
Headquarters U.S. Army Corp of Engineers

IND44-1

See the response to comment FA8-1.

INDIVIDUALS

IND45 – Pat Curran Leonard

20161003-0015 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/03/2016

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION

Sept 25, 2016

FERC

2016 OCT -3 P 4:13

Docket Number: PF15-3-000

FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

customer@ferc.gov

ORIGINAL

202-502-6652

Re: Opposition to the Mountain Valley Natural Gas Pipeline Project – Page ES6 of the draft EIS

I would like to discuss the statement below from the EIS Draft:

IND45-1

"In Virginia, the MVP would impact about 938 acres of contiguous interior forest during construction classified as High to Outstanding quality. In considering the total acres of forest affected, the quality and use of forest for wildlife habitat, and the time required for full restoration in temporary workspaces, we conclude that the projects would have significant impacts on forest."

Come see the mountain top where "The 50-foot-wide operational easement for the pipelines would be kept clear of trees." Our property is down the mountain where the pipelines will run across the ridge. The statement below will impact the bats, the bees (of which we are bee-keepers), the view, the red squirrels, the chipmunks, the deer, bear, mountain lion, lighting bugs, humming birds, butterflies, snakes, earth-worms, underground moles, and the very air we breathe. Humans are the stewarts of the earth. The owl can not tell you about the loss that de-forestation will have on their life. That is why we are making the decision that profit will be over all the loss of life that these pipelines will bring. Why?

Please do NOT let this permitting be approved. Stop the senseless devastation and loss of habitat of many species.

Pat Curran Leonard

4638 Dillons Mill Road

Callaway, VA 24065

540-929-5184

IND45-1

We stand by our analysis of potential impacts on interior forest provided in section 4.4 of the EIS. We discuss impacts on wildlife, and measures that would reduce those impacts, in section 4.5 of the EIS. The EIS is not a decision document. The Commission would make a decision on the public benefit of this project in its Order.

INDIVIDUALS

IND46 – Pat Curran Leonard

20161003-0016 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/03/2016

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION

Sept 24, 2016

FERC

2016 OCT -3 P 4: 13

Docket Number: PF15-3-000

FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

customer@ferc.gov

202-502-6652

ORIGINAL

Re: Opposition to the Mountain Valley Natural Gas Pipeline Project – Page 2 of the draft EIS

IND46-1

When I tried to get past page 2 of the Summary EIS, I had to write to the Commission and let you know the following is not a totally true statement:

“Mountain Valley Project (MVP) in Docket Number CP16-10-000, designed to transport about 2 billion cubic feet per day (Bcf/d) of natural gas from production areas in the Appalachian Basin to markets in the Mid-Atlantic and Southeastern United States. Equitrans requests authorization to construct and operate certain natural gas facilities in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, known as the Equitrans Expansion Project (EEP) in Docket No. CP16-13-000, designed to transport about 0.4 Bcf/d of natural gas north-south on its system, to improve system flexibility and reliability, and serve markets in the Northeast, Mid-Atlantic, and Southeast,”

An engineer at one of the vetting meetings that MVP held locally for the public, he told me the product that gets to the end of the pipeline can be marketed anywhere – globally. The MVP and the Equitrans can say anything about where their product is going but once the Commission gives the permit approval, they can change the route, they can take in additional properties and most important, they are only in this project to make money. Don't ever forget they are first about making a profit. The product will go where the highest bidder, where the contracts are, and that can include not in the markets in the U.S. Once the Commission gives that permit the go-ahead, there is no control of this profit-making business.

Please do not approve this project. There are other gas transportation systems where MVP can pump their product through.

Pat Curran Leonard

4638 Dillons Mill Road

Callaway, VA 24065

540-929-5184

IND46-1

The Commission would only authorize facilities that are proposed in the applications. See recommended Condition No. 4 in section 5.2 of the draft EIS. The Applicants would not be permitted to make any changes to their proposed projects, including route changes, unless those changes are reviewed and approved by the Commission. We examined other natural gas transportation systems as alternatives in section 3.3 of the EIS.

INDIVIDUALS

IND47 – Pat Curran Leonard

20161003-0017 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/03/2016

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Sept 23, 2016

FERC

Docket Number: PF15-3-000

customer@ferc.gov

202-502-6652

Re: Opposition to the Mountain Valley Natural Gas Pipeline Project – Conclusion and Summary of Draft Economic Impact Report

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SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION
2016 OCT -3 P 4:14
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

ORIGINAL

IND47-1

In reading some of the summary report with conclusions within the draft report, I was drawn to the similar statements on almost every area – “limited impact.” How is it possible to begin to conclude based on the data the agency put in this report. I read about 80% of the impact study documentation you are getting directly from MVP. What percent has the commission or other agencies verified MVP data? Another item that struck me was that how are any of these comparisons being made with other pipeline projects? This is the first of its kind with the diameter of the pipeline and the amount of pressurized gas making its way along the path.

Here are other items that need to be addressed before any conclusion be documented:

- What happens when MVP goes out of business?
- Who pays for the loss of property value for residences in the blast/evacuation zones?
- Who pays for any emergency or any damage along and during the life of the pipeline?
- What Commission/Agency sample of the blast impact has been reported?
- On page 704 of the summary data the report states that there is a fire department within 8 miles of the MVP. For our property that statement is false, the fire department is a longer distance away.

IND47-2

Please work at getting the MVP data sampled and verified before making a conclusion. Please no not approve this profit – making project that does not have any public benefit. Especially no benefit to the people and property being affected the most.

IND47-1

The EIS was written by a team of professional scientists who independently fact-checked data submitted by the Applicants. The EIS concluded that with the use of mitigation measures, impacts on most environmental resources would not be adverse (except forest). There are several existing 42-inch-diameter natural gas pipelines in the United States.

IND47-2

See the response to comment IND28-3 regarding bankruptcy and financial responsibility. See the responses to comment IND12-1 regarding property values. See section 4.12 of the EIS for a discussion on safety. The Commission would make its finding on public benefit in its Order. The economic benefits of the projects to local communities is discussed in section 4.9.2.7 (see also the response to IND7-2).

Pat Curran Leonard 4638 Dillons Mill Road Callaway, VA 24065 540-929-5184

INDIVIDUALS

IND48 – Robert M. Jones

To: Ms. Kimberly Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
From: Robert M. Jones, Ph.D. -- Registered Intervenor
Date: 4 October 2016
Re: Mountain Valley Pipeline LLC, Docket No. CP-16-10-000

IND
48-1

I'm writing to support the 9 September 2016 Virginia DCR Slusser's Chapel Conservation Site Avoidance Route (here called simply the "Avoidance") through part of the Mount Tabor area. The "Avoidance" replaces the portions of the 22 April 2016 Mount Tabor Variation (MTV) that is in the Slusser's Chapel Conservation Site. The MTV is entirely located in karst bedrock because nearly the entire Mount Tabor area is karst bedrock as seen in Figure 1 as the light blue area. The "Avoidance" cuts nearly two miles off the distance in karst of the MTV by going on non-karst bedrock along the ridge of Brush Mountain and then part of the way down from the ridge, thus avoiding almost all of the part of the MTV which is in the Slusser's Chapel Conservation Site.

IND48-1

See the response to comment CO6-1 regarding the Mount Tabor Variation.

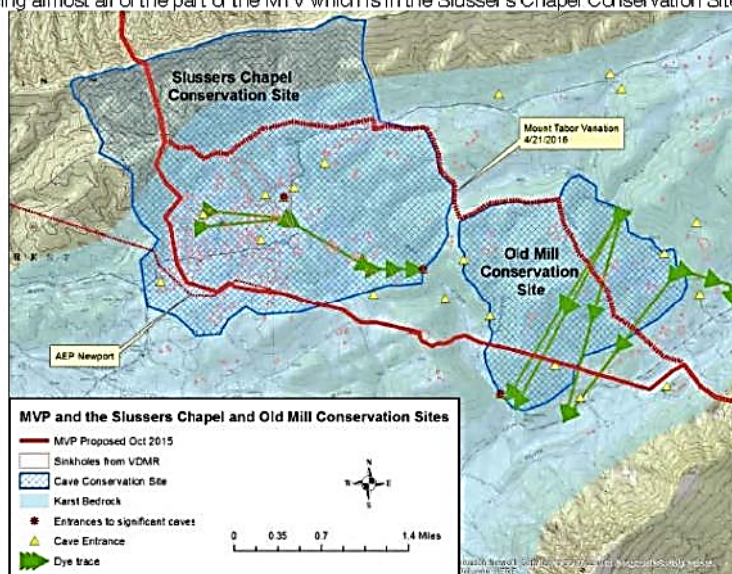


Figure 1 Karst in the Mount Tabor Area (karst is light blue)(from the Virginia DCR)
(Only Part of the Mount Tabor Sinkhole Plain is shown)

The non-karst bedrock on the ridge of Brush Mountain provides a far more stable foundation for a pipeline because karst degrades with time leading to sinkholes developing under the pipeline. Then the pipeline would be unsupported and thus would fail if the sinkhole is broad enough. The reduction in karst traversed is important because karst terrain has many interconnections deep below the ground constituting an aquifer to conduct water as well as sediment, spilled diesel fuel during construction, and fluids leaked from a pipeline in operation. The inevitable gas leaks from a pipeline are also serious threats if they flow into caves because of the possibility of explosions.

INDIVIDUALS

IND48 – Robert M. Jones

IND48-1

cont'd

The principal reason for the "Avoidance" is to comply with the DCR's previous recommendations not to build a pipeline through the Slusser's Chapel Conservation Site (or the Old Mill Conservation Site) because of the many sensitive karst features in the site. That is, many sinkholes, caves, and underground conduits are located in the site. The Slusser's Chapel Conservation Site has the highest concentration of sensitive karst features in the entire Mount Tabor Sinkhole Plain (only part of which is shown in Figure 1). Specifically, the Mount Tabor Variation has many sinkholes and caves. A prime example is the Cox-DeGroff property with 34 sinkholes and an 80'-deep cave from which the water drains **under** Mill Creek. One advantage of the "Avoidance" is that it passes further away from the Cox-DeGroff property than does the MTV. The "Avoidance" also does not pass by the fragile edge of the largest sinkhole (.8 mile long by .3 mile wide, and 100 feet deep!) in the Mount Tabor area.

A major advantage of the Slusser's Chapel Conservation Site "Avoidance" is that it does not twice cross a significant unnamed stream which flows into the Slusser's Chapel Cave, a major part of the underlying karst aquifer. Pipeline construction and the inevitable erosion would send sediment from the stream into the cave with a very high risk of clogging the underground karst aquifer on which the many homes in the Mount Tabor area depend on for their wells (their only source of water). Moreover, the Slusser's Chapel Conservation Site "Avoidance" does not cross Mill Creek and its seven tributaries thus further lowering the danger of erosion and sedimentation of the underground aquifer with its adverse effect on water supply and water quality.

I strongly believe that no pipeline should be built through the Mount Tabor area. However, if a pipeline is to be built through the Mount Tabor area, by far the best and safest route is over the "Avoidance".

INDIVIDUALS

IND49 – Donna Jones

To: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary

From: Donna Jones

Date: 4 October 2016

RE: CP16-10 DCR Proposed Slusser's Chapel Conservation Site Avoidance Route

Dear Ms. Bose and Members of the Commission,

IND49-1

I have lived on Mt Tabor road for 33 years and like everyone in the area, I am dependent on our private well for my water supply. I am greatly concerned that the construction of a large pipeline in the vital and fragile Slusser's Chapel Conservation Site area will irreparably harm the water supply and water quality for our home and all of the Mt Tabor area.

I am writing concerning the proposal made by the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation in their filing of September 9, 2016. In their filing, DCR recommends rerouting the MVP along the ridge of Brush mountain in order to avoid the the Slusser's Chapel Conservation Site. That avoidance would give greatly needed protection for the water supply of people living in this area. This rerouting would also help protect the water in Mill Creek which feeds the aquifer under all of the Mt Tabor area.

I strongly support the DCR proposal to avoid the Slusser's Chapel Conservation site and adopt the avoidance route along the ridge of Brush Mountain.

Sincerely,

Donna Jones
Mt Tabor Road
Blacksburg VA, 24060

IND49-1

See the response to comment CO6-1 regarding the Mount Tabor Variation.

INDIVIDUALS

IND50 – Pat Curran Leonard

20161003-0038 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/03/2016

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Sept 28, 2016

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
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2016 OCT -3 P 4:13

FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

ORIGINAL

FERC

Docket Number: PF15-3-000

customer@ferc.gov

202-502-6652

Re: Opposition to the Mountain Valley Natural Gas Pipeline Project – Page E59 draft EIS

Taking a look at the following passage:

“We received comments regarding potential adverse effects of the projects on property values, mortgages, and insurance policies. The value of a tract of land, with or without a dwelling, would be related to many variables, including the size of the tract, improvements, land use, views, location, and nearby amenities, and the values of adjacent properties. The presence of a pipeline, and the restrictions associated with an easement, may influence a potential buyer’s decision whether or not to purchase that property. Multiple studies indicate that the presence of a natural gas pipeline would not significantly reduce property values. One recent study conducted for the Interstate Natural Gas Association of America found that there was little difference in adjusted sale prices for houses adjacent to a pipeline easement and those further away in the same subdivision.”

How in the world can the Commission make these statements and use survey results when NO PIPELINE OF 42” transporting for over 300 miles has been recorded. Name the size of the pipeline in correlation with the sales price and property value of the home. Also, was the buyer made aware of the blast and evacuation zones? Where is the evidence of these market values on areas of 42 inch pipelines?

Please do not approve of the MVP permitting. Do not destroy our forest and put those along the route in danger.

Pat Curran Leonard 4638 Dillons Mill Road Callaway, VA 24065 540-929-5184

IND50-1

IND50-1

See the response to comment LA1-4 regarding existing 42-inch-diameter natural gas pipelines. Multiple studies (including those done for INGAA) have shown that the size of a pipeline does not influence sale prices for houses nearby. Also, in many of the studies cited, the pipelines were installed before the subdivision was created, so buyers knew of its presence. We stand by our analysis of the impacts of pipelines on housing prices in section 4.9 of the EIS.

INDIVIDUALS

IND51 – Earle Mitchell

20161004-0080 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/04/2016

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Secretary, Kimberley Bose

888 First Street, NE

Washington, DC 20426

Reference: Docket # CP16-10-000 Mountain Valley Pipeline (MVP)

9/20/2016

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SECRETARY OF THE
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2016 OCT -4 P 2:37

FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

ORIGINAL

Secretary Bose:

This pipeline is not needed and I offer the following in support.

Synapse Energy Economics, Inc. Cambridge, MA, a leading international research and consulting firm, released a study this month which examined the natural gas pipeline situation in Virginia. Looking at current as well as future needs they provided statistics which showed that neither the Atlantic Coast Pipeline (ACP) nor the Mountain Valley Pipeline (MVP) are needed. Much of the fracked natural gas slated for these lines would be used in the production of electricity.

The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) released a report in August which stated: "..... growth in power demand continues to slow and TVA now expects long-term growth of only 0.3 percent a year- and even less with energy efficiency measures....".


The EPA released a report on June 15, 2015 which stated the following. "In its comprehensive study EPA concludes that fracking has caused water contamination and does pose a risk to drinking water resources." Another study released on 17 May, 2016 by the "Seismological Research Letters" reported that fracking waste injection wells are now the leading cause of earthquakes in Texas.

In summary:

Adequate pipelines in place; slowing demand; many risks associated from fracking

STOP THIS PIPELINE.

Sincerely,



Earle Mitchell

7442 Spring Village Drive Apt 303

Springfield, VA 22150

emmhkm@gmail.com

IND51-1

IND51-1

See the response to FA11-12 regarding need. See the response to comment IND2-3 regarding hydraulic fracturing.

INDIVIDUALS

IND52 – Pat Curran Leonard

20161005-0015 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/05/2016

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION

Sept 29, 2016

2016 OCT -5 P 2: 53

FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

FERC

Docket Number: PF15-3-000,
CP16-10-000 or CP16-13-000

customer@ferc.gov

ORIGINAL

202-502-6652

Re: Opposition to the Mountain Valley Natural Gas Pipeline Project – Groundwater

In the Commission's EIS it states on page 4-500 in the section: *Cumulative Impacts* it states:

"....it is apparent that the MVP and the EEP route would cross near numerous wells, springs, and swallets, some of which would be located within 0.1 mile of the projects. Given the relatively shallow (typically less than about 8 feet) nature of pipeline trenching and the often deep depths at which water wells are drilled to reach aquifers, in general it is unlikely that pipeline activities would negatively affect groundwater supplies from wells, although springs may be more subject to disruption."

Where is the data to back up that statement? Where is the guarantee that our water will still be safe to drink? Or whether we will even have enough pressure and our well will still be able to work? Who will pay for the wells if they need to be re-drilled? Where will fresh water come from? Who will pay for the water to replace if a disruption occurs?

I do not feel the Commission has made enough of their own sampling and research to fully make the statement above. Please take the time to investigate the issue of wells and groundwater near a 42 inch proposed natural gas pipeline.

Please do not approve this profit making NON public use natural gas project.

Pat Curran Leonard 4638 Dillons Mill Road Callaway, VA 24065 540-929-5184

IND52-1

IND52-1

Groundwater is more fully discussed in section 4.3 of the EIS. See also the response to comment IND2-2 regarding impacts on water wells.

INDIVIDUALS

IND53 – Pat Curran Leonard

20161005-0019 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/05/2016

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

28
Sept 28, 2016

FILED
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2016 OCT -5 P 3:02
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

FERC

Docket Number: PF15-3-000,
CP16-10-000 or CP16-13-000

customer@ferc.gov

202-502-6652

ORIGINAL

Re: Opposition to the Mountain Valley Natural Gas Pipeline Project – Security along the route

IND53-1

While you have outlined in the EIS various mitigation proposals that MVP has provided to the Commission, these measures fall short at reassuring me that living along side this pipeline is and will stay safe.

Think about the amount of a very flammable and explosive fluid moving through the proposed MVP.

How can the Commission approve the mitigation plan that MVP has provided in the draft EIS?

How is a 301 mile pipeline to be monitored against any tampering?

Don't you think putting a 301 mile highly vulnerable natural gas pipeline will invite tampering to parties that want to do harm? How can that be prevented at 100% as it is now, with no pipeline?

If the Commission approves this pipeline the agency will be responsible for allowing this risk to be created. Will the Commission pay the damages when something goes wrong? Will the Commission monitor the pipeline for safety for the life of pipeline? Who will then if the decision is within your means?

Please do not approve the MVP to keep the risk of harm for those along the route where it is today.

Pat Curran Leonard 4638 Dillons Mill Road Callaway, VA 24085 540-929-5184

IND53-1

The MVP pipeline would transport natural gas in a vapor state; not fluids. See the response to comment IND2-1 regarding safety. Monitoring is discussed in section 2.4 of the EIS. See the response to IND28-3 regarding responsibility for damages.

INDIVIDUALS

IND54 – Pamela L. Ferrante

20161007-5031 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/6/2016 8:33:03 PM

To: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary; Norman Bay, Chairman; Members of the Commission

From: Pamela L. Ferrante, Registered Intervenor and Affected Landowner

Date: October 6, 2016

Re: CP16-10 Mountain Valley Pipeline – Support for the DCR Slussers Chapel
Conservation Site Avoidance Concept

IND54-1

I am writing in support of the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR) Slussers Chapel Conservation Site Avoidance Concept put forth on September 9, 2016. DCR, through FERC, requested the Mountain Valley Pipeline (MVP) to avoid the Slussers Chapel Conservation Site by flanking the Site's northern border along the Brush Mountain ridgeline.

While I oppose the construction of this pipeline in its entirety because of inevitable environmental damage in West Virginia and Virginia, I also recognize that FERC may approve the project against the concerns of many citizens. I am equally concerned about the potential environmental impact on the area in and around the Mt. Tabor Sinkhole Plain from both the currently proposed route and the Mt. Tabor Variation alternative route.

I support the DCR recommended Avoidance Concept route to avoid the sensitive Mt. Tabor karst area thus protecting the water supply of people living in the direct area and the water in Mill Creek that feeds the aquifer under all of the Mt Tabor area.

I encourage the MVP, the U.S. Forest Service and FERC to proactively consider the DCR Slussers Chapel Conservation Site Avoidance Concept.

CC: Jennifer Adams, Special Project Manager, U.S. Forest Service

IND54-1

See the response to comment CO6-1 regarding the Mount Tabor Variation.

INDIVIDUALS

IND55 – Mode A. Johnson

20161007-5026 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/6/2016 8:49:21 PM

To: Secretary Bose and FERC Commissioners

From: Mode Johnson, Intervenor and Affected Landowner

Date: October 6, 2016

Subject: MVP CP16-10 Support for the DCR Slussers Chapel Conservation Site
Avoidance Concept

IND55-1

This is a very difficult letter to write because I oppose the MVP pipeline. However, if there is no way to stop the pipeline I prefer the DCR Avoidance Concept for the reasons so clearly stated in the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR) filing (Submittal #20160909-5315).

The DCR Slussers Chapel Conservation Site Avoidance Concept route is less damaging to the Slussers Chapel Conservation Site and the surrounding karst terrain of the Mt Tabor Sinkhole Plain. The residential and agricultural water sources for the entire Mt Tabor area and much of this part of Montgomery County are from wells and streams that could be affected by both the currently proposed route and the Mt. Tabor Variation alternative route. Degradation of the water in Mill Creek, a tributary of the North Fork of the Roanoke River, could also affect homes and agri-businesses in other parts of Montgomery County, Roanoke County and beyond. Pollution of the aquifer by the MVP pipeline could be a disaster for the area and is avoidable with adoption of the DCR Avoidance Concept.

I request FERC and the Forest Service approve the Slussers Chapel Conservation Site Avoidance Concept proposed by the Virginia DCR.

CC: Jennifer Adams, Special Project Manager, U.S. Forest Service

IND55-1

See the response to comment CO6-1 regarding the Mount Tabor Variation.

INDIVIDUALS

IND56 – Pamela L. Ferrante

20161007-5024 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/6/2016 8:37:20 PM

To: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary; Norman Bay, Chairman; Members of the Commission

From: Pamela L. Ferrante, Registered Intervenor and Affected Landowner

Date: October 6, 2016

Re: CP16-10 Mountain Valley Pipeline – Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
Amendment Opposition

IND56-1

I am opposed to the issuance of a Right-of-Way (ROW) Grant that would permit the MVP pipeline to be constructed on federal lands managed by the Forest Service and the Corps of Engineers.

I find all four amendments objectionable:

Proposed Amendment 1 – Reallocating land to 5-C Designated Utility Corridor and allowing a 500-foot ROW is unacceptable. I oppose using the National Forest land as a “pipeline alley”.

Proposed Amendment 2 – I find it objectionable to allow the construction of the MVP pipeline to exceed restrictions on soil and riparian corridor conditions.

Proposed Amendment 3 - The Forest Service should not allow the removal of old growth trees within the construction corridor. These trees will never be replaced.

Proposed Amendment 4 – The Scenic Integrity Objective (SIO) for the Rx 4A area and the Appalachian National Scenic Trail (ANST) should remain High and not be changed. The Appalachian Trail, America’s first National Scenic Trail, was initially envisioned in 1921 and first completed by citizens in 1937. We should respect the natural beauty of our land and protect it for future generations.

I implore the Bureau of Land Management not to grant a right-of-way in response to the MVP application.

CC: Neil Kornze, Director, Bureau of Land Management
Jennifer Adams, Special Project Manager, U.S. Forest Service
U.S. Army Corp of Engineers

IND56-1

See the response to comment FA8-1 regarding Amendment 1.
See the response to comment FA10-1 regarding Amendments 2, 3, and 4.

INDIVIDUALS

IND57 – Mode A. Johnson

20161007-5025 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/6/2016 8:46:15 PM

To: Secretary Bose and FERC Commissioners

From: Mode Johnson, Intervenor and Affected Landowner

Date: October 6, 2016

Subject: MVP CP16-10 – Bureau of Land Management Amendments

IND57-1

I oppose the four amendments under consideration by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) regarding the MVP pipeline on federal lands managed by the Forest Service (FS) and Corps of Engineers (COE). This opposition is based on the negative impact the amendments could have to the natural resources involved, the environment, the economy and the unnecessary and excessive scope of the amendments.

The Proposed Amendment 1 to the Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP) is most objectionable. A 500-foot right-of-way (ROW) is unacceptable in the Jefferson National Forest. The long-term affect of this 42-inch buried natural gas pipeline(s) and other possible infrastructure in this proposed 500-foot corridor is not being addressed by MVP. Who will remove or mitigate the metal pipeline(s) in 20, 30 or 40 years or more from now when the pipes start to corrode and breakdown?

Proposed Amendment 2 should not be allowed. MVP should comply with the current restrictions in place regarding soil and riparian corridor conditions and not be allowed to exceed them.

The LRMP should not be amended as Proposed in Amendment 3 to allow the removal of old growth trees within the construction corridor of the MVP pipeline. The existing regulations are sufficient and should not be changed to remove more old growth trees.

And finally, the LRMP should not be amended as requested in Proposed Amendment 4 to allow the MVP pipeline to cross the Appalachian National Scenic Trail on Peters Mountain. The Appalachian Trail is so vital to the identity of our area and its economy. Allowing the Scenic Integrity Objective to change from High to Moderate near the crossing of the most famous and prestigious national scenic trail in the U.S. is inconceivable.

CC: Neil Kornze, Director, Bureau of Land Management
Jennifer Adams, U. S. Forest Service
Headquarters U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

IND57-1

See the response to comment FA8-1 regarding Amendment 1.
See the response to comment FA10-1 regarding Amendments 2, 3, and 4.

INDIVIDUALS
IND58 – Ian Elliott Reilly

20160930-0069 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 09/30/2016

Mr. Kevin Wagner, Regional Land Director
Mountain Valley Pipeline
c/o Coates Field Service, Inc.
97 Cambridge Place
Bridgeport, WV 26330

CPIS -554

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2016 SEP 30 P 2:27

FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

September 24, 2016

SENT VIA CERTIFIED MAIL
RE: Property Access for Surveying Work: Proposed Mountain Valley Pipeline
Tax Map: 0440004300 Tract No.: VA-FR-076.01
404 Old Mill Creek Lane, Rocky Mount, VA 24151

ORIGINAL

IND 58-1 Mr. Kevin Wagner:
The Supreme Court of Virginia announced on Friday, September 16, 2016, that they have agreed to hear the case of HAZEL F. PALMER v. ATLANTIC COAST PIPELINE, LLC (Record Number 160630) from the Circuit Court of Augusta County; C. Ricketts III, Judge.

IND58-1 Statement about survey permission is noted. Landowner rights are discussed in section 4.9 of the EIS.


The Assignments of Error include:

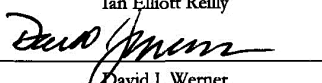
1. The trial court erroneously ruled that Atlantic Coast Pipeline, LLC can use Virginia Code § 56-49.01 to enter private property even if it is not a Virginia public service company.
2. The trial court erroneously ruled that Virginia Code § 56-49.01 does not infringe the fundamental right to private property in violation of Article I, § 11 of the Virginia Constitution.

Based on this information, we are of understanding that Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC is not a Virginia public service company and therefore cannot use Virginia Code § 56-49.01 to enter private property for surveying. We believe that this does infringe upon our fundamental right to private property, and until this case is heard (sometime January 2017), we offer NO dates of entry onto our land.

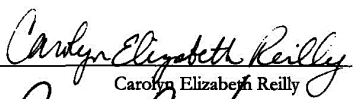
Ian Elliott Reilly is the contact for our family; he can be contacted at the following number: (540) 488-4903; but in order to maintain our business records, we prefer to communicate through the United States Postal Service.

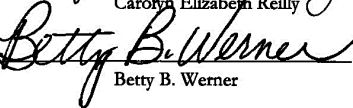
Sincerely,



Ian Elliott Reilly


David J. Werner



Carolyn Elizabeth Reilly


Betty B. Werner

CC: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Franklin County, VA Sheriff
Franklin County, VA Attorney
Stephen Hastings, EQT Attorney
Wade W. Massie, Penn Stuart Attorney

INDIVIDUALS

IND59 – Thomas W. Triplett

20161007-5114 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/7/2016 1:16:16 PM

To: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary; Norman Bay, Chairman; Paul Freidman, OEP; Members of the Commission

From: Thomas W. Triplett

Date: October 6, 2016

Re: CP16-10 Mountain Valley Pipeline-Proposed DCR Slusser's Chapel Conservation Site Avoidance

IND59-1

On Sept 9, 2016, the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation, (DCR), recommended that the Mountain Valley Pipeline and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission should examine an alternative to MVP's current pipeline route (MVP-REV4) and the Mount Tabor Variation of that route (April 2016). The proposal that DCR recommends would by-pass the Slusser's Chapel Conservation Site and the Mount Tabor Sinkhole Plain. These two areas contain very sensitive topography, (see "Mount Tabor Karst Sinkhole Plain" in the Ernst H Kastnings Report, Dated July 7, 2016), and are of great concern to the citizens living there regarding their water. All these citizens utilize water wells for their water supplies. This area also contains the sensitive environments of several living species as noted by DCR.

The proposal that DCR, recommends would go around this sensitive area. At approx MVP milepost 219, the top of Brush Mountain and on USFS land, the newly proposed route would turn Easterly running along the top of Brush Mountain for approximately two miles. It would then turn South running down a ridgeline and intersecting the already submitted MVP route. This new proposal by DCR has many advantages over the two existing MVP routes that are described in the DEIS filed September 16, 2016.

- 1) It would by-pass the Slusser's Chapel Conservation Site.
- 2) It would by-pass most of the Mount Tabor Sinkhole Plain.
- 3) It would avoid the Blake Preserve, (Mill Creek Springs).
- 4) Construction would be easier and less costly. By running along the, almost flat, top of Brush Mountain, the line would not have to traverse several ridges and more importantly several streams along the southern mid-slope of the mountain . This would also alleviate the many potential erosion problems that would occur at mid-slope.
- 5) It would help protect the many wells of the residents of the Mount Tabor Community along with many underground streams that lead to the Roanoke River and beyond.

IND59-1

See the response to comment CO6-1 regarding the Mount Tabor Variation.

INDIVIDUALS

IND59 – Thomas W. Triplett

20161007-5114 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/7/2016 1:16:16 PM

IND59-1
cont'd

I do not want to see this pipeline built! To me it is short sighted to do this much damage to our environment to build a pipeline of this magnitude when our gas reserves/needs may only last 15 to 20 years. The negative impact of this pipeline will last for generations. One low impact and less costly alternative would be to upgrade the many existing pipelines that already crisscross our landscape, (see Rep. Morgan Griffith and Carolyn Elefant testimony May 13, 2015 at the Sub-Committee on Energy and Power Hearings).

That being said, if the pipeline must be built, the newly proposed DCR Route has many advantages over the original routes submitted by MVP. Mountain Valley Pipeline and the Forest Service are currently examining this new proposal. It is my hope that MVP, the USFS and FERC can all agree that the DCR route is much more desirable and is the best solution for all concerned.

Thank you for your consideration,

Thomas W Triplett

INDIVIDUALS

IND60 – Pat Curran Leonard

ORIGINAL

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION
Sept 27, 2016
2016 OCT -6 P 4: 27
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

FERC

Docket Number: PF15-3-000,
CP16-10-000 or CP16-13-000

customer@ferc.gov

202-502-6652

Re: Opposition to the Mountain Valley Natural Gas Pipeline Project – Native American Artifacts

IND60-1

I was talking with my neighbor tonight encouraging him to write to the Commission. He said on the property on Adney Gap Road at the cross-road of Dillons Mill Road, they found a buried Native American settlement. I did not see anything in your report about how the MVP will avoid these sites, sample and return these artifacts to the Native American tribes?

What sampling has the Commission done independent from the data that MVP is providing to the Environmental Impact Study?

Please make the effort to properly survey independently along the route so that the Commission can report the facts and provide the proper channels to give those Artifacts back to the Native American tribes they belong to.

Please do not approve the MVP for the sole purpose of profit and selling natural gas to the highest bidder on the market. This project benefits no one but their bottom line.

Pat Curran Leonard 4638 Dillons Mill Road Callaway, VA 24065 540-929-5184

IND60-1

Consultations with Native American Tribes as well as surveys to identify Native American sites and artifacts are discussed in section 4.10 of the EIS.

INDIVIDUALS

IND61 – Sterl B. Morris

20161011-5001 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/8/2016 11:30:04 AM

sterl b Morris, Lindside, WV.
IND61-1 no where in the draft eis is Lindside United Methodist Church mentioned.(milepost 190-191) This church is within approximately 75 yards max of the proposed mvp project. Nothing was considered that this should be a high consequence area. also none of the appendixes A-W are included
IND61-2 in the eis for review. If this is going to be a part of the eis it should be available in the statement for review. these are just a few of the omissions in the draft environmental statement. This alone should be enough to deny the permit request.

IND61-1 Lindside United Methodist Church would be located about 125 feet away from the MVP construction workspace, and should not be affected by the project. The EIS generally does not discuss resources that would not be affected because they would be avoided by the MVP.

IND61-2 Draft EIS appendices A through W were included on both eLibrary (Accession Number 20160916-4001) and on the CD sent to the environmental mailing list. Due to size, the appendices were not printed.

INDIVIDUALS

IND62 – Jerolyn K. Deplazes

20161011-5005 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/9/2016 11:57:29 AM

IND62-1 Jerolyn K Deplazes, Newport, VA.
A significant analysis of the hazards of the proposed Mountain Valley Pipeline through the vast karst terrain in Giles and other counties has been disregarded by FERC. Ernst Kastning has studied the karst region of Giles County for years and submitted a detailed document with the predominant geologic aspects which would make this area a NO-BUILD zone; namely, karst (porous rock), hydrogeology, slope stability, unstable soils and seismicity. He emphasizes that all of these conditions must be taken in their totality, not separately. His research proves that the geologic hazards cannot be circumvented or mitigated by engineering practices.

IND62-2 Groundwater contamination is a real threat to the thousands of people in this area who depend on groundwater for their homes and farms. Subsurface and surface waters are especially vulnerable to disruption by pipeline construction. This is the potential for collapse of the karst.

We cannot afford to lose the pure and plentiful water supply which has been the basis of our ecosystem for millennia.

Ernst Kastning's report: HAZARDS IN THE KARST REGIONS OF VIRGINIA AND WEST VIRGINIA, Investigations and Analysis Concerning the Proposed Mountain Valley Gas Pipeline has been sent to FERC.

IND62-1

Dr. Kastning's report was considered when preparing sections 4.1 and 4.3 of the EIS. Dr. Kastning's report was specifically cited on page 4-72 of the draft EIS. On December 22, 2016, Mountain Valley filed a rebuttal to the Kastning report. Section 4.1 of the final EIS has been revised to include further discussion of Dr. Kastning's report. Impacts and mitigation measures for crossing karst terrain, steep slopes, and seismicity is addressed in sections 4.1 and groundwater is discussed in section 4.3 of the EIS.

IND62-2

Groundwater is more fully discussed in section 4.3 of the EIS. See also the response to comment IND2-2 regarding impacts to water wells.

INDIVIDUALS

IND63 – J. Phillip Pickett

20161011-5060 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/8/2016 1:48:27 PM

8October2016

Ms. Kimberly Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulation Commission
888 First Street, Northeast
Washington, DC 20426

Dear Ms. Bose and Members of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission:

IND63-1

I write this communication to register my STRONG opposition to the issuance of a Right-of-Way Grant that would permit the Mountain Valley Pipeline, Docket # CP16-10-000, to be constructed across federal land holdings managed by the U.S. Forest Service and the United States Army Corps of Engineers. Although I find all four amendments listed in the communication that was sent to me via mail earlier last month objectionable, Proposed Amendment 1 in the communication sent to me was the most objectionable of the four listed. This Proposed Amendment 1 would make it acceptable for there to be a perpetual 500-foot wide corridor through the Jefferson National Forest for not only this proposed pipeline, but for all future pipelines, electric lines, etc., whenever a private company deems that there is profit to be made in constructing one of these transmission systems. This would allow for multiple disruptions over many years of local communities, local roads, local water supplies, and National Forest habitat at no predetermined interval. Should our watersheds and water supplies somehow survive the onslaught of one construction project, it would only be a matter of time with multiple construction projects before a mistake is made and water resources and delicate ecosystems are destroyed. In addition, just the current threat of a pipeline being constructed through our area has precipitously lowered property values in areas currently being surveyed as a potential pipeline as well as properties adjacent to but not actually in the direct line of the pipeline route. If these 500-foot wide corridors that are available for any future construction of a transmission system are put into place, permanent degradation of local environment and property values will most assuredly occur.

Concerning the “project specific amendments, Amendments 2, 3, and 4, I oppose these amendments, and I question the intelligence of whoever thought these amendments were “good”. Just why would we lower restrictions on soil conditions and riparian corridor conditions for this project alone? What is to prevent future similar amendments for future projects? This proposed pipeline pathway crosses numerous delicate ecosystems, karst regions, and mountainsides that charge the underground aquifers of these karst formations. These aquifers are the water supplies to hundreds (thousands?) of rural farms and homes not only in the immediate path of the pipeline and the corridors, but also to those who may be miles from the pipeline-corridor path. These rural areas are mostly too far removed from municipal water supplies to allow for use of municipal water systems in these areas should the underground water supplies be damaged during a construction phase. At a local public hearing conducted last year, when asked if Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC would be willing to post a bond that would pay for construction of municipal water systems to areas where the subterranean water systems were damaged during pipeline construction or as a result of pipeline construction, the attorney for MVP flippantly replied that “we are not required to do that”, and then in an attempt at humor stated “well, there’s always bottled water....”

IND63-1

See the response to comment FA8-1 regarding Amendment 1.
See the response to comment FA10-1 regarding Amendments 2, 3, and 4.

INDIVIDUALS

IND63 – J. Phillip Pickett

20161011-5060 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/8/2016 1:48:27 PM

IND63-1
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Proposed Amendment 3 states that "...the LRMP would be amended to allow the removal of old growth trees within the construction corridor of the MVP pipeline...." Old growth trees took DECADES to HUNDREDS of years to be old growth trees. Once these old growth trees are removed, they will not ever be restored, not in my, my sons, nor my grandchildren's lifetimes. Removing these trees for a 500-foot swath through our National Forests basically will permanently destroy the current ecosystems that our National Forest and Wilderness Area designations were meant to preserve. Proposed Amendment 4 allows the MVP and corridors to cross the Appalachian National Scenic Trail with a lowered Scenic Integrity Objective for up to 10 years following completion of the pipeline construction. In the areas where the pipeline could cross the Appalachian Trail, the topography is such that significant erosion and damage to watersheds (erosion, landslides, contamination of water runoff into creeks, rivers, and subterranean karst formations/aquifers) would occur in MONTHS, so a lowering of the Scenic Integrity Objective for up to 10 years would not just cause an eyesore for those who choose to frequent the Appalachian Trail for recreation, but would allow for permanent degradation of natural habitat and ground water resources in the areas adjacent to the corridor.

In conclusion, I vehemently oppose all 4 proposed amendments. Wilderness Areas were to be places where original ecosystems would be preserved against the rapid expansion of our urban/suburban populations. The mission of the United States Forest Service is "To sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the Nation's forests and grasslands to meet the needs of present and future generations." Its motto is "Caring for the land and serving people." Allowing this 500-foot corridor through the Jefferson National Forest for the sole purpose of transportation corridors for private for-profit corporations is NOT wise use of these resources, but smacks of corporate greed at the expense of what belongs to the citizens of the United States of America. In this case, short term gain by these companies at the expense of our National Forest certainly does little to meet the needs for future generations, and over the long haul does not appropriately serve the people.

Respectfully yours,

J. Phillip Pickett, DVM
2620 Mount Tabor Road
Blacksburg, VA 24060
(540) 552-8914
jppicket@vt.edu

INDIVIDUALS

IND64 – J. Phillip Pickett

20161011-5062 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/8/2016 4:22:51 PM

8Oct2016

Ms. Kimberly Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426

Dear Ms. Bose and Members of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission:

IND64-1

In previous communications to your Commission, I have voiced my strong opposition to the Mountain Valley Pipeline that is to act as a transport natural gas pipeline system from Wenzel County, West Virginia, through numerous counties in West Virginia, and through Giles, Montgomery, Roanoke, and Franklin Counties in Virginia. However, for the purpose of analysis, if FERC gives a certification to the Mountain Valley Pipeline and the Mount Tabor Variation is chosen as the route, then I request that the Department of Conservation and Recreation Proposal for the Avoidance of Slussers Chapel Conservation Site through the George Washington and Jefferson National Forest be considered as the least environmentally damaging.

I live in the Mount Tabor Sinkhole Plain of northeastern Montgomery County, VA, and although my property is not scheduled to be traversed by the proposed MVP project, the properties of 3 of my neighbors have been scheduled to be crossed should the pipeline pathway take the current Mount Tabor Variation route. My family has lived at 2620 Mount Tabor Road for almost 28 years. Our property borders a half mile long, up to one quarter mile wide, valley that geologists tell us at one time was a massive cave system that collapsed centuries ago. This valley and all the land surrounding is in the middle of the Mount Tabor Sinkhole Plain. As is the case with all properties in this area, caves, sinkholes, seasonal dry creek beds, and other geologic features that effect subterranean water resources are numerous in this valley and in the adjacent valley to our north which encompasses 2 of our neighbors' properties.

Our valley contains a seasonal stream that originates on the south side of Brush Mountain, just east of the Preston Forrest development. Before the stream plunges into our sinkhole valley, it is a surface water drainage stream in nature, and flows probably 60-70% of the year. On one of my previously mentioned neighbor's property, this surface stream drops into the sinkhole valley and, unless during a period of heavy rainfall, becomes subterranean, the water soaking into the extremely porous streambed and ultimately into the Slusser's Chapel cave system through a system of subterranean caves and passages. During periods of high local rainfall (as happened the week of 25Sept2016), this usually dry creek bed carries surface water down the valley where it flows unimpeded into the mouth of the Slusser's Chapel cave. Subsequently, that water flows into Mill Creek and into the Old Mill Conservation site karst formations and caves and ultimately into the North Fork of the Roanoke River. During times of the year when we have heavy leaf cover and active plant growth (~April through October), this creek actually "flows" as surface water only when there are periods of heavy concentrated rainfall like we experienced the week of 25Sept2016. However, when the trees are bare, and ground cover plants are in a dormant phase, the "sponge-like activity" of vegetation is non-existent, and active flow of this usually dry creek bed from the head of the valley with termination into the mouth of Slusser's Chapel cave occurs maybe 5-6 times per year, and not necessarily in conjunction with excessive rainfall.

IND64-1

See the response to comment CO6-1 regarding the Mount Tabor Variation.

INDIVIDUALS

IND64 – J. Phillip Pickett

20161011-5062 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/8/2016 4:22:51 PM

IND64-1
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The next valley over to our north (on my other two previously mentioned neighbors' properties) contains the headwaters of Mill Creek. In this area, the creek begins as a surface flow, seasonal creek that is quickly joined by waters flowing from a perennial spring from the subterranean karst formations. Headwaters from this small surface creek and spring flow into Mill Creek, into the Old Mill Conservation site, and into the North Fork of the Roanoke River.

The Mount Tabor Variation route for the MVP project is currently proposed to twice cross the stream that runs through our sinkhole valley and directly flows into Slussers Chapel cave and once cross upper Mill Creek. Those of us in the area fear that the act of pipeline construction as well as the large swathe of treeless land left behind following construction of the pipeline will place our area water wells at great risk for future contamination. When our well was drilled in 1988, drillers encountered two cave systems during the drilling process. These caves are part of the Mount Tabor Sinkhole Plain system. Over the years, when the normally dry creek bed has flowed uninhibited into the mouth of Slusser's Chapel cave, we have many times had silt contamination of our well water that lasted for many days. At the advice of the public health department, we restrict use of our well during those times in an attempt to minimize contamination of our household pipes, water softener system, and appliances. Water testing for pathogenic bacteria has at times showed high coliform counts from surface contamination (cattle and horse farms uphill from the streams), and more than once we have been forced to "shock the well" by use of chlorine bleach to disinfect the metallic and plastic surfaces of our well, water softener, piping, and appliances. If there is surface contamination of the watershed due to an accidental chemical spill during the construction phase of the pipeline project, any subsequent periods of high water runoff can/will permanently taint the well water supply to dozens of homes/farms in this immediate area. In addition, the mandatory treeless zone following pipeline construction that will cross the watershed areas for these creeks will exponentially increase the number of occurrences of silt contamination from water directly flowing into Slussers Chapel cave. Not only will pipeline construction and the remaining treeless zones affect water supplies for this portion of Montgomery County, but siltation and surface contamination will negatively impact the water quality within the Old Mill Conservation site systems and the Slussers Chapel Cave system and their globally rare species that reside within these fragile ecosystems. In a worst case scenario, farther downstream contamination of the North Fork of the Roanoke River could affect hundreds of households/farms in the Ellet Valley area of Montgomery County that are dependent on well water from lands adjoining the North Fork of the Roanoke River for their water supplies. In addition, since Roanoke County's Spring Hollow reservoir obtains a large portion of its water from the Roanoke River (water pumped from Roanoke River into the reservoir where it is held for use during need periods), contamination of the Roanoke River by the MVP project could adversely affect the water supply of thousands of Roanoke County inhabitants.

I have attached 4 photos of interest concerning the week of 25Sep2016's heavy rainfall and the unimpeded flow of surface water into the mouth of Slusser's Chapel cave. The first picture (1SCC30Sep2016) shows water directly flowing into the 3 foot by 6 foot opening of the Slusser's Chapel cave. This rarely occurs in the summer months because of the absorption of surface water by the heavy plant cover along the entire route of the small, usually dry creek. The second photo (2SCC30Sep2016), shows unimpeded water rapidly coursing its way towards the mouth of the Slussers Chapel cave from a perspective many yards upstream of the mouth of the cave. The third picture (3SCC30-Sep2016), shows the failed system of state of the art meshwork and erosion control equipment that was installed just a few years ago to prevent water from

INDIVIDUALS

IND64 – J. Phillip Pickett

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IND64-1
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directly flowing into the cave system. The purpose of the meshwork and erosion prevention devices was to protect the globally rare cave species from direct flooding as well as reduce incidence of siltation and potential surface chemical/biological contamination to the cave systems and local well water. It is obvious from this photo that even state of the art measures does not prevent surface flow directly into the mouth of the cave. The final photo (4SCC30Sep2016), also illustrates the failed erosion/flow control work that was previously performed. Note that the high velocity water flow has resulted in upstream regression of the subsoil with breakdown of the meshwork. Exposure of bare soil so close to the mouth of the cave guarantees siltation of the cave system waters.



1SCC30Sep2016

INDIVIDUALS

IND64 – J. Phillip Pickett

20161011-5062 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/8/2016 4:22:51 PM

IND64-1
cont'd



2SCC30Sep2016



3SCC30Sep2016

INDIVIDUALS

IND64 – J. Phillip Pickett

20161011-5062 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/8/2016 4:22:51 PM

IND64-1
cont'd



4SCC30Sep2016

In summary, I believe that the current Mount Tabor Variation for the MVP route through northwest Montgomery County, VA takes excessive risks for local well water contamination, contamination of the Slussers Chapel cave system and the Old Mill Conservation site system, and potential contamination of the North Fork Roanoke River. Long before the Mount Tabor Variation was proposed by MVP, LLC, a direct question was asked to the MVP attorneys during an open meeting with Montgomery County residents at a Montgomery County Board of Supervisors meeting. The questioner asked if MVP, LLC would be willing to post a bond to cover all costs to establish municipal water supply access to all households/farms in the Mount Tabor Sinkhole Plain should construction of the MVP result in well water contamination with inability to make well water potable and fit for human consumption. The MVP attorney's terse response was that they did not have to do that and would not do that. As a secondary remark in an attempt to make humor, he stated "...well, there's always bottled water...." Those of us in attendance who stand to lose our water source for our homes and farms were/are not amused. Those of us who stand to lose the most personally, who are also concerned for the ecosystems of the Slussers Chapel Cave system and the Old Mill Conservation site system, propose that the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission find the Mount Tabor Variation for the MVP route unacceptable based on real threats to the local karst ecosystems and threats to the water supply for hundreds of area residents.

Respectfully yours,

J. Phillip Pickett, DVM
2620 Mount Tabor Road

INDIVIDUALS

IND64 – J. Phillip Pickett

20161011-5062 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/8/2016 4:22:51 PM

IND64-1	Blacksburg, VA 24060
cont'd	jpickett@vt.edu
	(540) 552-8914

INDIVIDUALS

IND65 – Susan Ryan

To: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary; Norman Bay, Chairman; Paul Friedman, OEP; Members of
the
Commission

From: Susan Ryan, Registered Intervenor

Date: October 11, 2016

Re: CP16-00-000 Mountain Valley Pipeline – DCR Proposed Slussers Chapel Conservation
Site
Avoidance

IND65-1

This letter is written regarding Mountain Valley Pipeline and its presence in the Mt. Tabor area of Montgomery County, Virginia. While I am unequivocally opposed to the pipeline, I suggest that FERC consider the possibility of evaluating another option to the current proposal and that of the alternative Mt. Tabor variation.

It has come to my attention that the Department of Conservation has proposed another alternative for the Mountain Valley Pipeline route; one that does not traverse the picturesque and historic Mt. Tabor district. I, also, understand that the US Forest Service is receptive to this new proposal. This new route would involve running the pipeline along the crest of Brush Mountain, avoiding the Brush Mountain Wilderness area, and importantly, avoiding the current route through the historical area of Mt. Tabor and the Mt. Tabor variation.

I strongly encourage a more detailed evaluation of this new proposal made by the Department of Conservation.

Thank you.

Susan Lynn Bull Ryan

IND65-1

See the response to comment CO6-1 regarding the Mount Tabor Variation.

INDIVIDUALS

IND66 – Robert M. Jones

To: Ms. Kimberly Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
From: Robert M. Jones, Ph.D. -- Registered Intervenor
Date: 4 October 2016
Re: Mountain Valley Pipeline LLC, Docket No. CP-16-10-000, Report on the VA DCR Avoidance

1. INTRODUCTION

IND 66-1 Mountain Valley Pipeline (MVP) is trying to force a pipeline through the Mount Tabor area of Montgomery County, Virginia despite many well-known, very serious problems in the area. Those problems are primarily associated with the sensitive karst terrain features such as sinkholes and caves or caverns. Sinkholes and caves and other passageways for water flow have developed over millions of years as part of a deep, highly connected aquifer that supplies the water for the hundreds of wells for all the homes in the Mount Tabor area and on beyond down the North Fork of the Roanoke River. More than a thousand residents have no other source of water.

The pipeline is an undeniably enormous threat to continued functioning of the aquifer in its essential water supply and water quality role. The threat actually consists of two parts. First, blasting in rock to bury the pipeline can destroy the caves and other conduits as well as grow the sinkholes thereby stopping the water supply to the wells. Second, both fuel spills during construction and pipeline leaks during operation can contaminate the aquifer and thus the wells. Those two threats to the water supply and water quality are the primary reasons why the pipeline should not go through the Mount Tabor area. The noted karst geologist, Dr. Ernst Kastning of Radford University, very clearly and emphatically stated that **the Mount Tabor area is a no-build zone for a pipeline** in his comprehensive report¹. That Dr. Kastning's report has so far been ignored is disturbing by FERC and yet quite revealing of the certification process that pipeline projects go through.

The purpose of this report is to examine the most-recent three MVP routes through the Mount Tabor area to determine which route has the least destructive potential to the aquifer. That is, no pipeline through the area is risk-free or even risk-acceptable to the essential water supply for the area inhabitants. Seemingly, MVP will force its way through the area with FERC's acquiescence, whether with good common sense or not and whether with good engineering judgment or not.

I will show that the Slusser's Chapel Conservation Site "Avoidance" route, of the three routes, has the least potential to destroy or contaminate the aquifer on which we all depend for our water. However, there is still unacceptable potential for failure of the aquifer because of the pipeline presence. The path to this conclusion requires sequential examination of (1) the three routes; (2) how the routes enter the Mount Tabor area; (3) what problems are encountered in the most sensitive area, namely the Slusser's Chapel Conservation Site; (4) the nature of the Forest Service lands that must be crossed; and finally (5) the advantages of the "Avoidance". However, realize that a route having the least potential to destroy or contaminate the aquifer is certainly not, in any reasonable circumstance, a desirable route! It is only the best among the bad choices.

2. THE THREE ROUTES

The Mountain Valley Pipeline (MVP) enters Montgomery County from Craig County in Figure 1 above Point 1 which is on Craig's Creek and proceeds very steeply up Brush Mountain to Point 2 where it enters the Mount Tabor Area. Then, the MVP goes steeply down Brush Mountain to Point 3 and beyond on the red line down to Catawba Road which is 15 October 2015 route proposed by

IND66-1

See the response to comment IND62-1 regarding Dr. Kastning's report. See the response to comment CO6-1 regarding the Mount Tabor Variation.

INDIVIDUALS

IND66 – Robert M. Jones

IND
66-1
cont'd

MVP. On 21 April 2016, MVP designated the Mount Tabor Variation (MTV)¹ which is shown with the red dashed-dotted line in Figure 1. On 9 September 2016, the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR) suggested an alternative² to part of the 21 April 2016 Mount Tabor Variation. The DCR map of the Slusser's Chapel Conservation Site "Avoidance" is shown schematically in orange in Figure 1 because the route has not actually been surveyed, but is merely approximately indicated along the ridge of Brush Mountain (Line A-B-C-G-F) from Point 2 to Point C to Point G and then roughly down to Mount Tabor Road at Point H where it joins the MTV. Beyond Point H, the MVP would just follow the MTV route to Catawba Road.

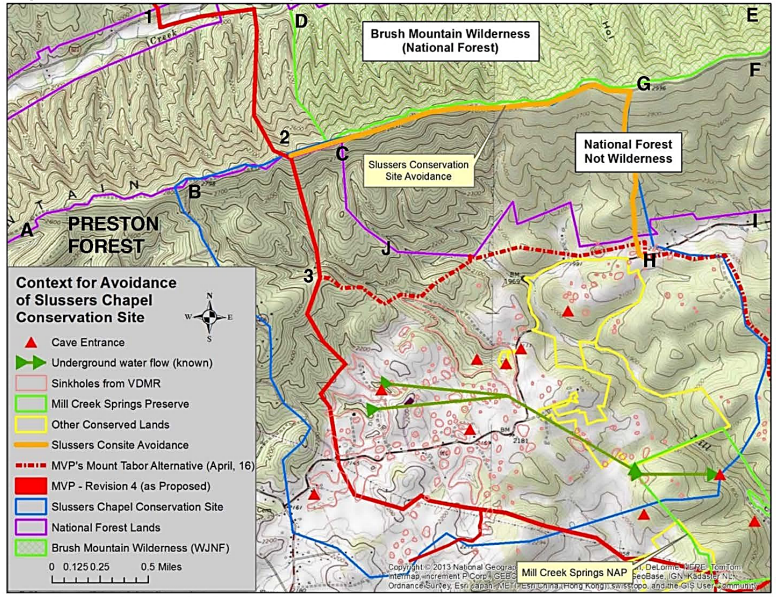


Figure 1 The Virginia DCR Slusser's Chapel Conservation Site "Avoidance"

3. ENTRY INTO THE MOUNT TABOR AREA

The entry point of the MVP into the Mount Tabor area is quite restricted by two factors. First, to the west of Point B in Figure 1, the Preston Forest subdivision with about 250 homes cannot be reasonably crossed by a large-diameter, high-pressure gas pipeline (although that is the original route filed in 2014). Second, the so-called Brush Mountain Wilderness of the Jefferson National Forest (enclosed partially by Points C-D-E-F-G-C in Figure 1) cannot be crossed by a pipeline under any circumstances because Forest Service regulations do not permit crossing. Thus, the entry is confined to the space between Points B and C on the ridge of Brush Mountain in Figure 1. In addition, on the steep descent south from Point 2 on the ridge of Brush Mountain, there are deep ravines and streams that must be crossed. The only way to avoid those ravines and streams is to not go down Brush Mountain between Points B and C. Thus, both the route proposed on 15 October 2015 and the Mount Tabor Variation have the nasty problem of disturbing the streams, eroding their banks, and causing sedimentation that will likely clog and block the aquifer.

IND
66-1
cont'd

4. PROBLEMS IN THE SLUSSER'S CHAPEL CONSERVATION SITE

The Virginia DCR has consistently and repeatedly recommended "Avoidance" of the Slusser's Chapel Conservation Site because of very serious problems in the site (they also recommended avoidance of the Old Mill Conservation Site each time). Those problems are related to (1) the karst bedrock that exists in nearly the entire site as well as far beyond the site both to the west and to the east [as shown later in Figure 3] and (2) "the habitat of rare, threatened, and endangered plant and animal species, [as well as] unique or exemplary natural communities ..."³. I will concentrate on only the karst problems that endanger the water-dependent habitability of the Mount Tabor area and beyond by more than one thousand *human beings* who live there.

As described in my 7 September 2016 filing to FERC⁴, the major karst problems are associated with polluting or cutting off the supply of water to the highly interconnected karst aquifer underlying the entire Mount Tabor area. The MTV twice cuts across a major stream that flows into Slusser's Chapel cave thereby becoming integrated in the deep aquifer and providing opportunities for debris from erosion and sedimentation to clog the aquifer. The MTV also passes along the edge of a gigantic sinkhole (about .8 mile long by .3 mile wide by 100 feet deep) which is almost certain to interrupt the flow of water into the aquifer. Well drillers of our neighbors intercepted caves at two different depths, so they can testify to the fragile nature of the edge of the giant sinkhole. Next, the MTV crosses Mill Creek and its six tributaries providing yet further opportunities for erosion and sedimentation to clog the aquifer. The MTV passes within .25 mile or less of the 34 sinkholes on the Cox-DeGroff property along with their 80'-deep cave that drains the water from the sinkholes to **below** Mill Creek. Those problems and the dye-trace studies indicated in green on Figure 1 are more than ample evidence that the aquifer is very deep and very well integrated under the Mount Tabor area. Such an aquifer is highly susceptible to destruction by blasting to bury a pipeline and to contamination by fuel leaks during construction in addition to pipeline leaks during operation. Every single one of the residents of the Mount Tabor area including Preston Forest and down to Catawba Road rely on a well for their water. As a matter of fact, the residents along the North Fork of the Roanoke River in the country club area also rely on wells. Furthermore, the Roanoke River flows into the Spring Hollow Reservoir which is the source of water for 15,000 Roanoke County residents. Thus, any disruption of the aquifer in the Mount Tabor area would be a widespread disaster for thousands of people.

5. CHARACTER OF THE JEFFERSON NATIONAL FOREST ON BRUSH MOUNTAIN

The Jefferson National Forest has twelve categories of the type of part of the forest with many sub-categories. The categories pertinent to the "Avoidance" are 12.B (Remote Backcountry Recreation - Non-Motorized), 4.J (Urban-Suburban Interface), and 5C (Designated Utility Corridors). The land labeled Brush Mountain Wilderness area on the north side of Brush Mountain in Figure 2 (Path C-D-E-F-G-C) is category 12.B and is "unsuitable for new linear rights-of-way and communication sites." The straight red lines at the top and the bottom of Figure 2 are power line corridors. The powerline corridor at the bottom of Figure 2 in the 4.J and 8.C land goes through the middle of the Preston Forest subdivision. The powerline corridor at the top of Figure 2 in the 12.B land is "grandfathered" because it was built before the forest categories were established. On the south side of Brush Mountain, the Jefferson National Forest land (Path C-G-I-J-C) is presently category 4.J (Urban-Suburban Interface) which can easily be converted to category 5.C (Designated Utility Corridors) through which a pipeline can be built according to the Forest Service. Thus, MVP's 13

INDIVIDUALS

IND66 – Robert M. Jones

IND
66-1
cont'd

July 2016 contention that the pipeline could not traverse the Brush Mountain ridge is not correct. Several MVP maps are mislabeled "Brush Mountain Wilderness" when they should be labeled as having categories that are more permissible for pipeline traversal.

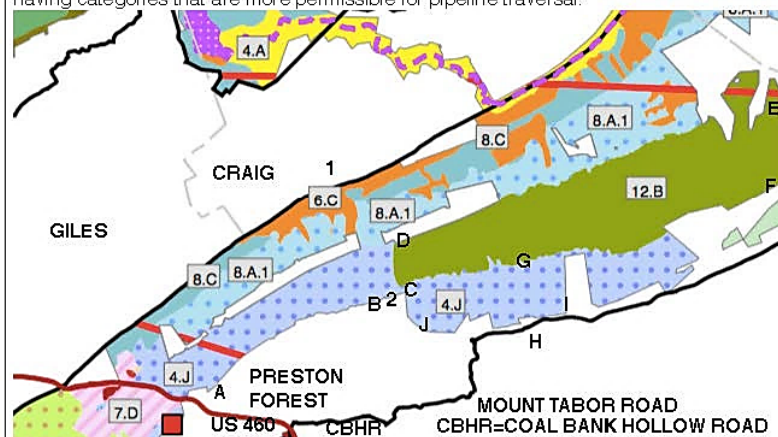


Figure 2 Jefferson National Forest Categories (from the Forest Service)

6. SLUSSER'S CHAPEL CONSERVATION SITE "AVOIDANCE" ROUTE ADVANTAGES

The Mount Tabor Variation (MTV) is entirely located in karst bedrock because nearly the entire Mount Tabor area is karst bedrock as seen in Figure 3 as the light blue area. The "Avoidance" cuts nearly two miles off the total distance in part of the MTV by going on non-karst bedrock along the ridge of Brush Mountain and subsequently part of the way down from the ridge. The non-karst bedrock extends in a .5- to .6-mile-wide band below the ridge, but a pipeline should not be built side-slope along a mountain because of almost guaranteed erosion and sedimentation problems that are extremely difficult to avoid. Mitigation of those problems is a pipe dream. Note that the non-karst bedrock provides a far more stable foundation for a pipeline because karst can degrade with time in the sense that sinkholes can develop under the pipeline. Then the pipeline would be unsupported and thus prone to failure if the sinkhole is broad enough. The reduction in karst traversed is important because karst terrain has many interconnections deep below the ground constituting an aquifer to conduct water as well as sediment, spilled diesel fuel during construction, and fluids leaked from a pipeline in operation. The inevitable and voluminous gas leaks from a pipeline are also serious threats in underground caves and caverns because of the possibility of explosions.

The principal reason for the "Avoidance" is to comply with the DCR's previous recommendations not to build a pipeline through the Slusser's Chapel Conservation Site (or the Old Mill Conservation Site) because of the many sensitive karst features in the site. That is, many sinkholes, caves, and underground passages are located in the site. The Slusser's Chapel Conservation Site has the highest concentration of sensitive karst features in the entire Mount Tabor Sinkhole Plain. There are also sensitive karst features in the Old Mill Conservation Site although they are not quite as severe as those in the Slusser's Chapel Conservation Site. Of course, the entire Mount Tabor area has sensitive karst features, but the degree of sensitivity is the issue. Specifically, the Mount

INDIVIDUALS

IND66 – Robert M. Jones

IND
66-1
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Mount Tabor Variation has many sinkholes and caves. A prime example is the Cox-DeGroff property with 34 sinkholes and an 80'-deep cave from which the water drains **under** Mill Creek. One advantage of the "Avoidance" is that it passes further away from the Cox-DeGroff property than does the MTV, but there are likely **still** underground passages for water to flow from the remaining MTV properties in the vicinity of Point H to the extensive Cox-DeGroff cave and sinkhole system.

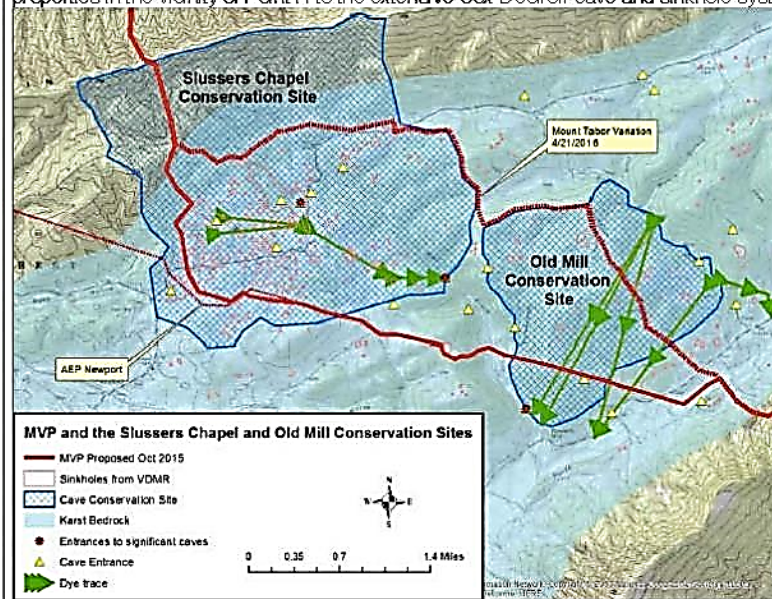


Figure 3 Karst in the Mount Tabor Area (from the Virginia DCR)

An additional advantage of the Slusser's Chapel Conservation Site "Avoidance" is that it avoids twice crossing a major unnamed stream which flows into the Slusser's Chapel Cave, a major part of the underlying karst aquifer. Pipeline construction and the inevitable erosion would send sediment from the stream into the cave and have a high risk of dogging the underground karst aquifer on which the many homes in the Mount Tabor area depend on for their wells (their only source of water). Moreover, the Slusser's Chapel Conservation Site "Avoidance" does not cross Mill Creek and its seven tributaries thus further lowering the danger of erosion and sedimentation of the underground aquifer with its effect on water supply and water quality.

With the "Avoidance", the fire road along the ridge of Brush Mountain would be significantly improved as a result of the pipeline construction process building a better road to transport the pipe to where it is needed. Also, fewer driveways are crossed and fewer access roads are needed. Finally, four fewer parcels of land with an occupied house are crossed than on the MTV.

INDIVIDUALS

IND66 – Robert M. Jones

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66-1
cont'd

7. CONCLUDING REMARKS

I strongly believe that no pipeline should be built through the Mount Tabor area. However, the Virginia DCR recommended "Avoidance" of the Slusser's Chapel Conservation Site is the best path for a pipeline to follow through the Mount Tabor area if the pipeline must go through this area. Recognize that no path through the Mount Tabor area is without substantial risk to the water quality and water quantity for the thousands of people living there and further down the natural path of the water from Mount Tabor to the North Fork of the Roanoke River and on to the Spring Hollow Reservoir. If a pipeline must come through the Mount Tabor area, as hazardous as it is, the "Avoidance" is the least risky, but it is most assuredly not without considerable risk. Nevertheless, the "Avoidance" is the safest of the three possible routes.

REFERENCES

1. Ernst H. Kastning, An Expert Report on Geologic Hazards in the Karst Regions of Virginia and West Virginia, Prepared as a Deposition of Record for the FERC on behalf of Protect Our Water, Heritage, Rights (The POWHR Coalition), 3 July 2016. FERC filing #20160713-5029. 13 July 2016
2. Mountain Valley Pipeline filing of the Mount Tabor Variation to FERC, 20160422-????.
3. S. Rene' Hypes, Virginia DCR 9 September 2016 filing to FERC, 20160909-5315.
4. Robert M. Jones, Report on the Mount Tabor Variation, filed to FERC as 20160908-5025, 8 September 2016.

INDIVIDUALS

IND67 - Elsmere Wayne Wilbourn

20161007-0146 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/07/2016

CP16-10

ORIGINAL Oct 3rd, 2016

Dear Kimberly D. Base,

IND67-1

I am writing in regard to the Mountain Valley Pipeline that will possibly be constructed from West Virginia through to Virginia. I am requesting the Environmental Impact Study draft. This Pipeline Project could be a prosperous venture for me, and my family, occupationally. Yet, I am interested in the impacts that this Project poses to my environment as a whole.

Thank you, in advance, for your time and effort in this matter.

Sincerely,

Elsmere Wayne Wilbourn
Elsmere Wayne Wilbourn

Mailing Address:

Elsmere Wayne Wilbourn
1000 South Boston Rd.
Danville, VA 24540

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION

2016 OCT 11 P 4 06
REGULATORY COMMISSION

IND67-1

An electronic copy of the EIS can be found on the internet by going to the FERC webpage (www.ferc.gov) and accessing our eLibrary system (under Documents & Filings). An electronic copy on CD was sent to Mr. Wilbourn on November 18, 2016. Mr. Wilbourn was also added to our project-specific environmental mailing list so as to receive future mailings.

INDIVIDUALS

IND68 – Terri Walker

20161007-0172 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/07/2016

Terri Walker 36 College Dr
Peterstown, WV 24951 October 1, 2016

ORIGINAL

CF16-10
FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION
2016 OCT -7 P 4:05
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1 A Washington, DC 20426

Dear Ms. Bose,

IND68-1

FERC is considering a permit for Mountain Valley Pipeline to construct a 42 inch pipeline across Monroe County. This pipeline would cross 674 streams and numerous springs and wetlands. Anytime that a stream, spring or wetland is crossed (this permit will allow for multiple crossings of some streams) the existing ecosystem is severely impacted. Wildlife, two on the federally endangered list along with livestock and the people who depend on the water from these streams, and springs will be impacted and not in a positive way. The water system in Peterstown, WV, was polluted in the summer of 2015 due to sloppy construction and ignored rules by Columbia Celco gas company. Construction trash was buried in sinkholes and the pollution leached into the water system causing diesel smell and taste whenever the residents of Peterstown turned on the tap. Monroe County has approximately 18 sinkholes per square kilometer. What is to prevent MVP from doing the very same thing? The route of this pipeline will be one mile from our nursing home and high school. If it were to explode, like the one in Sissonville, WV in December of 2012, what will happen to our elderly and our children? That pipeline explosion was one mile from the residence of Phyllis Spaulding. She was watching T-V when the 20 inch line exploded. It knocked her completely off of her couch and onto the floor. **The MVP line will be 42 inches.** If it explodes, how many of our children attending school, and our elderly who may be bedridden will be injured or even killed? Peters Mountain provides water for over 50% of Monroe County. Approximately 7,000 people. Monroe County is also the backup water supply for Giles County, VA. Another 5,600 people not to mention the wildlife and livestock that will be adversely impacted by this pipeline. **Peters Mountain is the only water supply for over 50% of Monroe County.** This pipeline could turn us into a ghost county. There are many federally certified organic farms in Monroe County. This pipeline will come very close or go right through several of them. The defoliate that will be used and the massive destruction of the land that will be required to bury such a massive pipeline will put these farmers out of business.

IND68-2

IND68-2

IND68-3

IND68-3

IND68-4

IND68-4

Respectfully submitted,



Terri Walker

IND68-1

Groundwater is more fully discussed in section 4.3 of the EIS. See also the response to comment IND2-2 regarding impacts to water wells. As discussed in section 2.4 of the EIS, the project would be monitored and inspected periodically by the FERC staff.

IND68-2

See the response to comment IND2-1 regarding safety. See the response to IND68-1 regarding water resources.

IND68-3

As discussed in section 4.8.2, MVP has developed an Organic Farm Protection Plan (OFPP) to mitigate impacts to organic farms. As stated in section 4.4.2, Mountain Valley does not propose the wide-scale use of pesticides and/or herbicides, but would consider them for localized use, only after a request from a landowner or land management agency. In addition, the EIS has been updated to reflect that the FS may require herbicide use on FS-managed lands.

IND68-4

As discussed in section 1.4 of the EIS, the FERC held seven public sessions in the project area to take comments on the draft EIS. The format for these sessions were described in the *Notice of Availability of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed Mountain Valley Project and Equitrans Expansion Project* issued by the FERC on September 16, 2016. See also the response to LA2-1 regarding the draft EIS comment sessions.

INDIVIDUALS

IND69 – Terri Walker

20161007-0174 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/07/2016

Terri Walker
36 College Dr.
Peterstown, WV
October 1, 2016

This comment is a form letter that was submitted by two commentors. Only one copy of the form letter is included.

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION
2016 OCT -7 P 4:06
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
FERC
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

ORIGINAL

Dear Ms. Bose,

IND69-1

I am writing to you concerning the proposed 42 inch frack gas pipeline that Mountain Valley Pipeline wants to construct across Monroe County WV. I believe that is Docket No. CP16-10-000 and Docket No. CP16-13-000. In January 2016, Applied Cultural Ecology, LLC(ACE) released a report concerning the "Cultural Attachment" to the land affected by the proposed MVP gas line project. This report was conducted in response to a FERC request to MVP to include a detailed discussion of 'cultural attachment' along the proposed route crossing the Jefferson National Forest. The report confirms that "a unique Cultural Attachment exists as a 'resource' in this area, and that it exists beyond the boundaries of the Jefferson National Forest. As of now, no further action has been taken by JNF or FERC to investigate the potential effects of the MVP on this Social/Cultural Resource, and no recognition has been given to the fact that the resource exists beyond the boundaries of the JNF. The JNF and FERC must require an expanded "Effects Analysis" study—either by ACE or another qualified cultural anthropologist or firm. The study must consider cultural attachment impacts beyond the JNF boundaries.

IND69-1

Cultural attachment is addressed in section 4.10 of the EIS. Property values and environmental justice are discussed in section 4.9.

IND69-2

Besides, cultural attachments, FERC must consider the impact a 42 inch pipeline will have on our school children, and our elders. Reason? The proposed route is only one mile from our only high school and our nursing home. How many body bags will need to be filled if it were to explode only one mile from those two institutions?

IND69-2

See the response to comment IND2-1 regarding safety.

IND69-3

Lastly, the pipeline route is going to cross Peters Mountain. This mountain is the **ONLY SOURCE OF WATER for over 50% of Monroe County. About 7,000 people.** If construction of this pipeline, pollutes, or disrupts our only water supply, what then? I will not be able to sell my property, nor will I be able to live on it without water. We have family members buried on this land. Our cultural attachment therefore is very strong. I intend to be buried alongside of them. Please take this into consideration for the permit. The pipeline needs to be re-routed; away from our high school, our nursing home, and our only water supply.

IND69-3

Potential project impacts and mitigation measures for water wells and springs used for domestic water supplies are discussed in section 4.3.

IND69-4

Sincerely,

T. Walker
TWalker

IND69-4

Route alternatives were investigated in section 3 of the EIS.

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT REVIEW FOR THE
MOUNTAIN VALLEY PROJECT & EQUITRANS EXPANSION PROJECT
DOCKET Nos. CP16-10-000 & CP16-13-000

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION
2016 NOV 10 P 4:28
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

ORIGINAL

PUBLIC SESSION COMMENT FORM

Comments can be: (1) left at the sign-in table, (2) mailed to the addresses below, or (3) filed electronically by following the instructions provided below.

Please send one copy referenced to Docket No. CP16-10-000 & CP16-13-000 to the address below.
For Official Filing:
Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426
To expedite receipt and consideration of your comments, the Commission strongly encourages electronic filing of any comments to this proceeding. See 18 CFR 385.2001(a)(1)(iii) and the instructions on the Commission's Internet web site at www.ferc.gov under the "e-Filing" link and the link to the User's Guide. Before you can file comments you will need to create a free account, which can be created on-line.

COMMENTS: (Please print; use and attach an additional sheet if necessary)

I have a BS in biology and studied geology extensively in graduate school, including a course on Karst. I have a doctorate in science education that included studying climatology. My look at the DEIS for this project left an impression that the science and engineering conclusions were unjustified and the conclusion that the MVP would pose no deleterious effects on the environment to be incredible. To my knowledge, no 42" diameter high-pressure nat'l gas pipeline has ever been constructed over mountainous terrain with karst topography, and in an area with extensive streams and wetlands. In fact, the MVP will cross some 1000 streams and wetlands in VA and WV. Further, I know of no precedent for such a pipeline.

Commentor's Name and Mailing Address (Please Print)

Michael L. Bentley, EDD
312 N. Broad St.
Salem, VA 24153

IND
70-1

IND70-1

See the response to comment LA1-4 regarding existing 42-inch-diameter natural gas pipelines. Streams and wetlands are discussed in section 4.3 of the EIS. Construction on steep slopes is addressed in sections 2 and 4.1.

INDIVIDUALS

IND70 – Michael L. Bentley

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT REVIEW FOR THE
MOUNTAIN VALLEY PROJECT & EQUITRANS EXPANSION PROJECT
DOCKET NOS. CP16-10-000 & CP16-13-000
PUBLIC SESSION COMMENT FORM
ADDITIONAL SHEET FOR COMMENTS

COMMENTS (PLEASE PRINT)

IND 70-1 cont'd

which proposes to ascend/descent slopes at angles ranging from 40-80%. Engineers typically limit slopes of roads and other infrastructure such as pipelines to less than 15%.

Constructing a corridor for the MVP at such angles is bound to result in erosion and waterway sedimentation. As a resident of the Roanoke Valley, I fear the polluting effect of sedimentation at Carvins Cove, the City's water reservoir. Erosion on steep cleared mountain slopes will permanently scar the mountain and expose bedrock as the sediment settles into water ways.

IND 70-2

I am also concerned that this massive pipeline will traverse karst, with its caves and sinkholes. None of those features exist in isolation but are connected, typically by flowing water. Such terrain is very vulnerable to ground water contamination. Our rural areas are populated by farmers and others dependent on groundwater.

IND70-2

Section 4.1 of the EIS discusses karst.

IND 70-3

I'm also concerned about the effect the MVP will have on the Roanoke Valley's intention to be a destination for outdoor activities and pursuits, with the Appalachian National Scenic Trail and the Blue Ridge Parkway to be traversed with 500' construction corridor and leaving a 50' corridor behind.

IND70-3

Recreation, including a discussion of the ANST and the BRP, is addressed in section 4.8 of the EIS. The MVP pipeline would be bored underneath the ANST and the Blue Ridge Parkway. Impacts and mitigation on tourism are discussed in section 4.9 of the EIS.

IND 70-4

This spring 2016 Greenbrier Co experienced a 500 year flood which would have scoured the overburden of this pipeline and likely broken it into pieces, creating an even worse disaster than the flood. For these and other reasons (more climate disruption), I urge FERC NOT to approve the MVP.

IND70-4

A revised discussion of flash flooding is provided in sections 4.1 and 4.3 of the final EIS.

INDIVIDUALS

IND71 – Margaret M. Slayton

20161012-5044 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/12/2016 10:18:54 AM

To: Secretary Bose and FERC Commissioners

From: Margaret M. Slayton, Affected Landowner

Date: October 11, 2016

Subject: MVP CP16-10 Support for the DCR Slussers Chapel Conservation Site Avoidance Concept

Dear Ms. Bose,

As a resident of the Mt. Tabor Road area for 28 years, I have many concerns about the construction of the Mountain Valley Pipeline, and especially which route will be selected if it is approved. Of major concern is the damage to wells and water quality for us and all residents of the Slusser Chapel Conservation Site. Our property contains sinkholes, a coal mine and a stream that goes underground and feeds into the Slussers Chapel Cave.

An avoidance route has been proposed by the Department of Conservation and Recreation (filed Sept. 9, 2016) that would by-pass the Slussers Chapel Conservation Site, and most of the Mt. Tabor Sinkhole Plain. This might minimize danger of contamination of wells, and the potential reduction of property values in this area.

Therefore, if the MVP must be constructed, I would strongly support the DCR proposed avoidance route along the ridge of Brush Mountain.

Sincerely,

Margaret M. Slayton
Mt. Tabor Road
Blacksburg, VA 24060

IND71-1

IND71-1

See the response to comment CO6-1 regarding the Mount Tabor Variation.

INDIVIDUALS

IND72 – James Walker

20161007-0173 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/07/2016

ORIGINAL

CP16-10

James Walker RR 1 Box 244
Lindside, WV 24951 September 29, 2016

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION

2016 OCT -7 P 4:05

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1 A Washington, DC 20426

FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

Dear Ms. Bose,

IND72-1

FERC is considering a permit for Mountain Valley Pipeline to construct a 42 inch pipeline across Monroe County. This pipeline would cross 674 streams and numerous springs and wetlands. Anytime that a stream, spring or wetland is crossed (this permit will allow for multiple crossings of some streams) the existing ecosystem is severely impacted. Wildlife, two on the federally endangered list along with livestock and the people who depend on the water from these streams, and springs will be impacted and not in a positive way. The water system in Peterstown, WV, was polluted in the summer of 2015 due to sloppy construction and ignored rules by Columbia Celco gas company. Construction trash was buried in sinkholes and the pollution leached into the water system causing diesel smell and taste whenever the residents of Peterstown turned on the tap. Monroe County has approximately 18 sinkholes per square kilometer. What is to prevent MVP from doing the very same thing? The route of this pipeline will be one mile from our nursing home and high school. If it were to explode, like the one in Sissonville, WV in December of 2012, what will happen to our elderly and our children? That pipeline explosion was one mile from the residence of Phyllis Spaulding. She was watching T-V when the 20 inch line exploded. It knocked her completely off of her couch and onto the floor. **The MVP line will be 42 inches.** If it explodes, how many of our children attending school, and our elderly who may be bedridden will be injured or even killed? Peters Mountain provides water for over 50% of Monroe County. Approximately 7,000 people. Monroe County is also the backup water supply for Giles County, VA. Another 5,600 people not to mention the wildlife and livestock that will be adversely impacted by this pipeline. **Peters Mountain is the only water supply for over 50% of Monroe County.** This pipeline could turn us into a ghost county. There are many federally certified organic farms in Monroe County. This pipeline will come very close or go right through several of them. The defoliate that will be used and the massive destruction of the land that will be required to bury such a massive pipeline will put these farmers out of business.

IND72-1

Potential project impacts and mitigation measures for groundwater and water wells and springs used for domestic water supplies are discussed in section 4.3 of the EIS. Impacts on wildlife were addressed in section 4.5 of the EIS.

IND72-2

IND72-2

See the response to comment IND2-1 regarding safety.

IND72-3

IND72-3

See the response to IND72-1 regarding water resources.

IND72-4

IND72-4

See the response to IND68-3 regarding organic farms and defoliates.


IND72-5

I understand the problems you face in this process. Therefore I respectfully request that you allow for public hearings to be held in convenient and strategic places along the pipeline route. A town hall meeting. I like for one to be held in Monroe County prior to granting the application.

IND72-5

See the response to LA2-1 regarding the draft EIS comment sessions.

Respectfully submitted,


James Walker

INDIVIDUALS

IND73 – Michael E. Slayton, M.D.

To: Secretary Bose and FERC Commissioners

From: Michael Slayton, Registered Intervenor and Affected Landowner

Date: October 11, 2016

Subject: MV CP16-10 Support for DCR Slussers Chapel Conservation Site Avoidance Concept

Dear Ms. Bose,

I am a 44 year resident of Montgomery County, VA and have lived at our present location on Mt. Tabor Road for 28 years. I am strongly opposed to the MVP project, believing there to be no public need or benefit to justify the impact such an endeavor would have on the citizens residing along its course.

Our property would be seriously impacted by a couple of MVP's proposed routes, particularly the Mt. Tabor Variation. It lies in the midst of extensive karst topography with numerous sinkholes and steep and rugged terrain. We have a seasonally bold stream, which at times overflows its banks and still runs underground before leaving our property, ultimately feeding into the North Fork of the Roanoke River. On site is a sizable coal mine which has been entered and explored. Our water supply, as is that of all residents along Mt. Tabor Road, is derived from a private well. The integrity and quality of the well water could be jeopardized. All of that makes highly questionable the wisdom and safety of routing a pipeline through such topography.

I have read in detail the proposal by The Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation filed Sept. 9, 2016 and find it acceptable if the pipeline is destined to come through this area. It suggests rerouting the pipeline along the ridgeline of Brush Mountain, avoiding The Slussers Chapel Conservation Site. The advantages to the "Avoidance" route are well addressed in a filing by Tom Triplett date 10/6/16.

I am in favor of the avoidance proposal and encourage FERC, MVP and the USFS to cooperatively and favorably consider this alternate route for the benefit of so many concerned.

Your attention in this matter is appreciated.

Michael E. Slayton, MD

IND73-1

IND73-1

See the response to comment CO6-1 regarding the Mount Tabor Variation.

INDIVIDUALS

IND74 – Pat Curran Leonard

20161011-0037 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/11/2016

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

FERC

Docket Number: PF15-3-000,
CP16-10-000 or CP16-13-000
customer@ferc.gov

202-502-6652

Re: Opposition to the Mountain Valley Natural Gas Pipeline Project – Conservation and preserved land use

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION
October 5, 2016
2016 OCT 11 P 3:12
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION
ORIGINAL

IND74-1

In review of the EIS, it is amazing the number of protected land and water areas that the MVP wants to put a hazardous gas transportation system through. And FERC's recommendations are mainly that the MVP has to file. How is that going to protect and conserve our natural resources? Why are you allowing MVP to develop this for profit pipeline putting so many natural resources at risk?

Filing is not enough. FERC needs to get other agencies involved like the EPA and the NPS along with independent agencies to report on what effects in and during the lifetime of this project would have on these natural resources. The objectives of the MVP is not in the best interests of our natural resources. MVP is for profit and nothing else.

Please do not approve the permitting for this for-profit project that does not benefit the public rather benefits the shareholders of EQT. This is not a public use project.

Pat Curran Leonard 4638 Dillons Mill Road Callaway, VA 24065 540-929-5184

IND74-1

As stated in section 1.1.1 and 1.3.2 of the EIS, EPA is a cooperating agency. The NPS did not respond to our invitation to be a cooperating agency until December 22, 2016; when it declined. As stated in section 1.3, the EIS is not a decision document. The Commission will determine the need and public benefits of the projects in its Order.

INDIVIDUALS

IND75 – Pat Curran Leonard

20161011-0047 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/11/2016

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION

October 4, 2016

2016 OCT 11 P 3:15

FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

FERC

Docket Number: PF15-3-000,
CP16-10-000 or CP16-13-000
customer@ferc.gov

ORIGINAL

202-502-6652

Re: Opposition to the Mountain Valley Natural Gas Pipeline Project – Mental Health to residence living near a natural gas pipeline

IND75-1

Could you sleep at night knowing there is a combustible pressurized 42 inch gas pipeline running by your bed only 500 steps away?

Who will pay for the mental health issues that will come out of the stress that the MVP project will impose of those citizens live near or live in a blast zone and the evacuation zone? I did not see the issue of Mental Health mentioned in the EIS. The issue is very real for those of us located in these areas. How will those living in these zones or residence that need to deal with the negative effects on mental health because of the pipeline be addressed?

Please do not approve this profit making business venture only out to benefit the stockholders of MVP. This is not a project that will benefit the public.

Pat Curran Leonard

4638 Dillons Mill Road

Callaway, VA 24065 540-929-5184

IND75-1

See the response to comment IND2-1 regarding safety.

INDIVIDUALS

IND76 – Pat Curran Leonard

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

October 3, 2016

FERC

Docket Number: PF15-3-000,
CP16-10-000 or CP16-13-000
customer@ferc.gov

202-502-6652

Re: Opposition to the Mountain Valley Natural Gas Pipeline Project – Honey Bee Populations and other
Agricultural Attributes of the Region along the Proposed Pipeline

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION
2016 OCT 11 P 3:10
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

ORIGINAL

IND76-1

In the EIS I have not seen any reference to the honey bee populations. Honey bees are declining because of various issues. The importance of the honey bees is paramount especially in such an agricultural community as the MVP gas transportation pipeline route is proposed. The pipeline will destroy the flowering trees and vegetation that the honey bees depend on.

We are honey bee keepers. The pipeline will run .2 miles from the hives. This route will destroy some of the vegetation they depend on and are used to gathering their pollen from. Why has there been no mention of the effect the pipeline and the vegetation destruction would have on honey bee populations in such an agricultural area.

Why is MVP targeting agricultural communities at a time when flooding, droughts and higher costs have been bringing these local communities down into more hardship?

Please do not approve this for profit making business venture where the only benefit will be in the MVP investors' pockets. There is no public benefit.

Pat Curran Leonard

4638 Dillons Mill Road

Callaway, VA 24065 540-929-5184

IND76-1

Section 4.4.2.2 (page 4-144) of the draft EIS stated: "Mountain Valley would promote growth of ground cover species that flower for long duration through the growing season in attempt to create new habitat for native and domestic pollinators such as bees and butterflies."

INDIVIDUALS

IND77 – Pat Curran Leonard

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Sept 30, 2016

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION

2016 OCT 11 P 3:10

FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

ORIGINAL

FERC

Docket Number: PF15-3-000,
CPI16-10-000 or CP16-13-000

customer@ferc.gov

202-502-6652

Re: Opposition to the Mountain Valley Natural Gas Pipeline Project – U.S. Military low altitude flight patterns

On page 4-251 of the EIS it states: “....
a portion of the area is within a flight path involving US military jets on low altitude flight training missions.

On May 7th, 2004, while the USAF was conducting low altitude flight training, a fighter jet crashed in Callaway, VA.

Other than the above mention for low altitude flight training, what communications has the Commission and MVP made with the U.S. Air Force and other military agencies on curtailing their low level flight patterns over the pipeline route?

The pipeline sets up an un-needed risk to all living species along the route including the risk of explosion from aircraft. Why are you even thinking about allowing a for-profit group of investors to invade the peace of the mountains only to sell their fracked gas to the highest bidder? This is not a shared public use utility.

Please do not approve this un-needed natural gas pipeline.

Pat Curran Leonard 4638 Dillons Mill Road Callaway, VA 24065 540-929-5184

IND77-1

IND77-1

Air Force activities have nothing to do with the MVP.

INDIVIDUALS
IND78 – Zane Lawhorn

IND78-1

RE: Mountain Valley Pipeline—Docket No. CP16-10-000
Comment:

Destroying the water and beauty of our country for corporate profits is not what government of the people is about.

Name Zane Lawhorn

email:

Address: 310 Loerst Street Ste 7
Princeton, WV 24740

IND78-1

The EIS documents that the MVP would not have significant adverse impacts on most environmental resources.

INDIVIDUALS

IND79 – Jerolyn K. Deplazes

20161014-5003 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/13/2016 9:46:46 PM

Jerolyn K Deplazes, Newport, VA.

IND79-1

The Mountain Valley Pipeline's application for a route from WV through Virginia has failed to consider other legitimate alternate routes. One such route is the Hybrid Alternative 1A, a route extensively studied by Louisa Gay and David Brady, and whose documents have been sent to FERC early on, has been virtually ignored. These researched papers have thoroughly specified that there are fewer adverse effects than the proposed route.

Even if FERC had indicated that it had studied this material, it has not taken into account the numerous incorrect and omitted information that must meet policy standards.

The Hybrid Alternate 1A is of especial interest to me, because it avoids the rural community of Newport; Newport is a very tiny village which Route #200 would dissect in its most historic region, between a church and the community center, across the Blue Grass Scenic byway. Our own farm is impacted by a distance of over one-half mile; another property we own would be completely ruined, also nearly 1/2 mile of territory, plus a 75 x 75' valve enclosure, and permanent road.

Other residents would suffer similar devastation to their property and way of life.

FERC must review the MVP application versus the thorough, scientific information already provided by the Louisa Gay and David Brady reports, among others.

IND79-1

Section 3 of this final EIS has been revised to discuss the Hybrid 1A Alternative.

INDIVIDUALS

IND80 – Nancy Bouldin

20161014-5050 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/14/2016 11:22:32 AM

Nancy Bouldin, Greenville, WV.

RE: CONFUSED ORDERING of MVP SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS, October 2016

Good morning-

IND80-1

I am writing about the supplemental data from Mountain Valley Pipeline posted to FERC earlier today: Accession # 20161014-5022.

I was about to cheer the fact that titles were included with the files (truly, a step forward!), but then looked more closely.

It is not clear whether the strange and random ordering of files is how MVP intended to present them, or if the mis-ordering is something that happened in the transfer to FERC; however, whichever the case, the presentation of these files is another instance of crucial information being made more difficult to access for affected landowners and other interested citizens.

Is there is any way to reassemble the files into their logical order today, so that additional time is not wasted by hundreds of citizens and agency staff who need to review them?

Thank you,
Nancy Bouldin
Greenville, WV

IND80-1

The FERC staff used supplemental filings from Mountain Valley in the final EIS; organized under appropriate resources.

INDIVIDUALS

IND81 - Warren H. Cooper

20161013-0022 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/13/2016

ORIGINAL

FERC
DOC#
CP16-10

Sept 19, 2016 - Sent by Certified mail

To: Mountain Valley Pipeline
97 Cambridge Place
Bridgeport, WV 26330

Attn: Kevin Wagner, Reg. Land Director

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION

2016 OCT 13 P 2:08

FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

From: Warren H. Cooper

40 Nervin St.

Rocky Mount, VA 24151

RE: Surveying Work / Property Access Proposed Mountain
Valley Pipeline
Tax Map# 0440018101
Franklin County, VA
Tract NO: VA-FR-5491

Dear Mr. Wagner,

IND81-1

I am in receipt of your second letter dated
Sept 12, 2016 requesting permission to enter my
property in the Wertz, VA community referenced
above.

You own no property here. You have
purchased no property here. You have no permit
to even operate from the federal energy regulatory
commission (FERC).

cont on pg 2

IND81-1

It is noted that the commentor does not grant survey permission.
Landowner rights are discussed in section 4.9 of the EIS.

INDIVIDUALS

IND81 - Warren H. Cooper

20161013-0022 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/13/2016

(Cont pg 2)

TO: MUP

FROM: Warren H. Cooper
Tax map # 044 0018101
Franklin County, VA
VA-FR- 5491

FERC
DOGT#
CP 16-10

IND81-1
cont'd

Surveys are required prior to construction not prior to permit issuance; therefore, I find information contained in this last letter to be very misleading.

Your letter was dated Sept. 12, 2016, received by me on Sept. 14, 2016 and you want to start surveying again for four (4) straight days beginning on Sept. 27, 2016 with only 13 days notice to me.

For the second time, I am located miles from your "published proposed route". Your request is respectfully denied.

Sincerely,
Warren H. Cooper Jr.
WARREN H. COOPER, JR.

cc: US Senator Mark Warner
cc: US Senator Tim Kaine
cc: Rep Robert Hurt
cc: Senator Bill Stanley
cc: Charles Poindexter
cc: Kimberly D. Rose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

INDIVIDUALS

IND82 – Pat Curran Leonard

20161013-0008 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/13/2016

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION

October 6, 2016

2016 OCT 13 A 8:10

FERC

FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

ORIGINAL

Docket Number: PF15-3-000,
CP16-10-000 or CP16-13-000
customer@ferc.gov

202-502-6652

Re: Opposition to the Mountain Valley Natural Gas Pipeline Project – The issues with Fracking

IND82-1

Many studies including those completed other agencies like the Department of the Interior and Duke University have found many issues at the well sites of fracking gas including:

Contaminated drinking water

The amount of water and the wastewater pollutants in the process of fracking

In the USGS publication – science for a changing world, August, 2013 titled: Water Resources and Shale Gas/Oil Production in the Appalachian Basin-Critical Issues and Evolving Developments.....

The report addresses a number of issues with fracking production of natural gas. From Radium in groundwater and Fluid waste treatment and disposal to deep well injection of fluid waste, these are just some of the issues sited in the publication.

The production of fracking natural gas is dangerous and will create hazards that is destroying the land and water resources around the well sites. How can FERC allow the drilling and continuing polluting at these well sites for a for-profit company that is not for public use.

Please do not approve this dangerous project that the MVP is proposing. This project will destroy and devastate natural resources only to provide profits to the MVP shareholders.

Pat Curran Leonard 4638 Dillons Mill Road Callaway, VA 24065 540-929-5184

IND82-1

See the response to comment IND2-3 regarding hydraulic fracturing.

INDIVIDUALS

IND83 – Mark Blumen

20161017-5000 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/14/2016 9:44:01 PM

This comment has been submitted twice by the same commenter (20161017-5000 and 20161017-5001). Only one copy is included.

Mark Blumen, Alderson, WV.

Attention FERC

Here we have an oxymoron . It is FERCs charge to make sure Gas Pipelines are built safely .

IND83-1

YET pipeline rupture regularly .Oil spills , gas explosions, gigantic pollution , people being killed and maimed ! See Wikipedia for details on pipeline accidents , ruptures ,explosions.

NOW. FERC is allowing the MVP pipeline to pass within 50 feet of 117 homes . It's in the backyard of these homes over the 300 miles it gouges out through our steep mountains ,water resources, forests, fields , and villages . How can this be ? Putting our presious water at risk. Water

IND83-2

our farmers and citizens depend on for life! Water we need and clean water that's becoming more valuable every day ! I would most encourage FERC to address these issues along with the increased cost of home owners insurance that will surely come when this 42 inch bomb is laid next to these homes ..if the insurance companies will take such a risk ? Who will

IND83-3

also pay for the care of those that can no longer stand living next to a bomb that might just incinerate everything within a 1/2 a mile . These lines are placed threw the poorest of areas where the citizens have little or no financial way to repel such threats to there families and homes .

Now we see there is a pattern to FERC EFFORTS TO ALSO NOT ALLOW TRUE PUBLIC COMMENT.

Not having open meetings so all can benefit from others speaking . Not sending full records to county libraries . Making people travel several counties just to go to a meeting noticing a hour or so AT NIGHT ON COUNTRY ROADS. Not making information available to effected landowners who are not computer knowledgable unless they travel to their library where there maybe a single incomplete copy that they must try to wade thru !

IND83-4

We can see clearly that this pipeline might only profit shareholders of those corporations that are responsible for it . No taps in WV ! No gas for WV citizens !

I do hope congress will act to hold hearing on the FERC and its one sided efforts to build these dangerous polluting environmentally horrid pipelines .

IND83-1

Pipeline safety is presented in section 4.12 of the EIS. As stated in section 4.12 of the EIS, pipeline safety is overseen by the DOT. See the response to comment IND2-1 regarding safety. The MVP pipeline would transport natural gas; not oil.

IND83-2

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

IND83-3

See the responses to comment IND 12-2 regarding homeowners insurance. Environmental justice is discussed in section 4.9 of the EIS.

IND83-4

As stated in our September 16, 2016 Notice of Availability for the draft EIS, the sessions to take comments on the draft EIS were public and open to all. Transcripts of all comments were placed in the public record for this proceeding. The venues were spaced within reasonable driving distance for most citizens along the pipeline route.

INDIVIDUALS

IND84 – Guy Buford

20161017-5004 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/15/2016 11:58:52 AM

Guy Buford, Rocky Mount, VA.

On 10/14/2016 we received MVP supplemental materials consisting of approximately 164 separate files, apparently scattered throughout the 301 mile length of the project; with no description of their content and in no particular sequence. This information issued exactly 28 days into the designated 90 day review period for the Draft Environmental Impact Statement issued prematurely on 9/16/2016.

IND84-1

Here in Franklin County, after quite some time searching through these unnecessarily confusing files, we were able to locate 6 files and their locations; one of which defined a significant relocation of approximately 2 miles through rural/suburban neighborhoods. There may be others but comparisons must be made with previous maps (on which the DEIS was based).

This submittal is representative of the shoddy work of MVP throughout the course of this project and also is representative of the way FERC has allowed them to continue in this fashion. Prior to the inception of this project we had learned to expect better from a Federal Agency.

As a result of the submittal of these supplemental materials, almost 1 month after the issuance of the DEIS, we respectfully request at least a 30-day extension of the review period. A response will be appreciated.

IND84-1

See the response to IND80-1 regarding Mountain Valley's October 14, 2016 filing. The request to extend the comment period is denied. The public had adequate time (two months) to comment on supplemental filings. See also the response to comment LA3-1 regarding the comment sessions and comment period.

INDIVIDUALS

IND85 – Patricia J. Tracy

20161017-5005 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/15/2016 12:18:09 PM

Patricia J Tracy, Blacksburg, VA.

The documents that were submitted by MVP on 10/14/16 are -- once again -- arranged and labeled in a way that is clearly designed to defeat the public's right to read and analyze them. Time after time, with the FERC's collusion, this company has done its best to hide its intentions, obscure its actual findings, distract from the gaping holes in its research information, and interfere with the rights of the citizens of this country to understand and respond to the proposals made. Those of us reading all the documents, including the DEIS, have taken notice that the FERC seems to always believe the company, however self-serving and non-evidenced their claims are, and to dismiss the fact-based and clearly presented arguments of citizens who know the land that this pipeline will cross and will have to live with the damage it does.

At a minimum, the FERC has the responsibility to make MVP present its information in a way that is comprehensible to the "Public" whose interests the agency is created to serve. I echo the requests earlier from many organizations, local governments, and citizens, that the MVP be required to cooperate with the spirit of the agency's mandate, as well as the minimum letter of the law.

Patricia Tracy
Blacksburg, VA 24060

IND85-1

IND85-1

The statements regarding the organization of Mountain Valley's filings is noted. FERC staff reviewed and evaluated Mountain Valley's October 2016 filings in the final EIS.

INDIVIDUALS

IND86 – Louisa S. Gay

20161017-5028 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/15/2016 5:45:02 PM

October 15, 2016

Kimberly Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426

Neil Kornze, Director
BLM Washington Office
1849 C Street, NW, Rm. 5565
Washington, DC 20240

Joby Timm, Supervisor
George Washington and Jefferson National Forests
5162 Valleypointe Parkway
Roanoke, VA 24019

Dear Ms. Bose, Members of the Commission, Director Kornze, and Supervisor Timm,

I write to you in regards to the September mailing request for comments on the proposed actions of the US Forest Service in response to the right-of-way (ROW) grant application submitted by Mountain Valley Pipeline (MVP) to construct and operate a pipeline across the Jefferson National Forest (JNF). I oppose the granting of the ROW changes to the Land Resource Management Plan (LRMP) for this forest, including the designation of a utility corridor in the JNF, which would be required if the application is approved.

Forest Service land is **for ALL Americans**; preserving our heritage, our right to enjoy Mother Earth. Whether we travel by foot, bike, or horseback, we can enjoy the tranquil settings, and the wildlife with a variety that abounds. We revel in the vistas from the mountain tops to the valleys below. The delicate balance of the ecosystem is appreciated by the visitor. These precious opportunities are guaranteed to us because of the protection by the National Forest Service.

Recreation is critical to many communities for the health and wellbeing of their inhabitants, and the income that is generated by tourism. Some may come for the fishing or the wildlife, others just to get away from their urban environment and walk the dog. From the Chickadee to the black bear, and a meadow blooming with wildflowers, it is all "food for the soul."

Land management is vital to our country; the loss of the forested land ecosystem is alarming. Our National Forest land contains old growth trees, grasslands that support many species, critical habitats for threatened and endangered species, and many unique water bodies (rivers, creeks, lakes). Preservation is the keyword. **We must**

IND86-1

IND86-1

See the response to comment FA8-1 regarding Amendment 1.

INDIVIDUALS

IND86 – Louisa S. Gay

20161017-5028 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/15/2016 5:45:02 PM

preserve an unspoiled and pristine environment for future generations; anything less would be unconscionable.

The proposed amendments to the JNF are disturbing, and should be considered with all due caution for how they will impact the future of the National Forest. Consideration of public input is critical, and should not be ignored by the Bureau of Land Management or the USFS.

Plan Amendment 1 - Proposed: management prescription (Rx) 5-C Designated Utility Corridors from these Rx's: 4J, 6C, and 8A1. The land allocation would be 500 feet, except as it crosses the Appalachian National Scenic Trail (ANST) and Peter's Mountain Wilderness. **A 500-foot ROW is tantamount to creating a de facto "pipeline alley" through both public and private land.** What the Forest Service does with its land directly impacts their neighbors, the private landowners. If a 500-foot wide Utility Corridor is designated in the JNF, it sets a precedent for future expansion and the potential for severe environmental impacts. **The USFS thereby creates "Pipeline Farmers" out of the privately held land in this utility corridor.** Many land parcels may not have sufficient size remaining to do anything but become custodians of the utilities; i.e., they can only grow pipelines in their ground.

FERC restricts its review to the single applicant and not "future" possibilities of multiple uses of a utility corridor. Recent proposed legislation, House Resolution 2295, indicates that the future of siting and conducting environmental reviews will be streamlined. This will affect many landowners, Cultural Areas, and Historic Districts. The impact of the entire width of the designated corridor and whether that conflicts with the LRMP must be evaluated, as well as the impacts to private landowners within that same corridor.

The Project only Amendment 2 - Proposed to permit exceedance of soil and riparian corridor conditions, this is also not acceptable. Both Sinking Creek and Craig's Creek will suffer enough damage to its riparian banks with the construction. Their buffer zones should remain intact to minimize siltation of the waterbody. In addition, exceedance of soil conditions both ascending and descending Peters Mountain, Sinking Creek Mountain, and Brush Mountain will undoubtedly cause siltation of the waterbodies below, damaging critical habitats and drinking water sources. On the descent from Brush Mountain, Slussers Chapel Conservation Site would be negatively affected by exceedance of soil conditions. The State owned cave, Slussers Chapel Cave, has a B3 significance ranking for rare a millipede and isopods.

Proposed Amendment 3 - This amendment would allow the removal of old growth trees within the construction corridor. Ancient woodlands, have attained unique ecological features because they have not been disturbed. They are a *rare natural resource*, and it would take over a century to recover such a loss. To destroy these marvelous trees would be reprehensible.

IND86-1
cont'd

IND86-2

IND86-3

IND86-2

See the response to comment FA10-1 regarding Amendment 2.

IND86-3

See the response to comment FA10-1 regarding Amendment 3.

INDIVIDUALS

IND86 – Louisa S. Gay

20161017-5029 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/15/2016 5:45:02 PM

IND86-4

Proposed Amendment 4 - This proposes crossing the ANST at Peter's Mountain. **Why cross at a greenfield** when there is an alternative, **Hybrid Alternative Route 1A?** Hybrid Alternative 1A crosses the ANST at Glen Lynn in an area where the land is already disturbed because it is crossed by utilities. The hybrid route would also cross National Forest for 1.6 miles instead of 3.4 miles with the proposed route.

I fear the National Forest and its fragile ecosystems will be so irreparably damaged by the construction that it will never again be whole. *So goes the forest, so goes the privately owned land nearby.* The Forest Service actions could enslave private landowners into becoming "Pipeline Farmers," which they do not deserve.

Respectfully Submitted,



Louisa Gay
Blacksburg, VA

IND86-4

See the response to comment FA10-1 regarding Amendment 4.

INDIVIDUALS

IND87 – Thomas T. Bouldin

20161017-5077 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/17/2016 12:26:15 PM

TO: Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary; Norman Bay, Chairman;
Members of the Commission
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

FROM: Thomas Bouldin, Pence Springs, West Virginia

DATE: October 17, 2016

RE: The Objective Measure of Minimal Impacts
and the Failure of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Mountain Valley Pipeline, Docket CP16-10-000

IND87-1

I call your attention to a major procedural flaw in FERC's Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Mountain Valley Pipeline. By the terms of section §1502.14 (a) of NEPA guidance, FERC is required to "rigorously explore and objectively evaluate all reasonable alternatives" and present the results of this analysis to both the public and to cooperating agencies. These results must be as accurate and complete as possible in the DEIS: §1502.9 (a) requires that a draft statement "must fulfill and satisfy to the fullest extent possible the requirements established for final statements." Furthermore, FERC itself is publicly committed to the notion that the Commission shall act on proposals for gas infrastructure only after assuring that a pipeline can built safely and with **minimal environmental impact**.¹

The Draft EIS for the Mountain Valley Pipeline project repeatedly asserts that impacts to the environment will be "minimal" or "only temporary". I can identify no place in the draft where minimal impacts are defined and/or assigned any empirical measure whatsoever. Furthermore, there is insufficient relevant data to support FERC's and MVP's assertions that impacts will be either minimal or temporary. This conceptual omission requires immediate and thorough correction. **If the DEIS is allowed to go forward without correction, none of the judgments issued in the document will bear reasoned scrutiny.**

MINIMAL IMPACT CONCEIVED

What can be meant by the term "minimal impact?" The phrase seems to mean the "least negative impact possible." Obviously, for an infrastructure proposal such as that for the MVP project, the No Action alternative provides the absolute measure of 'minimal impact' as the term applies to the **direct effects** of pipeline construction such as the disruption of streams and other water resources, or the fragmentation of forests. The No Action alternative also provides the 'minimum impact' for such **indirect effects** as potential

¹ See former Chairman LaFleur's speech to the Washington Press Club, January 2016.

IND87-1

Alternatives are addressed in section 3 of the EIS. The EIS quantifies impacts for all resources. For example, impacts on water resources are detailed in section 4.3. The draft EIS was not rushed into production, and was issued about two years after staff began its environmental review of the projects.

IND87-1
cont'd

reductions in property values of affected land parcels, or any potential reductions in future tourism or purchases of residential property in affected areas. FERC is required by NEPA §1502.16 (a) and (b) to consider both direct and indirect effects of a proposed action, and the No Action alternative would seem to be a source for standards by which to evaluate both types of impact. However, the No Action alternative does not permit any of the supposed benefits of the projected action. As a result, FERC must define 'minimal impact' rather differently, by including an additional restrictive phrase along the lines of: "the least negative impact possible while still facilitating the purpose of the specific action." In most cases of direct effects, such a definition is both functional and empirically verifiable. However, FERC staff have neither researched the necessary constructs nor collected the necessary data to make use of such a precise definition.

MINIMAL IMPACT ILLUSTRATED

An example of a specific application of the definition should clarify this point. In crossing any of the hundreds of streams identified in the DEIS and in earlier MVP submissions, we can have a reasonable objective measure of "minimal impact" in relation to the direct effects of construction. The area of the streambed destroyed by construction will be lowest when the pipeline approaches the stream at an angle of 90 degrees (that is, perpendicular to the direction of flow), and in a straight reach of the stream (that is, where the stream current flows in a more-or-less straight line between straight parallel banks). At this angle, the length of the pipeline involved in the crossing is minimal—no more than the width of the stream. The disruption of the stream's parallel banks is also minimal, being no more than the width of clearing.² This minimal impact can be calculated by multiplying the **width of the stream** by the **width of the stream-crossing**, which MVP has assured us will be reduced to no more than 75 feet. Thus the area affected by the crossing of a 30-foot-wide stream would be 2250 square feet, and the linear feet of bank disrupted would be 150 feet (75 feet on each bank). These figures represent the minimal impact possible for crossing the stream at this site.

Any shift in the pipeline's angle of approach will increase the area affected. If the route requires a crossing at a 45/135 degree slant, the area affected will increase substantially. In the example of a 30-foot-wide stream, as best I can determine, the center line of the pipeline as it crosses at such an angle is extended to about 42.5 feet (an increase of 42% over the original 30' length); stream bank linear footage increases to

² The linear feet of bank disruption is an important measure of impact: clearing of banks' riparian vegetation—especially mature forest trees—is a long-term impact that may indirectly result in increased sedimentation, decreased nursery habitat for fish species, decreased habitat for various benthic insects, and will contribute to increase in-stream temperatures. While the DEIS announces that bank disruption will be minimized, the document also acknowledges that regrowth of newly planted riparian species may take 'several years' (pg. 4-177 ff). NO empirical evidence is provided that other proposed mitigation efforts will be of measurable effect.

INDIVIDUALS

IND87 – Thomas T. Bouldin

20161017-5077 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/17/2016 12:26:15 PM

IND87-1
cont'd

about 92.5 feet along each bank (a total of 185 linear feet—a 23% increase over the original); and total streambed damage increases to an area of about 2775 square feet (a 23% increase).³ **Clearly, then, such an approach to the crossing will result in something appreciably greater than a minimal impact.**⁴

Where evidence exists that an impact exceeds the established minimum, FERC/MVP is obligated to look for an alternative that will have less impact. That is the point of conducting an environmental impact study in the first place. NEPA §1502.14 "Alternatives including the proposed action" states *"This section is the heart of the environmental impact statement....it should present the environmental impacts of the proposal and the alternatives in comparative form, thus sharply defining the issues and providing a clear basis for choice among options by the decision-maker and the public."*

My own examination of the DEIS and other materials on stream crossings suggest that this is no small matter. We can know that any stream crossing that is more than 30% in excess of the width of the stream will substantially exceed "minimal impact". Using this estimate, the DEIS data reported in Appendix F-1 show that slightly over 21% of the ROW crossings reported exceed minimal impacts in terms of the area of streambed disturbed. And the report of crossing lengths for ROWs is incomplete (about 22% of the entries lack the data) so the actual figure could be substantially higher. **Worse still, among the 237 crossings previously reported by MVP for intermediate and major streams⁵, 185 (78%) are two or more times the stated stream width.** FERC and MVP face a daunting task in analyzing appropriate alternatives for their numerous "non-minimal" stream impacts.

REQUIRED ACTIONS FOR FERC STAFF

Computations similar to those in the example can no doubt be made for all the major physical variables potentially impacted by the construction of the MVP. In relation to streams, for example, objective measures would be possible for such impacts as increased short-term sedimentation resulting from construction, increased longer-term sedimentation resulting from the disruption of banks, increased in-stream temperatures resulting from forest clearing, damages to groundwater inlets such as streambed springs and seeps, damage to stream channel structures resulting in increased scouring of streambed features. The availability of such information is illustrated by MVP's revision of

³ These figures are approximations I developed using a knowledge of geometry that is about 53 years old. A more accurate and professional calculation might provide somewhat different final numbers but the actual point of the example remains unchanged: minimal impact can be predicted fairly precisely.

⁴ A further complication on this issue lies in the fact that trenchless crossing techniques further reduce the minimum impact of streambeds. I am not quite sure how the calculus of minimum impact can incorporate this into an accurate measure—but an environmental analyst can no doubt develop the necessary formulae.

⁵ See Docket CP16-10, Document # 20160226--5404, Part 2, file pg. 91: Attachment RR 18b "Intermediate and Major Waterbodies".

INDIVIDUALS

IND87 – Thomas T. Bouldin

20161017-5077 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/17/2016 12:26:15 PM

IND87-1
cont'd

stream scour depths for perennial streams submitted to FERC at the Commission's request as a response to a citizen comment and posted on October 14, 2016, Accession #20161014-5022. If such a study of scour is possible, certainly the other stream-related variables mentioned above are equally amenable to empirical evaluation. For other critical issues, similar calculations are needed to assess (and compare) environmental impacts: landslide potential, vulnerability to slope collapse, seismic dangers, potential for disruption of private water resources through damage to hydrological structures such as bedrock fissures and established ephemeral pathways, damage to first-order streams, forest fragmentation, and so forth.

- FERC's first task, then, is to **assemble data on the full range of potential impacts identified in the DEIS**. Each requires careful analysis and research—first as a *general abstract possibility*, and then as a *site-specific occurrence* resulting from construction for the MVP.
- FERC staff must next **compile a table of minimal impacts** for all the identifiable direct and indirect effects of the MVP proposal. Any subsequent discussion of an impact—and any statement of its significance—must utilize this minimal impact data in arguing that the predicted impact will be acceptable.
- If specific routing decisions result in greater-than-minimal impacts, **FERC or MVP must identify alternative ways** to achieve the same site-specific purpose. For example, a damaging approach to a stream could be minimized by a local re-route that improves the angle at which the pipe crosses the stream. This might require selection of a different site upstream or downstream of the chosen one—and thus some additional changes in the pipeline's routing.
- FERC should **develop summative tables of the extent to which each given route preference and alternative involves choices that exceed minimal impact standards**. Such information—if presented in parallel tabular form—would come as close as possible to the NEPA requirement that the EIS "present the environmental impacts of the proposal and the alternatives in comparative form, thus sharply defining the issues and providing a clear basis for choice among options by the decision-maker and the public."

In its current form, the DEIS falls far short of the requirements established in this proposal. As currently presented, the numerous claims that impacts are temporary, minimal or insignificant are based solely on the preferences and needs of the authors of the DEIS (which tend to reflect the self-interest of the applicant) and not on empirical evidence and reasoning. In addition, similar problems need to be addressed in regard to other aspects of the DEIS argument: for example, claims of the efficacy of mitigation—

INDIVIDUALS

IND87 – Thomas T. Bouldin

20161017-5077 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/17/2016 12:26:15 PM

IND87-1
cont'd

none of which is validated by empirical measures of effectiveness in situations directly comparable to the site-specific conditions faced by the MVP, and claims of safety, which could be supported empirically with calculations from risk assessment research.

The DEIS was rushed into release long before FERC had compiled the necessary data to justify the document's central claims, and seemingly even before staff had developed the conceptual framework for a reasoned argument. It seems clear that FERC's best path of action is to retract the existing draft and wait until a thorough revision is completed before initiating public review.

Moreover, FERC staff must produce the requested data in accurate and useable form—and provide the results to both the public and all cooperating agencies prior to any further decisions or actions being taken. The present account of environmental damages is incomplete and seriously misleading without an objective measure of the minimal impacts that could be achieved. No valid environmental assessment can be undertaken without this data.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas Bouldin
Pence Springs, West Virginia

INDIVIDUALS

IND88 – Patricia J. Tracy

20161017-5124 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/17/2016 3:43:38 PM

Patricia J Tracy, Blacksburg, VA.
Dear Secretary Rose and Commissioners:

I write as a landowner in Montgomery County, VA, and a registered intervenor for the Mountain Valley Pipeline, FERC Docket CP16-10, to comment on the proposed Amendments to the Forest Plan outlined in the DEIS, pp 4:260-264.

IND88-1

None of these amendments is at all in the public interest. I presume that the Forest Plan adopted by the NES was based on sound science and the good judgment of those whose stated mission is "to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the Nation's forest and grasslands to meet the needs of present and future generations." Each of the amendments would lower the protections for the natural environment for the benefit of a private company seeking its own profits at the expense of local landowners, as well as of the national forest. The simple answer is that if the MVP cannot conduct its project in compliance with the Forest Plan, the project should not be given a federal permit. The fact that the gas transported thru the pipeline(s) can find a market is not evidence that there is a 'need' for the product that overrides the national commitments to forest preservation and citizens' rights to the enjoyment of their private property: the fact that I bought a donut this morning does not prove that I "needed" it, certainly not if it came at the expense of my neighbors' safety and economic welfare.

The company's proposals for 'protection' of the environment say mostly that they will do no damage, but that is transparently self-serving and unbelievable to scientists who know about our Appalachian environment. It is the responsibility of the FERC to find out the truth. A number of experts have already testified that great damage may be done, and the geological report by Dr. Ernst Kastning (FERC submission 20160703-5029) proves (in the judgment of professional scientists who have read it) that damage WILL occur simply thru the construction process, and most of that damage cannot be mitigated. The damage, furthermore, will not be just localized to the pipeline corridor: damage to soils, underlying rock structures, and aquifers will transfer the negative consequences into a wide area of the region.

AMENDMENT ONE is so extreme as to be shocking. For one thing, it is not clear how such a drastic change in Forest Service policy can be legitimately considered under the rubric of one particular project. Would not there need to be large-scale analysis and hearings about whether such a corridor is a good idea, and if so, where it should go? (MVP has a stake in the corridor following their route, since they have invested money in easements and direct purchases of land, but this is their private business and should not be the basis of national policy that affects two states.) Since the FERC keeps reiterating that it is not empowered to do a programmatic environmental analysis of the many pipeline projects being proposed and suggested for this region, Amendment 1 seems to be clearly out of place in the agency's consideration of the Mountain Valley Pipeline.

IND88-1

See the response to comment FA8-1 regarding Amendment 1.

INDIVIDUALS

IND88 – Patricia J. Tracy

20161017-5124 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/17/2016 3:43:38 PM

IND88-1
cont'd

If "the primary effect of designating a new utility corridor would be the potential for future development within that corridor," based on the principle of "co-location" as stated on p. 4-262 of the DEIS, it is an egregious hand-off to MVP and other fossil-fuel companies (whose projects are supply-driven and not demand-driven) of what is now federally protected forest and wilderness. This is putting the demolition of an ecosystem before the one current project on the table has even been given its certificate. If the route for this project is not appropriate - which has not yet been decided, though we citizens clearly observe FERC accepting the company's bogus claims about 'no environmental damage' - then it is not the place for a "utility corridor" of hugely magnified hazards to the environment and private property. Again I would cite the FERC's insistence that it is empowered only to approve discrete projects. No other agency should be empowered to green-light an unspecified number of these projects without strict environmental and cost-benefit reviews done fully in transparency with the public and compliance with NEPA.

IND88-2

AMENDMENT TWO is slightly less frightening to the citizens of two states, but beneath the bureaucratic language and codes for standards (which are not explained to the public, once more in violation of the mandate of the FERC to share information with the public), it is clear that this amendment would allow the overriding of the minimal environmental protections that now exist for federally protected forest land and critical watersheds. (I emphasize this because it seems to me even more criminal than the questionable use of eminent domain to take private property for this project.)

The standards that exist imagine that "revegetation is accomplished within five years" along the pipeline route - this is an extremely naive interpretation of the challenges of revegetation once soils have been disturbed. (And the tree vegetation will never be restored along the right of way. Even in the construction zone outside the permanent right of way, the loss of mature trees will take decades to remediate.) Furthermore, the restoration of "ground contours and surface flow outlets" does not begin to repair the damage done to soils many feet below the surface, where the trench has been dug and the soils in the construction zone have been compacted by heavy equipment. And this concern with 'soils' as though they are only a few feet deep does not address the dangers of building over karst, caves, and subterranean waterways.

IND88-3

AMENDMENT THREE is a hazard only to some of the precious few old-growth forest stands in the eastern United States. But it is also a hazard to the ecosystem of endangered species. And any removal of forest threatens to change the flow of water courses in the Appalachians, and to exacerbate the flooding that comes from the increasingly violent and long-lasting rain storms we see in the Mid-Atlantic.

IND88-4

AMENDMENT FOUR amounts to a full-scale assault on both the Appalachian Trail and the watersheds that circle Peters Mountain. There is one environmentally safer place for the MVP to cross the AT, and that is at Glen Lyn, where there is already a 'utility corridor' of sorts. If that is inconvenient for the MVP, the FERC again will be - in view of the public - weighing the slight diminution of one corporation's profits

IND88-2 See the response to comment FA10-1 regarding Amendment 2.

IND88-3 See the response to comment FA10-1 regarding Amendment 3.

IND88-4 See the response to comment FA10-1 regarding Amendment 4.

INDIVIDUALS

IND88 – Patricia J. Tracy

20161017-5124 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/17/2016 3:43:38 PM

versus following the letter and spirit of the law that created the Appalachian Trail as a precious national treasure.

IND88-4
cont'd

In sum, all of these Amendments have only one purpose: to allow the MVP, and future gas and petroleum shippers, to escape the environmental controls mandate by NEPA, and to despoil even larger swaths of private property for the sake of the profits of a few corporations. The citizens of western Virginia and I urge the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management to remember their mandate to protect the public interest and not cave in to the selfish and destructive desires of a few companies.

INDIVIDUALS
IND89 – Pat Curran Leonard

20161017-0017 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/17/2016

ORIGINAL

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

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OCTOBER 12, 2016
2016 OCT 17 P 2:39
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

FERC

Docket Number: PF15-3-000,
CP16-10-000 or CP16-13-000
customer@ferc.gov

202-502-6652

Re: Opposition to the Mountain Valley Natural Gas Pipeline Project – Dozens of surveyors

IND89-1

There was a story in Roanoke County published October 11, 2016 at 11:41 pm by Rob Manch. The story said Theresa Terry came home to dozens of surveyors on her property without her knowledge or consent. The article said there were around 30 surveyors there. Really? What would they need 30 surveyors on her property. The woman who was the property owner said it took more than three hours for them to leave. The police had to come and they were in a difficult position because the surveyors said they had the authority to go on to take samples.

This story happened very close to where we live. The woman was probably very pretty frightened. The story ended with the added "two attorneys WSL spoke with say a Supreme Court case deciding whether Virginia Statute 56-49.01 is even constitutional."

Isn't this the very essence of entire project. The MVP and EQT are out to make money on the transport of the fracked gas. They will sell to the highest buyer.

A public utility that I knew is when electrical lines were run or water was put along the street – a shared and needed utility for all. FERC knows this is not a public utility, I have no benefit nor may I never have a benefit from the millions of gallons of natural gas that will travel along the 300 mile proposed MVP.

Do the right decision FERC – do not permit MVP and EQT to destroy our forests for their profits.

Pat Curran Leonard 4638 Dilons Mill Rd Callaway, VA 24067 540-929-5184

Pat Curran Leonard
4638 Dilons Mill Rd
Callaway, VA 24067
540-929-5184

IND89-1

The statements regarding surveys are noted. The Commission would make its determination on public benefits when it issues its Order for the projects.

INDIVIDUALS

IND90 – Pat Curran Leonard

20161017-0014 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/17/2016

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2016 OCT 17 P 2:39

FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

October 8, 2016

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

FERC

Docket Number: PF15-3-000,
CP16-10-000 or CP16-13-000
customer@ferc.gov

202-502-6652

Re: Opposition to the Mountain Valley Natural Gas Pipeline Project – Educating the public

IND90-1

The reason I know that my family is located in a blast zone and also an evacuation zone is because I searched out the resources, attended the meetings, went online, read the EIS, and learned about the MVP and EQT pipeline of gases along a 301 mile pipeline to make a profit.

In talking with my neighbors, they had no idea they were in the MVP blast zone and evacuation zones. But they should know. During this time of public comment period, F.E.R.C. should demand MVP send letters to every resident located in the blast and evacuation zone. This letter should direct them to where to find additional information on the project and how to comment. Why doesn't this happen?

Because not letting the public know the full project implications will not give F.E.R.C. the true feelings of those living along the route. F.E.R.C.'s position should be protecting citizens and allowing them the path to provide feedback, you should request feedback from everyone along the pipeline. In today's social media environment, F.E.R.C. can send letters, reach out online, reach out using the local papers, and place phone calls to inform the public of this impending deadline for public comment.

If F.E.R.C. really wants a total public comment period, our neighbors should be informed about how close that all of the neighbors are to a 42" gas transportation line.

Please vote NO to the MVP and EQT projects that are for profit and not for public use.

Pat Curran Leonard 4638 Dillons Mill Road Callaway, VA 24065 540-929-5184

IND90-1

Section 4.12 of the EIS describes pipeline safety measures. The FERC public participation activities (e.g., meetings, notices, informational handouts, and brochures) are outlined in section 1.4 of the EIS.

INDIVIDUALS

IND91 – Pat Curran Leonard

20161017-0015 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/17/2016

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October 8, 2016

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

FERC

Docket Number: PF15-3-000,
CP16-10-000 or CP16-13-000
customer@ferc.gov

202-502-6652

Re: Opposition to the Mountain Valley Natural Gas Pipeline Project – Devaluation of Property, inability to sell assets, creating an impoverished population along the pipeline route

IND91-1

Because of the proposed MVP route, the prospect of selling our property, has been taken to the lowest probability thus this project is creating a 301 mile impoverishment for those that live on an easement or near the route. In reading the EIS, F.E.R.C makes it clear the position they are taking by working to meet MVP and EQT's objectives are more valuable/important than the loss of property value and risk to the living creatures – human, plant, species along the route. By F.E.R.C. not taking the right position (no action) F.E.R.C. is allowing MVP to create an entirely new impoverishment along the route.

Would anyone making these decisions in F.E.R.C. purchase any of the properties that are located on, in, or near the blast or evacuation zones?

Who is responsible for the loss of these properties' values? Please do not approve of the permitting for the MVP and EQT proposal for a for-profit making entity.

Pat Curran Leonard 4638 Dillons Mill Road Callaway, VA 24085 540-929-5184

IND91-1

Section 4.12 of the EIS describes pipeline safety measures. See the response to comment IND12-1 regarding property values.

INDIVIDUALS

IND92 – Pat Curran Leonard

20161017-0016 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/17/2016

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October 7, 2016

FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

FERC

Docket Number: PF15-3-000,
CP16-10-000 or CP16-13-000
customer@ferc.gov

202-502-6652

Re: Opposition to the Mountain Valley Natural Gas Pipeline Project – Issues of flooding along route

EIS 4-53 – “As discussed in section 4.1.2.3, aggregate sacks would be used in potential flood zone areas to prevent buoyancy of the pipeline due to flooding or soil liquefaction.”

IND92-1

EIS 4-109 – “Seasonal and flash flooding hazards are a potential concern where the proposed pipeline would cross or be near major streams and small watersheds. Although flooding itself does not generally present a risk to pipeline facilities, bank erosion and/or scour could expose the pipeline or cause sections of pipe to become unsupported. All pipeline facilities are required to be designed and constructed in accordance with 49 CFR 192. These regulations include specifications for installing the pipeline at a sufficient depth to avoid possible scour at waterbody crossings. Mountain Valley is conducting a scour analysis to determine, in part, the depth of trench that would be required at waterbody crossings to avoid scour (see our recommendation below).”

An increase in flooding from high intensity weather has been increasing in recent years. In this region of Southwest Virginia along the MVP route, hurricane Mathew has been dropping over 4 inches of rain. Every year the region has at least one flooding event which brings water down from the mountain ridges to the valley below. Where is the data to support a proper mitigation plan to areas of flooding along the pipeline route. How is MVP determining where the aggregate sacks would be placed? Who will respond to if the pipeline becomes unsupported and gas begins to flow down to the residences below the ridge as in with our location? What are the impacts of an unsupported pipeline along the route?

Frankly, this possibility frightens me and the concern of gas flowing down the ridge into the pond, our water supply and surrounding our residences. Please do NOT approve permitting of MVP.

Pat Curran Leonard 4638 Dillons Mill Road Callaway, VA 24065 540-929-5184

IND92-1

A revised discussion of flash flooding is provided in sections 4.1 and 4.3 of this final EIS. A discussion of recent storm events has been added to the final EIS. See the response to IND70-1 regarding erosion and sedimentation. In addition, if the pipeline were to leak, as discussed in section 4.12 of the EIS, natural gas is lighter than air and therefore would immediately dissipate and disperse into the atmosphere.

INDIVIDUALS

IND93 – Pat Curran Leonard

20161017-0020 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/17/2016

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Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

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2016 OCT 17 P 2:41
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

October 10, 2016

FERC

Docket Number: PF15-3-000,
CP16-10-000 or CP16-13-000
customer@ferc.gov

202-502-6652

Re: Opposition to the Mountain Valley Natural Gas Pipeline Project – Endangered Species

On page ES-7 of the Environmental Impact Statement...

IND93-1

"The projects could also affect twenty species that are state-listed as threatened, endangered, or were noted by the applicable state agencies as being of special concern not counting those species already counted as federally listed. Based on our review, we have concluded that the MVP and EEP *would not significantly impact* 10 of these species. Determinations for the remaining 10 species are pending the results of 2016 surveys (which are not yet complete due in part to species-specific survey windows) or coordination with state agencies."

The above needs to be explained and researched in more detail. It leaves much to be asked about what species are being left out, being disenfranchised, and left out of the survey. Who is making the decision and statement that this determination has been made? What independent agencies have been employed or enlisted to provide these surveys and research? There needs to be more concern on counting more species that have not been considered.

These agencies and independent groups need to address all life that is being impacted along the route. From human to insect need to be inspected. Butterflies are a seasonal species that migrate to the ridge atop the mountains here in SW Virginia in Callaway. Monarch butterflies and Blue-tails are just some of the varied insects that habitat in this area. There are dragonflies that look like a helicopter that live here in the hills. I saw a praying mantis yesterday which come in a number of colors and sizes. Have all of the various species been identified for this area?

Please take the time to count all of the varied species along the entire route and how the impact of this project would affect those species.

Please vote no to the MVP & EQT proposal. This is not a public need rather a for profit proposition.

Pat Curran Leonard 4638 Dillons Mill Road Callaway, VA 24065 540-929-5184

IND93-1

Section 4.7 of the EIS provides additional information regarding which species were evaluated as well as the state agencies which were consulted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND94 – Pat Curran Leonard

20161017-0024 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/17/2016

ORIGINAL

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

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October 13, 2016

2016 OCT 17 P 2:42

FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

FERC

Docket Number: PF15-3-000,
CP16-10-000 or CP16-13-000
customer@ferc.gov

202-502-6652

Re: Opposition to the Mountain Valley Natural Gas Pipeline Project – Chesapeake Bay Watershed

IND94-1

Regarding page EIS 4-154... "MVP and the EEP are located in Bird Conservation Regions 28 (Appalachian Mountains for the MVP and the EEP) and 29 (Piedmont for the MVP). As outlined in table 4.5.1-2, suitable habitat exists for 32 BCC species within the MVP and the EEP areas. The MVP and the EEP areas overlap with the breeding ranges of 26 of these species."

This passage and no where in the EIS could I find mention of what proximity the MVP route travels and crosses into the Chesapeake Bay Watershed area. This area runs along many of the creeks and waterways from Pennsylvania through Virginia. Where does the research state what impact will the MVP construction and destruction of the forest will have on the species of wildlife that depend on the watershed to live and thrive.

The watersheds are set up to help protect species of wildlife. A detail analysis should be prepared on what impact the MVP project would put on the survival of all of these species.

Please do not approve the for-profit MVP project that is NOT a public utility rather a business out to make money.

Pat Curran Leonard 4638 Dillons Mill Road Callaway, VA 24065 540-929-5184

IND94-1

Section 4.3 of the final EIS has been revised to reflect that the MVP pipeline route would cross less than 2 miles of the Chesapeake Bay watershed. The MVP crossing would be located along the edge of the southwestern portion of the watershed boundary. Impacts on wildlife are discussed in section 4.5.

INDIVIDUALS

IND95 – Pat Curran Leonard

20161017-0025 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/17/2016

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Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

October 11, 2016

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2015 OCT 17 P 2:41
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FERC

Docket Number: PF15-3-000,
CP16-10-000 or CP16-13-000
customer@ferc.gov

202-502-6652

Re: Opposition to the Mountain Valley Natural Gas Pipeline Project – Jefferson National Forest

IND95-1

ES-8 “About 3.4 miles of the MVP pipeline route would cross the Jefferson National Forest. On the Jefferson National Forest, construction of the MVP would impact a total of about 81 acres. Impacts on National Forest resources would be minimized by Mountain Valley following the measures outlined in its Plan of Development that must be approved by the FS and BLM. The FS developed a Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP) for the National Forest.”

What is the reason we have a National Forest if we – the stewards of our natural resources can't protect them. So let me get this straight, F.E.R.C. is allowing a for-profit company to destroy 81 acres of a protected forest? And because of the Plan of Development by MVP that makes it acceptable? No way can F.E.R.C. allow this destruction to occur. Where will this stop? What other company will request a permit to destroy any protective land or water so that they can make a profit? What benefit will the forest get from a profit making proposition?

Please don't allow the MVP and EQT to destroy any forest especially one that is supposed to be federally protected. Do not approve the MVP proposal. MVP and EQT are only out to make a profit and destroy the route to transport the gas to the highest bidder on the world market. This project is not a public good or a public utility.

Pat Curran Leonard 4638 Dillons Mill Road Callaway, VA 24065 540-929-5184

IND95-1

As the EIS clearly states, the MVP would not result in significant adverse environmental impacts on the Jefferson National Forest and its public users.

IND96-1



RE: Mountain Valley Pipeline—Docket No. CP16-10-000
I support Dr. Kastning's conclusion that "...this region is a no-build zone for a gas pipeline of this size."

Comment: I am a 4th generation owner of Oak Lawn Farm. It has been in my family for 103 years and my wife and I are proud to be registered as a 4th Century Farm. It is an on going cow/calf operation and has produced crops and supported other farm animals. This requires an enormous amount of water and good pasture/land. Our only water supply is two very strong cultivated springs and the numerous small springs feeding Taggart Branch. THIS IS ALSO OUR ONLY SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER and what we use for cooking, cleaning and daily living. All scientific information indicates the construction of MVP through any part of karst land will contaminate our water, cause enormous erosion and the possible collapse of caves etc. I am strongly opposed to this and do not see any lead to ruin perfectly beautiful land for corporate greed.

Name: FRANK TALBOTT
Address: <cloudhunner@gmail.com>
6283 Willow Bend Rd., Union, WV 24983

20161017-0035 PERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/17/2016

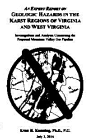
IND96-1

Protection of water supplies is addressed in section 4.3 of the EIS.

INDIVIDUALS

IND97 – Ruth Talbott

IND97-1



RE: Mountain Valley Pipeline—Docket No. CP16-10-000
I support Dr. Kastning's conclusion that "...this region is a no-build zone for a gas pipeline of this size."

Comment: *I was born and raised in S. Fla. and can tell you what "construction" and "improvement" to areas can do - DESTROY THE VERY LAND AND WILDLIFE and beauty associated with it. My husband introduced me to mountains, clean air, beauty beyond description and abundant wildlife. This truly is heaven in Monroe County. We depend on rain, springs, creeks and branches for our drinking water and very lives - not just human but animals too. Cattle is very important to the livelihood and existence of our community and the construction of another pipeline would destroy and contaminate our water and waste our land. ANOTHER PIPELINE IS NOT NEEDED NOR WELCOME. Please oppose this for the sake of those who care.*

Name: RUTH TALBOTT
email: <cloudhammer@gmail.com>
Address: 6283 WILLOW BEND RD.
UNION, WV 24983

20161017-0036 PERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/17/2016

IND97-1

See response to comment IND96-1.

INDIVIDUALS

IND98 – Dawn E. Cisek

Dawn E. (Maxey) Cisek
402 Steele Acres Road
Newport, VA 24128
(540) 599-7412

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2016 OCT 17 P 2:42

FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Re: Docket PF15-3-000
Mountain Valley Pipeline

Dear Ms. Bose:

IND98-1

I am writing in reference to the Mountain Valley Pipeline's proposal to obtain a right of way through my property for an access road to the pipeline in the Steele Acres area of Newport, Virginia.

Currently, the proposed roadway will acquire up to 40 feet of right of way using the driveway to my home. This is a private, paved road, which is approximately 14 feet from my front door to the center of the driveway (which is only 7' wide).

As there is a suitable alternative route from the state maintained road to the proposed pipeline easement, I am writing to request that this right of way for the access road be moved to the more suitable route. The alternative road is a gravel/dirt road running through pasture land owned by the Steele family. It's my understanding that MVP has already acquired a right of way through this property for the pipeline.

I am attaching an aerial image of the current proposed route as well as my recommendation for the alternate route (indicated as "existing access road" on the image). I am also including some photos that show the close proximity of my driveway to my front door. A few reasons the alternative route is more suitable:

- The current proposed road will come within a few feet of my front door, leaving me with no front yard; the alternative route is through a cow pasture
- I have 100-year-old trees along with an heirloom flower bed that would be destroyed if the proposed right of way is taken; the alternative route already has a clear passage that would require minimal if any clearing
- In looking at the current planned route, I will also lose at least two functional outbuildings which will have to be relocated (due to the historical value of these sheds, I would not want new sheds built)
- My driveway is paved; I will expect the driveway to remain paved. The alternative route is a dirt road away from all dwellings which is more suitable for heavy equipment
- The access road will create a lot of dust and noise; the alternative route I propose will disturb no one

IND98-1

Section 3.5.3 of this final EIS has been revised to evaluate the commentor's proposed route variation.

INDIVIDUALS

IND98 – Dawn E. Cisek

IND98-1
cont'd

- In order to get 40 foot of right of way, not only will MVP have to come within inches of my porch, they will also have to build the remaining portion of the road off the side of the cliff where my property drops off; the alternate route is mostly level or slightly sloping terrain
- Telephone and electrical lines will have to be relocated if the current route is used; there are none in the path of the proposed alternative route
- The alternative route would provide more direct and closer access to the pipeline, going through one person's property versus at least three (my property, the George Jones property, and the Lupe Aguirre properties)
- I will not willingly give a right of way through my property which could delay progress for MVP and result in unnecessary legal action for both me and MVP; as Mr. Steele has already sold a right of way for the pipeline itself, I feel there will be no opposition for the access road to also go through his property

I have submitted this alternative to MVP and I understand they may be seriously considering this option. I ask for your assistance in having this access road removed from my property and instead, rerouted through the existing alternative route as shown in the attached image. To me, the alternative route is a win-win situation.

Please let me know if you have any questions. Thanks in advance for your concern and attention.

Respectfully,


Dawn E. (Maxey) Cisek

INDIVIDUALS

IND99 – Jim Steitz

20161018-0025 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/18/2016

ATTN: Docket Nos. CP16-10-000/"Mountain Valley Pipeline"

Jim Steitz
564 Esslinger Drive
Gatlinburg, TN 37738

ORIGINAL

October 12, 2016

Secretary Kimberly Bose
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE
Washington, DC 20426

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION
2016 OCT 18 P 2:23
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

Dear Secretary Bose,

IND
99-1

I implore you to **reject the "Mountain Valley" Pipeline. This atrocity would shatter a vast stretch of forest and farm along a 300 mile laceration through the Appalachian landscape.** Fragile and irreplaceable ecosystems lie squarely in the crosshairs of the pipeline, both above and below ground. The pipeline would destroy some of the finest remaining forests in America's biological treasure-trove. The wildflowers and deciduous trees that are gracing this Appalachian world as I write this are utterly unaware that a government agency, somehow numbed to their moral significance, are proposing to lay waste by the blade of the bulldozer and teeth of the chainsaw.

IND99-1

See the response to comment IND95-1 regarding the Jefferson National Forest.

The stretch within the Jefferson National Forest is an especially egregious violation of the public trust placed in our government to protect and steward a national treasure, acquired at great effort and expense by a prior generation. The visionaries who assembled and consecrated the JNF for future generations did so with the insight that a future cohort of industrialists might covet the land for a myopic project like a pipeline, and hoped that the National Forest status might preclude exactly such a project as this.

FERC must respect and convey to future generations this promised treasure, not breach the intergenerational contract for the most shallow, crass, and profanely selfish of reasons advanced by EQT Corp and NextEra. Visitors to America's cherished and iconic Appalachian Trail will be rudely interrupted by a very modern monstrosity, destroying the very promise of the AT as a physical excursion into the verdant wilderness of America as it was. The pipeline will stand as tangible testament to the modern repetition of our sad errors of exploitation, to the historical lessons that FERC has failed to learn, and to the **FERC's fanatical obsession with pipelines which respects nothing else as valuable or sacred.**

IND
99-2

Further moral travesty is manifest in the utter lack of need for the pipeline itself. Vast margins of waste and inefficiency remain in the use of methane gas, both for heating and in the use of electricity generated by gas-fired plants. So long as this remains true, and as long as the Mid-Atlantic States continue their promising increase in the production of photovoltaic solar and wind electricity, **the 'Mountain Valley' pipeline, with mathematical certainty, cannot be a preferred alternative for meeting any purpose and need regarding energy.**

IND99-2

See the response to FA11-12 regarding need.

IND
99-3

Again, I implore you to reject this misguided, misbegotten, and plainly immoral 'Mountain Valley' pipeline. Our descendants in future Appalachia will look **either upon a hideous metal scar gnawing through a denuded landscape, or a proudly low-carbon energy system hastened by our wise abstention from the hydrocarbons** that threaten the survival of us all. Thank you for your attention to this urgent issue.

IND99-3

Visual impacts are addressed in section 4.8 of the EIS.

Sincerely,


Jim Steitz

INDIVIDUALS

IND100 – Mark Blumen

20161020-5003 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/19/2016 11:35:59 PM

Mark Blumen, Alderson, WV.
Dear FERC

IND100-1 YOU MAY HAVE NOTICED THE EXTENT OF COMMENTING ON THE MPV PIPELINE PLANNING TO CROSS WEST VIRGINIA AND VIRGINIA . THERE WILL BE NO TAPS IN WV WITH NO BENEFIT TO THE CITIZENS OF WV. YET IT WILL GOUGE OUT OVER 300 MILES OF THESE TWO STATES CUTTING A 150 ft SWATH ACROSS THESE BEAUTIFUL MOUNTAINS AND VALLEYS . SINCE THIS PLAN HAS BEEN MADE PUBLIC THE FERC HAS RECIEVED HUNDREDS IF NOT THOUSANDS OF NEGITIVE LETTERS TELLING YOU THAT THIS IS A BAD PLAN , WITH HORRIBLE POSSIBILITIES OF POLLUTING OUR CLEAN WATER , POISONING OUR AIR COMING OFF COMPRESSOR PUMPING STATIONS AND DISTURBING THE RURAL TRANQUILITY ! THEN YOU PUBLISHED THE DEIS THAT WAD SO INCOMPLETE THAT YOU COULD DRIVE SEMI TRUCKS THRU ALL THE OMISSIONS AND UNADDRESSED ISSUES THAT WERE SCIENIFICALLY BROUGHT TO YOUR ATTENTION THRU THE FERC PROCESS . THEN YOU CHANGE THE PUBLIC COMMENT PROCESS TO MAKE UNPUBLIC PROCESS DENYING ALL THAT ATTEND THE WISDOM OF THE OTHER ATTENDEES !

IND100-2 IF THERE WAS EVER A BAD PLAN , YOUR L@CKING AT IT . SO MANY BAD POINTS AND CROSSING DANGERING 117 HOMES WHERE THIS PIPELINE BOMB WILL BE AS CLOSE AS 50 FT AWAY FROM THEIR BEDROOMS . HOW CAN YOU JUSTIFIED THESE ACTIONS ! HOW CAN AN AGENCY OF OUR GOVERNMENT THATS SETUP TO PROTECT ITS CITIZENS WHILE GREASING THE SKIDS FOR THIS FOR PROFIT PIPELINE THAT WOULD SERVE SUCH A HORRID POLLUTING INDUSTRY DESTROYING OUR WATER SUPPLIES AND CREATING INDUSTRIAL ZONES OUT OF THIS BUCOLIC COUNTRY .

IND100-3 IF YOU SEE YOUR WAY CLEAR TO PERMIT THIS COMPANY WITH NO EXPERIENCE IN BUILDING SUCH A HUGH PIPELINE ,THEN YOU WILL BEING DOING SUCH A GREAT DISSERVICE TO US ALL .

IND100-1 The EIS is not a decision document. The Commission would make its finding on need in its Project Order (see section 1.2.3 of EIS). The EIS addresses impacts on water resources in section 4.3, on vegetation in section 4.4, and air quality in section 4.12.

IND100-2 See the response to comment FA11-2 regarding pending information in the draft EIS.

IND100-3 See the response to LA2-1 regarding the draft EIS comment sessions.

IND100-4 See the response to comment IND2-1 regarding safety.

INDIVIDUALS

IND101 – Kristin Peckman

20161024-5003 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/23/2016 9:55:57 PM

Kristin Peckman, Roanoke, VA.
Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

RE: DEIS, Docket # CP16-10-000

IND101-1

In preparing the DEIS, the FERC failed to meaningfully address the concerns raised in my previously submitted comment 20150217-5092, submitted 2/16/15. In it I raised concerns about the pipeline being built under the powerline beside Teel's Creek in Franklin County, VA, because of its steep slope and the consequent erosion into the creek, which feeds into the Blackwater River and thence into the Roanoke River.

Right around the time of the release of the DEIS, MVP representatives visited the landowner whose farm is beside the creek, seeking an alternative route through his forest and farmland. The landowner clearly indicated his opposition to this alternative.

The point I wish to make here is that obviously the routing of the pipeline has not yet been determined; therefore, the release of the DEIS is premature. I am sure this is only one of many instances where the information being provided to the public in the DEIS is incomplete.

Because of this concern, and other significant information gaps that have been noted by other commenters and cited within the DEIS document itself, I request that the FERC issue a new DEIS with complete and corrected information, so that the public has an opportunity to assess and comment on the potential impacts of the project prior to the issuance of the FEIS. If the FERC does not issue a new DEIS, I request that the FERC choose the No Action Alternative.

Sincerely,

Kristin Peckman

IND101-1

Existing pipelines have been safely installed next to powerlines. Construction on steep slopes and erosion control are discussed in sections 2 and 4.1 of the EIS. The draft EIS was not issued prematurely. The document reflects two years of study. The final EIS analyzes Mountain Valley's proposed pipeline route filed with the FERC in October 2016. As noted in section 3.5.3.1, we want Mountain Valley to adjust its route through minor modifications to address landowner concerns. The No Action Alternative was discussed in section 3.1. The FERC would not release a supplemental draft EIS, but this final EIS addresses comments on the draft.

INDIVIDUALS

IND102 – Pamela L. Ferrante

20161021-5024 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/20/2016 7:59:54 PM

To: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary; Norman Bay, Chairman; Members of the Commission

From: Pamela L. Ferrante, Registered Intervenor and Affected Landowner

Date: October 20, 2016

Re: CP16-10 Mountain Valley Pipeline – Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
Amendment Opposition

IND102-1 I am writing in regards to the proposed Amendments to the Forest Plan outlined in the DEIS, Section 4.8.2.6. I am opposed to the issuance of a Right-of-Way (ROW) Grant that would permit the Mountain Valley Pipeline (MVP), Docket #CP16-10-000, to construct and operate a pipeline across federal lands managed by the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and the United States Army Corps of Engineers.

IND102-1 The comment is noted.

The proposed amendments are disturbing and all due caution should be considered for how they will impact the future of the Jefferson National Forest (JNF) and generations to come. The USFS motto is “Caring for the Land and Serving People” and the mission of the USFS is to “sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the nation’s forests and grasslands to meet the needs of present and future generations”. Allowing the pipeline to be constructed within the Jefferson National Forest (JNF) would violate the trust citizens have placed in our government to protect and steward a national treasure. This proposed pipeline crosses numerous delicate ecosystems, karst regions, and mountainsides and private properties. Decisions made by the USFS concerning the land they oversee will also impact communities in the area.

IND102-2 A 500-foot ROW is ridiculous. Everyone can comprehend the width of a football field and this ROW would be three times the width of football field! This 500-foot ROW would be the initial step for future expansion with the potential for more pipelines, electrical lines, etc, to be constructed. It should be clear that FERC is only reviewing a single applicant at this time and is not looking into the future for the possibility of these multiple uses within this utility corridor and the potential for more detrimental environmental impacts in the future. The USFS needs to protect the JNF from not only the immediate environmental impacts of this pipeline but possible future pipelines and other utilities.

IND102-2 See the response to comment FA8-1 regarding Amendment 1.

IND102-3 The proposed permit to allow MVP to exceed restrictions on soil and riparian corridor conditions is not acceptable. The environmental regulatory protections that are already in place for federally protected forest land and watershed areas should not be ignored or over-ridden. In fact, these regulatory protections should be more stringent for such a project instead of the minimal environmental protections that now exist. The removal of old growth trees within the construction corridor is inexcusable. They are symbols of our heritage and should be treasured, not cut down. They are part of a unique ecosystem that the USFS is meant to preserve, not be allowed to be destroyed forever. Allowing MVP to avoid the environmental controls mandated by NEPA strictly for a for-profit company and in total disregard of the environment and the effects on citizens is inexcusable.

IND102-3 See the response to comment FA10-1 regarding Amendment 2.

INDIVIDUALS

IND102 – Pamela L. Ferrante

20161021-5024 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/20/2016 7:59:54 PM

IND102-4 The pipeline and the gas transported will provide no additional benefits to the citizens in this area but it will have a detrimental impact on the environment affecting all citizens for generations to come. There have many questions as to the need for this pipeline. Pipelines already in existence need proper maintenance to improve efficiency of transport and prevent ongoing environmental pollution. It appears the purpose of the MVP pipeline is for the sole interest of a few private corporations to make a 12% profit at the expense of our National Forest. This plan certainly does not serve the people nor does it meet the needs for future generations.

IND102-5 In accomplishing their mission and vision, the USFS states they use an “ecological approach” and the “best scientific knowledge” along with “listening to people” in making decisions. Consideration of public input is critical and should not be ignored by the USFS or the Bureau of Land Management. The “people” have spoken. They have expressed their respect and concerns for the National Forest and its fragile ecosystem. They realize not only the potential catastrophic changes that could occur in the immediate future but also in years to come if this pipeline is constructed in the National Forest.

FERC must respect the National Forest, a treasure owned by the citizens, and allow it to be conveyed to generations in its most pristine and natural state. An error in judgment today could impact generations to come in the future.

CC: Bureau of Land Management
U.S. Forest Service
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Montgomery Board of Supervisors
Blacksburg Town Council
Sen. John Warner
Sen. Tim Kaine
Rep. Morgan Griffith
Sen. John Edwards

IND102-4 The comment is noted.

IND102-5 The FS has listened to the written and oral comments and concerns expressed on the MVP and has tried to address them as within its jurisdictional authorities.

INDIVIDUALS

IND103 – Ruth Sherman

20161021-5008 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/21/2016 7:36:46 AM

IND103-1 Ruth Sherman, Roanoke, VA.
Construction of a large -diameter natural gas pipeline across the Appalachian fold belt is unprecedented. The 42" diameter pipeline and installation equipment will gouge a trench in the ground sometimes over 100 feet wide, damaging any forest, farmland, waterway or soil in its path for over 300 miles and thirteen counties. The terrain's high relief with weak soils, complex geology (karst), vulnerable groundwaters, and seismic potential are HAZARDS that create severe risks to the pipeline and to the water sources upon which residents depend. The hazards have the potential to interact - as they co-occur within the same terrains-causing greater risks of negative consequences than do the individual hazards acting alone. MVP has not addressed geological hazards adequately. FERC should reject MVP's application.

IND103-1 See the response to comment LA1-4 regarding existing 42-inch-diameter natural gas pipelines. Impacts on forest are addressed in section 4.4 of the EIS; farmland is discussed in sections 2, 4.2, and 4.8; and karst and geological hazards in sections 4.1. Impacts on water resources, and measures to reduce those impacts, are discussed in section 4.3 (see also the response to comment IND2-2).

INDIVIDUALS

IND104 – Jean L. Porterfield

20161021-5002 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/20/2016 9:56:31 PM

Jean Porterfield, Newport, VA.
October 21, 2016

Kimberly Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426

Neil Kornze, Director
BLM Washington Office
1849 C Street NW Room 5565
Washington DC 20240

Joby Timm, Supervisor
George Washington and Jefferson National Forests
5162 Valleypointe Parkway
Roanoke, VA 24019

REF: Docket CP16-10-000

IND104-1 I oppose the four amendments under consideration by the Bureau of Land Management regarding the MVP pipeline on federal lands managed by the Forest Service and Corps of Engineers. Adopting any of these amendments would have a negative impact on the environment and the natural resources of this area as well as negative economic consequences.

National Forest land belongs to all people and provides protection of our land resources, our water resources and our cultural resources. Approval of any one of these amendments undermines the mission of the National Forest Service as stated on their website as "caring for the land and serving the people." The Forest Service also states: "The health of our nation depends, in many ways, on the vitality of our nation's forests and grasslands. These natural resources contribute a variety of essential elements to our well-being, including clean air, water and soil."

IND104-2 Amendment 1 proposes to change the ROW through the Jefferson National Forest from 50 feet to 500 feet. The fact that FERC is proposing a 500 foot "pipeline alley" would be devastating for rural Southwest Virginia. It only stands to reason that if a 500 foot ROW through the JNF is approved, there will at some point be a proposal to extend the 500 foot ROW to private land - what goes through the JFN forest must enter and exist on private land. Essentially, this area would become a "throw-away" utility corridor.

IND104-3 Amendment 2 proposes to permit exceedance of soil and riparian corridor conditions. Any lowering of current protection standards would be unacceptable. Our water is our most valuable resource and any damage to our streams and aquifers by siltation would be a consequence that would be beyond repair. Critical water supplies and critical habitats must be maintained.

IND104-1 The comment is noted.

IND104-2 See response to comment CO74-7 regarding Craig Creek.

IND104-3 See the response to comment FA10-1 regarding Amendment 2.

INDIVIDUALS

IND104 – Jean L. Porterfield

20161021-5002 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/20/2016 9:56:31 PM

IND104-4 | Amendment 3 would allow the removal of old growth trees within the construction corridor. Some of these trees are centuries old and are irreplaceable. They should not be sacrificed for the profit of an energy company.

IND104-5 | Amendment 4 would allow the crossing of the Appalachian National Scenic Trail at Peter's Mountain and change the Scenic Integrity Objective from High to Moderate near the crossing. If this pipeline must be built, there is an alternative to crossing the ANST on Peter's Mountain and destroying the beauty and integrity of most famous national scenic trail in the U.S. Hybrid Alternative Route 1A crosses the ANST at Glen Lynn in an area where the land is already crossed by utilities. This route would also cross 1.6 miles of National Forest instead of 3.4 miles with the current proposed route.

Resources in the Jefferson National Forest can be protected by the rejection of all four proposed amendments. I urge you to reject these amendments and keep the JNF as a place where all people can experience the wonders of a landscape unspoiled by the unnecessary intrusion of pipelines, utility lines or any other man-made disturbance to the natural beauty of the forest.

Respectfully,

Jean Link Porterfield
Cave Hill Farm
1020 Mountain Lake Road
Newport, VA 24128

IND104-4 See the response to comment FA10-1 regarding Amendment 3.

IND104-5 See the response to comment FA10-1 regarding Amendment 4. Section 3 of the final EIS has been revised to provide a discussion of the Hybrid 1A Alternative route.

INDIVIDUALS

IND105 – Judy Sink

20161024-5019 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/24/2016 10:49:09 AM

Judy Sink, Rocky Mount, VA.

Dear Members of FERC,

As residents of Franklin County, Virginia we are begging and pleading with you to put a stop to this monster called the Mountain Valley Pipeline. This monster, if allowed to enter the county will destroy families, farms, churches, the streams and rivers and yes even the beautiful views this county has to offer.

Let me ask you all a couple of questions. Do you hunt or fish? Do you boat, ski, swim? Do you hike? Have you traveled through this beautiful county and noticed all the beauty around you? My guess you have not. You need to do that so you can see exactly what is going to happen here if you allow this pipeline to proceed.

Are you aware of the many dangers this experimental pipeline will pose for the residents of Franklin County? Let me list a few for you.

1. MVP will threaten private property, historical and natural heritage sites.

2. It will cause harm and/ or destruction to local ecosystems, wild life habitats and migration patterns.

3. Dirt erosion, mineral pollutants will be released into the streams and rivers.

4. Aquatic ecosystems will be contaminated by the chemicals from the equipment runoff.

5. There will be a reduction in surface water thus lowering the ground water levels.

6. Wells will be impacted and contaminated by the fluids, gases from the large equipment.

7. Fracking uses huge amounts of water and will put a great strain on streams, rivers, and wells in the communities.

8. Persons living within ¼ mile of a pipeline experience more health issues, hazards than those who live further away.

9. Anyone living within ¼ mile of this monster will be living in a blast zone with no chance of survival.

10. Toxic fumes are emitted from a pipeline and will pollute and contaminate the air we all breathe.

11. Per the safety standards, there shall be no building that would routinely contain a large number of persons are not constructed within a specified setback distance from the pipeline.

12. Franklin county Fire and Rescue are not set up for the magnitude an explosion from this monstrosity would cause. May families will find themselves trapped with no way out and fire and rescue in.

On a personal note, we would be surrounded by this pipeline. We would have no chance to live a "normal" life. We would live in fear of toxic fumes, health issues and worse yet explosions. How would you feel knowing this monster is only 300 feet from your front door? Knowing your water supply will be contaminated? Life as we know it would exist no more. Would you let your children or grandchildren play outside with this huge dangerous thing that close to you?

Who would be responsible for the upkeep of this huge pipe? Who and how often would the pressure be checked? The lines checked for leaks and erosion?

IND105-1 The FERC staff visited the project area, as documented in section 1.4 of the EIS. Hunting, fishing, boating, skiing, swimming, and hiking would not be adversely impacted by the MVP. Project impacts on private property are addressed in section 4.9 of the EIS; historical sites are discussed in section 4.10; safety in section 4.12.

IND105-2 Impacts, as well as proposed mitigation measures, on vegetation and wildlife are discussed in sections 4.4 and 4.5 of the EIS, respectively.

IND105-3 Impacts on water resources, and measures to reduce those impacts, discussed in section 4.3 of the EIS. See the response to comment IND2-3 regarding hydraulic fracturing.

IND105-4 Pipeline safety is addressed in section 4.12 of the EIS. See also the response to comment IND2-1 regarding safety.

INDIVIDUALS

IND105 – Judy Sink

20161024-5019 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/24/2016 10:49:09 AM

IND105-5 | You must say NO to Mountain Valley Pipeline. It will benefit no one but
the investors of EQI and MVP. It will in no way benefit the residents of
this county.
SAY NO TO MOUNTAIN VALLEY PIPELINE.

Thank you
Respectfully,
Rev Barry and Judy Sink

IND105-5 Air quality is addressed in section 4.11 of the EIS.

INDIVIDUALS

IND106 – Robert M. Jones (on behalf of Donald Prater)

20161021-5169 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/21/2016 4:21:23 PM

October 20, 2016

Filed by Robert M. Jones --- Registered Intervenor

Kimberly Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426

Dear Ms. Bose,

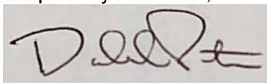
IND
106-1

My wife and I are land owners affected by the proposed Mountain Valley Pipeline (MVP). Our parcel is located along the Mount Tabor Variation and contains significant sensitive karst features including an open sinkhole with likely subterranean connections to other sinkholes, caves, and streams in the area. We note similar features on the parcels of our neighbors and are familiar with the Slussers Chapel Conservation site, which includes the Mill Creek Springs (Blake Property) Natural Area Preserve. We note the Slussers Chapel Conservation Site has high global biodiversity significance and is a potential habitat of the state endangered Ellett Valley Cave millipede (*Pseudotremia cavernarum*). We also note there are rare invertebrate species that may live in cave streams, drip pools, or underground riparian areas. We believe protection of water quality is critical to the long-term survival of these populations.

Based on our review of the routes proposed by MVP, none appear to adequately take into account the sensitive geology of this area. We believe the MVP cannot be located in this area without significant, detrimental impacts. The Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation-Division of Natural Heritage (DCR) CP16-10 Mountain Valley Pipeline-Slussers Chapel Conservation Site Avoidance (concept) is not perfect, but would appear to have less impact than the proposed corridor (MVP-REV4) and MVP's Mount Tabor Variation Alternative route.

We urge you to consider these comments and **support the route proposed by DCR.**

Respectfully Submitted,



Donald Prater
3120 Mount Tabor Road
Blacksburg, VA

Cc:
Joby Timm, Supervisor
George Washington and Jefferson National Forests

Montgomery County Board of Supervisors

IND106-1

See the response to comment CO6-1 regarding the Mount Tabor Variation.

INDIVIDUALS

IND106 – Robert M. Jones (on behalf of Donald Prater)

20161021-5169 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/21/2016 4:21:23 PM

Rep. Morgan Griffith

INDIVIDUALS

IND107 – Robert M. Jones (on behalf of Donald Prater)

20161021-5179 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/21/2016 4:28:23 PM

October 20, 2016

Filed by Robert M. Jones --- Registered Intervenor

Kimberly Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426

Neil Kornze, Director
BLM Washington Office
1849 C Street, NW, Rm. 5565
Washington, DC 20240

Joby Timm, Supervisor
George Washington and Jefferson National Forests
5162 Valleypointe Parkway
Roanoke, VA 24019

Dear Ms. Bose, Members of the Commission, Director Kornze, and Supervisor Timm,

IND
107-1

My wife and I are land owners affected by the proposed Mountain Valley Pipeline (MVP).

With respect to the September mailing request for comments on the proposed actions of the U.S. Forest Service in response to the right-of-way (ROW) grant application submitted by Mountain Valley Pipeline (MVP) to construct and operate a pipeline across the Jefferson National Forest (JNF) **we oppose** the granting of the ROW changes to the Land Resource Management Plan (LRMP) for this forest, including the designation of a utility corridor in the JNF, which would be required if the application is approved.

With respect to the proposed amendments to the JNF **we oppose Amendments 1-4** and urge that they be considered with all due caution for how they will impact the future of the National Forest. Consideration of public input is essential, and should not be ignored by the Bureau of Land Management or the USFS. We ask that you further consider the comments below.

Plan Amendment 1 – We oppose the proposed: management prescription (Rx) 5-C Designated Utility Corridors from these Rx's: 4J, 6C, and 8A1. The land allocation would be 500 feet, except as it crosses the Appalachian National Scenic Trail (ANST) and Peter's Mountain Wilderness. **The future impact of establishing a 500-foot ROW through both public and private land cannot be foreseen as it establishes a precedent for further activity.** The impact of the entire width of the designated corridor and whether that conflicts with the LRMP must be evaluated, as well as the impacts to private landowners within that same corridor.

IND
107-2

The Project only Amendment 2 – We oppose the proposal to permit exceedance of soil and riparian corridor conditions. We believe both Sinking Creek and Craig's Creek could suffer

IND107-1 See the response to comment FA8-1 regarding Amendment 1.

IND107-2 See the response to comment FA10-1 regarding Amendment 2.
See the response to comment CO74-7 regarding Craig Creek.

INDIVIDUALS

IND107 – Robert M. Jones (on behalf of Donald Prater)

20161021-5179 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/21/2016 4:28:23 PM

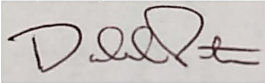
IND 107-2 cont'd substantial damage to their riparian banks with the construction. Their buffer zones should remain intact to minimize siltation of the waterbody. Furthermore, we believe that if soil conditions are exceeded both ascending and descending Peters Mountain, Sinking Creek Mountain, and Brush Mountain will cause siltation of the waterbodies below, damaging critical habitats and drinking water sources. On the descent from Brush Mountain, Slussers Chapel Conservation Site would likely be negatively affected by exceedance of soil conditions. As noted above, Slussers Chapel Cave, has a B3 significance ranking for rare a millipede and isopods.

IND 107-3 **Proposed Amendment 3 – We oppose** this amendment as it would allow the removal of old growth trees within the construction corridor. Ancient woodlands, have attained unique ecological features because they have not been disturbed. They are a *rare natural resource*, and it would take over a century to recover such a loss.

IND 107-4 **Proposed Amendment 4 – We oppose** this proposal crossing the ANST at Peter's Mountain. **Instead, we suggest crossing at a greenfield** when there is an alternative. **Hybrid Alternative 1A** crosses the ANST at Glen Lyn in an area where the land is already disturbed because it is crossed by utilities. The hybrid route would also cross National Forest for 1.6 miles instead of 3.4 miles with the proposed route.

We urge you to consider these comments and taken action now to implement the changes suggested above.

Respectfully Submitted,



Donald Prater
3120 Mount Tabor Road
Blacksburg, VA

Cc:
Montgomery County Board of Supervisors

Rep. Morgan Griffith

IND107-3 See the response to comment FA10-1 regarding Amendment 3.

IND107-4 See the response to comment FA10-1 regarding Amendment 4. Section 3 of the final EIS has been revised to provide a discussion of the Hybrid 1A Alternative route.

INDIVIDUALS

IND108 – Robert M. Jones (on behalf of Mr. and Mrs. Rador Vaden)

20161024-5010 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/22/2016 6:42:48 PM

To: Ms. Kimberly Bose, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Filed by Robert M. Jones, Registered Intervenor, on behalf of Mr. and Mrs. Rador Vaden
Date: 22 October 2016
Re: Mountain Valley Pipeline, Docket CP16-10-000

IND108-1 We have lived in the Mount Tabor Road community for 53 years, and we are very concerned about the pipeline that may be built through this area. This is a very beautiful rural mountain community. The presence and aftermath of the construction of a very large pipeline in our midst would permanently damage that beauty and most certainly damage our property values.

IND108-2 Of even greater concern is our water supply. This area is full of caves, sinkholes and springs as well as above and underground streams that supply water to everyone's well. We are concerned that people's well water may be destroyed as a result of building a pipeline through here. It is especially troubling that pipeline construction may harm the Slusser's Chapel Conservation Site and other sensitive areas. If that happens, many will be left without clean drinkable water. That would be a disaster.

IND108-3 Recently, a possible solution to this huge problem was suggested by the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation. They recommended avoiding much of the the Slusser's Chapel Conservation Site as well as a other sensitive areas by routing the pipeline along the ridge of Brush Mountain. That avoidance route would be further away from the conservation site as well as people's homes. It would also be further away from the caves, sinkholes, streams and wells that are so vital to our community.

We are certainly not in favor of any pipeline in this area. However, for the reasons we have stated, if a pipeline is to be built, we definitely support the DCR recommendation to avoid the Slussers Chapel Conservation Site and several other sensitive areas by putting the pipeline across the ridge of Brush Mountain. This "Avoidance" would provide a better alternative for all the people in the Mt. Tabor Community than the Mount Tabor Variation.

Sincerely
Mr. and Mrs. Rador Vaden

IND108-1 See the response to comments IND12-1 regarding property values.

IND108-2 Groundwater is discussed in section 4.3.1 of the EIS. See also the response to comment IND2-2 regarding impacts to water wells.

IND108-3 See the response to comment CO6-1 regarding the Mount Tabor Variation.

INDIVIDUALS

IND109 – Robert M. Jones (on behalf of Peter Montgomery)

20161024-5011 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/22/2016 6:47:58 PM

To: Ms. Kimberly Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
From: Robert M. Jones, Registered Intervenor, on behalf of Peter Montgomery
Date: 22 October 2016
Re: Mountain Valley Pipeline, Docket CP16-10-000

IND109-1 | I want to comment on the pipeline effects on my life and those around me. First of all, a major concern is that the disruption of the underground terrain makes it unsafe to build a pipeline here.

IND109-2 | Some other concerns I have are that a pipeline that is too close to people and people's houses would result in loss of life if the pipeline exploded. There is no hope of evacuation. This is a fear that me and all my neighbors will be forced to live with. Very unsettling.

IND109-3 | Also, the value of my property will shrink. I will have to work and never be able to retire.

IND109-4 | A very big concern for me is that my well is very close to the pipeline.
Groundwater pollution is another big concern. All people here are worried about having polluted water or no water.

IND109-5 | It is a bad idea to build a very big pipeline near peoples houses. Instead of putting it by peoples houses it should be built in a safer place. I support the DCR idea to move the the pipeline away from the people here and put the pipeline on Brush Mountain.

IND109-1 | See the response to LA1-4 regarding karst.

IND109-2 | See the response to comment IND2-1 regarding safety.

IND109-3 | See the response to comments IND12-1 regarding property values.

IND109-4 | Groundwater is discussed in section 4.3.1 of the EIS. See also the response to comment IND2-2 regarding impacts to water wells.

IND109-5 | See the response to comment CO6-1 regarding the Mount Tabor Variation.

INDIVIDUALS

IND110 – Torsten Sponenberg

A duplicate copy of this comment was also submitted by Louisa Gay on 10/25/2016 (20161024-5167). The duplicate comment letter has not been included.

23 October 2016

Ms. Kimberly Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426

Neil Kornze, Director
BLM Washington Office
1849 C Street, NW, Rm. 5565
Washington, DC 20240

Joby Timm, Supervisor
George Washington and Jefferson National Forests
5162 Valleypointe Parkway
Roanoke, VA 24019

Dear Ms. Bose, Members of the Commission, Director Kornze, and Supervisor Timm:

IND110-1

I wish to comment upon the single Plan-Level Proposed Amendment and the three Project-Specific Proposed Amendments, all four of which would be required for routing the Mountain Valley Pipeline through the Jefferson National Forest (Docket CP16-10). These proposed amendments are described and discussed in the Sept. 2016 Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) and a Notice of Availability of the DEIS for CP16-10. I will rely upon and refer to these documents throughout this letter.

At the outset, however, I must highlight a **major discrepancy within the DEIS**. The DEIS writers themselves are unsure of which counties contain sections of the Jefferson National Forest (JNF) crossed by MVP’s proposed route. On p. 1-13 they state, “The MVP pipeline route would cross about 3.4 miles of the Jefferson National Forest in Monroe County, West Virginia and Giles and Montgomery Counties, Virginia.” This differs markedly with their statement on p. 4-516, “The MVP would cross a 3.4-mile portion of the Jefferson National Forest in Giles, Craig and Montgomery Counties, Virginia.” Such a major discrepancy does not inspire confidence in readers that the writers’ understandings and explanations of the MVP project carry a high degree of reliability.

IND110-2

Pages 4 – 235-238 of the DEIS discuss land use on federal lands and describe the Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP) for the JNF. Pages 4 – 259-264 discuss the four proposed amendments that would be required for routing the MVP through the JNF. The Forest Service (FS) is charged with managing the JNF under its land plan “to sustain the multiple use of its renewable resources in perpetuity while maintaining the long-term health and productivity of the land.” Its charges also include managing the JNF in the “context of the broader landscape.”

PROPOSED AMENDMENT 1 – A PLAN-LEVEL AMENDMENT

IND110-1

The EIS has been corrected. The MVP route does not impact national forest system lands in Craig County, Virginia.

IND110-2

See response to comment FA8-1 regarding Amendment 1. The experiences with the previous pipeline construction on Peters Mountain have been valuable in identifying potential impacts, mitigation measures, and monitoring procedures that have been incorporated into the MVP. Section 3 of the final EIS has been revised to provide a discussion of the Hybrid 1A Alternative route.

INDIVIDUALS

IND110 – Torsten Sponenberg

IND110-2
conf'd

Proposed Amendment 1 is a Plan-Level Amendment that would create **new, 500-foot-wide Rx 5C-Designated Utility Corridors**. The DEIS, confusingly for readers, uses both the singular, “corridor”, and the plural, “corridors”, in its discussions of the Rx C5 designation. Two locations within the JNF are specifically named with respect to a Rx 5C designation, Peters Mountain and Brush Mountain. These locations are more than nine miles apart. Because the MVP pipeline would cross about 3.4 miles of the JNF in total, my understanding is that the Rx 5C designation would apply to two widely separate segments, the sum of whose lengths totals about 3.4 miles. The northernmost segment on Peters Mountain begins around MP 195.5 and is adjacent to the Peters Mountain Wilderness Area. The MVP route runs between Kimballton Branch and the Peters Mountain Wilderness Area boundary. The southerly Brush Mountain segment begins around MP 217.1, and in its final ascent is adjacent to a boundary with the Brush Mountain Wilderness Area. This understanding means that **each of these two segments would have its own entry “gate” to a corridor that is 500 feet wide and its own exit “gate” from that corridor**. The MVP project would, at its completion, occupy a 50-foot-wide route within each of these two segments. The DEIS states that the **primary effect** of designating such corridors would be “the potential for future development within that corridor since the Forest Plan encourages colocation of new special use rights-of-way (i.e. additional linear utility lines or communications sites) in these types of corridors ” (p. 4-262). This means, then, that the remaining 450 feet of width in each segment would be readily available for the next large, one or more utility projects to present themselves for passage through each forest segment.

My husband and I **strongly oppose such a Rx C5 designation**. We are also **strongly opposed to the issuance of a Right-Of-Way Grant by the BLM for such corridors and urge the FS not to concur with any decision of the BLM to grant a Right-Of-Way**. In my understanding, if the FS approves such a Plan-Level Amendment, it could jeopardize its charge to sustain the long-term health and productivity of the land. We think that such a designation would act as an open invitation to encourage multiple pipeline companies to seek the JNF for their projects. The DEIS makes no effort, that I can find, to aid readers in understanding that impacts on nearby lands under private or state ownership could arise from such corridors. We think that lands outside the JNF boundaries but near the FS corridors’ entry and exit “gates” could be very vulnerable to exploitation by pipeline companies. These lands could themselves become, in effect, “utility corridors” as pipeline projects funnel in toward and spew out of 5C designated utility corridors through the JNF. Both the JNF and the lands interfacing with it in the vicinity of such corridors could become large areas of degradation.

A sample of the kind of degradation citizens could expect already exists on Peters Mountain. Dr. Ernst Kastning’s “Expert Report on Geologic Hazards in the Karst Regions of Virginia and West Virginia” addressed the erosion, sedimentation and groundwater contamination problems that arose from the 2014 installation of an 8-to-10-inch-diameter pipeline across Peters Mountain to the Celanese industrial plant located in Giles County, Virginia. His July 2016 report compared these problems to the much worse hazardous effects that could ensue from MVP’s much larger 42-inch pipe (submittal 20160713-5029, p. 40). This “worst-case-scenario”, related to a single very large pipe, could now be far exceeded by colocation of two or more large pipes in 5C

INDIVIDUALS

IND110 – Torsten Sponenberg

IND110-2
cont'd

Utility Corridors. The September DEIS has now made the possibility of these very wide corridors broadly known to citizens. Citizens must try to now imagine 500-foot-wide utility corridors populated with what could be two or more large pipelines crossing our National Forest and other lands near the entry and exit “gates” to these corridors.

THE ROLE OF THE BLM AND RECENT LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY – Recent legislative activity at the federal level magnifies my concerns described above to a new, much larger arena of concern regarding multiple large natural gas pipelines. MVP’s Proposed route would cross the 20-foot-wide Gauley Bridge Turnpike Trail in Braxton County, WV which is on lands managed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE) (p. 4-259). This is the only COE land crossed by the MVP route, and the crossing is located at about MP 67.1 (p. 4-235). Because MVP’s Proposed route would travel through lands managed by more than one federal agency (COE and FS), the Secretary of the Interior has delegated authority to the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to decide whether a Right-Of-Way (ROW) Grant will be issued to MVP. This authorization is provided for under the Mineral Leasing Act (MLA) of 1920.

A “**National Energy Security Corridors Act**” bill was introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives (114th Congress) in May 2015 (**H.R.2295**). This bill calls for amendments to the Mineral Leasing Act to allow natural gas pipeline rights-of-way through **all** federally owned lands **except** lands held in trust for an Indian or Indian tribe and lands on the outer Continental Shelf. On 20 May 2015, Mr. Timothy Spisak of the BLM presented testimony on H.R. 2295 before the House Natural Resources Committee. His testimony states that the bill “requires the Secretary (of the Interior) to designate at least 10 National Energy Security Corridors within two years **in the eastern United States**, and specifies that the designation of the corridors would not be considered ‘major federal actions’ under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and **thereby waived from NEPA review**. Under the bill, the Secretary would be directed to establish procedures to expedite and approve applications for ROWs for natural gas pipelines across the newly designated corridors.” He goes on to discuss several aspects of the bill that the Dept. of Interior opposes. He questions the role assigned to the Dept. in designating these corridors in the eastern U.S. where very little multiple-use land is managed by the Dept. He states that, “Designating corridors on Federal land does not create a contiguous corridor; rather intervening parcels of state and private land complicate corridor designation and are important considerations in both Federal and state permitting processes.” In another section of the testimony transcript he describes pipeline authorizations. He states that **designated corridors** are **preferred locations** for placing Rights-Of-Way for pipelines. (See the transcript of this testimony at www.doi.gov/ocl/hearings/114/hr2295_052015).

My growing concern is that any new Rx 5C Designated Utility Corridors, allowed by an amendment to the land plan for JNF, **could become re-defined as one or more National Energy Security Corridors**. If the BLM is ultimately required by a new federal law to establish such National Energy Security Corridors, it will look first for utility corridors that have already been designated (in this case, the Forest Service Rx 5C Designated Utility Corridors on lands in the JNF). The current H.R. 2295 bill or any future similar federal legislative activity could result in a law that creates these Energy Security Corridors throughout the eastern U.S.

INDIVIDUALS

IND110 – Torsten Sponenberg

IND110-2
cont'd

In its lengthy 21 April 2016 filing to the FERC, MVP submitted two maps showing alternate routes for its project that relate directly to National Forest lands. Figure 10.5-1a, “Hybrid Alternatives”, is a map accompanied by a table, “Comparison of Hybrid Alternative 1A, Hybrid Alternative 1B, and the Proposed Route”. In the **Hybrid Alternative 1A routing**, 1.6 miles of National Forest is crossed. **This is less than half of the 3.4 miles crossed by the Proposed route.** This crossing does not appear to be adjacent to Wilderness Areas. The second map is contained in Figure 10.5-a, “Pipeline Alternatives Overview Map”. In this map MVP shows a “**Forest Service Avoidance Alternative**” that is routed entirely around the Monongahela National Forest and the George Washington and Jefferson National Forests. I am left to wonder why these routes did not receive a more thorough examination by MVP.

IND110-3

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS 2,3 AND 4 – PROJECT-SPECIFIC AMENDMENTS

The second type of amendment covers those pertaining only to the construction and operation of the MVP and would involve Forest Plan Standards. Page 4-236 states, “Standards are specific technical resource management directions and often preclude or impose limitations on management activities or resources, generally for environmental protection, public safety, or resolution of an issue.” Pages 4 – 262-264 describe the particular Standards impacted by the MVP. “Temporary waivers” of these Standards would be required to allow the MVP to proceed (p. 4-262). While restrictions imposed by the Standards would be suspended “temporarily” for construction activity, the effects of exceeding the restrictions would be very long-lasting.

Proposed Amendment 2 – This amendment deals with Standards pertaining to soil conditions and riparian corridor conditions. Removal of topsoil destroys its structure and thereby its interaction with moisture regimes within the topmost soil layers as well as layers below. These moisture regimes relate directly to microscopic and macroscopic life forms within the soil and to vegetation above the soil surface whose root systems depend upon certain soil moisture regimes. Soils are likely to be most fragile and vulnerable to damage and loss along MVP’s route where steep slopes prevail.

On page 4-467 the DEIS states that within the JNF, MVP plans to install Class 2 pipe buried at least 36 inches below the ground surface. Page 4-263 states that “Following construction, ground contours and surface flow outlets would be restored to pre-construction conditions.” This re-contouring would restore only the appearance and not the subsurface functioning of deeply disturbed soils. Riparian corridors will be exposed to erosion and sedimentation leading to water degradation. Trees, which serve to anchor soils and mediate water flows (both surface and subsurface flows) in those areas, will be lost.

IND110-4

Proposed Amendment 3 – This amendment would allow removal of old growth trees within the construction corridor. Because so few old growth forest areas exist, we should do all we can to conserve, learn from and nurture those areas that remain. They are important from the standpoint of both forest biodiversity and genetic diversity within each species represented in these old growth communities.

IND110-3 See the response to comment FA10-1 regarding Amendment 2.

IND110-4 See the response to comment FA10-1 regarding Amendment 3.

INDIVIDUALS

IND110 – Torsten Sponenberg

IND110-5

Proposed Amendment 4 - This amendment would allow the MVP to cross the Appalachian National Scenic Trail (ANST) on Peters Mountain, reducing the Scenic Integrity Objective (SIO) for the area from High to Moderate. MVP intends to use horizontal conventional boring under the trail to “minimize impacts to the extent possible” (p- 4-264). Though Standard 4A-028 limits linear utilities and rights-of-way to a single crossing of this Rx 4A area per project, my concern is that one or more future large utility projects could cross nearby in a newly designated Rx 5C area. The **Hybrid Alternative 1A** routing may have crossed the ANST at a location having a less significant impact on scenic integrity. The **Forest Service Avoidance Alternative** route may have also crossed the ANST in a less impactful location. Because neither of these alternatives received a more thorough examination by MVP, their impacts upon the ANST cannot be assessed.

IND110-5

See the response to comment FA10-1 regarding Amendment 4.

IND110-6

The “linear nature” of the pipeline is referred to throughout the discussion of the project-specific amendments (pages 4 4262-264). Indeed, the physical integrity and functioning of a large pipeline system depend heavily upon fairly static conditions within and around the pipe’s trench environment. The Jefferson National Forest is by its nature a dynamic system of constantly interacting physical and biological components set within the rugged Appalachian Fold Belt. It is an inappropriate environment in which to build and attempt to maintain a massive, static pipeline. **We strongly oppose the adoption of Proposed Amendments 2,3 and 4 by the Forest Service.** Again, as stated above with respect to Proposed Amendment 1, **we urge the Forest Service not to concur with any decision of the BLM to grant a Right-Of-Way. We are also strongly opposed to the issuance of a Right-Of-Way by the BLM.**

Sincerely,

Ms. Torsten Sponenberg

IND110-6

The opposition to the FS LRMP amendments is noted.

INDIVIDUALS
IND111 – Pat Curran Leonard

20161024-0010 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/24/2016

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION

October 15, 2016

2016 OCT 24 A 9 23

FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

ORIGINAL

FERC

Docket Number: PF15-3-000,
CP16-10-000 or CP16-13-000
customer@ferc.gov

202-502-6652

Re: Opposition to the Mountain Valley Natural Gas Pipeline Project – Validation of Data

IND111-1

How does the public have checks and balances of the data presented in the EIS? It appears most of the survey data that has been presented has been by the applicants MVP and EQT. Where are the checks and balances that the data is correct? Before any conclusions can be made or decisions – what tests have been conducted by independent agencies. If all studies are being done by the applicants it is like sending the Coach into the game to referee.

IND111-1

The EIS was written by a team of professional scientists who independently fact-checked data submitted by the Applicants. Sources utilized are listed in References.

Please name the independent verifications in the next EIS. From the water to soil to birds and wildlife, for fish to bats, from the coneflowers to butterflies, from the honey bee to the bobcat, from the neighbors who will have a pipeline run up their driveway to their home, to the artifacts of native people that were first inhabitants. Everything needs an independent source and sampling.

IND111-2

Blasting is a serious issue across these mountains, nothing has ever crossed the forest in such a destructive manner – and why? For profit.

IND111-2

As stated in sections 2, 4.1, and 4.2 of the EIS, Mountain Valley would first attempt to rip bedrock. Any required blasting would be conducted in accordance with all federal, state, and local regulations, and as specified in the *General Blasting Plan*.

Please conduct a thorough and exhaustive sampling and research of the total impact this project will have along the 301 mile route.

Please do not approve this profit-making project that will not be a public use.

Pat Curran Leonard 4638 Dillons Mill Road Callaway, VA 24065 540-929-5184

INDIVIDUALS

IND112 – Justin Raines

20161025-5000 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/24/2016 6:15:44 PM

Justin Raines, Walkersville, WV.
Hello,

IND112-1

I am writing today to express my concern about the proposed Mountain Valley Pipeline. After reading the DEIS issued, two things stand out to me. One is that it has been stated by the MVP that it would not be feasible in this terrain to bore under the many streams that are intended for pipeline crossings. I find this statement to be likely false, especially in light of the knowledge that they have proposed to bore under other parts of the project in areas with similar terrain. I do not feel that the inevitable degradation of our streams that will come with more destructive crossing methods which involve direct excavation within the waterbodies, along with the cutting of trees directly upon the streambanks, should be permitted when the construction companies working on the MVP have the technology, the equipment, and the ability to make more ecologically friendly bores. This cutting of costs will inevitably lead to the degradation of some of West Virginia's most pristine waterways, and I urge you to reject it.

IND112-1

As discussed in section 4.3 of the EIS, Mountain Valley evaluated trenchless crossings for several waterbodies. Given workspace requirements, geotechnical conditions, constraints, and overall construction feasibility, we conclude that it is not feasible or practicable to use trenchless methods (conventional bore, HDD, and direct pipe) at every waterbody. We recommend that the Pigg River be crossed with an HDD. Proposed site-specific waterbody crossing methods and information are provided in appendix F of the EIS.

INDIVIDUALS

IND113 – Alden W. Dudley Jr.

20161025-5002 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/24/2016 9:44:49 PM

Alden W Dudley Jr, Roanoke, VA.

My Dad worked for Mobil Oil for 41 years and put in the Colonial Pipeline. He routed around the mountains for safety and economy. Two lines started out of Houston and one reached Linden, NJ. Why should MVP be allowed to traverse steep slopes with karst soil? It is an accident waiting to happen. A 42" line will blow open a hole up to 1/2 mile across with incineration one mile in diameter. Near a city or reservoir damn this will be catastrophic. FERC can be held responsible for allowing this to happen. You cannot afford it any better than we can.

IND113-1

IND113-1

See the response to comment LA1-4 regarding existing 42-inch-diameter natural gas pipelines. Steep slopes and karst terrain are addressed in sections 4.1 of the EIS. See also the response to IND2-1 regarding safety.

INDIVIDUALS

IND114 – Delwyn A. Dyer

20161025-5011 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/24/2016 5:29:00 PM

24 October, 2016

Kimberly Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426

Neil Kornze, Director
BLM Washington Office
1849 C Street, NW, Room 5565
Washington, DC 20240

Joby Timm, Supervisor
George Washington and Jefferson National Forests
5162 Valleypointe Parkway
Roanoke, Va. 24019

Re: FERC letter of September 16, 2016 requesting comment - Actions of the Bureau of land management and the Forest Service

Dear Ms. Bose, Members of the Commission, Director Kornze, and Supervisor Timm

I am a landowner abutting the Jefferson National Forest (JNF). We own a multi-faceted horse farm and forested Mountain land with a best practices management plan. Our land is in the Mt. Tabor area of Montgomery County, Virginia. So far Mountain Valley (MVP) has proposed four (4) different routes across my land. Why would any 500 foot proposed utility Corridor be any more successful in defining one corridor through the Jefferson National Forest. (proposed amendment # 1) It appears as if MVP has already defined the route for their pipeline, and therefore identified the utility corridor for this area of the JNF, see the information provided in paragraph two under proposal I, “the new Rx 5C land allocation would be 500 feet wide (250 feet wide on each side of the pipeline.” What remains is for the Forest Service to consider issuing a concurrence to the BLM for the Right-of-Way Grant and to evaluate the amendments to the Land Resource Management Plan for the JNF that would make provision for the MVP pipeline. I urge the FS to not concur.

We must preserve and protect our National Forests. If the 500 foot corridor is allowed in the NF what chance does a private land owner have in controlling the use of his land if he is at either end of a designated utility corridor. I understand that FERC is only dealing with the MVP request at this time but apparently treating the line as lying within the proposed utility corridor. When these utility

IND114-1

IND114-1

See the response to comment FA8-1 regarding Amendment 1.

INDIVIDUALS

IND114 – Delwyn A. Dyer

20161025-5011 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/24/2016 5:29:00 PM

IND114-1
cont'd | corridors are authorized and implemented across all the National Forest, land owners on either end of the corridor will become Pipeline Farmers. How long will it be before land owners will be pressured to give their land to accommodate multiple pipelines all wishing to follow the same route.

IND114-2 | I also oppose allowing MVP to exceed restrictions on soil conditions and riparian corridor conditions as described in LRMP standards (Proposed Amendment # 2). The environmental regulatory protections that are already in place in State and National Agencies should not be ignored. Other future applicants would expect the same leeway afforded MVP. If you have walked the Jefferson, in the area of the proposed route you will know that the surface on the mountains is very fragile and ever changing under foot. One marvels at the ability of trees and shrubs to thrive in conditions of shallow soils and underlying bedrock, yet they do. The community of trees, their annual gift of leaves and the bed of decaying plant materials provide food for tree growth. The trees and shrubs stabilize the soil through their roots and the leaf cover slow water run off thus preventing erosion. Clear cutting for a pipeline will disrupt this balance and allow for erosion. MVP must pay strict attention to water run off and soil erosion. As we have seen in the recent pipeline installed over Peter's Mountain to the Celanese Plant, extreme care must be taken to stabilize the materials used to cover the pipe.

IND114-3 | NO REMOVAL OF OLD GROWTH TREES (Proposed Amendment #3) They are part of our heritage and must be preserved. Before MVP should even be considered for an approval they should propose an alternate route around the old growth trees. I see this as no different than requiring MVP to avoid historic sites, endangered species, unstable KARST areas, etc. These old growth trees must be handled in the same way. If MVP is allowed to remove these trees on then future companies will expect the same "favor" for their lines. I am opposed to Amendment # 3.

It is interesting that comments to help us understand the idea of a utility corridor in the JNF would lay with, and involve the MVP, with 250' on either side of MVP's proposed pipeline. Am I to assume that the FS is accepting MVP's line as the optimum site for a Utility Corridor in the JNF, or am I to assume that Amendment #1 in FERC'S view is to accommodate future lines from the Marcelles/Utica area or other points in the Appalachian basin.

THE NATIONAL FOREST SERVICE should never agree to the concept of a utility corridor. Legislation currently before Congress that aims to streamline the approval process may have some 'Agencies, like BLM, FERC, the Forest Service and others using MVP's request to test the idea of Utility Corridors across public lands.

Why accept the idea that the ANST should cross on Peter's Creek Mountain when there is an alternative HYBRID ALTERNATIVE ROUTE 1A? Using 1A

IND114-2 See the response to comment FA10-1 regarding Amendment 2.

IND114-3 See the response to comment FA10-1 regarding Amendment 3. Section 3 of the final EIS has been revised to provide a discussion of the Hybrid 1A Alternative route.

INDIVIDUALS

IND114 – Delwyn A. Dyer

20161025-5011 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/24/2016 5:29:00 PM

IND114-3
cont'd

would have the crossing at Glen Lynn where there are other utility crossings already. The hybrid route would shorten the miles across JNF from 3.4 to 1.6.

The proposed amendments are disturbing and all due caution should be applied to the decision making process considering how your actions will effect the Jefferson National Forest – now and for generations to come. While I am apposed to any crossing of the JNF, I am really opposed to the Utility Corridors.

I am a registered intervener,

Delwyn A Dyer
Dyer Family Trust
4180 Dori-Del Hills
Blacksburg, Va. 24060
(540) 552-0085
ddyer@vt.edu

INDIVIDUALS
IND115 – Pat Curran Leonard

20161024-0046 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/24/2016

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20428

October 16, 2016

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION
2016 OCT 24 P 2:26
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

ORIGINAL

FERC

Docket Number: PF15-3-000,
CP16-10-000 or CP16-13-000
customer@ferc.gov

202-502-6652

Re: Opposition to the Mountain Valley Natural Gas Pipeline Project – Property Insurance

- IND115-1 EIS 4-288..." IRR (2016) interviewed Wells Fargo Bank and other lenders concerning the ability of buyers to obtain mortgages if the property was encumbered by a natural gas pipeline easement. Wells Fargo is the largest home lender in the country." With recent developments with Wells Fargo Bank and their unfair sales and account practices, F.E.R.C. may want to use another bank as a reference.

IND115-1 As stated in section 4.9.1.6 of the EIS, Integra Reality Resources (IRR) interviewed Wells Fargo because it is the largest home lender in the country. However, as stated in section 4.9.1.6 of the EIS, the FERC staff also contacted Citizens Bank, Bank of America, and Chase Bank.
- IND115-2 EIS 4-288..." Margaret Roston of Blacksburg, Virginia stated in a comment letter to the FERC that she spoke with two different local insurance companies about obtaining homeowners insurance for property that may contain a natural gas pipeline easement. She reports that she was told that insurance coverage would be determined on a case-by-case basis." I am going to contact my homeowner insurance company and ask them if our rates will change being in such close proximity to a 42 inch natural gas pipeline in what now our property is called a blast zone and in the evacuation zone.

IND115-2 Section 4.9.1.6 of the EIS has been revised to include the diameter of the natural gas pipelines where available.
- IND115-3 For all of the references cited in these sections, what is the diameter of each gas pipelines that state there was no negative impact to selling properties? A valid point would be to state the diameter of the gas pipeline for each of those studies in the EIS related to property values and selling outcomes.

IND115-3 From what I understand the MVP is a mixed use gas pipeline, are the others cited? Where are the studies of 42 inch or greater mixed use gas pipelines on property values, homeowners policy, and ability to sell homes?

IND115-3 The MVP pipeline would only transport natural gas. Not "mixed gases."
- IND115-4 EIS 4-288..." The FERC asked whether the presence of a utility crossing would change the terms of an existing or new residential insurance policy, which types of utilities may cause a change, how a policy might change, and what factors would influence a change in the policy terms, including the potential for a policy to be dropped completely." THIS IS NOT A UTILITY. THIS IS NOT A PUBLIC USE. EQT and MVP can sell the gas to the open market to any country. I may never benefit from any drop of any of the mixed gases.

IND115-4 The MVP would be a public utility, if authorized by the FERC.

INDIVIDUALS

IND115 – Pat Curran Leonard

20161024-0046 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/24/2016

IND115-4 | Please do not approve this for-profit, no utility project. No one along the route is benefiting from
conf'd | this project.

Pat Curran Leonard 4638 Dillons Mill Road Callaway, VA 24065 540-829-5184

INDIVIDUALS

IND116 – Pat Curran Leonard

20161024-0047 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/24/2016

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

FERC

Docket Number: PF15-3-000,
CP16-10-000 or CP16-13-000
customer@ferc.gov

202-502-6652

Re: Opposition to the Mountain Valley Natural Gas Pipeline Project – Project End –making the forest whole again

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
OCT 24 2016
WASHINGTON, DC

October 15, 2016

ORIGINAL

IND116-1

What about the end of the use of the pipeline? I know I've wrote about this before but, where is the plan in the EIS that goes into detail about when the pipeline has had all the fracked gas it can carry and the pipeline has been de-pressurized (it will come one day.) What happens then? What is the plan? Do they start fracking down the spine of the Appalachian's? I read there is a 50-year expected life of this project. My Grandchildren need to know.

Will EQT and MVP be the responsible parties to pull out the pipeline and fill in the earth back to restore it to the way it was before they destroy the living stream, forest, and lives of residence in, near and around the route?

What is the plan to take out the metal, the fasteners, the gravel and stone? The plan should be laid out and paid for by EQT and MVP. It should not be left in the ground to erode into the water tables. What is the plan if along the life of the pipeline the financing runs out? What is the financial position of investment in the streams, forest, pastures, and life along the route?

Everything must be addressed, answered, and discussed before F.E.R.C. renders any decisions.

Please do not approve this for-profit business project that will not benefit the public.

Pat Curran Leonard 4638 Dillons Mill Road Callaway, VA 24065 540-929-5184

IND116-1

End-use of the natural gas transported in the MVP is briefly stated in section 1 of the EIS (for industrial use, including in power plants). Section 2.7 of the EIS provides an overview of future plans and abandonment. See the response to comment IND2-3 regarding hydraulic fracturing.

INDIVIDUALS

IND117 – Pat Curran Leonard

20161024-0049_FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/24/2016

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20428

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION

October 17, 2016

ZB16 OCT 24 P 2:20

FERC

RECEIVED BY
REGULATORY DIVISION

ORIGINAL

Docket Number: PF15-3-000,
CP16-10-000 or CP16-13-000
customer@ferc.gov

202-502-6652

Re: Opposition to the Mountain Valley Natural Gas Pipeline Project – Unfair target to the Senior Aging Population

In the Environmental Impact Statement on ES-9 it states...."There is no evidence that the projects would cause significant adverse health or environmental harm to any community with a disproportionate number of minorities, low-income, or other vulnerable populations."

I disagree...in every public meeting I have attended there is an overwhelming group of citizens that are over 50 years old. The MVP and EQT have prepared the pipeline route to go into rural communities where we are aging. What future can we provide to our children and grandchildren when they want to move away from these communities? Young people do not want to live near a pipeline that will be a risk to them and their children.

I would like to see the average age of the affected land-owners to see if it is the case of placing the route along these rural communities where the general population is over 50 years old. Placing the pipeline along this route will place adverse health to the community with an aging vulnerable population.

Please do not approve the MVP or any other pipeline project along this route. This is a for-profit proposition with no public use advantage.

Pat Curran Leonard 4638 Dillons Mill Road Callaway, VA 24065 540-929-6184

IND117-1

IND117-1

Our analysis of environmental justice impacts can be found in section 4.9 of the EIS. This analysis indicates which counties along the pipeline route contain concentrations of vulnerable populations, including the elderly.

INDIVIDUALS

IND118 – Roger S. Brown

20161025-5071 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/25/2016 3:04:56 PM

Roger S. Brown, Union, WV.
25 October 2016
Re FERC/DEIS-D0272
Dear Madam/Sir:

IND118-1

This DEIS strikes me as fundamentally flawed. Its most glaring deficiency is its failure to give us karst dwellers in Monroe County, WV any assurance that our water would be protected, blithe assertions about prevention, minimization, and mitigation, such as in the last paragraph in 5.1.3.1 "Groundwater" notwithstanding. There are several references to a "karst specialist" MVP would employ, who could help, among other things, with the containment of spills. That notion elicits derisive laughter among experts and laymen alike. The average Monroe Countian knows better because the very essence of karst is that it doesn't lend itself to containment. Spills escape swiftly and travel far fast (and how, pray tell could one clean up an affected aquifer?). I question the legitimacy of any "specialist" who would claim otherwise. I supposed that if he leveled and said that such a project is infeasible in this degree of karst he'd be talking himself out of a job. I'm astonished by the FERC's gullibility in this regard.

Roger S. Brown
526 Gates Rd.
Union, WV 24983
304/772-5862

IND118-1

See the response to LA1-4 regarding karst. Potential impacts on groundwater resources and karst are discussed in sections 4.1 and 4.3 of the EIS.

INDIVIDUALS

IND119 – Thomas Tyler Bouldin

20161026-5020 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/25/2016 8:44:08 PM

To: Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary; Norman Bay, Chairman; Members of the Commission
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

FROM: Thomas Bouldin, Pence Springs, West Virginia

DATE: October 25, 2016

RE: DEIS Correction Required Due to Inaccuracies and Factual Errors in MVP
Representations of Citizen's Comment, Docket CP16-10: Mountain Valley Pipeline

IND119-1 In reviewing EQT/MVP's most recent submissions of supplemental materials to the Docket for the Mountain Valley Pipeline application (10/20/2016; Filer: Mountain Valley Pipeline LLC, EQT Corporation (as Agent); Description: Supplemental Information - October 2016 Proposed Route), I have found a baffling set of assertions by the corporation which I request be formally corrected by a submission to the DEIS. The EQT staff responsible for preparing the statement completely misconstrued serious issues I raised concerning the impacts of the planned route. In this submission, EQT also maintains it has resolved the issue, a claim that I find completely confusing. I ask that a detailed correction of the inaccurate claims be submitted to the official DEIS record together with a full response to the issues I originally raised regarding potential environmental consequences.

The Applicant's Assertions

In DEIS Appendix 1 "Minor Route Variation Requests Reported by Stakeholders That Have Been Resolved", MVP includes a table identifying various landowner concerns as expressed in comments submitted to the FERC dockets for the application. The fourth column of this table provides MVP's summary of these concerns. The fifth column identifies the actions taken by MVP to resolve the issues raised. On page 1 of 2 of this document I found the following entry:

Accession Number 20150420-5197 **Parcel Number** MVP-ATWS-310 **MP** 169.9

Summary of Issues: "Landowner requested a re-route to avoid impacts to a recreational fishing stream and proximity to a school."

Mountain Valley's Response/Current Status: "The additional temporary workspace on this landowner's property has been removed."

As author of the comment identified by EQT/MVP, I find these statements confusing in light of the substance of the comment I submitted and in light of my relations as a landowner to the MVP project. Since the application process is approaching the time when comments will no longer be accepted, I ask that the record be corrected before the DEIS phase is closed for comment and before any decision is made concerning the MVP proposal.

IND119-1

We could not locate Mr. Bouldin's name in the affected landowner list. Appendix I of the final EIS has been updated regarding the status of the route variation described in accession number 20150420-5197. Steep slopes and landslides are addressed in section 4.1 of the EIS.

INDIVIDUALS

IND119 – Thomas Tyler Bouldin

20161026-5020 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/25/2016 8:44:08 PM

Setting the Record Straight

IND119-1
cont'd

In the referenced submission on October 20, 2016, MVP identifies the comment to which they are responding as occurring in document #20150420-5197. I submitted this comment to Docket PF15-3 and it was registered on April 20, 2015. MVP has, however, misstated both the Parcel number and Milepost involved: they indicate that the comment concerned MVP-ATWS-310 located at Milepost 169.9—whereas the central issues of the comment concern the inadvisability of crossing the Greenbrier River at Pence Springs—a crossing that occurs at Milepost 170.5/6/7.¹ My comment makes no mention whatsoever of ATWS-310 which, in fact, MVP placed along the western bank of Hungards Creek, which is a fine little stream but is not a major recreational resource. Whether this error in parcel identification was intentional or the result of incompetence is unclear and irrelevant: it appears that it provided a convenient basis for the claim that the issue has been resolved, since it seemed (inaccurately, in fact) to connect the complaint to land owned by the author of the comment. Did anyone at EQT review the statements prepared for this Table? No one seems to have thought it strange that this single 7.5 acre parcel² is represented as having both a recreational stream and school affected by the now-rejected ATWS.

In fact, having re-read my original comment I can say with certainty that the concerns expressed had nothing whatsoever to do with MVP's possible intrusion on my property, but rather with the safety of the proposed crossing of the Greenbrier River and the character of environmental, social and cultural impacts entailed by the selection of Pence Springs as the site for that crossing. The stated "resolution"—that a proposed workspace planned for my property had been withdrawn—is neither accurate nor in anyway a resolution of the problems articulated. And there is **no single place in all the materials submitted by EQT/MVP where the concerns raised in my comment have yet been addressed in a complete and convincing discussion**—not even after more than 18 months of intensive scrutiny by concerned landowners affected by the proposing corporation's dismissals of possible impacts. **It is a genuinely professional response that is now needed as a means of correcting the record for the application.**

The Original Comment: 10 Specific Areas of Concern

I encourage all those interested to read the original comment to confirm the following points of summary. In what follows I want to achieve two ends: (1) to review the issues I **actually raised in April 2015**, and (2) to show the ways in which subsequent events have proven that my original concerns were both justified and of considerable significance to evaluating

¹ If I am not mistaken, the mileposts given, both in MVP's 2016 comment and my own listing are those registered prior to the most recent renumbering of the route. I leave it to FERC to provide some means of shifting accurately between the two numbering systems, and trust a solution will soon be provided.

² I found a description of ATWS 310 in a document submitted by MVP on October 20, 2016 entitled "Proposed Additional Temporary Workspaces for the MVP Project" p.g. 103 of 171: an "odd shaped" 7.5 acre field to be used as a staging area for a variety of construction-related supplies.

INDIVIDUALS

IND119 – Thomas Tyler Bouldin

IND119-1
cont'd

the MVP proposal. **The opening sentence of my comment established my purpose at that time: to illustrate why existing documentation of stream crossings by MVP seemed to me inadequate and unreliable. Essentially, my purpose was to encourage FERC to require more professional and complete data relevant to all the stream crossings involved in the project. Subsequent events have shown that I have failed in this purpose—and that a follow-up request is still completely relevant.**

The 10 areas of concern identified in the original comment were these:

(1) **The steep terrain in the route's descent** into the Greenbrier Valley: "If they do not modify the current route, to get to the river they will have to descend an almost vertical hillside between 70 and 100 feet high (my estimate) to a shallow flat about 20 feet wide." In fact, MVP's subsequent reports of slopes show that the descent involves a stretch .2 mile long (that is 1164 feet) of hillsides estimated at between 53% and 62.78% (depending on contradictory estimates provided by MVP).³ Even MVP has subsequently acknowledged grounds for concern, stating in their Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan (released in February 2016, Docket CP16-10, Document # 20160226-5404, Part 1, pp. 1-21) that any slope in excess of 30-35% will require *special construction and mitigation techniques*. This admission would seem to be proof that the chosen route does not provide for "minimal" environmental impacts—since exceptional efforts must be made to contain the damage. **At this point, I amend my earlier request to ask for a systematic exploration of what these techniques might involve and exactly how they would be deployed in the descent from the mountain top to the crossing site for the Greenbrier River.**

IND119-2

(2) **The crossing of WV State Route 3/12:** As noted in the original comment, WV 3/12 is the main highway communicating between Hinton and Alderson: "...WV Route 3/12—the only two-lane highway between the town of Alderson and the city of Hinton, which carries commuter traffic, as well as emergency vehicles to and from Hinton's hospital facilities (the closest to this area), and public transportation between the city and outlying rural areas." This highway is directly below the steepest slope in the descent to the valley: any construction debris released will fall into the southwest-bound lane. Whatever techniques are used in crossing this road will have to be instituted in a very narrow space between the hillside and road bed (the 20-foot flat mentioned in the comment). **These concerns are yet to be directly addressed by MVP to the satisfaction of concerned citizens.**

IND119-3

(3) **The potential for slope collapse** in the approach to the crossing: "The steep descent to WV Route 3/12 would require extreme caution to prevent erosion, sedimentation, and rockslides during construction as well as ongoing monitoring and remediation during operation." The newest submissions from MVP indicate that there are no areas of landslide concern in Summers

³ A summary of the issue of slope estimates can be found in my comment on the overall misrepresentations of Summers County perpetrated by MVP and apparently largely accepted by FERC, Docket CP-16-10, Document #20160809-5230.

IND119-2

Traffic impacts and mitigation are discussed in section 4.9 of the EIS. According to appendix Q of the EIS, State Highway 12 / County Route 3 would be crossed via bore, so impacts to traffic patterns would not be anticipated. As stated in section 2.4 of the EIS, Mountain Valley would install temporary sediment barriers designed to keep rolling rocks within the construction right-of-way.

IND119-3

Landslides and mitigation as described in Mountain Valley's revised *Landslide Mitigation Plan* are discussed in updated sections 4.1 and 4.2 of the final EIS. Factors that could potentially contribute to landslides are provided in appendix N.

INDIVIDUALS

IND119 – Thomas Tyler Bouldin

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IND119-3
cont'd County. While this may be true in the abstract judgments of various informational resources, any resident of the Hungards Creek area can tell you that rock slides and minor soil spills from the roadside banks are a regular occurrence along both WV 3/12 and the county road ascending the mountain to the Hungards Creek valley. Given the steepness of the slopes and the narrowness of the road bed, any slope failure in this area would make major transportation problems for residents, and should the lower hillside give way entirely, constructing or reconstructing the road would be a major project. MVP has not addressed these dangers in their Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan, and indeed seems oblivious to the danger. **A detailed response is required that takes into consideration an onsite examination of the contexts in which the descent would have to be engineered.**

IND119-4 (4) **The proximity of the crossing site to the Big Bend PSD water intakes:** "The crossing is about one mile above the water intake for the Big Bend Public Service District in Talcott which provides water to about 700 customers. It is perilously close to the Zone of Critical Concern for the PSD, in fact. Siltation during construction and any resulting hydrologic changes during operation are potentially a problem" This issue is yet to be addressed seriously by either MVP or FERC. To suggest their rather cavalier attitude toward the problem, the DEIS provides three different estimates of how far the crossing will be from the in-takes: on page 4-91, Table 4.3.2-3 reports the intakes are 19,800 feet (3.75 miles) below the crossing, while Table 4.3.2-4 on the next page says 1.4 miles, and the intervening text says the intakes are approximately 2 miles from the crossing. Clearly, neither MVP nor the FERC staff seem to know it's important to get it right. **A thorough and authoritative discussion is clearly called for to resolve a major issue of potential impacts on public water supplies.**

IND119-5 (5) **The presence of mussels in the Greenbrier River:** "Also, the crossing is an area of the river providing habitat for a number of mussel species. These require a detailed census and, I'm told, a form of mitigation such as being moved upstream from the site to prevent death from siltation." Subsequent submissions from various sources confirm the claims concerning the protection of these organisms, including a comment from the Center for Biological Diversity, Docket PF-15-3, Document # 20160502-5219. Concern for mussels, including threatened and endangered species, has in fact emerged as a central theme among concerns for MVP's impacts on wildlife; **the public deserves a detailed report on their presence in the watershed and whatever mitigation practices are being considered, together with any information evaluating the effectiveness of such practices in preserving these creatures endemic to certain North American streams.**

IND119-6 (6) **The presence of a major archaeological site near the proposed crossing:** "Moreover, the crossing's "flat land" is in an area of the valley believed to have been a site of Native American hunting camps and possibly other settlements as well (see accounts of Indian raids at nearby Lowell—site of the Colonel James Graham House on the National Historic Register since 1976—and other histories of Native American activity in the Greenbrier Valley)." Documentation of these concerns was sufficient that FERC required MVP to submit a plan for avoidance of the

IND119-4 The distance from the proposed pipeline to water supply intakes has been updated in the final EIS, as applicable.

IND119-5 Mussels that would be located in the construction zone would be relocated as discussed in section 4.6 of the EIS. Mussels, including protected species are discussed in sections 4.6 and 4.7 of the EIS as well as our BA.

IND119-6 Cultural resources are discussed in section 4.10 of the EIS.

INDIVIDUALS

IND119 – Thomas Tyler Bouldin

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IND119-6
cont'd | site, although I can locate no confirmation that they ever did so (as best I could determine, no such plan had been submitted as of 1/27/2016, as documented in comment to Docket CP16-10, Document #20160127-5020. This comment also documents other inadequacies in MVP's treatment of the Greenbrier crossing, almost 9 months after the original concerns were articulated). **MVP owes it to the public to provide a thorough explanation of how the project can support preservation of the historic and cultural resources of the crossing site.**

IND119-7 | (7) **The proximity of the site to other properties on the National Register of Historic Places:** as noted in the quotation in the previous paragraph, the crossing is in fairly close proximity to a number of properties on the National Historic Register, including the Graham House in Lowell, and the Gwinn plantation properties across the river from Lowell. **Subsequent information from landowners in the area suggests that in exploring alternative routes across the Greenbrier River, MVP has, in fact, been surveying properties and purchased easements even closer to these historic places than the original crossing site. A full disclosure of the company's activities in this regard is necessary, including whether the WVSHPO has been notified of additional survey activity.**

IND119-8 | (8) **The proximity of the crossing to the Greenbrier Academy for Girls:** "Moreover, the crossing is within a half mile of another National Historic Register site (since 1985), the Pence Springs Hotel complex, now the home of the Greenbrier Academy for Girls—a well-regarded boarding school, the main buildings of which would be perilously close to the Primary Impact area of the proposed pipeline route." As noted, the Pence Springs Hotel is another National Historic Register property that is in close proximity to the proposed crossing. The Indian Creek Watershed Association Interactive Environmental Map shows the school to be barely outside the PIR for the pipeline but clearly within the evacuation zone as measured from the actual crossing site. **Moreover, it is possible that the current re-routing of the line (recently submitted as DEIS supplemental material) in its approach to the final descent into the valley may bring the pipeline closer to the school. Obviously this possibility must be addressed and clarified with systematic and authoritative data, and the results discussed with both the school officials and the general public.**

IND119-9 | (9) **The history of recurrent flooding in the Greenbrier Valley:** "In the forty years we have owned property here, there have been three flood events in which the Greenbrier [River]... was between 15 and 20 feet above the level of the proposed crossing site. Clearly, any entry and exit structures need to be engineered to withstand the force of a 100-year flood: where flow rates could well exceed 40,000 cubic feet per second." This statement reveals both the essence of my concern for our local "recreational fishing stream" and the naivete I brought to my earliest expressions of that concern: I was underestimating the maximum discharge of the Greenbrier River as only 40,000 cubic feet per second, where I later found USGS records confirming a discharge of 94,000 cfs. Subsequent developments proved that MVP had little knowledge of the stream dynamics of the Greenbrier—and even less concern for accurately depicting the issues of stream scour and the rates of discharge. (I will not re-hash here the

IND119-7 | Cultural resources are discussed in section 4.10 of the EIS. Pipeline companies may purchase easements in advance at their own risk, with no guarantee of project approval or finalized routing.

IND119-8 | Based on our review, the Greenbrier Academy for Girls would be located at least 2,000 feet away from the proposed pipeline.

IND119-9 | Mountain Valley provided an updated scour analysis prior to the end of the draft EIS comment period and the final EIS has been updated accordingly. Flooding is discussed in sections 4.1 and 4.3 of the EIS.

INDIVIDUALS

IND119 – Thomas Tyler Bouldin

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IND119-9
cont'd

details of this episode but readers can find the comments and discussion in Docket CP16-10 by searching for mentions of "stream scour" or "scour rates".) **Given the fact that my later comments resulted in FERC requiring MVP's research staff to address the issues (the results of which were submitted AFTER the publication of the DEIS), it is hard to believe that the company's apologists would characterize my original comment as focusing on impacts to a recreational fishing stream—rather than on the safety of the pipeline. And even harder to believe they could assert that the problem could be resolved by simply removing a temporary workspace from my property. A full discussion of why MVP was permitted to submit misrepresentative and inaccurate materials evaluating scour should be a part of the requested docket correction.**

IND119-10

(10) **The problematic geological features of the crossing site's location:** "I have waded the pools in the immediate area of the proposed crossing. The bottom is composed of immense plates, slabs of sedimentary rock (sandstone, I suspect, given the layers of stone in the surrounding hillside). These plates are separated by deep fissures. Geological study is clearly mandatory prior to approval to assure that these structures can: (1) withstand the stresses of tunnel construction,⁴ and (2) in the event of any reconfiguration resulting from construction, withstand the pressures and stresses of floodwaters after construction. Finally, the crossing site is about 5 miles upstream from what is most likely an ancient sinkhole or collapsed cave. Known locally as "the Turnhole," this is a pool of several acres, roughly circular in shape, where the river drops from a riffle about 3 feet deep into a hole over 30 feet deep. It seems to me likely that this feature indicates an intrusion of the Karst geology so common in nearby Monroe County."⁵ As seen in this quotation, **my concerns for the crossing are not exactly that it is a favorite recreational stream: rather I would characterize my comment as addressing serious potential impacts of geology on the safe construction and operation of MVP's project.** The DEIS does not yet contain a coherent discussion of the interaction of such features as the high flood discharge, the extremely shallow bedrock in the river bed, and geological features suggesting the possible presence of karst—thereby requiring some detailed geotechnical evaluations of the site prior to approval. **The Greenbrier River is designated by the National Rivers Inventory as a Waterbody with Exceptional Quality or Importance. It is, in other words, one of West Virginia's Federally Recognized Exceptional Waters, listed as significant for Scenery, Recreation, Geology, Fish, and History. The Greenbrier River also happens to have the highest flood-stage discharge of any waterbody crossing proposed for the MVP route. It must be required that these issues of potential environmental impacts be addressed**

⁴ At the time of my original comment, MVP was still promising that the crossing would utilize expensive and complex HDD crossing techniques that have subsequently been abandoned for "constructability" issues—to my knowledge, no environmental assessment of alternate technology has been reported.

⁵ A long-time local resident recently informed me that another formation basically similar to the Turnhole in fact exists, located a little above the unincorporated town of Lowell, barely two miles downstream of the crossing site. **This suggests that, whatever may cause these sudden collapses of the riverbed, it is not limited to an area far from the crossing. Such evidence reinforces my original intuition that detailed study is needed before approving the route's crossing at Pence Springs.**

IND119-10

Mountain Valley provided a revised scour analysis prior to the end of the draft EIS comment period and the final EIS has been updated accordingly. As discussed in section 4.3.2 of the EIS, Mountain valley conducted a geotechnical study at the Greenbrier River. The draft EIS did not indicate that the Greenbrier River crossing was 1,841 feet, rather table 4.1.1-9 indicated that the flood zone associated with the Greenbrier River was 1,841 feet. The crossing length for the Greenbrier River would be 403.6 feet as provided in appendix F. Section 3.5 of the final EIS has been updated regarding the subject alternative route. In response to our January 26, 2017 EIR, Mountain Valley stated that it now intends to cross the Greenbrier River using dry methods, as further discussed in the final EIS.

INDIVIDUALS

IND119 – Thomas Tyler Bouldin

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IND119-10
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with authoritative evidence of the safety of the installation at the crossing and of the minimal environmental impacts that can be secured by the proposed crossing techniques.

And in the course of such a discussion, perhaps we may finally get a stable estimate of the length of the proposed crossing as part of the deal: current statements have set the crossing length as everything from 270 feet (Docket CP16-10, Document #20160422-5012, Part 120, file page 13) to 1841 feet (DEIS Table 4.1.1-9 pg. 4-20), with MVP's most recent statement asserting the crossing will require 403.6 feet (as reported in the October 20, 2016 filing, Attachment D, file page 279). **Perhaps we can even get the official word on the extent of blasting needed to attempt the crossing—as well as an explanation and full presentation of all the evidence that has persuaded FERC that further geotechnical research is unnecessary.**

Finally, *in a footnote*, my original comment also proposed an **alternative route** which has never been evaluated or discussed in the DEIS. While essentially satirical in intent, the proposal held a serious suggestion about the social and political dimensions of the MVP project and of FERC's stance in evaluating the application. I suggested that the MVP could more easily cross the Greenbrier in the vicinity of Caldwell—and from there could pay a call to White Sulphur Springs, where the Greenbrier's resort patrons would be more likely than the residents of Pence Springs to own stock in EQT/MVP corporations. In part, this bit of irony was inspired by a newspaper article I had read, "*Chamber Summit readies W.Va. for gas 'tidal wave': Sitting on a Treasure*", described as "[a] report on natural gas executives making the case for tying West Virginia's economic future to their industry at the annual West Virginia Chamber of Commerce Business Summit, at the Greenbrier resort." (*Charleston Gazette*, August 28, 2014.)

While the alternate route I proposed points to issues of environmental injustice that would be perpetrated by FERC's approval of the MVP project (the DEIS summarily disavows environmental justice as an issue in relation to the MVP route), I can't say I expected anyone to take my White Sulphur Springs route proposal seriously. Given the substance of my comments on environmental issues, however, I am surprised that the Applicant would try to characterize me as someone who would accept any "resolution" from the corporation so long as they stayed off my property: that error suggests to me that the staff preparing the Applicant's materials are as severely lacking a sense of human nature as they are lacking any serious concern for the engineering dangers confronting their proposed route.

IND119-11

MVP's Claim to have Resolved the Issue

EQT/MVP's characterization of my comment is trivializing, and it completely misrepresents my concerns despite accurately noting that I indicated that a favorite recreational stream and a school are potentially affected by the Mountain Valley Pipeline. Their claim that the issue has been resolved obscures a number of relevant facts.

First, I would note that the "ATWS" referred to by MVP could never have been a motive for my comment, because I had never been informed by MVP that such a construction was being considered for my property. Very early in the application process, I received a phone

7

IND119-11

Comment noted regarding the location of the ATWS in relation to Mr. Bouldin's property.

INDIVIDUALS

IND119 – Thomas Tyler Bouldin

20161026-5020 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/25/2016 8:44:08 PM

IND119-11
cont'd

call, ostensibly from a land agent associated with MVP, in which I was told that my property was probably not directly affected by the route but there were some 'issues' that needed discussion. When I failed to respond as the corporation wished, and requested that any further communication be directed to my attorney, I received a letter that threatened me with a lawsuit if I did not acquiesce in MVP's demands to survey my property. However, in none of these exchanges was there ever any mention of an intended or planned workspace to be installed on my land.

Furthermore, we have never been notified by the company that any planned ATWS has been *abandoned*. Such notification would surely have come through a registered letter or other documented medium. But we have never received any such communication, nor, I have to assume, can MVP produce any documentation that shows such communication was ever sent. **My first knowledge of the cancelled plan came with my reading of the October 20, 2016 submissions to FERC.**

In an attempt to better understand what MVP has said, I examined the maps I could find showing MVP's designs on our property. The most recent Access Road maps had nothing relevant. The maps submitted on April 22, 2016, on the other hand, contain plans for an access road affecting *the property adjacent to and behind ours which borders Hungards Creek*. Here I found two areas designated for ATWS development: ATWS 310A, close to the Clayton Road, and downhill from that, across Hungards Creek from our property, ATWS 310. **The latter—the ATWS designated in MVP's claimed resolution of my issues—is not on my property at all. On the other hand, the former noted workspace, ATWS 310A—judging by the outdated base-map used by Holland Engineering in preparing their precision engineering drawing of the space—would barely clip what appears to be about four or five feet from a curving boundary of my property which follows the path of an old farm road that once marked the boundary of my deed, and which has not existed in the delineation depicted on the Holland map for over fifteen years (and most likely far longer).** Not only is this area designated by a different ATWS number, but the listing of ATWS spaces indicates that the area MVP describes as having abandoned includes 7.5 acres, and that is far greater than the tiny slice affecting my property.

This is to say that the Applicant's account of our mutually agreeable resolution is entirely fictive, an account that can function to excuse the company from failing to resolve a significant conflict concerning what may well prove to be a highly irresponsible choice of routes. **The claim submitted to FERC indicating that the abandonment of this ATWS has resolved the conflict is simply untrue. And, as I believe I demonstrated in the preceding section of this document, the issues raised in my original comment—and which I have subsequently continued to pursue in numerous contributions to the FERC docket—are most definitely NOT resolved (or even addressed) in any meaningful way.**

IND119-12

Conclusion: Correcting the Errors

As someone who taught writing for more than thirty years, I can testify about the processes by which people invent fictions. In one common pattern, when a person wants to

IND119-12

See the response to IND119-1. All comments are considered. We will produce a final EIS that addresses new information and comments on the draft.

INDIVIDUALS

IND119 – Thomas Tyler Bouldin

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IND119-12
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invent a story, he or she relies on a few concrete details and some existing general pattern of explanation that will make sense of those details. To create their fiction about “resolving the issue” arising from my comment, MVP drew on a widely shared industry explanation of people's opposition to the pipeline: This guy is just one more NIMBY. Clearly FERC staff will be familiar with that explanation and may, in fact, be inclined to share that view. As a home owner who—along with more than 100 West Virginians—has been threatened by EQT/MVP with suit if I do not permit them to survey my land, I reject that characterization. The only NIMBYs I recognize are those making decisions to engineer a massive build-out of pipeline infrastructure in the Appalachians which has the potential to devastate the lives, homeplaces, and communities of mostly rural citizens hundreds of miles away from corporate and regulatory headquarters.

But there is a far larger and more disturbing offence involved in this little episode of corporate misrepresentation: given the actual content of my original comment, MVP's managerial publicists have shown that the corporation cares far more for what it may consider good publicity than for good engineering, and that is frightening. Rather than honestly confronting the dangers of their proposal, the Applicant has done everything possible to distract people (including the Commissioners) from the realities of crossing 'wild, wonderful West Virginia' – deep gorges, near-vertical slopes, core forests, landslide areas, karst, and other dangers. **No company that is unwilling to acknowledge the potential environmental dangers of this route is qualified for the undertaking: THAT is the essence of my concern.**

At first, I thought that the entirely misleading reference to my comment was actually less important than it felt because it affected only me and concerned only my family's situation. Then I came to see that this is not true at all. **Many of the 10 concerns articulated in my 2015 comment are valid for the majority of stream crossings throughout the route—and the DEIS should report the details of such concerns for every one of those crossings. Moreover, the Applicant's treatment of my comment—the trivializing, the refusal to respond professionally to the actual issues raised—is typical not just of EQT/MVP's responses to public challenges but of FERC's responses in the DEIS.**

And the results show in the DEIS:

*** Comments from the public are rarely treated in detail** (occasionally a number is attached to a brief summary: "we received 230 comments about X," in other cases, an unspecified number of comments are lumped together and dismissed without any specific evaluation as in Section 1.3.3 Out-of-Scope Issues pg. 1-21);

*** Members of the public with directly relevant experience are summarily dismissed if their stated opinions conflict with FERC's elected preferences**—as when local realtors with a detailed knowledge of rural markets describe negative effects on real estate values, only to be dismissed with "Unfortunately, they include no numbers to support their claims." (DEIS, pg. 4-2840).

INDIVIDUALS

IND119 – Thomas Tyler Bouldin

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IND119-12
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If, in fact, failing to provide numbers is grounds for rejecting a criticism, then the DEIS has no basis at all for the confidence expressed in the array of mitigation techniques FERC staff maintain will solve all problems: the DEIS presents no empirical evidence of the degree of effectiveness demonstrated for these techniques.

Even comments from highly trained professionals are seldom mentioned or dealt with responsibly; examples include the following:

- Comment of a respected university professor and consultant with extensive experience in mining reclamation who provided FERC and MVP with a draft plan for decommissioning the line (Docket PF15-3, Document #20150720-5046) which I do not see mentioned anywhere in the DEIS (the vague and temporizing disclaimer on DEIS pg. 2-58 is not reassuring, implying that the line might well be “abandoned in place”);
- Report of a widely-published expert on karst whose detailed discussion of geological issues (Docket CP16-10, Document # 20160713-5029) is mentioned, quoted, and dismissed. The DEIS simply ignores his professional advice completely;
- Report of a professional hydro-geologist whose detailed report of potential damage to water resources in Summers and Monroe counties, West Virginia (Docket CP16-10, Document # 20160815-5135) is dismissed by the DEIS as an anonymous ‘comment concerning potential impacts to First Order Streams’ and warrants no more than a textbook definition of the technical term (DEIS pg. 4-112).
- Report by a professional economist, co-author of the “Key-Log Study”(Docket CP-16-10, Document #20160531-5236) whose ideas are quoted briefly, treated dismissively, and subsequently rejected without any critical examination of the ways the issues raised could be properly addressed in the DEIS. (DEIS, pg. 4-239⁶ and elsewhere).
- Reports by historical and cultural specialists concerning issues of cultural attachment and definition of an appropriate APE for the project’s assessment of impact. (These include reports by MVP’s own consultant cultural anthropologist

⁶ The treatment by FERC of the Key-Log study is typical of the DEIS pattern of making claims, referring without specifics to supporting evidence, and then dismissing a criticism: FERC’s writers state that the Key-Log claim about agricultural land use is “false and without support” and claim this is “shown by thousands of FERC certified natural gas projects.” No reference is given. The note continues, “as discussed below in the text of this EIS” (again no reference given) “companies typically compensate the landowner” (no restrictions, no reference described). And the following note provides an exception to the FERC’s own claim that all lands will go back to agricultural uses: “This includes lands temporarily impacted...It does not include permanent access roads and above ground facilities.” (DEIS pg. 4-239)

INDIVIDUALS

IND119 – Thomas Tyler Bouldin

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IND119-12
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and by a widely respected and well-published historic preservation consultant, as reported in Docket CP16-10, Document # 20161024-5068, pp. 21-22.)

None of these dismissals could occur, I believe, if FERC's staff, its environmental consultants and the Applicant assumed principled responsibility for a scientific examination of the environmental damage possible from the MVP project. In place of responsible scientific examination in the DEIS, FERC substitutes a critically unexamined re-submission of the data provided by EQT (as agent). FERC's incautious support of the MVP project in the DEIS is deeply troubling. The application has been fraught from its inception with serious data gaps, errors, and misrepresentations—well-documented by affected citizens and expert analysts. For the purpose of the DEIS, FERC has chosen to exclude critical comments and expert reports rather than providing cooperating agencies the opportunity to examine them prior to making their own recommendations. In other words, rather than risk exposure of the limitations of their perspective, FERC staff seem committed to a strategy of empty assertions unsupported by detailed critical examination of any conflicting evidence. That is not the practice of science as I have ever understood it.

Therefore, I ask that FERC staff respond to this comment in a way that shows they have given careful thought to the issues I've attempted to present here, including those environmental issues I raised in the comment referenced by MVP. I have found the DEIS and MVP's reports to be filled with half-truths half-explained: claims that landowner concerns have been resolved; claims that stream-crossings will cause no damage (but crossings are never mapped so their interdependence is hidden from view); claims that mitigation never fails—or fails only "minimally": claims presented without evidence, explanation, or support; preposterous claims that nothing untoward will dare to occur under FERC's watchful eye and MVP's careful implementation of systematic plans.

NEPA requires that the public be provided accurate information based on effective scientific analysis prior to any decision being made, any action taken. This requirement does not include fictions spun out by powerful alliances between corporate interests and the government agencies created to restrain and shape those interests. In reference to my own comment and situation, the ill-devised fiction supplied by the Applicant was either meant to hide the truth or is an inadvertent scrambling of facts so mind-boggling it illustrates the extent to which the Applicant is not well-equipped to undertake a project of the complexity of the MVP. I am asking that FERC remedy that situation before the application process moves beyond the stage where the remedy becomes meaningless.

If this kind of misrepresentation of a citizen's comment is illustrative of the way FERC and the Applicant intend to "consider" citizens' contributions to the DEIS, then—in my opinion—that process mocks the purpose and protocols of the National Environmental Policy Act. The current DEIS is a serious misrepresentation of citizens' concerns as submitted to Docket # CP16-10. FERC is failing affected citizens by excluding from the preparation of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Mountain Valley Pipeline project any serious

INDIVIDUALS

IND119 – Thomas Tyler Bouldin

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IND119-12
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consideration of an important range of substantive citizen and expert comments. This problem is intensified by trivializing and misrepresenting selected comments, as has occurred with my comment discussed here.

If, in trying to keep to FERC's schedule for comments, the cooperating agencies accept this premature version of the DEIS, they will be relying on a document that has omitted a large body of relevant, critical information submitted to FERC by affected citizens and scientist/experts prior to the release of the DEIS. Any agency recommendations will be the poorer for that omission.

Respectfully Submitted,

Thomas Bouldin
Pence Springs, West Virginia

Cc: Derek Teaney, Senior Staff Attorney, Appalachian Mountain Advocates
Barbara Ruddnick, NEPA Team Leader, U.S. EPA Region 3

INDIVIDUALS

IND120 – Linda Parsons Sink

**To: Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426
CP16-10-000**

From: Linda Parsons Sink, Registered Intervenor

Date: November 3, 2016

**RE: The Old Mill Conservation Site
Protection for drinking water (for homeowners and livestock) supplied by Salmon Spring
Protection for Old Mill Cave**

This letter and request are a follow up to the August 16, 2016 letter sent to FERC, CP16-10-000, 201608165222, outlining concerns about the pipeline traversing The Old Mill Conservation Site and Mount Tabor Variation route. Since the filing of that letter, neither I, nor my family, have received any updates or additional information from MVP regarding the route.

I am a registered intervenor and a homeowner that will be impacted by the Mountain Valley Pipeline (MVP) proposed route through The Old Mill Conservation Site and by the alternate Mount Tabor Variation route.

As stated in the August 16, 2016 letter, the Old Mill Conservation Site is the watershed for the Old Mill Cave, designated a significant cave under the Virginia Cave Protection Act of 1979 (Code of Virginia 10.1-1000-1008.) This cave is located on Frances Parsons' property, *tax map number 030-A 36,37,28*. This is my mother's property and adjacent to my property. The cave opening is adjacent to a private, unpaved one-lane road that traverses Mrs. Parsons' property and the cave stream feeds into Mill Creek, a major tributary creek for the North Fork of the Roanoke River.

Next to the cave's entrance and adjacent to Mill Creek, there is a major spring called Salmon Spring, which is identified by this name on Mrs. Parsons' property deed. Salmon Spring is fed from water through Old Mill Cave and its watershed. This Spring supplies the water for several homes in the area.

Whether the pipeline is placed on MVP's proposed route or the alternative Mount Tabor Variation route, we are requesting the following protective measures be in place to protect both our water supply and the structure, integrity, and wildlife of Old Mill Cave. These measures will ensure MVP is following the mitigation practices as defined by FERC. These practices are referenced in FERC's DEIS at 4.1.2.5.

1. Name and contact information for the Environmental Inspector assigned to the project. We would like to schedule a meeting to review safeguards during construction and confirm the water testing schedule and protocols as outlined below:
2. We have had a baseline water quality test performed by the Virginia Cooperative Extension Service. Because this is our water supply and our water source originates in the Old Mill Conservation Site that potentially will be adversely affected by the construction of the MVP pipeline, we request that water testing for our spring start no later than 6 months before the pipeline construction is within a mile of The Old Mill Conservation Site. MVP will be responsible for all expenses related to water testing and ensuring a safe water supply for the homes and livestock relying on Salmon Spring.
3. Beginning 6 months prior to pipeline construction reaching within a 1-mile radius of the Old Mill Conservation Site, MVP will fund monthly water quality tests for Salmon Spring. The tests will be conducted by a mutually agreed upon certified lab. Water samples from Salmon Spring will be collected and provided to the lab by Linda or Terry Sink.

IND120-1

Mountain Valley adopted the Mount Tabor Variation into its proposed route, as discussed in this final EIS. The proposed route would now lessen impacts on the Old Mill Cave Conservation Site. The pipeline is now almost a mile away from Old Mill Cave.

IND
120-1

INDIVIDUALS

IND120 – Linda Parsons Sink

The Old Mill Conservation Site – Protection of Drinking Water

Linda Parsons Sink, Registered Intervenor


November 3, 2016

Page 2

4. The water testing parameters are outlined in FERC's DEIS are at pages 4-80 & 4-81. In addition, we also request the following parameters be tested in each water sample: Arsenic, Copper, Lead, and the Volatile Organic Test for multiple volatile organic chemicals.
5. Lab results will be provided to the MVP Environmental Inspector and to the homeowners/property owners supplied with drinking water from Salmon Spring: Linda and Terry Sink and Frances Parsons.
6. During the entire time the pipeline construction occurs within the 1-mile radius of the Old Mill Conservation Site's watershed area, MVP will fund all water testing every three days following the protocol described above.
7. Also, during the entire time the pipeline construction occurs within the 1-mile radius of the Old Mill Conservation Site's watershed area, MVP will provide drinking and cooking water to the households serviced by Salmon Spring.
8. After construction exceeds the 1-mile radius, MVP will fund monthly sampling/testing for an additional 6 months.
9. If at any time the water tests show the drinking water from Salmon Spring has exceeded the maximum recommended level based on EPA guidelines or the mineral parameters from baseline testing results, MVP will be responsible for providing an immediate solution to ensure a safe water supply for drinking/cooking/bathing. (Please note: there are 3 homes and four farm areas relying on water from Salmon Spring.) Also, if our ram fails because of turbidity/sediment or reduction in water flow, MVP will either need to replace the ram or provide another appropriate long-term solution to supplying water to the homes and farm areas.
10. If it's determined that the Salmon Spring water quality cannot be restored to the pre-construction levels, MVP will be responsible for providing a permanent solution to ensure safe drinking water for the homes and livestock areas relying on Salmon Spring.
11. Then starting one year after the last 6 month testing period once the pipeline construction is completed, we request yearly tests for the next 7 years, to ensure that there are no late developing negative effects from the pipeline construction process.
12. Finally, in order to obtain important environmental data, MVP will fund and develop a protocol with the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation to monitor water quality, cave structure and integrity, and wildlife populations within Old Mill Cave. These results will need to be available for review by the public.

My family is passionately concerned with maintaining our safe water supply from Salmon Spring. We do not want to see The Old Mill Conversation Site negatively impacted by the construction of a pipeline across its watershed. We want to be proactive in protecting our drinking water source. Old Mill Conservation Site's water protection should also be a top priority for MVP and FERC.

Respectively submitted by:


Linda Parsons Sink
1831 Catawba Road
Blacksburg, VA 24060
540-230-4676 cell
Tsink05@vt.edu

IND
120-1
cont'd

INDIVIDUALS

IND121 – Roger S. Brown

20161026-5037 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/26/2016 11:01:29 AM

Roger S. Brown, Union, WV.
10/26/12016
Re FERC/DEIS-D0272
Dear Madam/Sir:

IND121-1

This is for Docket CP 16-10. Below is the letter I sent in the pre-filing period with a typo and address correction. I am resubmitting it because I see no sign in the DEIS that it was taken into consideration. Thank you.

Roger S. Brown
4/27/15
Re FF15-3-000

Dear Madam/Sir:

My remarks pertain to the grave threat to our water in the construction phase of the project. Please allow me to preface them with a description of my vantage point because it is typical.

Around five years ago my wife and I built a home on Gates Road, a Scenic Byway @ two miles east of Union in Monroe County. We drilled a 580' well. Soon thereafter we heard a renowned geologist say that in Monroe County, the "king of karst" as he put it, one has "no idea where his water is coming from or where it is going." Ours has had to be treated for hardness, a bacterium, and iron. In the short interval between the first and second visits by Only Way Water the hardness had changed dramatically. That would seem to support the geologist's observation, and the presence of coliform in a well of that depth illustrates the lack of filtering in karst terrain.

Even if our roads (narrow, winding, and often steep) were a match for the intimidating equipment associated with this project the law of averages would predict spills. Since they are barely adequate for current use the likelihood of spills is great, and any spill is potentially calamitous because fast transmission of toxic substances via underground rivers means incalculable and perhaps irremediable damage. Protection of our water supplies is the overriding issue because of its vitality and extraordinary vulnerability in the prevalent karst terrain of Monroe County.

In light of the above, I don't think it is too bold to posit the following analogy: MVP is to Monroe County as BP was to the Gulf of Mexico (2010). Therefore, the pipeline should be placed elsewhere. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Roger S. Brown
526 Gates Rd.
Union, WV 24983
304-772-5862

IND121-1

See the response to LA1-4 regarding karst. Potential impacts on groundwater resources are discussed in section 4.3 of the EIS. In addition, the potential for spills would be limited to oil and fuel from equipment used during construction of the projects. As discussed in section 4.3 of the EIS, the Applicants would implement their respective spill plans during construction and operation to prevent, contain, and clean-up accidental spills.

INDIVIDUALS

IND122 – Alden Dudley

20161027-5005 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/26/2016 11:07:08 PM

IND122-1

Alden Dudley, Roanoke, VA.
MVP proposes a 42" LNG pipeline with twice the capacity of a 30" line to be flowing under 1400 psi, almost twice the pressure in Appomattox. Cut off valves must be installed every 20 miles leaving gas the volume of Cleveland's gas. Further, the MVP proposal stipulates Transco will "co-lay" another 42" pipeline to repeat the damage a few nanoseconds after the first pipe blows. Behind the first wave of air will be a vacuum sucking the second wave to the periphery and well beyond. We will have had our apocalypse. A hole over a mile wide. Instant incineration of all adults, children, pets, animals, vegetation, homes, schools, stores, industry, and government offices over an area 3-5 miles in diameter. As in Cleveland, women wearing black and white checked dresses will be found dead with charred skin where the black patches had been and white fabric melted to the skin where it reflected away the flash. Dams destroyed and reservoirs gone. Maybe that will put out a small portion of the fires. Thousands of people killed in hill country; tens of thousands near cities; more than that within cities. Radon over the blowhole and downwind like Chernobyl over all of Belarus. Our reputation as an environment friendly state will never recover. Forget tourists and retirees. Forget breweries that can no longer get potable water. In fact, forget economic development.

IND122-1

See the response to IND2-1 regarding safety. The MVP does not include the construction of a 42-inch-diameter pipeline for Transco.

INDIVIDUALS

IND123 – Alden W. Dudley, Jr.

20161027-5006 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/26/2016 11:08:49 PM

IND123-1

Alden W Dudley Jr, Roanoke, VA.
certainty of a big bang is not only possible; it is predictable. Pipeline companies speak proudly of "only 0.03% events per year per thousand miles of pipeline." At that rate, the 800 mile Trans-Alaska Pipeline from Prudhoe Bay on the Arctic Ocean to Port of Valdez near Anchorage on the Pacific Ocean should have one leak every three years. During 39 years of usage the industry admits to one explosion at a pump station killing one employee and injuring several others, six major spills with some covering several acres (converting them from heat reflecting snow to heat absorbing black oil), and thousands of patches over smaller sites of erosion with or without small spills (en.Wikipedia.org/wiki/Trans-Alaska_pipeline_system). By 2006 the pipe thickness was eroded more than 50% and shipping of oil was down 50% because of less availability and decreased flow rate because of pipe weakness. There have long been more than 500 leaks each year (Brad Knickerbocker, Christian Science Monitor, August 6, 2006).

IND123-1

See the response to IND2-1 regarding safety.

INDIVIDUALS

IND124 – Gretchen Link Dudley

20161027-5007 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/26/2016 11:14:04 PM

IND124-1

Gretchen Link Dudley, Roanoke, VA.
The Exxon Valdez tanker leakage of millions of barrels of oil into the Bay of Alaska in 1986 led to creation of the federal Bureau of Ocean and Energy Management. The Alaskan branch of this agency studied 1,577 spills (about forty per year) through 2011 that were greater than one barrel in volume (boem.gov/uploadedfiles/BOEM/BOEM/_Newsroom/Library/Publications/113104). Since all spills start as pinholes through which highly viscous crude oil under low pressure spits and sputters, most are caught before they reach one barrel in volume. The Colonial Pipeline leak last month caught attention because it cut off supply for most of Tennessee and environs. The smaller 30" pipe explosion in Appomattox caught our attention in 2008 for its proximity. On Sept 9, 2010 a 30" NLG pipe exploded in San Bruno, CA in the hills two miles west of the San Francisco Airport. It registered as a 1.1 earthquake, created a rocky hole 40 feet deep, 167 feet long, and 26 feet wide, killed 8 people, shot flames 1,000 feet into the air, took 60-90 minutes to cut off the valve, was an eight alarm fire (25 fire engines, four air tankers, two attack planes, and one helicopter with special fire-fighting equipment) that burned over 12 hours destroying 38 houses and several streets. Over 70 lawsuits were filed against PG&E Directors and Board Members and regulatory agencies. Federal inspectors found the affected pipe to have defective welds, serious erosion areas, and to have easily detectable faults that had been ignored. On April 1, 2014 PG&E was found guilty by a federal jury of many safety violations, obstruction of justice, and illegally moving more than \$100 million in designated safety funds to executive compensation and bonuses . (en.Wikipedia.org/wiki/2010San_Bruno_pipe_explosion)

IND124-1

The MVP pipeline would transport natural gas; not oil. See the response to IND2-1 regarding safety.

INDIVIDUALS

IND125 – Gretchen Link Dudley

20161027-5009 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/26/2016 11:20:36 PM

Gretchen Link Dudley, Roanoke, VA.
By industrial 0.03% admitted leaks, the 301 mile MVP line should have only one "event" every ten years. By Alaska Pipeline experience, there should be 500 events X 301/800 miles or 188 leaks/year. But Alaska is under low pressure and Virginia under high pressure. Alaska has thick, lowly flammable crude oil; Virginia has highly explosive radioactive LNG. Even if there is only one leak/month instead of 15, where would you prefer to raise your family? Will you be able to afford your home insurance? Will you be able to afford a retirement center if you cannot sell your home?
If MVP comes through Virginia, I will be looking to relocate as soon as possible, even though my home is over five miles from the path. Its real estate value would still be at risk. And Smith Mountain and Leeville Lakes? The path goes east of Rocky Mount through Glade Hill, Union Hall, and Penhook. Both lake dams are in jeopardy. Franklin county real estate values have already started to decline and home insurance rates to climb. National insurance companies know what happens around pipelines. Banks are retracting home improvement loan approvals; they know what happens around pipelines. How much more evidence do we need to realize the MVP proposal is homicidal? When the big bang happens, guess who will declare bankruptcy and compensate no one? They may have some sense of guilt, but their personal fortunes will remain untouched. All of this for a pipeline that is not even necessary.

IND125-1

IND125-2

IND125-3

IND125-1

See the response to IND2-1 regarding safety.

IND125-2

See the responses to comments IND12-1 and IND 12-2 regarding property values and insurance. See the response to comment IND28-3 regarding bankruptcy and financial responsibility.

IND125-3

See the response to FA11-12 regarding need.

INDIVIDUALS

IND126 – Gretchen Link Dudley

20161027-5008 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/26/2016 11:15:51 PM

Gretchen, Roanoke, VA.

IND126-1

By industrial 0.03% admitted leaks, the 301 mile MVP line should have only one "event" every ten years. By Alaska Pipeline experience, there should be 500 events X 301/800 miles or 188 leaks/year. But Alaska is under low pressure and Virginia under high pressure. Alaska has thick, lowly flammable crude oil; Virginia has highly explosive radioactive LNG. Even if there is only one leak/month instead of 15, where would you prefer to raise your family? Will you be able to afford your home

IND126-2

insurance? Will you be able to afford a retirement center if you cannot sell your home?

IND126-1

Safety is addressed in section 4.12 of the EIS. The MVP pipeline would transport natural gas in a vapor state; not oil or LNG

IND126-2

See the responses to comments IND12-1 and IND12-2 regarding property values and insurance.

INDIVIDUALS

IND127 – Gretchen Link Dudley

20161027-5010 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/26/2016 11:21:56 PM

IND127-1

Gretchen Link Dudley, Roanoke, VA.
How will an infuriated public get revenge or compensation? Class action suits will be filed against all persons that supported the pipeline. The Governor and State Legislature pushed for and enacted an illegal exemption from eminent domain laws for governmental agencies only to grant special privileges for Dominion Power, Appalachian Power, and several pipeline groups for now and the future. The federal Senators and Representatives claim not to be taking a position, but some of them created the untouchable Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). They also supported House Bill HR1900, "Natural Gas Pipeline Permitting Act" that, "requires FERC to approve or deny a Certificate of Public Convenience or Necessity no later than 12 months after providing public notice of the application." This was supported by 98% of Republicans, including Goodlatte, Griffith, and Hurt, and 13% of Democrats. The Senate took it one step further with S2012, "North American Energy and Security and Infrastructure Act of 2016". This bill requires all agencies to approve an application within 90 days of FERC awarding a Certificate of Public Convenience and necessity. It was supported by Sen Kaine and Warner and Rep Goodlatte, Griffith, and Hurt (passed in the House along party lines).

IND127-1

The FERC is an independent federal agency that, among other things, regulates the interstate transmission of natural gas. In accordance with Section 7(h) of the NGA, a company that receives a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity from the FERC is conveyed the power of eminent domain to obtain an easement for its approved facilities. However, as explained in section 4.9 of the EIS, the FERC would prefer if companies obtained easements through mutually negotiated agreements with landowners.

INDIVIDUALS

IND128 – Gretchen Link Dudley

20161027-5011 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/26/2016 11:27:15 PM

IND128-1

Gretchen Link Dudley, Roanoke, VA.
Until 1944 natural gas was stored in above ground tank farms (bulk terminals) like we see on US 460 in Blue Ridge and off Starkey Rd in Roanoke. We have occasional petroleum tank truck crashes on I-581 or I-81 and they immolate the driver and truck, but only them. Cleveland, OH had four LNG tanks above ground in October 20, 1944. One riveted seam leaked cold LNG that found a sewer with gas and exploded in the sewers. The heat exploded a second tank minutes later and that exploded the third and fourth in a flash. Half of the energy went north over Lake Erie, taking cars and people with it. The other half flattened one square mile of the city to include two factories, 70 homes, and many underground utilities. Manhole covers were found miles away, just under 200 people were killed, and 600 survivors left homeless. The blast was calculated to be 1/6th of the Hiroshima Atomic Bomb
(Wikipedia.org/wiki/Cleveland_East_Ohio_Gas_explosion).

IND128-1

The MVP pipeline would transport natural gas in a vapor state, not LNG. Pipeline safety is discussed in section 4.12 of the draft EIS.

INDIVIDUALS

IND129 – Alden W. Dudley Jr.

20161027-5012 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/26/2016 11:35:08 PM

IND129-1

Alden W Dudley Jr, Roanoke, VA.

My Dad worked for Mobil Oil for 41 years from 1931 to 1972. One of his major assignments was to determine the route for the Colonial Pipeline from Houston, TX to Linden, NJ to ship refined liquid products (gas of three grades, diesel, kerosene, heating fuel, etc.) at a speed of about 4 MPH under moderate pressure. It was about 1960, ocean-going tankers were much smaller, and demand was growing. He drove through and flew over all of the states east of the Mississippi. He took the pipeline northeast to Shreveport, LA, but then curved eastward to get around the mountains. Construction would be cheaper and much safer for crewmen. Two pipes would be in the ditch in Houston and product would be offloaded at large inland cities so only one pipe would make it to the northeast. One branch of the pipeline was funneled off to Roanoke to get to I-81! The pipes were welded together with ease. If they leaked, the product was potentially flammable, but not explosive.

LNG is an entirely different story. MVP and Transco 42" pipes side-by-side have an explosive potential FERC does not appreciate. In Cleveland in 1944 the LNG blast equated to 1/6th of the atomic bomb in Nagasaki, flattened one square mile (the other half of energy went over Lake Erie), killed 200 and left 600 homeless. So would this.

IND129-1

The MVP pipeline would transport natural gas in a vapor state, not LNG. Pipeline safety is discussed in section 4.12 of the draft EIS.

INDIVIDUALS

IND130 – Pamela L. Ferrante

20161027-5034 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/26/2016 6:44:49 PM

To: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary; Norman Bay, Chairman; Members of the Commission

From: Pamela L. Ferrante, DVM, PhD, EMT
Registered Intervenor and Affected Landowner

Date: October 25, 2016

Re: Docket No. CP16-10 Mountain Valley Pipeline – Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) of September 16, 2016 - Emergency Responders

IND130-1

In preparing the DEIS, FERC failed to address the significant concerns raised in my previously submitted comments on September 7, 2016, Submittal #20160907-5211, regarding emergency responders. In this letter I questioned MVP's evaluation of the preparedness of local emergency responders along the proposed pipeline route through West Virginia and Virginia. This was not addressed in the DEIS report released on September 16, 2016. This issue should have been clarified in the DEIS report since FERC, itself, had asked MVP for this information previously and did not receive it.

FERC had requested MVP on two occasions, August 11, 2015 and again on December 24, 2015, to include "an analysis of existing emergency responders, equipment, labor, status (full-time or volunteer), and capability along the pipeline route" (Submittal # 20151224-3000, p. 46). FERC clearly asked MVP to include in their analysis of emergency responders:

- 1) Existing emergency responders;
- 2) Equipment available;
- 3) Labor force;
- 4) Status of the labor force (full-time or volunteer);
- 5) Capabilities of the responders.

MVP's response on January 19, 2016 (Submittal #20160119-5076, p. 340 and pp. 803-804) was inadequate, completely ignoring the FERC's request. MVP, to this date, has not supplied the requested information to FERC and FERC, on the other hand, has not requested MVP to provide this analysis. If I have no problem understanding what was clearly requested by FERC, why did MVP have a problem? More importantly, why did FERC accept MVP's inadequate response?

I will reiterate my concerns with the inadequate MVP response. A more-detailed account can be read in my letter of September 7, 2016, Submittal #20160907-5211. The response given by MVP did **not** include all emergency responders, only fire agencies. Emergency Medical Service (EMS) agencies, which are often a separate entity, were not listed. Even with this omission, MVP did not even assess the equipment or labor force of the responders they did list. For the capabilities of these agencies, MVP blatantly gave a blanket statement that they "are trained and qualified in their respective disciplines to respond to emergency situations". This is a very generic statement. MVP's assessment should be specific for firefighters' and emergency medical service providers' specific certifications. This information is needed for proper funding

IND130-1

Section 4.12 of this final EIS has been revised to provide additional details regarding emergency services.

INDIVIDUALS

IND130 – Pamela L. Ferrante

20161027-5034 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/26/2016 6:44:49 PM

- IND130-1
- and training of all emergency responders, including fire fighters and EMS agencies, along the proposed pipeline route.
- Isn't the safety of the residents in the communities affected by this proposed pipeline important?
 - If FERC asked MVP for this information why didn't they receive it and, if they did not receive it, why didn't FERC demand to receive it?
 - Shouldn't this raise a red-flag?

CONCLUSION:

Why did FERC ask MVP to provide this information in the first place on August 11, 2015 and why did FERC ask again for this information on December 24, 2015. FERC must have felt it was important. Citizens living in the communities affected by the proposed pipeline feel this information is critical. This information is pertinent and many citizens want this information provided **now**, prior to any confirmation of this pipeline.

- Why isn't MVP providing information specifically and clearly requested by FERC?
- Why isn't FERC demanding this information instead of allowing a vapid, generic answer with no substance?
- What other information has MVP either not answered or not answered truthfully?

- IND130-2
- We certainly can't trust FERC to be the "watchdog" over MVP. Because of the unaddressed concerns I have identified above, and other significant information gaps that have been noted by other commenters and cited within the DEIS document itself, I request that the FERC issue a new DEIS with complete and corrected information, so that the public has an opportunity to assess and comment on the potential impacts of the project prior to the issuance of the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS). I am very disappointed FERC did not recognize the concerns of citizens but acquiesced to a \$3 to 3.5 billion project involving a 303-mile pipeline being constructed through remote, mountainous areas of West Virginia and Virginia. If FERC does not issue a new DEIS, I **request FERC choose the *No Action Alternative***.

CC:

Montgomery County Board of Supervisors
Blacksburg Town Council
Sen. Tim Kaine
Sen. John Warner
Rep. Morgan Griffith
Rep. Robert Goodlatte
Sen. John Edwards
Del. Greg Habeeb
Del. Nick Rush

- IND130-2
- See the response to comment FA11-2 regarding pending information contained in the draft EIS.

INDIVIDUALS

IND131 – Thomas W. Triplett

20161027-5062 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/27/2016 9:45:37 AM

To: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Attn: Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary and Members of the Board
From: Thomas W Triplett
Date: October 26, 2016
Re: CP16-10-000, Mountain Valley Pipeline

Members of the Commission,

IND131-1

Our forefathers had the foresight to preserve and protect our natural resources. They created the National Forest and our National Parks to protect the natural beauty and heritage of our land. These Forest and Parks were set aside for all Americans and our future generations to treasure forever. We must protect their accomplishments and desires.

It has come to my attention that the Mountain Valley Pipeline has requested the issuance of a Right-of-Way Grant that would permit the MVP to be constructed on National Forest Lands. There are four amendments in this request, All Four are Undesirable and a 500foot Right-of-Way (Proposed Amendment 1) is totally **Unacceptable**. The role of the United States Forest Service is "To sustain the health, diversity and productivity of the Nation's forest and grasslands to meet the needs of present and future generations". Allowing a 500' Utility to cross the National Forest VOILATES the role of the USFS!

AMENDMENT 1, Would create 500 foot wide utility corridor thru our Jefferson Forest, designation (Rx)5-C. Although right now only the MVP Pipeline is under consideration, the future use of this corridor, is anyone's guess. This Corridor would have a devastating affect on the privately held land on either side of the National Forest. A 500 foot wide corridor would have serious implications on the forest soils, water and vegetation and it would undermine the Forest Service's "Land Resource Management Plan".

IND131-2

AMENDMENT 2, The proposed permit would override established environmental regulations with regards to the soils and the riparian corridor. Both Sinking Creek in Giles County and Craig's Creek in Montgomery and Craig County would be compromised. This permit would exceed current guidelines thus creating erosion and above ground water problems which will lead to contamination of our streams and ground water. There are no public water systems in these areas so many neighboring and downstream residents would be affected by pollution of the ground water and their privately owned wells.

IND131-3

AMENDMENT 3, Our Old Growth Forest cannot be replaced. Allowing them to be destroyed by this construction corridor would be a travesty. They create their own eco-system and once gone, they would take generations to recover, in other words, Forever. This would not be in the Forest Service Plan or what our Fore-Fathers envisioned.

IND131-1

See the response to comment FA8-1 regarding Amendment 1.

IND131-2

See the response to comment FA10-1 regarding Amendment 2.

IND131-3

See the response to comment FA10-1 regarding Amendment 3.

INDIVIDUALS

IND131 – Thomas W. Triplett

20161027-5062 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/27/2016 9:45:37 AM

IND131-4 AMENDMENT 4, Crossing the Appalachian National Scenic Trail at Peter's Mountain is not acceptable. The ANST is a national treasure and should be treated in the same manner as our National Parks. It should remain untouched forever. The scenic value cannot be replaced and it would never be the same.

IND131-5 I have lived in the Mount Tabor Area in Montgomery County for the last 30 years. My property abuts the Jefferson National Forest and is in the path of the Mountain Valley Pipeline. I am appalled that anyone would think of, let alone allow, a 500' Utility Corridor through our National Forest.

IND131-5 The Jefferson National Forest was created in 1918. Virginia's own President Woodrow Wilson was in office at that time. One has to wonder what he would think about compromising the integrity of the National Forest. The National Forest and the ecosystems it encompasses are fragile and should not be disturbed. They were created for us and future generations to cherish and enjoy. They are part of our heritage. Let's keep them that way forever.

MVP should not be allowed to cross Forest Service land - period.

Thank you,

Thomas W Triplett

CC: Jennifer Adams, U. S. Forest Service

Director, Neil Kornze, BLM

Headquarters U> S> Army Corp of Engineers

US Rep. Morgan Griffith

US Rep. Robert Goodlatte

US Sen. Mark Warner

US Sen. Tim Kaine

VA Sen. John Edwards

VA Gov. Terry McAuliffe

IND131-4 See the response to comment FA10-1 regarding Amendment 4.

IND131-5 Comment noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND132 – Jerry and Jerolyn Deplazes

20161026-0009 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/26/2016

C716-10

Kimberly Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE
Washington DC 20426
Secretary Bose,

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION
2016 OCT 26 P 3:57
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

ORIGINAL

IND132-1

We are shocked to learn that the MVP has again made another huge change in plans for our area: applying for a ROW change to the Land Resource Management Plan which would allow a 500-foot utility corridor instead of a 50-foot corridor! This should constitute a whole new application.

IND132-1

See the response to comment FA8-1 regarding a 500-foot-wide utility corridor on Jefferson National Forest.

What is the point in having laws to protect the national forests as places of heritage, recreation, and critical habitat? The BLM has blatantly proposed a series of amendments to render these protections null and void. If a MVP 42" pipeline 1400 psi can be built through a national forest, where else will it also be allowed to go? The national forests should be sacrosanct!

IND132-2

But, as my family are landowners who are significantly impacted by the present MVP application for a 50-foot corridor on four properties, this new proposal would effectively wipe out a significant portion of our lands, not to mention the total destruction of the heritage of our small community of Newport Virginia. All the landowners in its path would become trapped by this monstrous facility; communities would be rift apart; the rural environment would no longer be.

IND132-2

The operational easement for the MVP pipeline has not changed and would still be 50 feet wide.

IND132-3

Several expert analyses and reports have been sent to FERC regarding karst, historical districts, cultural attachment, all points being made that this Alternate Route #200 is a NO-BUILD zone. These reports must be entered into the application process. Another most reasonable route has been identified and defined, but so far, ignored by MVP and FERC: Hybrid Alternate 1A. This route crosses the national forest by 1.6 miles instead of 3.4 miles with Route #200.

IND132-3

The reports submitted by outside parties dealing with karst, Historic Districts, and cultural attachment are part of the public record for this proceeding and were addressed in the EIS; karst in section 4.1, and Historic Districts and cultural attachment in section 4.10.

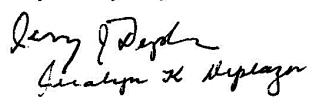
IND132-4

We want the national forests to be protected for posterity, not made into utility corridors. We want to preserve our private properties and small rural communities for the better lives where we in Newport live happily, but have to defend, it seems, against large corporations and government institutions.

IND132-4

Section 3 of the final EIS has been revised to provide a discussion of the Hybrid 1A Alternative route.

Jerry & Jerolyn Deplazes



INDIVIDUALS

IND132 – Jerry and Jerolyn Deplazes

20161026-0009 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/26/2016

IND132-4 | 291 Seven Oaks Road
cont'd | Newport VA 24128

INDIVIDUALS

IND133 – Jerolyn K. Deplazes

20161027-5132 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/27/2016 2:17:03 PM

Jerolyn K Deplazes, Newport, VA.

IND133-1

In the tiny village of Newport Virginia, Giles County, an historical church and an historical home are in the path of the pipeline and the access road. We still haven't figured out how the pipe and the road could be so close to each other. But...another home occupied by an elderly and ill couple has been staked out by the surveyors for this route. These people are devastated; they have lived here and raised their family in this little spot overlooking the Blue Grass Scenic Byway. I suppose one could say that taking one particular home, albeit an unhappy circumstance, is better than taking many in a more crowded area. However, this is just the bandage over the sore: this pipe bisects the historic district of Newport, crosses over the Blue Grass Scenic Byway, runs close by the Newport Recreation Center and the Newport Rescue Squad. Not only that, but it traverses Giles County's tremendous karst terrain; a karst situation so severe that Dr. Ernst Kastning has called this route (#200) a NO-BUILD zone.

IND133-2

IND133-3

It would be instructional for those who are proposing to build a pipeline route through this tiny place to actually come and see the reasons for considering another route which would cause much less damage and danger to a community. Once again, that route is Hybrid Alternate 1A.

IND133-1

According to section 4.10 in the draft EIS, the closest house within the Greater Newport Rural Historic District would be about 39 feet away from a proposed workspace. We are unaware that Mountain Valley would "take" this home; they would probably negotiate for an easement. Appendix H of the draft EIS included site-specific residential mitigation plans for houses within 50 feet of construction work areas. We requested in the draft EIS that homeowners comment on these plans. The Newport Recreation Center is about 945 feet away from the pipeline, would be outside the construction right-of-way, and should not be affected.

IND133-2

See the response to comment IND62-1 regarding Dr. Kastning's report.

IND133-3

Section 3 of this final EIS has been revised to provide a discussion of the Hybrid 1A Alternative route.

INDIVIDUALS

IND134 – Serina Garst

20161027-5129 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/27/2016 2:08:35 PM

This comment was submitted twice by the same commentor (20161027-5129 and 20161027-5123). Only one copy has been included.

MOUNTAIN VALLEY PIPELINE ENGAGING IN UNFAIR AND DECEPTIVE NEGOTIATION TACTICS

IND134-1

My family owns land in Franklin County, VA in the path of the proposed pipeline. A land agent named Crystal Ozee who works on behalf of Mountain Valley Pipeline LLC (“MVP”) contacted me, and other members of my family requesting a meeting with us to present an offer for an easement. I did not want to meet with her in person at this time, but told her to send the offer package to me.

After I received the offer package, she called me. We had a lengthy phone call – close to an hour. During that call there were several things she said that deeply troubled me. She is using false information and scare tactics to coerce people in the region into signing easements that are not in their best interests. During that call, she said the following deceptive things:

1. She portrayed herself as working for landowners rather than MVP. She referred several times to “representing” her “landowners” in the area and how she works to “get the best deal for my landowners from MVP”. She said she did not work for MVP and when I pressed her and I said that even if she did not work directly for MVP, MVP must be her client – she evaded before finally admitting that.

2. She sent a lower offer that she then claimed she could intercede on my behalf with MVP to get me a better deal. She sent me an offer at a stated dollar amount per acre for both the permanent right of way as well as temporary construction easements. She said that was MVP’s offer, but that she could get me more money. She then offered me a 25% increase on the permanent right of way and a 12% increase on the temporary easements. She described this as a “special deal” that she could work for me and for all “her landowners” – portraying herself as negotiating *against* MVP on landowners’ behalf. This relates to my first point that she wanted me to believe she was some sort of agent for me and acting on my behalf.

IND134-2

3. She told me that FERC was urging the landowners to sign deals with the MVP and to sign them early before the permit is put in place. She said that FERC does not want anyone to go to an eminent domain proceeding. She said that FERC encourages landowners to sign early because they get a better deal financially than if they went to eminent domain. She said she had recently visited a landowner and they got on the phone together with someone at FERC who told the landowner that it was always better to sign a deal with MVP than go to eminent domain. I called FERC after to confirm this. FERC says that they do not discourage a landowner from exercising his right to an eminent domain hearing. FERC says that the most it says on this issue is that a mutually agreed right of way, negotiated by a lawyer for the landowner, might be better than eminent domain.

IND134-3

4. She used eminent domain as a threat to get me to agree to her offer. She told me that I should avoid going to eminent domain. She said it was always a nightmare

IND134-1

The statements regarding Mountain Valley’s land agents are noted. The FERC expects applicants to enter into good faith negotiations with all landowners. For more information on eminent domain, see sections 1.3 and 4.9 of the EIS.

IND134-2

What the agent said is not true. FERC is not involved in any easement negotiations.

IND134-3

The FERC would prefer that companies engage in good faith negotiations with landowners to come up with mutually agreeable easements.

INDIVIDUALS

IND134 – Serina Garst

20161027-5129 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/27/2016 2:08:35 PM

IND134-3
cont'd

for the landowner. She said that I would get 1/3 of what MVP was offering if I went through the courts. I pointed out that seemed unlikely given that I would be entitled to fair market value and one measure of fair market value would be the price that MVP was paying others in the region. She told me that if I went to court the judge would be angry with me for not taking MVP's offer and so he would not give me the price that MVP had paid others. She told me that in effect, I would be punished by the court for exercising my constitutional right to a fair hearing.

5. **She never once advised me to review the documents with an attorney.**

6. **The proposed agreements are horribly one sided.** The unfair provisions include:

- MVP could move or increase the diameter of the existing pipeline at no additional cost
- MVP could add another pipeline of undefined purpose or size as well as any additional equipment or buildings for the same price as the original compensation for the permanent right of way - regardless of when that pipeline is built and what land values of the time are. This is especially deceptive because after digging into the documents closely, you realize that the offer provided is broken down into a price for the permanent right of way, the temporary right of way and a damages release. In our case, the price to be paid for the second pipeline would be about half of the whole current offer.
- In exchange for a "damages" payment, the landowners have to release MVP from damages before the construction even starts - if the damage is more than anticipated, the landowner has no recourse.
- **Landowners are silenced** and agree to not object to any filings or applications that MVP makes to FERC regarding the pipeline or any facilities related to the pipeline, presumably, including future facilities.
- Other than the pre-paid "damages" during construction, MVP assumes no liability for any damage caused by the pipeline operation.

IND134-4

7. **MVP ignored my request to not contact my family members.** Our land in the pipeline's proposed path is owned by a family corporation, of which I am the president. I told the agent that I was the only person she should talk to and my other family members were to be left alone. She said she would absolutely honor my wishes and would not contact my other family members. Despite that and possibly because I challenged her during our discussion, she has continued to attempt to meet with other family members.

This pipeline will cut through some very rural and remote regions. A lot of people along this path are elderly, low income or have no experience with something as complicated as this pipeline easement or eminent domain. If someone knocks on their door and says she is "representing" them against MVP and tells them the

IND134-4

Comment noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND134 – Serina Garst

20161027-5129 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/27/2016 2:08:35 PM

IND134-4
cont'd

bundle of half-truths or outright lies Ms. Ozee handed me – they could be easily misled into a bad deal. I file these comments because I am appalled to think that MVP is approaching the good and honest people in the region that I grew up in to take advantage of them. I hope that these comments will at a minimum cause MVP to change its tactics or at least cause some of my fellow landowners along the route to seek legal advice before accepting MVP's offer.

Serina Garst, comments submitted to FERC Case No. CP 16-10, Date October 25, 2016

INDIVIDUALS

IND135 – Julia Travers

20161028-5030 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/28/2016 9:57:53 AM

IND135-1 Julia Travers, Orange, VA.
This pipeline would bisect fragile and unique landscapes from Giles County to Pittsylvania, threatening water quality, wildlife, and historic sites along the route and requiring the construction of three new polluting compressor stations. In the Jefferson National Forest, the pipeline would negatively affect some of our most valuable treasures, including wilderness, old growth, and designated roadless areas. I oppose this pipeline.

IND135-1 The EIS concluded that it was likely that the projects would not have significant adverse impacts on most environmental resources (except forest).

INDIVIDUALS

IND136 – Thomas Bouldin

20161028-5031 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/28/2016 9:47:31 AM

To: Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary; Norman Bay, Chairman; Members of the Commission
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

From: Thomas Bouldin, Pence Springs, West Virginia

Date: October 28, 2016

Re: In Support of DEIS Comment Submitted by Pamela Ferrante: Emergency Responders
[a request for critical emergency services data], Document #20160907-5211
Docket CP16-10: Mountain Valley Pipeline project

IND136-1

In support of the comments in Docket CP 16-10, Document # 20160907-5211 and #20161027-5034, I am resubmitting the attached comment from the pre-filing phase of the Mountain Valley Pipeline application, PF15-3, Document #20150615-5225. I do so in light of the fact that the DEIS repeats statements by the Applicant—apparently without checking the statements for accuracy. The issue being addressed in the comments concerns the question of safety related to responding to fire and casualties which could occur from a rupture of a major gas transmission line. The basis and sources for the Applicant's claims and estimates of distance from potential pipeline rupture to local fire departments, etc. are never provided. FERC's willingness to publish such material undermines the claim that the DEIS represents serious scientific analysis of the actual impacts of the proposal.

As Ms. Ferrante notes in her recent comment, FERC requested full information on emergency services [including all emergency responders, their equipment, the amount of labor available, their labor status (whether full-time or volunteer), and an analysis of the capabilities for each unit for fighting potential gas pipeline explosions and secondary fires.] This request was filed with MVP on August 11, 2015, about two months after I submitted comment 20150615-5225 on June 15, 2015. The Applicant apparently took until January 19, 2016 to respond and that response is entirely inadequate, as Ms. Ferrante points out.

I want to ensure that my pre-filing comment becomes a part of the official record for the DEIS Docket CP16-10, because the comment further supports Ms. Ferrante's articulate request that EQT (as Agent) be required to answer FERC's original request for information. I would only add that the clarifications must be submitted long before the end of the comment period on the DEIS—or that the comment period be sufficiently extended in order for citizens to have the needed time to process and evaluate the numerous additions to the DEIS that are being requested in relation to this and so many other issues.

The Applicant's Questionable Claims

IND136-2

In its current form, the Applicant's "answer" is incomplete and profoundly misleading—and this misinformation is simply repeated by the FERC staff in the Draft Environmental Impact

IND136-1

Information on emergency services is provided in section 4.9 of the EIS. The final EIS was updated to contain supplemental information filed by Mountain Valley about local fire departments.

IND136-2

We note that there are at least 7 fire departments in Summers County, West Virginia. The comment about road access is noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND136 – Thomas Bouldin

20161028-5031 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/28/2016 9:47:31 AM

IND136-2
cont'd

Statement. (The DEIS forwards EQT/MVP's response on page 4-467.) To say that the most inaccessible parts of the route are within 8 miles of the nearest fire station is a bold evasion of the point (and, as best I can determine, is not accurate). Once again I turn to Summers County as my example—and request that SOMEONE on the FERC staff check out the other 284.3 miles of the MVP route. It is only vaguely possible that Keeney Mountain Firetower Trail is within 8 miles of one of the fire stations in Alderson or Green Sulphur Springs, although stations in Rainelle and Rupert and Hinton are considerably beyond the 8-mile range. *FERC should know that operation of the volunteer department in Talcott is currently suspended while various administrative issues are being resolved.* Using the Indian Creek Watershed Association Interactive Environmental Map, I have tried tracking the county routes from Talcott, Alderson, and Green Sulphur Springs to Milepost 164 (on top of Keeney Mountain, not far from the firetower, and one of the least accessible sections of the route in Summers County). I get the following mileages: Talcott 11.6 miles; Alderson 9.75 miles; Green Sulphur Springs 14.4 miles (including 5.6 miles on Interstate 64). However, mileage estimates obscure the fact that a fire truck from Green Sulphur using the shortest route along County Route 4 would have to ascend the construction easement/ROW along prolonged slopes as steep as 55.9% in order to reach MP 164 and that any fire or rescue operation coming from any fire department would have to traverse one-lane mountain roads in steep mountainous terrain (Keeney Knob is almost 4,000 feet).

In all likelihood, given road access to this area, firefighters would be forced to attempt fighting any fire using aerial resources to extinguish or contain secondary blazes. However, at present the DEIS contains no discussion of the availability of such resources. **Rural fire departments do not have the resources for the kind of intensive emergency response needed to preserve life and property in the event of a major rupture and explosion that could potentially affect thousands of acres of forestland in Summers County alone.**

More offensive than the underestimates of distance, MVP's reported mileages say nothing whatsoever about the **condition of the roads involved**: almost all are single lane, with many sections where two oncoming vehicles can hardly pass one another. Most contain numerous hairpin curves, many along steep banks and long steep slopes. I am fairly experienced as a driver of long lengths of the roads involved: 30-35 miles per hour would be a maximum speed in the few straight stretches. An average speed of 20 would be pushing the limit of safety for a large vehicle—especially if evacuation traffic were encountered. This means that it would take the Talcott Fire Department (if it is operative at all) 30 minutes or more to get to Milepost 164—assuming they can get there at all along the ROW, which is for almost 2.7 miles the only direct route from the unincorporated town of Tempa to milepost 164. Alderson might be in a slightly better position to respond than Talcott, but judging by the expert commentary quoted in my previous comment, a major fire from a 42-inch pipeline gas rupture would require far more than one local fire department to begin combatting the secondary blazes that could result.

INDIVIDUALS

IND136 – Thomas Bouldin

20161028-5031 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/28/2016 9:47:31 AM

IND136-2
cont'd

It is NOT POSSIBLE given the county roads leading to the firetower area that sufficient numbers of first responders could arrive and begin effective work within twenty minutes—which is the maximum time frame suggested by both the pipeline engineer and pipeline engineering professional association quoted in my earlier comment. The claim that safety is only 8 miles away is all too typical of the Applicant's attitude (sanctioned here in the DEIS by FERC) toward any negative effects of the proposal: minimize the danger, trivialize the concern, and go on as though nothing of importance had been broached. The corporate entities proposing the MVP—and the regulatory agency charged with assuring the safety of the public—need to get seriously professional about the safety issues and inherent dangers of routing a 42" high-pressure gas pipeline through the mountainous terrain of West Virginia and Southwest Virginia. If the corporations—and their regulators—want to share the profits from such an undertaking they must also be willing to underwrite the costs of protecting the affected citizens from the obvious dangers implicit in the project. **The DEIS is an inappropriate place for their continued public-relations rhetoric, and the lack of serious attention to significant environmental and safety issues raised by citizens and agencies since the project's inception does not bode well.**

Failures of Critical Judgment and Documentation

IND136-3

Where the Applicant's statements are self-serving and utterly unconvincing, the statements included in the DEIS are even more damaging to FERC's image as a regulatory agency. The discussion of the issue in the DEIS (pages 4-466-467) is essentially a cluster of public relations' assertions, completely without substance. There are three issues I find especially offensive and I request that they be addressed and thoroughly revised in any further edition of the DEIS.

- FERC staff's repetition of the suspect claim by the Applicant of the "8 Mile" proximity of the route to fire departments. FERC staff must provide a detailed mapping of the route and the locations of these departments to justify any such claim by EQT. And as requested in my attached comment from 2015, that mapping must accurately reveal the carrying capacity of the various roads delineated, so that a reader can realistically estimate the actual travel times involved. **FERC is charged by NEPA with assuring that statements to the public are accurate and demonstrate that the agency has performed the needed environmental analyses.** FERC is not charged with forwarding to the public data from the applicant which has not been substantiated by further critical review.

IND136-4

- To fulfill the expectations of NEPA, FERC staff must move beyond the trivializing opening sentence of the section: "We received comments" expressing concerns about "the potential for forest fires to occur from a pipeline accident." **The EIS must provide a far more sensitive and complete discussion of landowner concerns for the issue of safety.** I know on the basis of my reading of the docket

3

IND136-3

The mapping of fire stations in question is provided in attachment R11-3 of Mountain Valley's filings dated January 15, 2016.

IND136-4

Reliability and safety are discussed in section 4.12 of the EIS. Information on emergency services is provided in section 4.9 of the EIS. As noted in section 4.9 of the EIS, Mountain Valley would create temporary travel lanes or use steel plates to ensure traffic flow during construction. The pipeline right-of-way would not constitute a new barrier for emergency responders or evacuees during operation.

INDIVIDUALS

IND136 – Thomas Bouldin

20161028-5031 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/28/2016 9:47:31 AM

IND136-4
cont'd

that concerns have been expressed for a range of problems: the route cuts off all egress for some citizens, realistic concerns for forest fires ignited by the need to let the gas (in a given ruptured segment) burn itself out, explosions in close proximity to homes. The DEIS must provide a detailed analysis of these concerns:

(1) How many comments in the pre-filing and subsequent docket expressed concerns about fire-protection and other emergency services?

(2) What are the most common concerns?

(3) What specific provisions have been made to rectify the problems and respond to these concerns?

Until such an analysis of the dockets has been reported, FERC is ignoring the crucial input of the affected public--a direct violation of the intents of NEPA.

IND136-5

- I strongly advise FERC staff to edit out the sort of public relations nonsense embodied in the claim that MVP personnel will "actively participate in emergency response coordination with local fire personnel and would cooperate by providing the location of the pipeline easement, depth of cover, and measures that should be taken if the pipeline were to be crossed by heavy equipment." It is really not a strong argument for the personal safety and security of landowners along the route that some sleepy MVP official will telephone the local volunteer fire department from headquarters in Pittsburgh or environs to explain how to locate the manual shut-off valves. If this is the extent of MVP's concern, the safety program is not persuasive and needs substantial revision.

IND136-6

These misrepresentations and errors are self-serving and unrealistic 'assertions' designed to reassure the reader that the MVP presents no hazard to the public or the environment that cannot be dealt with effectively in any possible crisis. The Applicant needs to get serious about safety and leave aside the soft words of the public relations staff. And FERC staff need to get serious about the professional expectation that claims and descriptions will be validated and critiqued—rather than simply forwarded to the public as 'scientifically accurate' when they are nothing more than agreed-upon industry conventions for reassuring local citizens that a large-scale industrial project cutting through rural communities is a benign, minimally disruptive use of increasingly precious core forests, watersheds and private lands.

IND136-5

We consider Mountain Valley's commitment to actively coordinate with emergency responders as a substantive measure.

IND136-6

Comment noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND137 – Roger S. Brown

20161028-5144 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/28/2016 2:43:03 PM

Roger S. Brown, Union, WV.

28 October 2016

Dear Madam/Sir:

While reading the DEIS-D0272 I noticed a troubling dichotomy, namely a facile acceptance of MVP's claims as opposed to skepticism regarding objections to the project, not to mention some that didn't rate mention at all. A case in point is the handling of assertions on p. 4-308 and p. 4-316. Under "Tourism" (4.9.2.4) a report by KeyLog regarding potential harm is dismissed as follows: "However, KeyLog did not present any facts or data to support its claim. . . ." Contrast that with what we see on p. 4-316 under "West Virginia": "An economic consultant working for Mountain Valley estimated that during the peak of construction, the MVP would create more than 4,500 jobs in West Virginia. . . ." No caveat. In other words, apparently critics bear the burden of proof while proponents don't. I detect an ominous bias and a dangerous double standard. This looks more like facilitation than regulation.

Roger S. Brown
526 Gates Rd.
Union, WV 24983
304--772-5862

ccs: U.S. EPA, WV DEP

IND137-1

IND137-1

The report by FTI Consulting presented facts to back-up its analysis, while the report by KeyLog did not.

INDIVIDUALS

IND138 – Patricia Curran Leonard

20161028-0016 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/28/2016

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

FERC

Docket Number: PF15-3-000,
CP16-10-000 or CP16-13-000
customer@ferc.gov

202-502-6652

Re: Opposition to the Mountain Valley Natural Gas Pipeline Project – Residences and Commercial Lands

In EIS 4-243... **“4.8.2.2 Residences and Commercial Lands**

Mountain Valley Project

Mountain Valley indicated that its proposed pipeline route would cross no commercial/industrial lands. However, the pipeline would be within 0.04 mile of the Mayapple Preschool at the Newport Recreation Center near MP 211.7 in Giles County, Virginia, and within 0.05 mile of the Sunshine Valley School near MP 265.3 in Franklin County, Virginia. Construction of the project could potentially impact the schools by increasing traffic in the area, increasing noise, or temporarily limiting access. Mountain Valley has proposed the following site-specific mitigation measures to avoid or limit impacts on the schools:

- pipe thickness would be increased to DOT Class III levels”

While the basis of my opposition to this project lies in the fact this is not a public use/utility, I find it interesting that FERC acknowledges that special modifications and alternatives should be made for schools. The thought of a 42” gas pipeline running so close to my child’s school would haunt me. Why can’t the alternatives suggested be applied to every resident that lives in the blast zone? Every Church and School in the blast zone and every home in the blast zone be spared? FERC can recommend that these alternative routes to run the pipeline further away from schools, churches and resident dwellings. FERC can also recommend that the pipe thickness be increased to DOT Class III levels. Why can’t FERC make those recommendations?

This project is a for-profit proposition that has no utility to those directly losing property values, putting their lives at risk by being forced to live in a blast and evacuation zone. Please do not approve the MVP and Equitrans Expansion project.

Pat Curran Leonard 4638 Dillons Mill Road Callaway, VA 24065 540-929-5184

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION
2016 OCT 28 P 2: 52
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

October 24, 2016

ORIGINAL

IND138-1

IND138-1

Mountain Valley incorporated a variation into its proposed route that would increase the distance away from the Mayapple School; as recommended in our draft EIS. Class locations are determined by PHMSA. See the response to IND2-1 regarding safety.

INDIVIDUALS
IND139 – Brenda Lynn Williams

20161028-0015 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/28/2016

FA8-3-000, et. al.

ORIGINAL

October 22, 2016

Kimberly Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426

Neil Kornze, Director
BLM Washington Office
1849 C Street, NW, Rm. 5565
Washington, DC 20240

Joby Timm, Supervisor
George Washington and Jefferson National Forests
5162 Valleypointe Parkway
Roanoke, VA 24019

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION
2016 OCT 28 P 2:51
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

Dear Ms. Bose, Members of the Commission, Director Kornze, and Supervisor Timm:

IND139-1

I am writing regarding the request for comments on the proposed actions of the US Forest Service in response to the right-of-way (ROW) application submitted by Mountain Valley Pipeline (MVP) to build and operate a natural gas pipeline across the Jefferson National Forest (JNF). Since I live in the pathway of the proposed line and in a community (Newport) which will be irreparably damaged by this artery of energy traversing a place where I have more than 210 years of roots, I am vehemently opposed to this plan.

It is disingenuous to believe that if this proposal to expand the ROW in forest land goes through, it will not affect the private land-owners as the line enters and exits our national forest land. A reminder is in order that forest lands and national parks are national treasures and belong to all of us. In respect to Giles County where I live, a substantial chunk of land belongs to the federal government who is supposed to be the steward of *our land*. In fact, it is quite ironic that while we are celebrating the centennial of our national park system, this project and others like it, are encroaching on some of those same lands as well as privately-owned acreage.

That land is supposed to be held in trust with great care for future generations. If the waters and the eco-systems are violated under that trust, we have betrayed our responsibility to safeguard it for them. To that end, a review of specific criticisms of the amendments are appropriate.

Amendment 1 - Expansion of the ROW through forest land would expand to 500 feet, except as it traverses the Appalachian Trail and the Peter's Mountain Wilderness. *As previously noted, this proposal is condemning both public and private land on either side to becoming a "pipeline artery."* Anyone who disputes this fact might buy some wetlands in a desert. If this proposal becomes accepted, it creates a precedent for future disturbance, and essentially "ruins" some parcels of private land which will be useless in many respects.

As the FERC does not engage in regional reviews regarding the effects of future projects such as the "Appalachian Connector" which is planned just to the east of MVP, this process will be further reduced to expedite the desires of the energy company. This precedent will destroy the integrity of untold private land-owners, historic districts, and cultural areas.

IND139-2

Amendment 2 - As proposed, to allow exceeding soil and riparian standards is also indefensible and therefore unacceptable. In Giles County, VA, we already have Exhibit A where this is concerned, a *privately-built 12-inch pipeline by Columbia Gas for the Celanese Corporation*.

IND139-1 See the response to comment FA8-1 regarding Amendment 1.

IND139-2 See the response to comment FA10-1 regarding Amendment 2.

INDIVIDUALS

IND139 – Brenda Lynn Williams

20161028-0015 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/28/2016

IND139-2
cont'd | Driving west on Route 460 toward Narrows, the eye is drawn unwittingly up to a mammoth scar snaking down Peter's Mountain. The erosion cannot be mitigated, despite repeated attempts, and though the line has been completed for more than two years, this gash exists in the mountain's slope. However, this is minor compared to the effects of a *42-inch pipeline*.

In the karst terrain which underlies much of Giles County, the largest amount in the state (80%), this presents serious concerns about everything connected to the waters in the county, including the many caves which pockmark the region. As there is very little public water in the very rural county and no plans to blanket the area in public lines, most residents in the pipeline's path receive this precious vital resource from wells or springs. *This cannot and should not be mitigated by tanker trucks parked outside homes and businesses to provide this life-giving resource.* I wonder if members of the commission, and high-ranking officials of the forest service and BLM would tolerate facing this same scenario which was suggested to one of my neighbors as a way to mitigate ruining her water if it happened.

IND139-3 | **Amendment 3** - This suggestion would encourage removal of old growth forest within the pipeline's construction pathway. Trees this old should be revered; think of the history these old hardwoods have witnessed. Some were there before the Declaration of Independence was signed and should be appreciated for their role in nature's ecosystem, as expressed in Joyce Kilmer's poem, "Trees." Indeed, nature lovers just savored a victory over Virginia Tech's plans to build a football practice facility in "Stadium Woods," a famed area of old-growth forest, which shrinks annually.

IND139-4 | **Amendment 4** - These changes propose traversing the Appalachian Trail (AT) at Peter's Mountain. As a county which is increasing its economic sector of eco-tourism, this is unacceptable. Anything which endangers and creates new breaches of the AT should not be encouraged. This is especially intolerable when a viable alternative already exists - ***HYBRID-1A***. This alternative crosses an area (Glen Lyn) where a utility corridor already exists which is a better proposal, affecting less land-owners (13) versus the 111 property-owners in the preferred corridor. This route crosses less miles of national forest (1.6) instead of 3.4 with the planned pipeline's current path. Furthermore, it does not violate any historic districts.

IND139-5 | Additionally, I wish to express my feelings that *no amount of money will satisfy my need for security of my family land, my attachment to it, and the safety of my water source which has been continuously owned by members of my family since the 1790s.* I fear the likelihood of an explosion due to our steep slopes, unstable soils, karst terrain, and active earthquake zones. Don't dismiss my fears.

Five years ago, my home caught fire due to a lightning strike and I had to move while it was rebuilt, not restored. In the 1960s, when Route 460 was constructed as a four-lane highway, rock from blasting came hurtling through the roof above our kitchen, providing an instant skylight. Had my mother been standing there she would have been killed. And in April 1902, when a fire nearly leveled Newport, my great-great grandparents' home and farm buildings were completely burned to the ground. These occurrences *cannot be mitigated*, and it is incomprehensible to suggest that they can. Everything is not for sale!

Sincerely,



Brenda "Lynn" Williams
Seventh-Generation Continuous Property-Owner/Resident
Newport, VA

IND139-3 | See the response to comment FA10-1 regarding Amendment 3.

IND139-4 | See the response to comment FA10-1 regarding Amendment 4. Section 3 of this final EIS has been revised to provide a discussion of the Hybrid 1A Alternative route.

IND139-5 | Comment noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND140 – Patricia Curran Leonard

20161028-0017 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/28/2016

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

October 19, 2016

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION
2016 OCT 28 P 2:53
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

FERC

Docket Number: PF15-3-000,
CP16-10-000 or CP16-13-000
customer@ferc.gov

ORIGINAL

202-502-6652

Re: Opposition to the Mountain Valley Natural Gas Pipeline Project – The Public

IND140-1

I was driving home from the Franklin County Board of Supervisors meeting which is 40 minutes from our property also in the county. It gave me time to absorb the 90 minutes of voices expressing their hearts, minds, and feelings to the County Board of Supervisors. By the time the meeting had ended, the sky was dark but for October, it was unseasonably warm, mid 80's with a clear sky. The crickets were chirping their loudest song knowing that the cold will come and they will have to retreat to survive to a new season. I opened one window and the smell of final cuts of hay were sweet and heavy as the car cut through the countryside. I kept thinking of the new information I get out of these public meetings regarding the pipeline. One man showed slides of the natural gas explosion in Appomattox where he worked as a fire/EMS in response to the accident. The pipeline was 30 inches wide in that case but the whole it created in the Earth was deep and wide. The image will stay with me. This is one serious risk and consequence that FERC is creating by putting all of those along the proposed route in this high risk. **Where in the EIS was it evaluated that a 42 inch mixed gas pipeline running for 301 miles along a mountain terrain has been risk free or even tested?** I need to see those statistics; I could not find them in my own research.

IND140-1

The MVP pipeline would only transport natural gas; not “mixed gases.” See the response to IND2-1 regarding safety.

IND140-2

I also learned new information where one woman spoke (so it is public record) that using the Freedom of Information Act they tried to obtain the emails between the Franklin Co. Board of Supervisors and MVP but discovered that they – **the Board is using their private emails to communicate with MVP** which is a private equity firm. So how is FERC justifying this is a “public utility” with so much “private” discussions going on?

IND140-2

Summary notes for all meetings between the FERC and the Applicants were filed in the public record for this proceeding. See the responses to comment IND12-1 regarding property values. The FERC would not consider MVP to be a public utility until after it authorizes the project (if it does).

I also read an email from Rep. Goodlatte wrote to one of the Federal Agencies asking them to keep the **meetings between FERC and MVP documented and public.** Are any private meetings being held? **Why?**

I turn the light switch on, I pick up my land-line telephone, these are public goods/use - utility. How much public infrastructure has natural gas? **How is this MVP a public use?** The only public benefit I will have is the benefit of living in a blast zone and the potential of loss of property value.

FERC – keep communication open and in public. Do not approve this for profit MVP proposal.

Pat Curran Leonard 4638 Dillons Mill Road Callaway, VA 24065 540-929-5184

INDIVIDUALS

IND141 – Patricia Curran Leonard

20161028-0019 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/28/2016

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

October 1, 2016

FERC

Docket Number: PF15-3-000,
CP16-10-000 or CP16-13-000

customer@ferc.gov

202-502-6652

Re: Opposition to the Mountain Valley Natural Gas Pipeline Project – Mitigation Plans & Accountability

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION
2016 OCT 28 P 2:47
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

ORIGINAL

IND141-1

It just does not take long after reading the EIS to wonder how is it possible for MVP to execute all of the mitigation plans outlined and what entity will be charged with keeping the MVP in check? For instance:

On page 4-465 it states....” Mountain Valley has also developed a *Landslide Mitigation Plan* that includes the results of field inspections conducted in steep slopes areas by a geotechnical engineer and outlines the characteristics of the inspected slip prone areas and potential mitigation measures. These BMPs may include the following measures depending on the steepness of the slope and other field conditions:

- excavation and regrading of soils in steep slopes areas;
- installation of the pipeline within bedrock;
- dewatering of the slope and working area using drains, berms, riprap, side hill low-point drains, trench drains, water bars, water stops (trench breakers), and hard armor;
- staffing geotechnical personnel during construction operations to prescribe any additional mitigation for hazards that may arise during construction; and
- monitoring slopes in areas of prior land sliding or where slope stability is considered to be uncertain. “

Let’s look at who hired the geotechnical engineer? Did you –the Commission – verify that this Engineer was credible? And the results of the field inspections were also validated by the Commission? Why? Because the Commission is in control of the permitting. Allowing MVP to move forward means you are ultimately responsible for the correctness of each report presented by the applicants. Where are the validations especially to the importance of this devastating project.

The Commission needs to verify the data, ensure that the assertions that are dependent on the reports can be proven. Also that the cost and liability for the construction, all of the mitigation plans are within the financial means of MVP for the lifetime of the project. If the Commission can not honestly answer that, the permitting must NOT be approved.

Please do not approve this for-profit, non-public proposal by MVP. Say “NO” for this project.

Pat Curran Leonard 4638 Dillons Mill Road Callaway, VA 24065 540-929-5184

IND141-1

The FERC staff, our contractor, and the cooperating agencies are conducting independent research and fact checking this project. In addition, as stated in section 2.4 of the EIS, FERC staff would monitor construction and restoration to make certain that all environmental plans are implemented.

INDIVIDUALS
IND142 – Patricia Curran Leonard

20161028-0021 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/28/2016

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION

October 23, 2016

2016 OCT 28 P 2:48

FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

FERC

Docket Number: PF15-3-000,
CP16-10-000 or CP16-13-000
customer@ferc.gov

ORIGINAL

202-502-6652

Re: Opposition to the Mountain Valley Natural Gas Pipeline Project – Blasting Consequences

IND142-1

When we built our house over 22 years ago, we encountered a lot of rock and rock veins running along the property. The use of blasting material raises the issue of expected affects of such activity in close proximity to homes along the proposed MVP route.

The issue with a crack in the foundation – and ¼ of our base floor of our house is built into the earth – is that consequences from a cracked foundation or issues could not be identified for many years. What are the protections that a home owner has and how much liability is EQT and/or MVP responsible for?

The owners of property need to have in writing the responsible parties liable for damages long before any blasting begins. This means, all of those owners along the pipeline route, not only the property owners with easements. This needs to be addressed in the EIS which in 4-51 “In addition, Mountain Valley’s *Blasting Plan* requires the blasting contractor to also prepare a site-specific blasting plan that includes site-specific details and blasting procedures. Mountain Valley would investigate damage claims associated with blasting and would repair or mitigate damage through agreements with landowners. See section 4.3.1 for a discussion of pre- and post-construction testing of drinking water supplies. If any wells/springs or spring are damaged from blasting activities Mountain Valley would repair or compensate the affected landowner.”

Would the Blasting contractor be responsible for damages? Or will MVP? How long after the blast will the responsible party accept filings for damages? Before any blasting is conducted the affected properties owners should be given notice in writing who are the responsible parties.

Please do not approve this for-profit MVP proposal that is NOT a public use or utility.

Pat Curran Leonard 4638 Dillons Mill Road Calleway, VA 24065 540-829-5184

IND142-1

As discussed in section 4.1.2.7 of the EIS, Mountain Valley would conduct pre-blast and post-blast surveys at locations within 150 feet of the blasting activity. Mountain Valley would be responsible for any damage to structures due to blasting.

INDIVIDUALS

IND143 – Patricia Curran Leonard

20161028-0018 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/28/2016

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

October 18, 2016

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION
2016 OCT 28 P 2:53
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

ORIGINAL

FERC
Docket Number: PF15-3-000,
CP16-10-000 or CP16-13-000
customer@ferc.gov

202-502-6652

Re: Opposition to the Mountain Valley Natural Gas Pipeline Project – The Reservoir of Investment

IND143-1

EQT is a private equity firm. There has been a lot of investment in the Shale geology of the East Coast mountain ranges. After reading about the sheer number of easements and locations ready to be drilled, it appears that reservoir is full and the industry can't get the natural gas out fast enough or transport it along rail or truck effectively. The solution as they see it is to use a pipeline to bring it to market faster.

IND143-1

Section 3.2 of the EIS provides a discussion of transporting natural gas via truck and rail. Natural gas powers about 150,000 vehicles in the United States and about 15.2 million vehicles worldwide (DOT, 2016). As stated in section 4.12, pipelines are a very safe way to transport natural gas.

Think about that. Trucks are too slow and can't produce the volume they want to drain the reservoir. Trains are too risky and also not cost effective. These two transportation methods are heavily regulated. These two transportation methods are also taxed. The pipeline serves as an efficient cost saving method to drain the reservoir and if the equity firm can make money – lots of money, they advance the stockholder.

IND143-2

I see the natural gas ads claiming "energy independence" and the "I'm an energy voter" marketing campaigns all over the media. I can see why a person whose life is not turned upside down by the MVP proposal thinks natural gas is going to fix our fossil fuel addiction.

IND143-2

See the response to IND2-1 regarding safety. The EIS was not produced in a hasty manner, and was written over several years.

But if they thought about it, there are no cars that run off natural gas. The pipeline transportation proposal by MVP has not been fully tested and those along the 301 mile path are being used as EQT looks for the fastest way to get the gas to market. FERC has a responsibility to ensure safety. How is it possible to render a decision on something so risky? Where are the studies by Universities and independent agencies for transporting natural gas safely? What I found and what the EIS states addresses how to drain the reservoir quickly. The EIS is suppressing the risks and moving to acceptance too hastily for a true Environmental Impact Study.

Please do not approve the MVP proposal to put the living species along and near the route in harm.

Pat Curran Leonard 4638 Dillons Mill Road Callaway, VA 24065 540-929-5184

INDIVIDUALS

IND144 – Patricia Curran Leonard

20161028-0020 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/28/2016

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

October 20, 2016

FERC

Docket Number: PF15-3-000,
CP16-10-000 or CP16-13-000
customer@ferc.gov

202-502-6652

Re: Opposition to the Mountain Valley Natural Gas Pipeline Project – EMS Resources in Counties along the MVP proposed route

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION
2016 OCT 28 P 2:48
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

ORIGINAL

IND144-1

In a story dated October 17th, 2016 at this link: <http://wsls.com/2016/10/17/franklin-county-looking-for-answers-to-declining-ems-volunteers/>

"The Franklin County supervisors were asking the state for guidance in what said is a big problem down the road....." The article went on to talk about the lack of volunteers for Fire and EMS which could mean more funding for paid crews, or slower response times. It said this problem is a national one in counties "pretty much every jurisdiction is experiencing a decline in the volunteers."

In the EIS page ES-12 it states: "Mountain Valley and Equitrans would prepare project-specific emergency response plans that would provide procedures to be followed in the event of an emergency that would meet the requirements of 49 CFR 192.615. The plans would include the procedures for communicating with emergency services departments, prompt responses for each type of emergency, logistics, emergency shut down and pressure reduction, emergency service department notification, and service restoration. We conclude that the Applicants' implementation of the above measures would protect public safety and the integrity of the proposed facilities."

It seems to be these two issues are in total contrast. Has FERC come into these communities? Do you see the lack of funding and resources to support any added emergency to the scale of a catastrophic explosion of an un-tested natural gas or mixed gas pipeline? Plans and training will be done to whom? There are just enough resources to support the local rural community now. Will EQT and MVP increase the EMS/Firefighters budget to be able to effectively respond and be prepared to handle any situation the pipeline will bring to our rural communities? FERC has not addressed this issue in the EIS. I would like to see a complete study of the resources in each community along the route so the public can understand the risks of what this proposal includes in its entirety.

Please do not approve this for-profit proposal not to benefit the public.

Pat Curran Leonard 4638 Dillons Mill Road Callaway, VA 24065 540-929-5184

IND144-1

See the response to comment IND18-2 regarding emergency action plans. Section 4.12 of the EIS has been revised to provide additional details regarding emergency services. The FERC staff did visit the project area; as documented in section 1.4.

INDIVIDUALS

IND145 – Patricia Curran Leonard

20161028-0022 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/28/2016

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

October 21, 2016

FERC

Docket Number: PF15-3-000,
CP16-10-000 or CP16-13-000
customer@ferc.gov

FILED
SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION
2016 OCT 28 P 2:48
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

ORIGINAL

202-502-6652

Re: Opposition to the Mountain Valley Natural Gas Pipeline Project – The Coyote Speaks

IND145-1

I opened the door to leave for my job in the early crisp autumn morning and I froze in my tracks. There was a sound, a loud screech sound that echoed and bounced through the mountainside. I waited thinking it may be the numerous screech and hoot owls that live along the valley and mountain. It sounded again and this time with a more musical howl than screech. It was a local coyote and very close, one of the closest I can ever remember.

When nature appears to humans, we need to stop and contemplate what message are they trying to communicate? This was the morning after the Public Meeting to the Franklin County Supervisors on an easement issue that MVP wanted to purchase. I thought of what the MVP would do to the coyote as well as other species along the route. Will I get to hear the howls in the fall or the squeaks and puppy barks of baby coyotes in the spring? What would the coyote say if they did communicate with humans? How could we explain that humans will blast up their homes, their food sources, their water resources to lay metal in the ground and transport gas from far away to be sold on the open market so EQT can make money? Would coyote understand why humans want to put so much risk into the mountains, into the water, into our homes along the route for a company to make money?

FERC and all Federal agencies that are in the process to make decisions on the pipeline transportation of gases through the forest and mountains need to go outside and listen to the trees, the streams, hear the sound of the animals, smell the air on an autumn afternoon, feel the leaves falling with a north wind blowing in a cold front. Do not make a decision based on the amount of revenue or taxes the government stands to gain rather, what are all of the risks to the Appalachian communities and environment and do not use the data provided by EQT or MVP – how can they truly hear the coyote?

Please do not approve this for-profit proposal to MVP which is NOT a public use.

Pat Curran Leonard 4638 Dillons Mill Road Callaway, VA 24065 540-929-5184

IND145-1

Impacts and proposed mitigation measures for wildlife is discussed in section 4.5 of the EIS. The Commission would decide if the project has a public use and benefit.

INDIVIDUALS

IND146 – Roger S. Brown

20161031-5001 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/29/2016 9:44:50 AM

Roger S. Brown, Union, WV.
29 October 2016
Dear Madam/Sir:

IND146-1

One of the troubling things I noticed while reading the DEIS-D0272 is that it is based on incomplete data. For example, the last sentence in the first paragraph on p. 4-111 reads:

At this time, Mountain Valley has provided a partial response but has indicated

that an updated analysis will be provided in the fall of 2016. Why the rush to judgment? No prudent card player plays with a partial deck. At the least, I think an addendum with an adequate comment period is called for.

Roger S. Brown
526 Gates Rd.
Union, WV 24983
304-772-5862

ccs: U.S. EPA, Region 3
WV DEP

IND146-1

See the response to comment FA11-2 regarding pending information in the draft EIS.

INDIVIDUALS

IND147 – Howdy Henritz

20161031-5131(31758572)

Howdy Henritz, Greenville, WV.
October 31, 2016
Kimberly Bose
FERC
888 First St. NE, Rm 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Docket # CP16-10 MVP

Dear Ms. Bose,

I have multiple concerns regarding the recently released Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) but will limit this comment to the issue of groundwater and the Ferc's apparent lack of concern for this invaluable resource. There have been multiple submissions of information to the Ferc about the water resources in Monroe County WV and invitations to Ferc personnel to take a "boots on the ground" look at some of these resources.

IND147-1

The DEIS does not identify a single spring or swallet in Monroe County (table4.3.1-2 page4-73) although MVP survey crews had access to properties where these features are present and individuals and groups have submitted this information. Why is this omitted in the DEIS?

The groundwater for these springs do not adhere to property boundaries. Without an extensive hydrogeologic study of the aquifers, a Ferc decision on the MVP's impact on these systems is purely guesswork. The construction of this pipeline will include massive excavation, blasting, deforestation, compaction of soils, soil erosion, sedimentation, etc. All of these factors will affect the recharge areas for the aquifers and groundwater.

In section 5.1.3.1 page 5.3 of the DEIS it states " ... we have recommended that prior to construction the applicant should file with the Secretary the location of all water wells, springs, swallets and other drinking water sources within 150 feet (500 feet in karst terrain) of the pipeline and above ground facilities." THIS SHOULD BE A REQUIREMENT, NOT A RECOMMENDATION.

IND147-2

" In the event of construction- related impacts, the Applicant would provide an alternate water source." THE APPLICANT SHOULD BE REQUIRED TO PROVIDE DETAILED PLANS ON HOW THEY WILL REPLACE SOMEONES WATER SUPPLY IF THAT SOURCE IS CONTAMINATED OR LOST. Just them saying " we will take care of it" is not sufficient.

IND147-3

" Given the Applicants proposed measures, we conclude that potential impacts on groundwater resources would be minimized." WITHOUT KNOWING THE SIZE, LOCATION AND INTERCONNECTIVITY OF THE GROUNDWATER RESOURCES, HOW CAN FERC MAKE SUCH A CONCLUSION?

IND147-4

I would also like to resubmit my previous comment (accession # 20141124-5049 dated 11/24/2014 Docket # PF15-3) for the record. THERE ARE ONLY 3 SENTENCES IN THE DEIS (PAGE 4-91) ABOUT THE RED SULPHUR PSD'S WATER SUPPLY THAT SERVES OVER 4000 PEOPLE IN SOUTHERN MONROE COUNTY.

Sincerely,
Howdy Henritz

IND147-1

Table 4.3.1-2 is not an exhaustive list of springs and swallets in each of the counties that would be crossed by the MVP pipeline route. If the MVP is approved by the FERC, Mountain Valley would conduct surveys in areas previously denied, and well and spring data would be placed into the public record for this proceeding. Section 4.3.2.1 of the EIS discusses monitoring and testing of water wells within 150 feet of the proposed workspaces as well as testing of wells and springs within 500 feet of karst areas. As discussed in section 5.1 of the EIS, the recommendations included throughout the EIS are those of the FERC environmental staff. These recommendations would be considered by the Commission during their evaluation of the projects. The decision to include all or a portion of these recommendations is made by the Commissioners. These recommendations are not approvals. The EIS is not a decision document. The Commission will make a decision whether or not to authorize the projects after the FERC staff produces a final EIS.

IND147-2

Section 4.3 of the EIS has been revised to provide additional details regarding alternative water sources.

IND147-3

We conclude that adherence to the proposed BMPs would adequately protect the recharge zones. In the event that construction of the pipeline temporarily impacted private or public well or spring quality or yield, the Applicants would provide alternative water sources or other compensation to the owner. If the project caused permanent impacts on a well or spring as a result of construction, then the Applicants would repair or replace the water source or provide an alternative source of potable water.

IND147-4

As stated in section 4.3.2.2 of the EIS, since Mountain Valley has not yet provided contingency plans outlining measures that would be taken to minimize and mitigate potential impacts on public surface water supplies with intakes within 3 miles downstream of the crossing of the MVP pipeline, we have included a recommendation to the Commission that these contingency plans should be filed with the Secretary prior to construction. These plans would be made available on the FERC's eLibrary system for public review and comment.

INDIVIDUALS

IND147 – Howdy Henritz

916 Casey Creek La
Greenville, WV 24945

Individual Comments

INDIVIDUALS

IND148 – Jennifer Fenrich

20161031-5029(31757767)

Jennifer Fenrich, Blacksburg, VA.
October 31, 2016
Kimberly Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426

Neil Kornze, Director
Bureau of Land Management, Washington Office
1849 C Street, NW, Room 5565
Washington, DC 20240

Joby Timm, Supervisor
George Washington and Jefferson National Forests
5162 Valleypointe Parkway
Roanoke, VA 24019

Dear Ms. Bose, Members of the Commission, Director Kornze, and Supervisor Timm,

IND148-1 We are writing in response to the latest Mountain Valley Pipeline (MVP) route, the Mt. Tabor Variation. This route is still not an acceptable solution and benefits no one as Matthew Eggerding, Counsel, Midstream for MVP would like people to believe in his letter dated October 13, 2016, to Ms. Kimberly Bose. Here is why:

- Karst is still evident in this route which is known as the Mt. Tabor Karst Plain Area.

IND148-2

- Water contamination to our wells continues to be a major threat. Since we will not have the pipeline EXACTLY on our Mt. Tabor Road property, once our well has been contaminated, we have been assured by Paul Friedman that MVP does not take any environmental responsibility to mitigate the situation and compensate us for this most likely environmental disaster. Clean water is a limited natural resource.

IND148-3

- According to the same letter, MVP's "ongoing and proactive relationship with stakeholders" is false as none of the maps nor data information that MVP puts out is user friendly, constantly changes, or is glossed over. (I am on a team which has analyzed the thousands of pages of letters, data, reports from MVP.) How many more submissions will MVP be allowed which continues to impact more and more citizens?? 75% of Virginians DO NOT WANT these pipelines built! None of our elected representatives are listening! Taxation without representation!

IND148-4

- MVP does not have the knowledge nor experience to construct the safest and most reliable project possible. This route or even along the ridge route are not safe. Soil erosion and water contamination due to run off or "messaging" with all the caves underneath (which MVP has verified many not all caves) spells disaster. Within the last two years, the Celanese Plant's new gas pipeline down the road collapsed on the mountain slope due to soil erosion and poisoned all the water in Peterstown, WV. Furthermore, we had hoped that we would have learned something from the coal companies and mountain top removal and the environmental disasters associated with that such as children dying in their sleep due to a boulder that had worked loose on the mountain top.

IND148-1 See the response to comment CO6-1 regarding the Mount Tabor Variation.

IND148-2 The EIS addresses impacts on wells in section 4.3. Paul Friedman, the FERC Environmental Project Manager for the MVP, stated the exact opposite of the commentor's statements. Mr. Friedman stated that Mountain Valley would be responsible for damages to water wells within 150 feet of the pipeline (500 feet in karst) and would be required to mitigate impacts.

IND148-3 Section 2 of the EIS provides a footnote for the location of the alignment sheets. In addition, the FERC prepared a set of easy to read maps in appendix B of the EIS.

IND148-4 Mountain Valley would hire contractors with the requisite experience to properly and safely install natural gas facilities.

INDIVIDUALS

IND148 – Jennifer Fenrich

IND148-5

- The 4 proposed amendments to the Forest Service Land Management Plan are the scariest development yet in that business and greed are being used to manipulate the system. Please use foresight to see down the road!
 - * National Forest is set aside to be enjoyed by present citizens and future generations.
 - * Fast tracking future pipelines and other utilities leaves tax-paying citizens with no Representation in how the land is being used and if it is necessary and in the best interests for all, especially the people who have labored to acquire it. Eminent domain is being threatened to be used for economic development purposes which the Virginia State Constitution prohibits. Greed and exporting oil are not in the common good for all and only benefit the few at the expense of the many. All we have to do is look at what is going in North Dakota – trying to get laws to keep the Native Americans quiet! That’s an outrage!
 - * Exceedance of soil and riparian corridor conditions – there is a REASON there are limits!!
 - * Europe uses sustainable and renewable energy we noticed after a returning from a trip there. They are not engaging in fracking or transporting gas in gigantic pipes. They are watching us destroy ourselves.
- Short history lesson of the legacy that was left to us at the turn of the 20th century:
 - * Theodore Roosevelt became President in 1901 and his first message to Congress was The preservation of our forests is an imperative business necessity. We have come to see clearly that whatever destroys the forests, except to make way for agriculture, threatens our well-being. He felt differently than many people at that time who thought the U.S. would have plenty of everything. With his own eyes he had seen vast forests disappear and rivers ruined by soil erosion. Conservation was first coined at this time.
 - * President Theodore Roosevelt established the first national parks in 1902.
 - * President Theodore Roosevelt established the National Forest Service in 1905.
 - * He influenced conservation legislation including the Reclamation Act and the Antiquities Act.
 - * John Muir, President of the Sierra Club, stated, People needed the wilderness as a place to go to renew their spirits. He was a believer of preservation.
 - * Frank Lloyd Wright said, Study nature. Love nature. Stay close to nature. It will never fail you..
- Like Charles Dickens’ Father of Christmas Yet-to-Come, if things do not change, this is the legacy you create for future generations to the only place we call home:
 - * Contaminated water whether above ground (river crossing for the Keystone Pipeline) or below (caves and underground rivers in New River Valley with MVP)
 - * Scarred mountain tops and other landscape subjected to soil erosion which pollutes and floods below as evident with mountain top removal from coal industry.
 - * Continuous increased earthquakes in areas of fracking (Oklahoma) which is the earth’s way of revolting against something being forced into it that’s not natural.
 - * Polluted air from pipeline leaks. (Will future generations have to wear masks like in China?)
 - * Confrontations of citizens against law enforcement (Keystone Pipeline) and/or government (peaceful demonstrations against MVP and other pipelines) as businesses bully taxpaying citizens.

Be a good steward. A steward is someone who takes care of something that belongs to another.

Sincerely,

Jennifer and Rick Fenrich

IND148-5

The FS will decide whether or not to allow the pipeline to cross NFS lands. The MVP is not being fast tracked, as FERC staff have been working on it for more than two years.

INDIVIDUALS

IND149 – Thomas Bouldin

20161031-5012 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 10/30/2016 12:20:28 PM

To: Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary; Norman Bay, Chairman; Members of the Commission
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

From: Thomas Bouldin and Susan Bouldin, Pence Springs, West Virginia
Landowners and Intervenor

Date: October 30, 2016

RE: Major Shortcomings and Premature Release of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement
for the Mountain Valley Pipeline application: Docket CP16-10-000

IND149-1

Major Shortcomings of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Mountain Valley Pipeline Application: Docket CP16-10-000

The premature release by the Commission of a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Mountain Valley Pipeline application is deeply disturbing. The release of the document before adequate information has been provided by the Applicant suggests that the Commission intends to approve the Mountain Valley Pipeline project without regard for the large body of substantive empirical evidence demonstrating that the project is seriously flawed in both its conception and in the inadequacies of the data submitted by EQT/MVP to the Commission. We call these issues to the attention of cooperating agency reviewers, as well as FERC staff, because unwarranted support and tolerance for damaging and irreversible actions on the part of corporate applicants and their sub-contractors carry with them significant risks—the most serious of which could bring long-term environmental devastation to core forests, watersheds, and rural communities throughout the proposed MVP route in West Virginia and Virginia.

With the most recent EQT/MVP submission (posted October 28, 2016) of materials modifying the DEIS data sets, the public is left with only 54 days from that date to respond to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. This makes the 3rd such submission since the DEIS was released. To write accurately and precisely on any specific issue, a reader must: (1) identify the original DEIS passages concerning the topic to be addressed; (2) check through MVP's three (3) enormous supplemental submissions for any relevant changes, updates, or modifications; (3) correct or amend the original data with the substitutes provided; (4) double-check the materials submitted in Docket CP16-10 to determine if the DEIS discussions as amended are complete and accurate renderings of the data submitted to FERC; and (5) having prepared a corrected body of data on the topic to be discussed, proceed to a critical analysis and evaluation of the evidence. Such elaborate editorial scrutiny is not the province of the general public: NEPA requirements are clearly intended to assure that the lead agency will provide all these materials fully edited and ready for critical appraisal, even as the regulations allow for the re-writing of segments of the text

1

IND149-1

The draft EIS issued by the FERC on September 16, 2016 for the Mountain Valley Project was not premature; it was the result of two years of research. Virtually all comments on environmental issues from the public filed during scoping were addressed in the EIS. Courts have found that environmental plans do not need to be completed at the NEPA stage. The draft EIS identified data gaps that were mostly addressed in the final EIS. There was plenty of time for the public to comment on Mountain Valley's supplemental filings before the draft EIS comment period ended on December 22, 2016.

Many of the issues raised are addressed in the EIS. Depth to bedrock and blasting were discussed in section 4.1 and appendix M of the EIS. Steep slopes in section 4.1 and appendix K. Waterbody crossings, turbidity, and sedimentation in section 4.3 and appendix F. Fisheries in section 4.6. Socioeconomics and impacts on landowners in section 4.9. Tourism and recreation in section 4.8.

INDIVIDUALS

IND149 – Thomas Bouldin

IND149-1
cont'd

that are so incomplete as to forestall meaningful analysis. There is no indication in NEPA directives that the entire draft can be transformed by new data, new justifications, new background information, new calculations—and still be treated as the 'original draft' to which the public shall respond.

Further complicating these issues is the fact that many citizen and expert comments to the docket prior to the release of the DEIS have been excluded from serious consideration and/or have been mentioned only to be dismissed. This needs to be rectified. It should be rectified by FERC but is being attempted by affected citizens. Because FERC has chosen to require responses from both cooperating agencies and the public by December 22, 2016, this means that cooperating agencies will not have time to examine citizen and expert comments before they are required to submit agency assessments. This makes it difficult or impossible for cooperating agencies to have access to the large body of citizen and expert comments that could inform their decisions.

In light of the voluminous materials submitted almost 40 days into the 90-day allowance for public response, FERC must make major revisions in the schedule for evaluating the draft. A fully integrated correction of existing materials must first be released and provided to all those who have requested copies. Editorial corrections that must be completed include (but are surely not restricted to) the extensive changes in such central documents as the Table of Waterbodies Crossed, the changes in Mileposts (at least for West Virginia segments of the line), the refinements, changes, and additions to the discussions of soils, slopes, landslide potential, karst issues, and cultural and historic resources. Any decision to go forward with an uncorrected draft will be an obvious refusal to encourage meaningful public involvement—and will be perceived as direct defiance of the intentions of NEPA.

The Mountain Valley Pipeline as proposed entails extensive and significant damage to the environment and poses substantial threat to the affected populations. Because of the hydro-geological features of the terrain for the proposed route, the project also carries with it the considerable threat of rupture of the pipeline itself, with the ensuing interruption of service to the markets being served. These possibilities have been articulated and documented with extensive evidence from professional experts and citizens credentialed in relevant scientific disciplines. In spite of this evidence, the Commission staff and environmental consultants have proceeded to draft a statement of their preferred alternatives based on EQT's initial preference rather than the available scientific and empirical knowledge of the route, its effects, or the details of the physical challenges its construction must overcome if the pipeline is to be built as proposed. By releasing the DEIS prematurely, the Commission has refused to acknowledge the shortcomings of the Application and the dangers to the public implicit in the decision to release an inadequate document.

FERC's Inadequate Information on the Natural Environment

IND149-2

The materials submitted by the Applicant to Docket CP16-10 demonstrate inadequate knowledge of the details of the route and its potential harm to the environment—the very factors that are the central focus for evaluation in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. To date,

IND149-2

Streams and watersheds are discussed in section 4.3 of the EIS and in appendix F. The term “TF” does not appear in appendix F.

INDIVIDUALS

IND149 – Thomas Bouldin

IND149-2
cont'd

FERC has not yet made publicly available accurate information on the following dimensions of the proposed project's potential effects on the following:

Stream Crossings and Watersheds: The revised table of Waterbodies Crossings in the DEIS is an unintelligible accounting of actual crossings by the ROW, workspaces bordering on riparian buffers, and an enormous number of unidentified crossings without any length specified whatsoever. The subsequent submission by MVP in October 2016 remedies some errors, but it includes a large number of crossings without crossing lengths, and 1,094 crossings where the method of crossing is an unexplained 'TF'. I have hand counted these crossings and note the TF designation as something I have not encountered prior to this submission. There is still no attention devoted to cumulative impacts on local area watersheds in which multiple tributaries are crossed, and the maps provided in Appendix B do not delineate any stream crossings or the intersections of crossed streams within a local watershed.¹

IND149-3

Stream Scour: This crucial element of design in effectively engineered stream crossings was pointed out in citizen commentary critiquing errors and inadequacies in MVP reports. The DEIS was rushed into release before MVP has delivered a promised revision on September 30, 2016. Without accurate information on scour, FERC could not establish whether proposed crossing plans are adequate to protect the safety of the line, hence it was premature to determine the extent of construction impacts on crossing- site environment.² Now that MVP has submitted the revised scour report, it appears that no further use is being made of the materials. A fully revised discussion is needed of the depth of trenching involved in every stream crossing for which scour has now been calculated, plus a detailed discussion of trenching and blasting required at all sites for which scour was judged not to be an issue. It would seem appropriate for the DEIS to make use of this data to describe its implications for the project.

IND149-4

Sedimentation: The only modeling of sedimentation made publicly available to the Commission has been the report from MVP to the Forest Service on three watersheds within the 3.4 miles crossed in GW/Jefferson National Forest. This report is neither a substantial nor a representative sample of conditions along the remaining route. The Forest Service critique of MVP's report³ identifies numerous scientific errors; however, the DEIS references to sedimentation have offered no corrections of this unsound data nor does the DEIS acknowledge the lack of persuasive information available on the issue in the docket. Indeed, on pg. 5-115, the DEIS simply repeats the faulty conclusions of the MVP study as though the materials were completely persuasive. For FERC to simply re-state

¹ These issues are discussed in detail in Docket CP16-10, Documents #20160809-5230, #20160915-5109, and #20160606-5063.

² See Docket CP16-10, Document #201605002-5052 for discussion; for further information on Federal requirements for stream crossing design, see Document #20160318-5072.

³ Docket CP16-10, Document 20160816-5247.

IND149-3

Stream scour is discussed in an updated section 4.3 of the final EIS, supplemented by Mountain Valley's filing on October 14, 2016.

IND149-4

The FS is a cooperating agency in the production of the EIS. A revised discussion of sedimentation and turbidity can be found in section 4.3 of the final EIS. See also the response to comment FA11-15 regarding sedimentation and turbidity modeling.

INDIVIDUALS

IND149 – Thomas Bouldin

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IND149-4
cont'd MVP's proclamations that impacts from sedimentation will be 'temporary and insignificant' violates tenets of serious scientific evaluation.⁴

IND149-5
Blasting: MVP has not presented sufficient data about distance-to-bedrock in the route for FERC staff to have an estimate of the extent of blasting that may be required. The Appendix for this data (Appendix M) appears to have been carefully designed to hide any documentation of areas where bedrock is *extremely* close to the surface: the appendix reports length-in-miles of all areas where bedrock is less than 7 feet deep. Accurate data are easily accessed from public sources that would identify distance to bedrock in far more subtle differentiations: for example, Indian Creek Watershed Association's Interactive Environmental Map <http://indiancreekwatershedassociation.org/icwa-interactive-environmental-map> provides data for classes of 0-18"; 18-56"; 56-81", 81-102" and so forth. Such delineations of distance to bedrock would have allowed predictions of the amount of blasting or excavation needed at every sub-milepost. The Commission staff's failure to provide a useable dataset constitutes irresponsible document design favoring the applicant—and it invalidates any conclusions drawn about the significance of the environmental impact of the required trenching. As a result of the faulty data, discussions of blasting in the DEIS (e.g., pg. 4-84, or pg 4-110) remain on a very general level and provide no empirical measures or estimates at all.

IND149-6
Slopes: I have seen no explanation of how the slopes reported in the appendix were established, or why we should accept these rather than the two previous formulations provided to the docket by MVP. Regardless, the materials are not presented in a form that is helpful in estimating issues of sedimentation or potential dangers for the installation. This data should be reported in conjunction with mapping of soil-types at stream crossings (for sedimentation) and in tenth-mile segments associated with soil types in all cases involving slippage-prone soils and any slopes in excess of 30%⁵.

FERC's Inadequate Information on the Human Environment

IND149-7
The current docket for the application provides no evidence that FERC has developed an appropriate or adequate knowledge of the project's impacts on the following dimensions of the human environment as defined and described by various passages in NEPA guidance:

Impacts on Landowners and Communities: The DEIS contains little or no information detailing the overall potential impacts on landowners' uses of their property other than to assert there will be few if any such impacts. The docket for the application is filled with numerous detailed illustrations provided by landowners and experts on the ways construction will affect land use for building, recreation, and agricultural uses of property where the route destroys coherence.

⁴ For further discussion of the issue of sedimentation see Docket CP16-10, Document #20160915-5109; discussion of the Forest Service request is expanded in Document 20160408-5318.

⁵ For further discussion of the issues here see Docket CP16-10, Document #20160318-5072 which reports inconsistencies in the docket's register of slopes, and #20160606-5063 and #20160809-5230 which explores the association of slopes with sedimentation dangers in Summers County.

IND149-5
Mountain Valley stated that it would attempt to avoid blasting in waterbodies if possible by trying to mechanically rip bedrock first. The definitive need for blasting would be determined based on site conditions at the time of crossing. See the response to CO14-1.

IND149-6
Slopes are discussed in section 4.1 and appendix K of the EIS. Vertical slopes were calculated by Mountain Valley using elevation and stationing data obtained during surveys. Aerial LiDAR was used in place of survey data where surveys had not yet been completed due to access restrictions. Ten-foot contours from aerial LiDAR was used for lateral slopes.

IND149-7
See the response to comment IND18-2 regarding emergency action plans. Section 4.12 of the final EIS has been revised to provide additional details regarding emergency services.

INDIVIDUALS

IND149 – Thomas Bouldin

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IND
149-7
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The DEIS does not address effects of construction and operation on important aspects of community development, following the application materials in disregarding the existence of potentially affected communities, such as the small towns in Summers County bordering on the construction zone whose presence is not even acknowledged by MVP.⁶ In connection with both these issues, the DEIS accepts and extends the applicant's 'promised' use of mitigation as a remedy for any negative impacts that might arise—without providing any empirical evidence of the overall effectiveness of the strategies that might be used.⁷ More significantly, the DEIS repeats the applicants' ill-defined promises of aid ("donations") and interaction with community emergency services planners and providers (DEIS, pg. 4-307), as though an occasional contribution to the volunteer fire-fighters is an adequate substitute for providing the kinds of air-tanker aircraft needed to fight a pipeline fire. Earlier comments to the docket requested a full assessment of the state of emergency services and estimates of the cost of equipping providers adequately for added dangers of pipeline safety.⁸ The DEIS trivializes these concerns, and even repeats a highly suspect claim by MVP about the proximity of the line to fire service access (pg. 4-476) that has been challenged in citizen comments (CP16-10 Document #20160907-5211 and #20161027-5034 among others).

IND
149-8

Impacts on Private and Public Water Resources: The DEIS minimizes potential damages to private water resources, partly by asserting artificial limits on applicant responsibility for damages, and partly through failure to seriously consider earlier requests for a thorough identification and mapping of wells and springs. Mapping of the relation of the route to downstream and/or downhill private water systems, whether used for household or agricultural uses does not exist. The DEIS contains no data on the potential replacement value of these systems,⁹ nor is there any scientific justification offered for the 150' limitation on MVP responsibility for well/spring testing and special care (a limit expanded to 500 feet in the case of karst-affected systems). The refusal to provide such summary information in the DEIS effectively minimizes the public's and agencies' perception of what is at stake. There are also errors and omissions in the treatment of public water resources, such as inconsistent reporting of the distance from the Greenbrier River crossing to the nearby intakes for the Big Bend PSD (pg. 4-91).

IND
149-9

Impacts on Historical and Cultural Resources: The development of the DEIS took place before the resolution of numerous concerns expressed in the docket for inadequate consideration of impacts on historic properties and cultural resources. For example, the DEIS discussion of the issue of cultural attachment fails to mention that MVP's own cultural consultant endorsed the systematic study of the issue of cultural attachment in relation to Peters Mountain and the

⁶ See Docket CP16-10, Document 20160127-5020.

⁷ See Docket CP16-10, Document #20160314-5030 for objections to MVP's presentation of mitigation.

⁸ The issue of Emergency Services has been a long-standing concern. See, for example, Docket PF-15-3, Document #20150615-5225, and most recently Docket CP16-10, Document #20160907-5211.

⁹ Requests for such information were made very early in the pre-filing process. See Docket PF15-3, Document #20150417-5305 and also a summary re-submission of the requests in Docket PF15-3, Document # 20150928-5282. I hereby request that both these documents be brought forward to the record of the application in Docket CP16-10.

IND149-8

Potential project impacts and mitigation measures for groundwater and water wells and springs used for domestic water supplies are discussed in section 4.3 of the EIS. See the response to IND147-1. The EIS assesses potential impacts to applicable source water protection areas and public water intakes in section 4.3.2.

IND149-9

Cultural resources and cultural attachment are discussed in section 4.10 of the EIS.

INDIVIDUALS

IND149 – Thomas Bouldin

IND
149-9
cont'd

residents of the counties for whom Peters Mountain embodies their sense of place and identity.¹⁰ Moreover, the DEIS lacks any extended study of the issues affecting Appalachian culture and history in regard to the effects of economic exploitation by extractive industry and the resulting economic instability—studies which were first requested during the pre-filing stage of the application.¹¹ In this connection, it is worth noting that the authors of the DEIS, after repeating MVP's claims to bring prosperity and wealth to Appalachia through an explosion in employment, also state that, because most construction would be by out-of-state (non-local) workers, and of short duration (2 years maximum), unemployment in the region will remain unchanged (pg. 4-304.). The DEIS should attempt to reconcile such contradictory assertions.

IND
149-10

Impacts on Local Economies of Tourism and Recreation: As shown by a number of comments to Docket CP16-10, the application provides specious information about certain relevant aspects of recreation and tourism¹² The DEIS has not provided significant analytic data about—or discussion of—the role and character of these local economic engines despite an early request that full-scale studies be developed¹³ The failure to accurately assess environmental impacts of the project will ultimately contribute further to these problems as noted by various contributions to the Docket, although the recurrence of these concerns is simply ignored in the DEIS. The only attempt to systematize conceptions of these impacts occurs in the report by Key-Log Economics,¹⁴ which the DEIS rejects out of hand, predominately by reiterating weak arguments presented by MVP without proposing any alternative insights into the economic impacts of the project, and without any critique whatsoever of the contrasting claims made by FTI Consulting.¹⁵ The strategy is simply to promulgate the applicant's claims about the benefits of the project.

IND149-10

Impacts and mitigation regarding tourism are discussed in section 4.9 of the EIS. See the responses to CO100 and section of the EIS regarding comments provided by Key-Log Economics, LLC.

IND
149-11

FERC's Failure to Avoid Appearance of Bias

Numerous sections of the draft document create the impression of an unsupported and unwarranted Commission bias in favor of the applicant, an impression reinforced by patterns of procedural bias illustrated during the collection and processing of data for the application.

IND149-11

The EIS was prepared by and under the direction of unbiased FERC staff. Bi-weekly calls with the Applicant and government agencies were conducted as part of our pre-filing process, which is designed to facilitate the early identification and resolution of environmental issues. These calls ended once the application was filed.

¹⁰ See such comments as Docket CP16-10, Documents # 20160505-5090, # 20160830-5133, and most recently, #20160920-5073. FERC's insufficient treatment of the issue is articulated in Docket CP16-10, Document #20160524-0028, and also #20151023-5124.
¹¹ Docket PF15-3, Document #2015016-5168. I hereby request that these documents be brought forward to the record of the application in Docket CP16-10.
¹² See Docket CP16-10, Document #20160127-5020 regarding misrepresentations of tourism in Summers County, more recently Document # 20160909-5158 concerning problems related to tourism in the Gauley River drainage. It is worth noting here that the DEIS still does not consistently acknowledge the Greenbrier River as one of Summers County's most valuable recreational resources: it appears that gaining the crossing at Pence Springs is simply too important for FERC/MVP to admit any impediment stemming from economic damage to the county.
¹³ See request formulated in Docket PF15-3, Document # 20150616-5168, and repeated # 20150928-5282.
¹⁴ Docket CP16-10, Document #220160531-5236.
¹⁵ The EQT/MVP critiques of the Key-Log study appear in Resource Report 5. Socio-Economics as posted on the MVP website, and also in a submission to Docket CP16-10, Document #20160624-5244, PUBLIC Attachment C.

INDIVIDUALS

IND149 – Thomas Bouldin

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Procedural biases in support of corporate applicants: Throughout the application process, the applicant has been provided advantages, support, and indulgence that have not been extended to public contributors to the process, a bias that runs counter to NEPA guidance that encourages public involvement. For example, the applicant has been provided extensive editorial support in framing, researching, and revising statements of data, formulations of response, and methods for pursuing various lines of argument. (See reports of bi-weekly telephone calls between FERC and the applicant.) Public commenters have been offered no such tutorial guidance, and have even had requests for information denied or ignored despite repeated requests for FERC's support.¹⁶ As is shown in many of FERC's requests to MVP for information where the phrase "as previously requested" occurs with alarming regularity, FERC has not penalized the applicant for failure to respond or provide needed information.¹⁷ We have no way of knowing whether necessary information has been withheld simply because it would undermine the applicant's position. We do, however, know that the DEIS has been released despite the absence of sufficient and accurate data.¹⁸

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Reliance on flawed applicant reports, formulations: The DEIS contains statements and arguments that are based on inadequately researched or inaccurately stated information provided by the applicant and apparently never properly scrutinized or questioned by the staff preparing the Environmental Impact Statement. Examples include the current table of Waterbodies Crossed which includes errors that were reported to FERC in earlier comments,¹⁹ and were never corrected. Regrettably, the DEIS uses this information to support claims about stream impacts. Similarly, the DEIS offers conclusions about emergency services based on inaccurate information from MVP concerning access to isolated sections of the route²⁰, and assessments of impacts to private water resources in Monroe County that are based on highly questionable assertions from MVP that have been challenged in citizen comments. In none of these cases has the DEIS entered an argument for their preference or acceptance of MVP data over citizen-challenger's materials.

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Failures to critique applicant claims/assertions: On several occasions, the DEIS addresses or extends arguments using questionable claims or data that support the applicant's position without engaging in any critical evaluation of the materials and presenting them as if they were decisive. Thus, while the comparison of alternatives is said by NEPA to be the "heart of the EIS process", the authors of the DEIS have accepted the flawed presentations of MVP in Resource Report 10 (see for example the DEIS treatment of the Northern Alternative on pg. 3-25, where

¹⁶ See for example, Docket PF15-3, Document #20150401-5230, where significant informational questions are raised, also the transcript of the Lindside Scoping Meeting where these questions are raised again, and Docket PF15-3, #20150928-5282 where they appear yet again as the first 8 of 46 questions posed for FERC response.

¹⁷ See for example, Docket CP16-10, #20151224-3000.

¹⁸ For a recent list of such flawed materials see Docket CP16-10, Document #20160914-5031.

¹⁹ See Docket CP16-10, Documents #20160606-5063 and #2016080-5230: the persistence of these errors is demonstrated later in this text.

²⁰ The inadequacies of MVP's claims about emergency services result from two errors: first, they underestimate the distance to inaccessible areas of the route, and second they gravely underestimate the dangers of the narrow roads in many rural areas. Local knowledge of access is a far more reliable source: but the DEIS takes MVP's word for it. This problem is being examined in greater detail.

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We used the best available scientific data, verified where possible by our staff and the staff of the cooperating agencies, for the preparation of the EIS.

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The analyses of the suitability of locating multiple pipelines along a single ridgetop was performed by FERC staff. Applicant-provided data and information was critically assessed. See the responses to comment IND12-1 regarding property values. The disclaimer included in the FTI report is noted.

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unsupported MVP claims are repeated concerning ridge-top accommodation of multiple lines) in spite of receiving numerous detailed objections to the applicant's formulations.²¹ Not only does FERC not provide any critical assessment of their own, they do not acknowledge that issues have been raised.

Similarly, the authors of the DEIS fail to extend to the applicant the sort of critical scrutiny they expend on those they disagree with. For instance, they point out that comments to the docket submitted by area realtors have asserted impacts to real estate values—but note that “unfortunately” the comments fail to provide any numbers indicating the magnitude of the effects (DEIS, pg. 4-284-285). Two points can be made about this argument. First, the realtors in question are reporting from direct experience gained in the course of their actual professional lives; therefore, their statements reflect a working knowledge of the real estate markets that it is in their economic self-interest to understand objectively and well. What are the opposing claims advanced by the FERC staff based upon? Largely on statements made by gas-industry-financed studies, against which commenters have filed significant critiques,²² which the preparers of the DEIS fail to examine in detail or even articulate. If the design of such studies is biased, all the numbers in the world will not make them accurate or 'true'. Yet our 'objective' experts at FERC do not acknowledge these objections at all.

The second point is that FERC staff have not applied a similar requirement for "numbers" to MVP's data. The DEIS quotes projections from MVP's economic study as though they were unassailable, yet a review of the original presentation of those numbers shows that little detail is provided on how they were derived. For instance, the DEIS (pg. 4-301) refers to EQT/MVP's promises of 54 operational positions associated with the project in West Virginia, but acknowledges that only 25 of these jobs will go to new employees, suggesting that the larger total included "induced or indirect" jobs that are 'projected' to derive from the project. EQT/MVP claimed that all these jobs will provide salary and benefits in the range of \$65,000 dollars. Neither the DEIS nor EQT/MVP provides any indication of what areas of employment will realize these 'induced' jobs, no indication of where these jobs will be located along the route, no indication of what would motivate West Virginia employers to provide such generous salaries and benefits to the lucky 25 new employees.²³ Yet in referencing these potential benefits, FERC staff do not write sardonically (as they did in reference to the Key-Log report), "Unfortunately, MVP does not provide any evidence for these benefits."

It appears that the primary source of EQT/MVP's projections is a report EQT commissioned FTI Consulting (a “global, business advisory firm”) to compile, which was released October 2, 2015

²¹ EQT/MVP's arguments are flawed by a serious lack of detail and serious failures of assessment. See Docket CP16-10, Document #20160112-5182 for a critique of the "No Action Alternative," and Document #20160909-5216 for a critique of the applicant's refusal to seriously consider alternative routing which form the basis for the DEIS discussion.

²² See for example the analyses referenced in the DEIS but which are not examined in detail.

²³ That the DEIS did not provide a close and critical reading of the FTI source is a major embarrassment to the Commission: there are substantial contradictions in the figures between what is promised and the total funds said to be available.

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and has served the project ever since as the embodiment of MVP's beneficence. The DEIS repeats the claims of this report as faithfully as MVP repeats them in Resource Report 5 and on the company website. **But before asserting the scientific value of the material, the preparers of the DEIS at FERC might have given some heed to the following disclaimer provided by the authors of the FTI study:**

*"The information contained herein has been prepared based upon financial and other data provided to FTI from the management and staff of EQT Corporation and from public sources. There is no assurance by anyone that this information is accurate or complete. FTI has not subjected the information contained herein to an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Accordingly, FTI cannot express an opinion or any other form of assurance on, and assumes no responsibility for, the accuracy or correctness of the historical information or the completeness and achievability of the projected financial data, information and assessments upon which the enclosed report is presented."*²⁴ (emphasis added.) This disclaimer is not the sort of revelation that usually accompanies a report which makes claims and assertions that a reader is led to believe are grounded in independent research undertaken by the consultant. Although NEPA regulations require that all material presented in the DEIS should meet high standards for accuracy, somehow the point is treated most selectively in the DEIS: opponents must be precise; proponents not so much.

This evidence of procedural and conceptual bias in favor of the applicant is especially troubling when taken in conjunction with FERC's failure to collect data that could call into question a positive assessment of the project's environmental impacts. The 'biases' influencing the collection of data are treated in the following section.

DEIS Misrepresentations of Environmental Issues in Summers County, WV

In documenting the basis of our concerns for the DEIS's inadequate supporting materials, we present two analyses which extend Intervenor comments previously submitted to the docket: first, a brief summary of inaccuracies of data reported by the Applicant for Summers County, West Virginia.²⁵ The DEIS states that MVP impacts to streams are insignificant and temporary, that any damage will be transient, and that organisms will quickly re-colonize affected areas. If concerned readers hope to explore the basis for these judgments more concretely, they will find that a substantial portion of the needed information is either missing or very difficult to assemble. This includes:

Data on Stream Crossings in Summers County: The Table of Waterbodies Crossed by the Mountain Valley Pipeline has been revised and corrected from its earlier form. (For example, staff have eliminated reported multiple crossings and crossing lengths for a stream that did not exist in any maps of the route). However, the present table in the DEIS

²⁴ The disclaimer appears on the frontispiece of the FTI study.

²⁵ This material reflects earlier research showing the bungled research and reporting a Summers County Data, Docket CP16-10, Document #20160809-5230.

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Appendix F (Waterbodies Crossed by the Projects) has been updated with new information since issuance of the draft EIS.

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still omits a total of 19 streams identified in other MVP documents in the Docket (I calculate this as an error of 15.5% given the 103 entries listed). Moreover, as noted above, the format systematically obscures the extent of damage to streams in the project area. It is unclear whether every entry in this table is, in fact, a description of a proposed stream crossing: **60.2% of these listings omit a 'length of crossing' entry**—making it impossible to calculate the amount of stream-bed impact involved. Moreover, the **table suppresses known data for 15 length-of-crossing entries** available from the general Docket (these had been previously brought to staff's attention to question disparities between crossing length and width of streams²⁶—which may account for obscuring them here). Finally, of the limited total length of crossings that is reportable, **by my calculations the suppressed data delineated 72% of the total length recorded. It is difficult to explain away these three significant failings of the Table as mere accidents, when each contributes to systematic underestimation of impacts on streams.**

I have not yet completed a thorough review of the newly revised table submitted by MVP in October 2016, however a first review raises numerous concerns: the total number of entries has increased to 1,848, of which 590 are for permanent easement crossings. Yet about 12% of these crossings omit a crossing length. Overall, there is no crossing length mentioned for 68% of the entries in the table (1,258) and as already noted, 59% (1,094) are described as utilizing an undefined crossing method ("TF").

Data on Distance to Bedrock at Crossing Sites: The appendix (M) covering distance to bedrock utilizes a most peculiar selection of data. The table reports lengths along the route where 'shallow bed rock' could pose construction problems. However, the table defines 'shallow' so generously (anything less than 7 feet) that the data obscure the most important environmental issue involved: **the criterion used hides just how much of the route confronts EXTREMELY shallow bedrock and is therefore likely to require more extensive blasting. The effect is considerable as shown with these data from another, more detailed source: in Summers County 56% of the route will require between 22 and 78 inches—that is, 2 to 6.5 feet—of 'rockwork' (cutting, drilling or blasting), and an additional 24% may need up to 22 inches.**

The table would have been more useful had it indicated the depth of excavation required to install the line at some average depth of cover for the pipe (e.g., in rock, 2 feet; in soil, 3 feet, and deeper in special circumstances). As it stands, the appendix simply summarizes mileage of areas where depth to bedrock is insufficient to accommodate the trench without 'some' additional construction work. This generalized criterion assumes that there are not additional conditions requiring deeper than average installation. Such will surely be the case in the 324' crossing of the Greenbrier River (where bedrock is essentially at the surface) since estimated scour depths will surely require more than 48" of covering soil for the pipeline. **The fact that FERC released the DEIS prior to getting figures**

²⁶ This issue was first raised by the USACE, as reported in Docket CP16-10, Document #20160729-5207.

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Appendix M (Shallow Bedrock) has been updated with new information since issuance of the draft EIS. As stated in sections 2, 4.1, and 4.2 of the EIS, Mountain Valley would first attempt to rip bedrock. Any required blasting would be conducted in accordance with all federal, state, and local regulations.

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of scour rates makes a critically important assessment by cooperating agencies more complex, as I can discern no attempt to integrate the implications of the revised study into discussions of blasting or other excavation techniques being assessed in the impact studies.

There are likely to be far more examples of inadequate data in the DEIS, if these two instances are indicative of the lack of care—or the intentional design—with which the materials have been prepared. In my earlier comment on Summers County, I showed instances where access roads posed extensive damages to streams but were deceptively presented as stream crossings (long segments of access road construction up to as much as 500' within stream beds between 15' and 40' in width); and data were presented which seriously misrepresented the character of forest-vs-cleared land in Summers County. While some of the reported errors may have been corrected, the persisting problems with the Table of Waterbodies are not a good sign.

DEIS Misrepresentation of Impacts to Streams

An equally disturbing issue with the DEIS is that Commission staff and their environmental consultants appear to have consistently obscured or suppressed environmental issues that should be taken seriously and for which sufficient data should have been collected and analyzed. I will use the issue of stream impacts as an example. In a recent comment, I quoted extensively from New York State scientists' descriptions of the eight categories of potential impact on streams posed by a pipeline installation.²⁷ The DEIS for the MVP pronounced all stream impacts temporary and insignificant—but failed to demonstrate any concern for assembling the data needed to assess what most of those impacts might actually be. Instead, the DEIS refers to an MVP claim that crossings will be quickly completed, taking no more than 24 or 48 hours depending on certain factors (temporal limits dictated by FERC procedures). The DEIS also refers to a corporate commitment to keep blasting to a minimum, to be used only as last resort. Unfortunately there is no reference to data that would estimate the amount of excavation (much less blasting) that will be required for any site in particular or even for an 'average' site along the preferred route or any alternative, so the implications of EQT/MVP's promises are not clear. The discussion leaves the reader the impression that trenching and the resulting sedimentation are the only impacts of concern, which amounts to an entirely unscientific refusal to face up to the exigencies of stream biology.

The DEIS does not contain adequate information to even begin to respond to the very real issues of stream impacts as described by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. I shall treat of these concerns using the Lick Creek drainage in Summers County (a tributary of the New River) as a focus of discussion.

(1) **Long-term Damages to Stream-bank and Stream-bed Structures and to the Riparian Context:** the project will damage far more than the 75'-wide strip of stream bed that is taken for the crossing. The construction easement will open a 125'-avenue approaching

²⁷ CP16-10, Document #20160915-5109.

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Generalized descriptions of stream crossing methods and impacts are based in part on our extensive experience with similar projects, and our Procedures, which were developed to minimize impacts on streams (such as limits on the duration of in-stream construction). Stream restoration and riparian zones are discussed in sections 2.4, 4.3, and 4.4 of the EIS.