

# INDIVIDUALS

## IND918 – James Kotcon

20161223-0014 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/22/2016

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

November 10, 2016

James Kotcon  
414 Tyrone Avery Road  
Morgantown, WV

ORIGINAL

FILED  
SECRETARY OF THE  
2016 DEC 22 P 4 48

IND918-1

Good evening. My name is James Kotcon. I'm at 414 Tyrone Avery Road in Morgantown, West Virginia. I am here tonight to comment on the Mountain Valley Pipeline Draft Environmental Impact Statement, and in particular, to insist that the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission must issue a Supplemental Draft EIS, that what has been submitted for our comment is woefully incomplete, biased, and inaccurate.

These are not acceptable. This is a clear violation of the National Environmental Policy Act and the requirements for a draft environmental impact statement. One of the first criteria that a pipeline must meet in order to be approved by FERC is to demonstrate that there is a need for the pipeline. Regardless of whether you think the pipeline is needed or not, the Draft Environmental Impact Statement does not document a need. It calls for additional information that would be submitted after there would be any chance for review or comment by the public. That's just wrong.

IND918-1

See the response to comment FA11-2 and LA5-1 regarding preparation of the EIS. See the response to comment FA11-12 regarding need.

IND918-2

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement also does not document many of the cumulative, indirect, and outright impacts of the proposed pipeline. A major issue that I'm concerned about is climate change. According to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, this pipeline would carry enough gas to produce 48 million tons per year of carbon dioxide. 48 million tons is larger than the Harrison Power Plant, the Mount Storm Power Plant, and the John Amos Power Plant, combined. Those are the three biggest coal-fired plants in West Virginia. This pipeline would swamp those.

How are we going to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions if we keep investing in this infrastructure? The Draft EIS says that some of that gas might displace coal, and as a result, it might actually lower greenhouse gas emissions, but they don't know. Here we've got one of the biggest sources of climate pollution in West Virginia, and they don't know if it will make things better or worse. That is not acceptable.

IND918-2

Climate change and cumulative impacts are addressed in section 4.13 of the EIS.

IND918-3

My final comment tonight is a personal one. I have a gas cook stove. I pay my utility bill once a month, like many other customers here in West Virginia. No one can tell me if this pipeline will increase my rates. One of the real advantages that West Virginia has, in terms of attracting economic development and new industry, is that we have lower energy prices.

IND918-3

The price of fuel oil and natural gas are dependent on many factors and prediction of future prices is neither feasible nor within the scope of this EIS.

# INDIVIDUALS

## IND918 – James Kotcon

20161223-0014 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/22/2016

IND918-3  
cont'd

The one thing that we can be sure of is that this pipeline will make energy prices lower for our competitors while raising our costs. Even if it is not reflected directly in our rates, by selling more gas, the price of gas will go up, which is clearly what the gas industry wants. I understand why they want it, but it means that my costs will go up, too. I'm against that.

I would urge the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to address these issues in a supplemental environmental impact statement, and I insist that they submit that for public comment before any decision is made. Thank you.



# INDIVIDUALS

IND919 – Justin Raines

20161223-0015 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/22/2016

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

November 10, 2016

Justin Raines  
421 Big Knawl Fork  
Walkersville, WV

ORIGINAL

IND919-1

Hello, I'm Justin Raines. I live at 421 Big Knawl Fork in Walkersville, West Virginia. Upon reviewing the DEIS, I see many deficiencies in it. One of the key ones I think that I see is that in our rush to look at natural resources here in West Virginia, the most important one that is most often overlooked, and probably the most economically valuable one, is our water.

The DEIS does not take into account the value of the ecological services of the rivers and streams which this pipeline is proposed to cross, and the increased dangers to it by the cost-cutting methods of this pipeline in using an open-cut wet-crossing method in all of these. From what I've seen proposed by the MVP, they're going to use the most environmentally destructive method possible to cross our rivers and streams. They have stated that given our topography there is no way that they can use boring technology to go underneath our streams, leaving the trees on the stream banks intact.

I believe this to be a cost-cutting method, and I believe it to be false, because just on the ridge behind my house, there is slated to be a bore underneath the Western Gauley Turnpike. The machinery, the technology, the manpower, and everything needed to do these bores is already going to be in the area, within three miles of where this is going to cross the Little Kanawha River. It's already going to be there, and we should require that the Mountain Valley Pipeline, if it should go through, use the most ecologically sound methods to cross our waters. That's all I have to say.

FILED  
2016 SEP 22 P 4 48  
REGISTRATION DIVISION

IND919-1

See the response to comment FA11-2 and LA5-1 regarding preparation of the EIS. See the response to comment FA11-15 regarding waterbody crossing methods. 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 at every waterbody.

# INDIVIDUALS

## IND921 – Natalie Thiele

20161223-0016 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/22/2016

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

November 10, 2016

Natalie Thiele  
905 Walnut Street  
Glenville, WV

FILED  
2016 DEC 22 P 10:48  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

IND920-1

Hi. My name's Natalie Thiele. I live at 905 Walnut Street in Glenville. I'm a college teacher. Tonight I wanted to say that the Mountain Valley Pipeline project is unnecessary, and I call on the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to clearly show need and provide analysis on the full range of alternatives to this project.

I believe we need a new complete draft environmental impact statement to resolve this particular issue. The NEPA resolves FERC to define and demonstrate the need for a pipeline project. FERC has not completed this crucial step in the MVP DEIS. In 2015, the Department of Energy declared that using current pipelines will adequately meet demand in our region.

A more recent study from Synapse Energy Economics also found that existing pipelines can be upgraded and utilized until 2030. Their quote is, "The supply capacity of the Virginia-Carolina Region's existing natural gas infrastructure is more than sufficient to meet expected future peak demand." This assessment included overestimation of demand for natural gas through the assumption that renewables will experience lags, and also the assumption that natural gas facilities will begin to replace coal fired plants.

I would like to point out that in addition to current pipelines being sufficient to meet regional demand, the MVP is destined to run through our state and provide natural resources for Virginia and the Carolinas. Any profits and benefits of the pipeline will likewise flow out of the state. It is grossly unjust that West Virginians will suffer property seizure for the benefit of an out-of-state company. It is disgusting that we are being asked to bear the brunt of all of the damage and suffering that a pipeline can and will cause for a project which is clearly unnecessary and which will enrich a private corporation.

Until the public can read the full analysis of the need and demand for the proposed pipeline, and until FERC has published the full range of possible alternatives to meet the same needs and demands, it seems clear that FERC is in violation of the NEPA. Please issue a revised and completed DEIS for the MVP and open a new public comment period upon publishing the new DEIS.

IND920-2

I would also like to add a second comment. The DEIS is incomplete in many ways. They are certainly troubling and possibly criminally negligent, which I mentioned in

IND920-1

See the response to comment FA11-12 regarding need. System alternatives are discussed in section 3.3 of the EIS. Non-environmental FERC staff may address the Synapse report in the Project Order. The final EIS contains revisions on the draft to address comments, and include supplemental information.

IND920-2

The EIS provides an assessment of landslides and earthquakes in section 4.1, water resources in section 4.3, threatened and endangered species in section 4.7, and recreation in section 4.8. See the response to comment IND18-2 regarding emergency response.

# INDIVIDUALS

## IND921 – Natalie Thiele

20161223-0016 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/22/2016

IND920-2  
cont'd

my previous comments. I join my friends and neighbors in demanding that FERC complete the entire exhaustive analysis of environmental impacts of the proposed MVP project as required by NEPA.

Issues and data missing from the DEIS include information needed to assess impacts on water, threatened and endangered species, recreation resources, the number, types, and adequacy of available emergency personnel and emergency resources along the pipeline, earthquake risk, landslide risk, and mitigation. I'm sure this is not an exhaustive list of issues, which the FERC is obligated to provide analysis on. I request a reissue of the DEIS with all currently missing information along with a new public comment period. Thank you very much.

# INDIVIDUALS

## IND921 – Tom Bond

20161223-0018 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/22/2016

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

November 10, 2016

Tom Bond  
1477 Jesse Run Road  
Jane Lew, WV

ORIGINAL

FILED  
DEC 22 2016  
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, DC 20585

IND921-1

My name's Tom Bond. We live at 1477 Jesse Run Road, up in Jane Lew. My family's been in West Virginia for eight generations. I'm quite familiar with them. I have two more generations that are coming up that I'm sure are going to be interested in living on the farm. We haven't lived on the same farm all that time, but we have been in West Virginia.

I don't know whether FERC uses instruments to collect information or not, but I think it would be a good idea if they did. Something that would be very instructive for FERC is to either fly a light plane with a photographer or drone with a good camera, down the Stonewall Gathering Pipeline, which is south of here, a little north but mostly south of here. They would learn something about how the reclamation is done.

It's my theme in this speech that the reclamation is likely to be pretty rotten over much of the way through West Virginia, based on what you can see down there. Want to mention particularly three different problems. One is that in some places the pipeline goes over hillsides that are so steep that they have to have a second machine, attached by a cable, to the machine that's doing the digging to make sure that it doesn't fall off the hillside. In those areas they often run into very serious rock I've seen specially adapted backhoes with a cutting wheel on them, and also a bulldozer with a cutting wheel on them, to get through those rocks.

When they fill back it's going to be porous rock. It's not going to be a tight fill around the pipeline. Then when they put the diversion ditches across the area that has been disturbed, the hillside is so steep that the reclamation cannot be done by machinery without having a lot of extra roads put in up to the pipeline so that the machinery can get there.

IND921-2

Normally, the reclamation is done with what's called a hydroseeder. It's very efficient. They put the straw, the fertilizer, and green dye into a grinder. It's all ground up, and it comes out of a nozzle. A green watery material, which can be sprayed a considerable distance, but this involves a very heavy truck.

Because it's a truck made to run on the road, it cannot be pulled up and down the hillsides like the heavy machinery is. It just simply can't be done. It's not feasible to do that. They'd have to have all these other little side roads that come in and shoot

IND921-1

The Stonewall Gathering Pipeline is not a FERC-regulated pipeline and therefore not subject to the same regulations, requirements, and monitoring as FERC-regulated pipelines. Construction on steep slopes, including a discussion of winching machines, is provided in section 2.4.2.16.

IND921-2

Reclamation and revegetation are discussed in sections 2 and 4.3 of the EIS. The Applicants would not use culverts for installation of the pipeline. Mountain Valley is currently proposing the use of culverts for waterbody crossings along access roads as discussed in section 4.3.

# INDIVIDUALS

## IND921 – Tom Bond

20161223-0018 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/22/2016

IND921-2  
cont'd

up and downhill for a ways, if they were to do it properly. That would be a great deal of expense to cut out those roads. Then they would have to be reclaimed also.

What has happened down there is that there are substantial segments of the pipeline, which have absolutely no reclamation done on them. Also, over much of those segments, the work was stunted and it hasn't been done properly, so there's not much grass been produced or other cover for bare earth. That's a very, very big problem.

I want to mention a couple smaller problems that I've noticed, but still very serious. If you go down to the lower end of where the pipeline goes under 79, you'll find a valley that is very steep. It's hard to put a sharp bend in the pipeline. They have to weld in a different segment. The engineers there, instead of calling for a bend in the pipeline, and some very deep cutting on both sides to get below the streambed, they made a fill and put a culvert in. Then the pipeline goes above the culvert. The culvert follows the direction of the stream, and the pipeline, of course, follows the direction of the pipeline. Then they brought in enough dirt to fill over that.

Any farmer knows that you have constant maintenance if you have a culvert, because brush and other things will wash down the hillside. If you ignore it, the culvert will stop up and it will flow over the top. In this case, it will make a gully over the pipeline, and if they ignore it long enough, under the pipeline -- bad engineering, bad engineering. This kind of thing needs to be looked at.

IND921-3

The other problem I've observed with it is down near where the pipeline goes down to cross the Little Kanawha River -- goes down a very, very long, very steep hillside. The diversion ditches they've got across it all go in the same direction, and they all run the same distance off the pipeline. Basically, what happens is they move the water off the pipeline area, and concentrate it in a stream down the hillside.

It will run down from the first diversion, to the second diversion, to the third diversion, to the fourth diversion, building up every step of the way down the hill. There are probably seven, or eight, or more of these diversions. All that water's going to be concentrated.

It's my guess that the vegetation won't be substantial enough to protect the hillside, so what will happen, they had actually made a place that's going to produce a gully where there was not gully before. If the FERC would take a plane or send someone down in the plane to take pictures they could learn a lot about what's going to happen in these other pipelines, because they go over much the same sort of topography, and perhaps even worse over in the higher Allegheny Mountains. That's something that needs to be considered. Thank you.

IND921-3

See the response to comment IND70-1 regarding erosion.



# INDIVIDUALS

IND922 – Morgan Miller

20161223-0017 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/22/2016

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

November 10, 2016

Morgan Miller, Buckhannon, West Virginia

ORIGINAL

IND922-1

Hi there. I'm Morgan Miller from Buckhannon, West Virginia. I wrote something that's a little more direct to the FERC, so this might be a little dry for you. Hopefully, I won't scare you.

To ensure adequate review of such industrial operations, please review. In terms of infrastructure damage, what is the projected occurrence and magnitude for removing such mass from our soil? Does this study include the population's future age density from now, 49 CFR 192, in the high consequence area? What are the time allowances to escape for different distances from the pipeline? Time for closest residence to catch fire, piloted and nonpiloted? What is the acceptable mortality rate versus time of escape for those residences?

In Upshur County, our only hospital at 2 miles, armory at 1 mile, high school at .4 mile and State Police barracks at .2 mile, distance from the pipeline. What are the projected temperatures at the State Police barracks and our high school? Do you approve evacuation plans?

For the high school, the only road to escape is towards the pipeline. You're going to have about a thousand kids going towards, about a ¼ mile toward a pipeline. There is a residence across the road that is less than that.

My reference -- GRI-00/0189, "A Model for Sizing High Consequence Areas Associated with Natural Gas Pipelines," by Mark J. Stephens. Thank you.

Our high consequence area projected off a 5,000 BTU load for just methane, not natural gas, is 1,000 feet. That's .2 mile.

RECEIVED  
2016 DEC 22 P 4 48  
SERIALIZED  
BY THE

IND922-1

The edge of Upshur County, West Virginia would be more than 5 miles from the MVP. The ACP project would impact Upshur County. See the response to comment IND2-1 regarding safety.



# INDIVIDUALS

IND923 – Maury Johnson

20161223-0022 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/22/2016

Public comment on draft environmental impact statement (EIS) for the project proposed by Mountain Valley Pipeline LLC (Mountain Valley) in Docket No. GP16-10-000

November 3, 2016

Maury Johnson, Monroe County, West Virginia

ORIGINAL  
2016 DEC 22 P 4:48  
FILED  
OFFICE OF THE  
SECRETARY OF THE  
FERC  
WASHINGTON, DC 20426

IND923-1

Maury Johnson, Preserve Monroe, Save Monroe, and a number of other groups. I'm commenting to affect the DEIS of the Mountain Valley Pipeline project, which I believe was issued prematurely on September 16, 2016. Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC, has not provided truthful information required in response to questions raised by FERC's staff, by the US Forest Service, by other agencies, groups, and individuals.

The fact that a 90-day comment period's been announced does not make this problem go away. It only means once again, the public will have to trudge through thousands of pages of minutiae, all the time knowing that the analysts, the FERC staff are wrestling inadequate, missing, and incorrect data. I will provide future comments for filings and [inaudible 1:53:51].

In April 2016 FERC released a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Leach Xpress Pipeline by Columbia Gas Transmission. On 6/13/2016, the EPA submitted comments to FERC, which expressed DEIS to be inadequate, insufficient, and of concern. On 9/1/2016, FERC released the Final Environmental Impact Statement. On 10/18/2016, the EPA submitted comments to FERC, finding that Final Environmental Impact Statement, also, to be insufficient, particularly with regard to greenhouse gas emissions, climate change, wetland mitigation, migratory bird conservation plan, etc. etc. etc.

The EPA recommended that FERC go back, to the FPM, to rework this FEIS. They cautioned FERC about releasing similarly deficient DEISs for other pipelines. As of September 21, 2016, all FERC departments are to perform certain functions to assure that climate change-related impacts are considered fully in the development of national security documents, policies, and plans.

According to the Memorandum for Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies, which includes FERC and the EPA, this memorandum by the President, establishes a framework and directs federal departments and agencies to perform certain functions. I handed that to them, told them I wanted it to be part of the record.

Apparently, FERC has not taken this recommendation seriously, and once again, released the DEIS for the Mountain Valley Pipeline with these and other important information missing. NEPA law states, "Draft Environmental Impact Statements shall be prepared in accordance with the scope decided upon in the scoping process. The 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

IND923-1

See the response to comment FA11-2 and LA5-1 regarding preparation of the EIS. See our responses to the EPA letter in FA15.

# INDIVIDUALS

IND923 – Maury Johnson

20161223-0022 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/22/2016

IND923-1  
cont'd

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 this draft statement all major points of view of the environmental impacts including the proposed actions.”

In the case of the MVP, the extent of missing material requiring a totally new revised EIS and the new public comment period resulting in losses and unnecessary waste of time for FERC, cooperating staff, not to mention landowners, and public. Surely, FERC's only option now is to either recommend No Action, or to retract the DEIS, legally, and wait until all the metrics have been supplied and all areas corrected.

Since the release of this DEIS there have been thousands of pages of stuff submitted, and changes. That's been over months. Cooperating agencies have had time to analyze and respond to this information. FERC should then issue a new DEIS, set a new date for 90-day comment period, and [inaudible 1:57:19].

As a former teacher, I would have students who did not complete their assignments on time or were insufficient. They would be awarded an F or an I for their work. This is the grade I would award FERC for this DEIS for failure, a massive failure, for an effort in this case to be granted the right to take private property. This massive construction project proposed by MVP will cause severe destruction to people's lives, devastate hundreds of miles of streams, wetlands, forests, including the National Forest lands, farmlands, homesteads, communities, and mountain ridges, including the sacred and majestic Peters Mountain.

With all the hazards to pipeline integrity, as well as the environmental damage it would cause that has been pointed out by highly qualified geologists, hydrogeologists, soil scientists, engineers, and countless others, there needs to be a very high bar of certainty. Mountain Valley Pipeline has come nowhere close to this. I call on FERC to make the No Action call in regard to the DEIS and restart the process.

I also included for them the August 1, 2016 NEPA regulations Joe spoke about, and I demand that it all be made part of the record. I have a statement from last night, which I'll [inaudible 1:58:33]. Thank you.

# INDIVIDUALS

## IND924 – James Walker

20161223-0019 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/22/2016

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

November 3, 2016

James Walker, Rock Camp, Monroe County WV

ORIGINAL

SECRETARY OF THE FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION  
2016 DEC 22 P 4:48

IND924-1

We live in Rock Camp, in Monroe County. The pipeline would directly impact us. In December of 2012, in Sissonville, West Virginia, a 20-inch pipeline exploded. Phyllis Spaulding was in her apartment watching TV at the time of the explosion. The force of the explosion was so strong, it knocked her off her couch and onto the floor. The explosion was one mile from her apartment. It was a 20-inch pipeline.

IND924-1

See the response to comment IND2-1 regarding safety.

MVP wants to place a 42-inch pipeline, one mile from our high school, which has 513 students, and a nursing home, which has 56 residents. If the explosion of a 20-inch line will knock a grown, healthy woman to the floor, what will the explosion of a 42-inch line do to our high school children and our elderly in the nursing home? We'll be on CNN and be filling body bags.

IND924-2

Approximately 200 miles of the 300-mile pipeline would be in West Virginia. It will cross 986 streams, 51 miles of karst, 245 miles of forest, which is the habitat of two of the federally endangered bats, disturb 4,189 acres of soil classified as having severe water erosion potential, disturb 2,353 acres of prime farmland, some of which is certified as FDA Organic, be within a ¼ mile of 62 mines and 233 oil and gas wells, and will travel 118 miles of shallow bedrock, requiring blasting or other measures.

IND924-2

See the response to comment CO14-1 regarding blasting. Mountain Valley proposes to cross under the ANST via bore. Visual impact analysis from various KOP is included in section 4.8 of the EIS. Threatened and endangered species are discussed in section 4.7 and historic properties in section 4.10. Sinkholes are addressed in section 4.1 of the EIS. See the response to comment IND3-1 regarding drinking water. See the response to comment IND62-1 regarding Dr. Kastning's report.

The proposed pipeline is designated to cross Peters Mountain. It will be allowed to cross the scenic Appalachian Trail. It could result in substantial adverse change in the physical environment, impacts to critical habitat for the endangered species, or the direct the direct construction impacts on historic properties. The mountain is fragile karst and supplies the only water source for over 7,000 residents of Monroe County. Blasting across this mountain could have devastating effects on that water supply. What will happen if they pollute our only water supply or divert it?

The nursing homes or schools will arrive one morning, turn on the tap, and nothing. What will they do? This happened to the water in Peterstown last year, with trash buried in a sinkhole by a gas line company during construction. It caused diesel smell and taste to be in their water system. Monroe County has approximately 18 sinkholes per square kilometer, more, I believe, than anywhere in the state.

These sinkholes will be open to contamination due to pipeline construction, related trash, and oil spills. This contamination will seep into the water supply with the rain and spring snowmelt. These sinkholes will also lead to caves, which house

# INDIVIDUALS

IND924 – James Walker

20161223-0019 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/22/2016

IND924-2  
cont'd

endangered species. Karst terrain, characterized by sinkholes, caves, sinking streams, and springs, cannot safely support a 42-inch-diameter buried pipeline

Ernest H. Kastning has a PhD, has studied karst for over 50 years, throughout the United States and abroad. He did a study of this and he stated, "The analysis of this report unequivocally demonstrates that the Mountain Valley Pipeline cannot be safely built through the areas of Monroe County, Giles, and Montgomery, Roanoke Counties that are characterized by karst drainage, steep slopes. Doing so would significantly threaten the structural integrity of the pipeline, and the ecological integrity of the surrounding environment.

Many of these hazards are immitigable; they cannot be adequately circumvented with engineering or construction. The same would be true if a catastrophic event would occur, such as a breach in the pipeline."



# INDIVIDUALS

IND925 – Joe Chasnoff

20161223-0020 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/22/2016

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

November 3, 2016

Joe Chasnoff, West Virginia

ORIGINAL  
SECRETARY OF THE  
2016 DEC 22 P 4:47  
REGULATORY DIVISION

IND925-1

Hello, everybody. I'm Joe Chasnoff. I'm part of the Discover Monroe team and Preserve Monroe organization fighting the pipeline. My comments are to FERC and to the Forest Service.

On August 1, 2016, the Council on Environmental Quality, Executive Office of the President, issued its final guidance for federal departments and agencies on consideration of greenhouse gas emissions, and the effects of climate change on National Environmental Policy Act reviews: "Climate change is a fundamental environmental issue and its effects fall squarely within NEPA's purview."

The document recommends that agencies quantify the proposed agency's actions -- projected, direct, and indirect greenhouse gas emissions. This final guidance to federal agencies applies to both the FERC and to the Forest Service. It discusses methods to appropriately analyze reasonably foreseeable direct, indirect, and cumulative greenhouse gas emissions and climate effects, and guides consideration of short and long-term effects and benefits in the Alternatives, the Mitigation Analysts, contained within the draft or final EIS prepared by a federal agency pursuant to its NEPA responsibility.

I'm holding a tomato, here. It's one of the effects of global warming. I just picked a ripe tomato from plants that haven't been frosted in my garden on November 5<sup>th</sup>. That's never happened before. It's a beautiful, ripe tomato. I'd be happy to share it with anybody after I speak. I don't want to get a mouthful of tomato seeds right at this moment.

The document goes on to state that NEPA is "designed to promote consideration of potential effects on the human environment that would result from proposed federal agency actions before decisions are made. NEPA review should identify measures to avoid, minimize, and mitigate adverse effects of federal agency actions."

The document also reviews and urges the addressing of causes of climate change, and it says, "Broadly stated, the effects of climate change observed to date and projected to occur in the future include more frequent and intense heat waves, larger fires and longer fires seasons, more severe wildfires, degraded air quality, more heavy downpours and flooding, increased drought, greater sea level rise, more intense storms, harm to water resources, harm to agriculture, ocean acidification, harm to wildlife, and ecosystems." Further, "A statement that the proposed action represents only a small fraction of global emissions is not an appropriate basis for

IND925-1

GHGs and climate change are addressed in section 4.13 of the EIS. See also the response to comment FA15-10 regarding lifecycle emissions. See the response to comment IND2-3 regarding hydraulic fracturing.

# INDIVIDUALS

IND925 – Joe Chasnoff

20161223-0020 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/22/2016

IND925-1  
cont'd

deciding whether and to what extent to consider climate change impacts under NEPA.”

Turning our attention to the Draft EIS issued by FERC for the Mountain Valley Pipeline project, we have only to consider that MVP is a “fracked gas pipeline,” of the largest size, 42 inches in diameter, in order to realize that if Executive Orders and this Council on Environmental Quality Guidance on Greenhouse Gas Emissions applies to any federal agency or agency action, it most certainly applies to this particular NEPA review.

Methane, the main component of fracked gas is the most potent of all of the greenhouse gases. Sadly and shockingly, the MVP Draft EIS was written and published with very little quantitative analysis required, with respect to greenhouse gas emissions. Direct and indirect cumulative effects on climate of this particular project must include detailed quantitative analysis on all of the sources of greenhouse gas emissions. That includes the indirect stuff that’s going on.

What is this pipeline all about? It’s about fracking. It’s about all of the fracked wells. The whole industry, all of the wells that will feed this pipeline, need to be studied as to their implications for global warming. They need to be studied for leakage, which has been determined by careful scientific studies to be somewhere between 2.5 and 7 percent of the released methane, everything that’s released by fracking. That’s a huge amount of greenhouse gas.

The current Draft EIS looks very cursorily at, and gives some numbers for the leakage of the pipeline, itself, and the facilities that go with it. They’re just barely scratching the surface of what the effect of this industry will be. This is one of the most important decisions about our energy future that could possibly be coming in front of us.

How much unburned methane will escape into the atmosphere over the projected lifetime of the fracked wells that will be drilled if this project is approved? How much unburned methane will leak from the pipeline, itself, compression stations, and the transfer facilities? How much CO<sub>2</sub> will be added to the atmosphere through the burning of fossil fuels transported in the pipeline? This fracked gas gets burned and turns to CO<sub>2</sub>. What about that? They didn’t study that in the Draft EIS.

We’re looking at climate change with big blinders over our eyes if we’re the federal government, so far. This won’t work. We’ve got to do better.

IND925-2

Are there clean alternative sources of energy that can meet our energy needs with less impact upon the environment? I can answer that for myself. My workshop runs on solar energy, as of a year-and-a-half ago. I will be, as soon as I can, adding a few more panels, so that my household and all of my energy needs will be met by solar.

IND925-2

Renewable energy alternatives are discussed in section 3 of the EIS. See also the response to comment IND40-1 regarding renewable energy.



# INDIVIDUALS

IND925 – Joe Chasnoff

20161223-0020 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/22/2016

IND925-2  
cont'd

As a society, we need to do that, folks. We've got to put our money where our talk is. We've got to walk the walk. The change needs to happen. We can complain to the federal government, but they're followers and not leaders. The subject of climate change and its effects on the planet are daunting, humbling. I'm certainly unprepared, unable, unqualified, to answer the complicated, crucial questions that I and many others are asking.

This task, however, is squarely in front of our federal agencies, including the FERC and the Forest Service, when they undertake to consider the future of our nation's energy system and infrastructure. That's what this decision is all about. As I understand it, there does not exist a more serious or more impactful subject confronting our government or confronting the human race.

The Mountain Valley Draft EIS doesn't even begin to scratch the surface of this subject. The Draft EIS should be rewritten and reconsidered in light of the direct and indirect effects of climate change. Thank you all for listening.

# INDIVIDUALS

## IND926 – Judith Vanek

20161223-0021 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/22/2016

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

November 3, 2016

Judith Vanek, Wayside, West Virginia

*JR1011*

IND926-1

My name is Judith Vanek. I live in Wayside, West Virginia. I think that we all know enough about how this pipeline will change our world, as we know it, today. I'd like to say something about psychological and emotional damage. If I feel this way, I'm sure that many of you also do.

If this pipeline goes through, I have to relinquish all belief and hope that anything good can happen to the people of our state or our whole country. I'll just start believing in what I can see, which is greed and avarice, because that's all that's out there.

RECEIVED  
NOV 22 10 48 AM '16  
MOUNTAIN VALLEY PIPELINE PROJECT  
WASHINGTON, DC

IND926-1

This does not appear to be a comment about the draft EIS.

# INDIVIDUALS

IND927 – Loretta Brolsma

20161223-0023 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/22/2016

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

November 3, 2016

ORIGINAL

Loretta Brolsma, Monroe Farm Market member

IND927-1

I'm an organic farmer, here. I'm a member of Monroe Farm Market. We sell produce to Charleston and Lewisburg. These people are paying premium prices for healthy food. I have a well. I'm also a painter.

IND927-1

Organic farms are discussed in section 4.8 of the EIS.

We have dye -- saw where streams come out. It can travel 40 miles, underground. You can be 40 miles from this and still be affected. I can't use city water because you don't want chlorine for your plants or your animals. I do organic, free-range chickens -- actually, they're pasture-raised chickens -- and dairy goats.

IND927-2

I'm just against them doing this at all. I'm not against the pipeline. They can do it over the coalfields. Those people would be happy to sell the tops, and say, "You've already messed up the bottom." Let them go a few miles down the road. Thank you.

IND927-2

Section 4.1 outlines areas where the MVP pipeline route may cross coal fields.

FILED  
SECRETARY OF THE  
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION  
2016 DEC 22 P 14 48  
WASHINGTON, DC 20580

# INDIVIDUALS

IND928 - Suzie Henritz

Kimberly Bese

FERC

888 First St. NE, Rm 1A

Washington, DC 20426

Docket # CP-16-10-000

Dear Ms. Bese-

IND928-1

I have multiple concerns regarding the recently released DEIS for the MVP project.

The pipeline would cross primarily undeveloped, rural agricultural and forested lands, including hundreds of streams and wetlands and several major rivers, to deliver up to 2 billion cubic feet per day of gas from fracking operations in the Appalachian Basins Marcellus and Utica shale formations to the Southeastern and Mid-Atlantic markets to be shipped overseas. Although it would have a major impact on West Virginia, there will be no gas provided for the citizens - only destruction of property and water sources.

FERC has not demonstrated a need for the pipeline or public benefits as part of the NEPA process. FERC's failure to

IND928-1

See the response to comment IND2-3 regarding export. See the response to comment FA11-12 regarding need. See the response to comment IND1-3 regarding eminent domain.

# INDIVIDUALS

IND928 - Suzie Henritz

IND928-1  
cont'd

comply with NEPA's "purpose and need" requirement and ~~is~~ is especially problematic because MVP would have significant adverse impacts to public lands and would require the taking of private property through the use of eminent domain.

IND928-2

The DEIS lacks critical environmental information. NEPA requires agencies to take a "hard look" at the environmental impacts of a proposed project and to make that information available to the public. Here, FERC released the DEIS despite the absence of information necessary to assess the impacts of the project on a wide range of resources including streams, wetlands, threatened and endangered species, cultural resources, and recreation resources such as the Appalachian Trail. FERC has said that MVP can submit the missing information before construction begins. This is UNJUST. The public cannot rely on FERC's assurances that such impacts will be successfully mitigated. We, the people, are not collateral damage, along with our land, to private corporations and federal government agencies who ~~are~~

IND928-2

See the response to comment FA11-2 and LA5-1 regarding preparation of the EIS. See the response to comment IND196-2 regarding prior to construction recommendations.



# INDIVIDUALS

IND928 - Suzie Henritz

IND928-2 cont'd	seek only to enrich themselves in the name of greed — at the expense of the people and the environment.
IND928-3	Monroe County is not safe for building a pipeline, not only because of the dangers to the environment but also it's too risky for the pipeline itself. We have karst, which poses severe constraints on engineering, construction and potential collapse.
IND928-4	Hydrogeology is another concern. Increased risk of groundwater contamination during and after pipeline construction. Where surface water from steep slopes enters karst aquifers at the base of those, groundwater recharge areas are vulnerable. Many people in Monroe County depend on springs and wells for our water source — once these are contaminated we have nothing. WATER IS LIFE.
IND928-5	We have steep slopes and weak soils. MVP construction will accelerate run-off and erosion threatening the integrity of the pipeline — and the people, along with our beloved environment.

IND928-3 See the response to comment LA1-4 regarding existing 42-inch-diameter natural gas pipelines in karst terrain. Karst is also addressed in section 4.1 of the EIS.

IND928-4 The EIS provides a discussion of groundwater in section 4.3 and karst and steep slopes in section 4.1. See the response to comment IND3-1 regarding drinking water.

IND928-5 See the response to comment IND70-1 regarding erosion.



# INDIVIDUALS

IND928 - Suzie Henritz

IND928-6

This DEIS belongs in the fiction section of the library. It is not factual. All the excellent comments that have been submitted to FERC have basically been overlooked — and disregarded. It ~~is~~ has been rubber stamped. The process is a sham. The people and environment are collateral damage. This is not acceptable. We will continue to fight on — since all we have to lose is EVERYTHING.

Suzie Henritz  
916 Casey Creek Lane  
Greenville, WV  
24945

IND928-6

See the response to comment IND196-5 regarding the FERC review process.

# INDIVIDUALS

## IND929 – Scott Womack

20161223-0024 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/22/2016

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

November 3, 2016

ORIGINAL

Scott Womack

IND929-1

Evening, ladies and gentlemen. My name is Scott Womack. I'm a retired Army soldier. Now I teach high school, at the local high school -- have been for the past six years. I'm a little burgeoning homestead farmer. One of my chief rants, the thing that really sticks in my craw, is the fact that this is a federal government land grab on behalf of a wealthy corporate entity. I'll try to keep my remarks on the DEIS, tonight.

IND929-1

See the response to comment IND1-3 regarding eminent domain.

IND929-2

One of the good things that happened after a 30-year armed career, and during it, was I had the opportunity to earn a Doctorate in Education, and I had to write a dissertation. My dissertation weighs about the same as the Draft Environmental Impact Statement that I tried to read.

IND929-2

See the response to comment FA11-2 and LA5-1 regarding preparation of the EIS. See the response to comment IND147-1 regarding approval of the projects. As noted in the EIS, table 2.4-2 provides the accession number for each mitigation plan, which can be found using the FERC's e-Library system.

I can say that if I had had to defend that product in front of the board that I defended my dissertation in front of, it would have failed with flying colors, in not only cutting and pasting, the opaque language that only a specialist can understand, and the fact that they tipped their hand at the beginning and the end of the Executive Summary, and basically said, "Well, with the mitigation that the company provides this looks like it's a go."

I thought an Environmental Impact Statement is supposed to be just that, a statement about the impact of a project on the environment, not a green light for the project to go ahead, if some mysterious mitigation factors were put in place by the company. They cited a lot of the mitigation plans that the company has submitted to FERC. I have searched in vain for those on the Internet and the courthouse, and would be very curious to read those.

I think Dr. Miller knows that sometimes a cure that you offer is as bad or worse than the disease you're trying to cure. The plans may exist, indeed, but whether or not they actually contribute to anything or actually cause more harm than good, in terms of sedimentation, or any other number of things, I don't know.

They just need to go back to square one, and re-produce the EIS, or at least publish all these mysterious mitigation plans so the public can see them, and experts who are not involved in the actual construction, can review them and make sure they address the problems and issues. Thank you very much.



# INDIVIDUALS

## IND930 – Frances Dowdy Williams Collins

As a MVP pipeline opponent, I would like to cite several important & crucial items.

- IND930-1 | 1. I have a great concern for the contamination of my family's water supply of spring water, beautiful forest land, farm land and an early 1800's Iron Ore Furnace that once provided employment for neighbors. MVP wants to destroy our late 1800's family farm which has been passed down for 5 generations in Newport, VA, Giles County. Why would you destroy this?
- IND930-2 | 2. I am opposed to MVP's survey which crosses over Canoe Cave on the My Grandfather Dowdy's farm in Giles County. This cave has a depth of about 5-10 feet over three lakes that contain distinct species of wildlife. MVP surveyors have not considered the damage that a 42 in pipeline would do to crop land, trees that took years to mature, structures that are essential for farming, springs that supply water to my great, grandfather's home.
- IND930-3 | 3. It doesn't take an expert to know that the Giles County area is full of karst topography and water flow through karst can be rapid and very unpredictable which is a huge concern for erosion. This in its self would cause irreparably harm to the springs and water supplies to homes, schools and medical facilities. The disturbance of slopes and mountains, and contamination of water on my family's farm as well as the Newport Community is unacceptable. How can FERC approve this as being SAFE and without contamination?
- IND930-4 | 4. The 2,000 + page EIS statement issued by FERC has a Major concern. MVP stated that there would be a great impact on the National Forest. The National Forest and Appalachian Trail Conservancy have major concerns about crossing the A T near Peters Mt. In Giles County because of the harm to habitat of sensitive animal species and eco systems in the National Forest. The ATC has voiced concerns to FERC that MVP would have significant negative impact on visual quality of the mountain top and the recreational experience available to the public on the AT. Another major concern is the effects of multi pipelines crossing the AT and other scenic areas.
- IND930-5 | 5. Why would FERC approve MVP's application to destroy multiple forest land, farms, homes, Historic buildings and Historic communities so private companies can take peoples private property for corporate gain.
- IND930-6 | Please listen to the reviews of Ernest Kastning, an authority on karst terrain. The construction of this pipeline through karst terrain is very hazardous compounded by steep slopes, poor soils and other geo hazards. MVP cannot safely build this line through our community. Please FERC reject this application of MVP to build this line and destroy our heritage in Historic Newport Virginia Giles County.

*Mile Post 213*

*frankbar@suddenlink.net*

*a concerned landowner!  
Frances Dowdy Williams Collins  
Newport, VA Giles County*

IND930-1 | Water supplies are discussed in section 4.3 of the EIS.

IND930-2 | Section 4.1 of this final EIS has been revised to discuss the October 2016 route that would avoid Canoe Cave. Forest impacts are discussed in section 4.1 of the EIS. Mountain Valley's proposed October 2016 route across Dowdy Farm would avoid forest impacts. See the response to comment IND2-2 regarding springs. Row crops could still be grown in agricultural areas following installation of the pipeline as described in section 4.8, but trees would not be allowed to re-establish within the 50-foot-wide permanent right-of-way in upland areas.

IND930-3 | See the response to IND655-3 regarding karst features. See the response to IND70-1 regarding erosion.

IND930-4 | See the response to comment CO3-2 regarding the buffer for the ANST crossing. Visual impacts at the ANST are discussed in section 4.8 of the EIS. If approved, the FERC would only allow one natural gas pipeline to be built by Mountain Valley (see recommended condition 4 in section 5.2 of the EIS). See the response to comment IND241-1 regarding induced development and the Appalachian Connector project.

IND930-5 | Only after the Commission has issued a Certificate to Mountain Valley and Equitrans (if the Commission decides to do so) could the companies use the power of eminent domain given by Congress to acquire easements for properties where mutual agreements could not be reached with landowners.

IND930-6 | See the response to IND62-1 regarding Dr. Kastning's report.

# INDIVIDUALS

## IND931 – Suzanne Clewell

20161223-0028 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/22/2016

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

November 3, 2016

Suzanne Clewell, Monroe County, West Virginia

FILED  
NOV 03 2016  
2016 DEC 22 P 4:49  
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

IND931-1

My name is Suzanne Clewell, and I'm speaking, here, for my husband, James, and myself, and [inaudible 25:46] farm. Our farm is...we're from the [inaudible 25:51]. We're about a half-mile as the crow flies from where the pipe's supposed to be laid. I fear for the future of Monroe County, West Virginia, as well as for all of Virginia and West Virginia. I fear if the Mountain Valley Pipeline cuts through our fields, forests and karst terrain, we will lose everything -- our water sources, our farm, our way of life. We are in a seismic area where an earthquake could easily lead to a pipeline break. We've witnessed the devastation, which that can cause, as it's quite often an occurrence we see on the nightly news.

What is once destroyed, in the name of making Big Oil and Gas wealthier, can never be returned to those that love and live on the land. Some of these farms have been in families for hundreds of years. This is American history and should not be grabbed up and made unusable, when this pipeline would be of no benefit to any of the people along the pipeline or in our county.

IND931-2

The county of Monroe is rich with springs. They're the lifeblood of its people, animals, and forests. Springs are not an entity that one can make go where one wishes. Once adulterated, a spring can disappear forever. If that spring provided to farms, and is now gone, what then? No farm.

IND931-3

We asked the Forest Service to oppose MVP's request to cross the Jefferson National Forest, and reject the four proposed amendments to the Forest Plan. We have been labeled a no-build zone by qualified geologists due to the karst terrain, weak soils, seismic hazards, and steep slopes. The MVP project presents a very real danger to our forests, wildlife, water and cultural resources in both the National Forest and surrounding lands and communities in West Virginia and Virginia.

Plan amendments, which would include creating a 500-foot utility corridor next to the Peters Mountain Wilderness, would encourage even more destruction of our area. All of this for additional pipelines that are being found not to even be necessary, and will be obsolete when we finally move away from fossil fuels in the future.

IND931-4

We're also requesting that FERC issue a revised EIS with a new comment period. The current DEIS is incomplete and inaccurate. It contains misleading information on very critical environmental issues. A huge amount of information's been posted

IND931-1

See the response to comment IND2-1 regarding safety. The EIS provides a discussion of karst and earthquakes in section 4.1.

IND931-2

See the response to comment IND3-1 regarding drinking water.

IND931-3

See the response to comment IND62-1 regarding Dr. Kastning's report. See the response to comment FA8-1 regarding the 500-foot-wide utility corridor on the Jefferson National Forest.

IND931-4

See the response to comment FA11-2 and LA5-1 regarding preparation of the EIS.

# INDIVIDUALS

IND931 – Suzanne Clewell

20161223-0028 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/22/2016

IND931-4 | on the site after the DEIS was issued. People need additional time to review and  
cont'd | respond to this information. Thank you.



# INDIVIDUALS

## IND932 – Autumn Leah Bryson Crowe

20161223-0044 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/22/2016

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

November 3, 2016

Autumn Leah Bryson Crowe, Greenbrier County, West Virginia

2016 DEC 22 P 4:50

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

IND932-1 I live in Greenbrier County. I grew up there. I still live there. I left for several years, but came back because I wanted to protect our environment. I'm an environmental scientist. I work for West Virginia Rivers Coalition. I've reviewed the DEIS. It gets a big, fat F.

IND932-2 You've already talked about the river crossings. They're not minimizing their impacts. They're digging right through the streams and rivers without any water diversion on some of the most beautiful rivers in the state. The DEIS claims that there's going to be no net losses of wetlands. Then they also state later on that they're going to permanently fill 44 wetlands along the access roads. That is considered a permanent loss.

IND932-3 They have not identified any of the private drinking water or public water supplies that will be impacted. The DEIS not assess the impacts of construction on our precious trout. Everybody loves to eat them. We love to fish for them, and we want to make sure that this pipeline is not going to decimate those populations.

IND932-5 The results of the study of the connection between the karst and water resources has yet to be determined. We don't have that information in the DEIS to review. Seventy-eight percent of the pipeline is highly susceptible to landslides, but they have not supplied their Landslide Mitigation Plan. How are we supposed to assess those impacts?

IND932-6 There's no scour analysis where the pipeline is supposed to cross many of the streams. If the streams are scoured where the pipeline is, that compromises the integrity of the pipeline, and can cause an explosion.

IND932-8 The DEIS is incorrect that there are no high-quality stream crossings. There are Tier 3 crossings. Tier 3 is our highest quality waters in the state. The flooding that we all experienced in June, that's going to be a major issue, and that was not addressed in the DEIS. There's no contingency plan to provide temporary or permanent alternate water supplies if the water supplies are affected. I don't know how you can provide permanent water supplies. Once it's damaged, it's damaged.

IND932-10 They have not identified where they're going to get 55,000 gallons of water per day for dust control. Everybody knows that the dust is going to be worse in the driest months, when also the stream flow is the lowest. Our rivers and streams are not going to be able to sustain 55,000 gallons withdrawn per day.

IND932-1 See the response to comment FA11-2 and LA5-1 regarding preparation of the EIS. See the response to comment FA11-15 regarding waterbody crossings.

IND932-2 See the response to comment IND209-1 regarding the permanent fill of wetlands.

IND932-3 See the response to comment IND401-5 regarding pending water wells.

IND932-4 See the response to comment CO95-1 regarding trout.

IND932-5 The EIS provides a discussion of karst and groundwater in section 4.1 of the EIS.

IND932-6 See the response to IND177-1 regarding landslides and Mountain Valley's revised *Landslide Mitigation Plan*.

IND932-7 See the response to comment CO99-39 regarding the scour analysis.

IND932-8 See the response to comment FA11-17 regarding Tier III waterbody crossings.

IND932-9 A revised discussion of flash flooding is provided in section 4.3.2 of the EIS.

IND932-10 See the response to comment IND3-1 regarding drinking water.

IND932-11 See the response to comment CO99-29 regarding water for dust control.



# INDIVIDUALS

## IND933 – Becky Crabtree

20161223-0045 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/22/2016

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

November 3, 2016

Becky Crabtree, Monroe County, West Virginia

ORIGINAL 2016 DEC 22 P 4: 50

IND933-1

My name is Becky Crabtree. I live on Peters Mountain, near Lindside, in Monroe County, in an area that's been designated as Appalachian karst. I know everybody in the room here knows what karst is, but I work with kids and I'm going to explain to you again.

Karst is when the land is over soluble rocks. In our case, it's limestone. There are vast voids under the surface of the earth. There's caverns. On our place, there are ever-changing sinkholes. They collapse. They fill up. They pop up somewhere else, or pop down, I should say. Water disappears. Groundwater goes under. Sometimes, it comes back out.

Karst science is a frontier science. We don't know a lot about karst. We don't know much about the underground terrain, and we certainly don't know what's going to happen if the pipeline starts blasting through the limestone.

The proposed route of the Mountain Valley Pipeline goes through our sheep field. The sheep are watered from a well that we dug -- we didn't dig, we drilled -- several hundred feet deep. We have a well at our home, and we have a spring on our place. We depend on water. I have two huge concerns.

One is that the 42-inch pipeline, set 10 feet deep in the ground, will likely require blasting. The Environmental Impact Statement admits that, allows for that. Nobody knows enough about the underground terrain to be able to predict what that would do to the land. As the blasting moves the terrain, other land may collapse into sinkholes, causing damage. The water will be likely affected. Will we lose our clear, pure water? Will springs dry up? Obviously, we all depend on water.

IND933-2

Secondly, I'm concerned because the tone and the text of the recently published Environmental Impact Statement strikes me as a little outrageous. Listen to this Summary Statement from page 4-372. "The Mountain Valley Pipeline would not change or affect the belief systems or traditional practices of the people who reside around Peters Mountain."

Sadly, it's already affected the traditions on the mountain. MVP employees have intruded on private property. Contracts have been tossed on kitchen tables, offering what appears to be big money, but requires lifetime access and use of the land -- in my mind, disrespecting a gift from God -- the natural beauty, the vital resource of water, and our clean mountain air.

IND933-1

Karst is addressed in section 4.1 of the EIS. See the response to comment CO14-1 regarding blasting. See the response to comment IND3-1 regarding drinking water.

IND933-2

See the response to comment IND2-1 regarding safety. Dust is discussed in section 4.11.1 and noise is discussed in section 4.11.2 of the EIS.

# INDIVIDUALS

IND933 – Becky Crabtree

20161223-0045 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/22/2016

IND933-2  
cont'd

Monroe County residents are not strangers to pipelines. Look at the scar when you in the parking lot from Peterstown to Pearisburg, where the last pipeline was laid about a year ago. It was a much smaller pipe, yet it disrupted lives. The peace and quiet, and clean air, we traditionally enjoy may not outlive this progress.

There was a commercial, when I was much younger, that said, "It's not nice to mess with Mother Nature." We're messing with Mother Nature. The consequences are never good.

I feel we can't know the full effects, but I'm pretty sure that the short-term dust, noise, and damage to karst, caused by pipeline construction -- as well as the potential dangers of the high-pressure pipeline underfoot, forever -- will destroy our traditional rural lifestyle, and possibly our water supplies.

Finally, it is my hope and prayer that FERC -- the government agency that makes the decision to allow the MVP, or not -- helps us protect what should be sacred to all of us.

**INDIVIDUALS**  
**IND934 – Shirley Hall**

20161223-0026 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/22/2016

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

November 3, 2016

Shirley Hall, Rock Camp, West Virginia

ORIGINAL  
2016 DEC 22 P 4: 49  
SECRETARY OF THE  
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

IND934-1

My name is Shirley Hall, and I'm speaking also for my husband, Willis. We live at the foot of Peters Mountain, just out of Rock Camp. As a child, I lived just out of Rock Camp. When my father died when I was eight, my mother moved us to Cleveland, Ohio, so she could work and have a job. Every time we would come back to Monroe County to visit relatives, every time I saw those mountains, I had a peace that I can't explain.

Eventually, I was able to come back, myself. I'm about a mile from where I originally lived as a child. I love Monroe County. I was fortunate to get a job working with families in Monroe County, for over 20 years. I love the people in Monroe County. This is one of the most caring, giving places on Earth.

When we first did the scoping meeting, I sent them a 37-page "pamphlet," compared to their big book. Some of the things that I've been checking into, in the DEIS, that I wanted to tell you about that were incomplete and wrong...Information sent to FERC, as part of the scoping process in June 2015, included a map and information about the St. Clair Fault. The St. Clair Fault is an ancient thrust fault. It's not mentioned in the DEIS.

IND934-2

In MVP's Resource Report 6, it said that the modern earthquake hazard analysis no longer refers to the Giles County Seismic Zone, and instead identifies the Pembroke Fault Zone, PFZ, as the focal point of this seismic area. Then, in the DEIS, the Pembroke Fault Zone is barely mentioned, but the GCSZ, Giles County Seismic Zone is mentioned many times.

IND934-3

The DEIS Table 2.1-2 states that Monroe County, West Virginia, MP/mile marker range is 173.4 miles to 195.4, for a total of 22 miles in Monroe County. Information within the DEIS covering the Giles County Seismic Zone, located between MP 165 to 230, is included. Monroe County is totally within this seismic zone.

IND934-4

The Geology and Soils was a chart that they had, and in it they said that about 30 percent of MVP pipeline route, and 48 percent of EEP, would cross topography with slopes greater than 15 percent. That's a joke. They also have, within the DEIS, two charts. One chart showed the slope, the maximum and the minimum slope. The maximum, the most, I think was about 54 percent. The other chart is the Geology and Soils. In that chart, they didn't actually put down that this was the percentage, but next to the soil type, they have 35 to 70 percent slope. Even taking those two things in the report, that's inaccurate.

IND934-1

See the response to comment FA11-2 and LA5-1 regarding preparation of the EIS. See the response to comment IND251-1 regarding earthquakes and the St. Clair fault.

IND934-2

Section 4.1 has been revised in the final EIS as appropriate.

IND934-3

Table 2.1-2 has been revised in the final EIS as appropriate.

IND934-4

The 35 to 70 percent slope in the soils tables represents the slopes that make up that soil map unit.

# INDIVIDUALS

IND934 – Shirley Hall

20161223-0026 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/22/2016

IND934-5

One of the things that I wrote to them about was, in 2014, they put out their Draft MVP. In it, they determined that route of Alternative 1 represented insurmountable construction challenges, as well as a high risk of slope failure in pipeline, once the pipeline was to be operation. I asked them in my questions if they would look at all the pipeline routes and judge them as they judged that one. They actually did. There's only about a 20-mile difference. We'd still have 120 miles of steep slopes that they will be going through.

If it's not good for the first Alternative, why would it be good for any Alternative that would go through Monroe County, West Virginia? We're the Mountain State. Thank you.

IND934-5

Alternative 1 is discussed in section 3.4 of the EIS.

# INDIVIDUALS

## IND935 – Thomas Johnson

20161223-0029 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/23/2016

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

November 3, 2016

Thomas Johnson, Pence Springs, West Virginia

ORIGINAL

IND935-1

My name is Thomas Johnson. I live at Pence Springs in Summers County, approximately two miles, as the crow flies, from the place where MVP proposes to cross the Greenbrier River.

I'm like probably most of you, and I know most of my neighbors, rely on well water, exclusively, for all of my water needs. That gives me great concern, knowing that something, which can impact the groundwater as much as the MVP pipeline can, is going to come so close to my community.

Not only that, but crossing the Greenbrier River, there are communities downriver, downstream that use the Greenbrier River for their municipal water supplies. Like most of the speakers who have already been here tonight that I've listened to, that is one of my main concerns.

First of all, I want to say that I am opposed to the pipeline for all of the reasons that all of the speakers have already been giving. It would be redundant of me to touch on most of those others. The water issue is the one that is closest to my real concern.

It's my understanding, with regard to the river crossings, according to the DEIS, the MVP plans to cross the Elk, the Gauley, and the Greenbrier Rivers, using what the method is called the open-cut wet crossing, which I also understand is the most invasive, and impactful crossing that's available. It's probably also the cheapest method for them to use. That's probably the reason that they choose it.

IND935-2

That leads me to believe, of course, that they're going to do everything else in their power to make this whole project as cheap as they can. Of course, that's going to impact how public safety will be factored into the whole thing. I really didn't come here tonight prepared to speak, but I felt compelled to do so, anyway. Basically, that's all I have to say. Thank you very much.

IND935-1

See the response to comment IND3-1 regarding drinking water. See the response to comment FA11-15 regarding waterbody crossings.

IND935-2

See the response to comment IND2-1 regarding safety.



# INDIVIDUALS

IND936 – Amy South

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

November 3, 2016

Amy South, Zenith, West Virginia

ORIGINAL

IND936-1

I live at Zenith on Peters Mountain. That is where I was raised. I just moved a little bit higher up on the mountain. I think that my mother and father would both want me to be here tonight, because they were here when we had another fight. They were right in the middle of that with us. I just carry the love of Peters Mountain in my heart.

Our water -- our water is our main thing. I don't understand why people just can't see that. We do need to protect our water, because we are blessed with something that God gave us, and we should let no man take away from us.

The other thing I would like to speak on, too, just our way of life. That mountain means life to me. Like I said, I just moved higher up in the mountain. When I got married, my husband just went higher in the mountain with me. There's no other place like Peters Mountain. We have people that comes to this county to get away from what they want to be away from. They want to be away from the city. They want to get away from the humdrum of everything.

We have a little rental business. They come and stay in the cabin. The first place they want to go to is Hanging Rock. They want to spend the day on Peters Mountain, and enjoy what we all have. We don't take it for granted, but there are some people who take it for granted. We have to stop MVP.

Our water...just stop them from destroying our water. Peter Mountain has blessed us in so many ways. I'm just here to say I love this county. It's in my blood. I will do anything I can to help anybody in any way. I think we're standing strong, and we should all continue to stand strong together like we have.

I may have not have been in everything, but I've always been in the middle of whatever's needed to be in the middle of. I'm a pretty loudmouth too, but I let my sister be the even louder-mouth, and I back her up. You all have a good evening, and appreciate you listening to me.

FILED  
SECRETARY OF THE  
2016 DEC 22 P 14 49  
REGISTRATION DIVISION

IND936-1

See the response to comment IND3-1 regarding drinking water. Tourism is addressed in section 4.9 of the EIS.

# INDIVIDUALS

## IND937 – Bob Liebman

20161223-0032 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/22/2016

Public comment on draft environmental impact statement (EIS) for the project proposed by Mountain Valley Pipeline LLC (Mountain Valley) in Docket No. CB16-10-000

FILED  
SECRETARY OF THE  
2016 DEC 22 P 4:49  
FEDERAL ENERGY  
REGULATORY COMMISSION

November 3, 2016

ORIGINAL

Bob Liebman, Monroe County, West Virginia

IND937-1

I live in Monroe County. I know some of these people, here. I've known them since the '90s when they wanted to put the power line through and the highway. I'm going to give a little story, here. I wasn't even going to talk tonight. This story is true.

IND937-1

See section 2 of the EIS about crossing existing utilities.

Bunch of years ago, out in front of our shop, there was this gas pipeline going through along the road. I come up and I saw the machine was digging a ditch. There was a supervisor and a guy working the machine. Where this machine was digging was where the pipeline was going to go. It was a small pipeline, maybe something like this.

I pointed out to the supervisor that going across at a 90-degree angle of where the gas line was supposed to go, there was a water line already there, and on the pavement there, there was painted with a spray can a line about where this water line was going through. I talked to the guy. He listened to me, and we had a conversation. We kept talking, and talking, and talking, but he never went to tell this guy that there's a water line there. He probably had no intentions of telling him.

Then I pointed out a couple more times that there was a water line there. It didn't do any good. Then the guy came by with his ditch digger, and it broke the water line. It was like they do this all day long. They actually fixed it pretty quick. I could never fix it that quick. The fact is that he was told that it was there, that here was no way that they were going to avoid this thing. It was like normal stuff, just to plow through water lines and things in their way. That's a true story. I was there. It was my water line.

I have some quick comments. People before me have already covered a lot of stuff. I think one of the biggest things is -- is there really a public need for the pipeline? I've not seen any that shows any kind of need, whatsoever, for more pipelines for natural gas.

IND937-2

Another thing -- a couple of years ago, we had a pretty big earthquake for here, because we felt it. That earthquake was also felt in New York City. The epicenter was near Louisa in Virginia. To me, I think they overlooked the earthquakes. I have lived where they have earthquakes, and I've seen what can happen.

IND937-2

Earthquakes are addressed in section 4.1 of the EIS.

IND937-3

I see absolutely no reason to have a pipeline going through here that's 42 inches in diameter. It this high. It's proposed to reach some pipeline that's over by

IND937-3

There are existing 42-inch-diameter pipelines. Mountain Valley proposes to cross under the ANST via bore. VIA of KOPs is included in section 4.8 of the EIS.

# INDIVIDUALS

IND937 – Bob Liebman

20161223-0032 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/22/2016

IND937-3  
cont'd

Pittsylvania in Virginia. They don't have any gas lines there that are that big. I think the biggest one there might be about 36 inches.

They have to cross the Appalachian Trail and Peters Mountain. Of course, that would be very disruptive. The Appalachian Trail's been there a long time. This is not only a tourist attraction, it's something you can do for a day. There's a lot of people in this area that go and hike the Appalachian Trail for a day or two. The Forest Service, I think, should be more protective. It should be more protective of their land. To me, putting in a pipeline is tearing up part of the Forest Service. That would be tearing it up, forever.

IND937-4

The DEIS was not good, at all. I would say it was incomplete and they admitted that. It took too long to publish an incomplete study. Last I heard, MVP owed Pennsylvania lots of money for fines, or whatever it is. I think it was several million dollars. Since they don't want to pay it or take care of it, they ought to be dropped from the whole program. Thank you very much.

IND937-4

See the response to comment FA11-2 and LA5-1 regarding preparation of the EIS.

# INDIVIDUALS

IND938 – Richard A. Lynch

Richard A. Lynch  
Trustee  
Catherine R. Beckner Irrevocable Trust  
VA-FR-115  
6230 Laurel Hill Road  
Roanoke, VA 24018

FILED  
SECRETARY OF THE  
RECORDS DIVISION  
2016 DEC 22 P 4 47  
REC'D  
RECORDS DIVISION

December 20, 2016  
Ms. Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary  
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission  
888 First Street NE  
Washington, DC 20426

ORIGINAL

Re: Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC  
Docket No: CP 16-10 & CP16-13  
October Proposed Route Change  
VA-FR-115  
MPV lack of proper due diligence and failure to work with land owner.

IND938-1

October 2016 Mountain Valley Incorporated made route variation and minor route deviations, specifically the Blackwater River and The Sunshine Valley School variations in Franklin County Virginia.

The Catherine R. Beckner Irrevocable Trust was not notified until late October of the proposed change, specifically from mile marker 267.93 to 268.38, even though the Trust was in negotiations with MPV representatives on the initial route and ensured by MVP that the changes in route would not affect the trust or the original route on VA-FR-115.

Upon notification of the new proposed change, the Trust request minor variation on the Trust property. Mountain Valley Pipeline has failed to respond to this and has not done proper due diligence nor all of the impact studies on VA-FR-115 as note below

1. MVP failed to identify significant Native American Structure that would impacted or destroyed by the construction of the pipeline. The Trustee notified MVP representative of the existence of these structures and made a request that an archeological survey of

IND938-1

Native American sites are discussed in section 4.10 of the EIS.

# INDIVIDUALS

IND938 – Richard A. Lynch

IND938-1 cont'd	<p>this area. This survey has not been performed. The Trustee has privately contacted an archeologist on this matter but time has not permitted a survey.</p> <p>See Appendices I Native American Structures</p>
IND938-2	<p>2. MPV has failed to recognized the encroachment on the Blackwater watershed and the impact on the Franklin County Comprehensive Plan for the preservation of the Blackwater water way. At mile 267.9 to 267.93 the right of way and construction easement intrudes on the steep western slope on the hill which will cause erosion and sediment run off into the Blackwater River at the base of the slope. The destruction of vegetation and forest will always be a potential and significant threat to Blackwater River.</p> <p>See Appendices II Encroachment Blackwater River</p>
IND938-3	<p>3. MVP failed to identify a property owner located mile marker 268.1. The designated work space involves a "gravel road" on the property of the Trust which is a deeded 50 foot right of way leading to Angle Plantation Road. The Trust does has no authority to negotiate this right of way.</p> <p>See Appendices III Location of Gravel Road</p>
IND938-4	<p>4. MPV has created dangerous situation of life and limb to the Trust and to the owner of the gravel road as it will be used to access to the work space at 268.1 creating a hazard for them to ingress and egress the property. The trust strongly recommends and request that the access to the work space and the work space be move the more easterly. This will meet the VDOT line of sight requirements and remove the owner of the driveway and the Trust out of harm's way.</p> <p>See Appendices IV Movement of Work Space</p>
IND938-5	<p>5. MVP failed to recognize and identify VDOT I-73 corridor.</p>
IND938-6	<p>The benefit from the Trust's requested changes to MPV and VA-FR-115 are outline below:</p> <p>See Appendices V Request change in route by Trust</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. This route avoids all areas of archeological significant known to the Trust.</li><li>2. This route eliminates the impact on the Blackwater watershed, one of the reason for the initial variation in route.</li></ol>

IND938-2 See the response to comment IND70-1 regarding erosion.

IND938-3 See table 3.5.3-2 for additional discussion.

IND938-4 See table 3.5.3-2 for additional discussion.

IND938-5 Comment noted.

IND938-6 See table 3.5.3-2 for additional discussion.



# INDIVIDUALS

IND938 – Richard A. Lynch

IND938-6  
conf'd

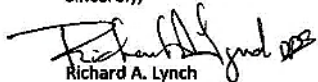
3. This route by passes the designated wet land located on VA-FR-115.
4. This removes the issue of the gravel driveway and it entrance onto Angle Plantation Road. The change is agreeable to the other land owner involved.
5. This route avoids conflict and future pipe construction and reconstruction with the VDOT designed I-73 route.
6. The change in route will eliminate approximately 700 feet of pipeline on VA-FR-115, saving MVP construction and land purchase cost plus reducing the impact on the property, VA-FR-115.
7. Sunshine Valley School issue 1500 foot blast zone. The request change does fall within the 1500 feet blast zone but the school is protected by a significant terrain feature. The hill between the pipeline and the school removes the school from the blast zone. Note that MVP route change on VA-FR-115 placed additional 12-15 individuals within half the distance of the blast zone requirement.

See Appendices VI Sunshine Valley School

The Trust of VA-FR-115 is willing to work with MVP but is disappointed that MVP as disregarded the request of the trust and has not communicated with the trust.

I think the request made by the Trust are beneficial and is in the best interest to the public and MVP and are will within the regulations and spirit of FERC.

Sincerely,



Richard A. Lynch

Trustee

Catherine R. Beckner Irrevocable Trust

VA-FR-115

Attachments I, II, III, IV, V and VI

# INDIVIDUALS

## IND939 – Carli Mareneck

20161223-0034 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/22/2016

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

November 3, 2016

Carli Mareneck

ORIGINAL

2016 DEC 22 P 4:49  
RECEIVED  
REGULATORY DIVISION

IND939-1

I found it interesting to glance through this document, because I feel that you don't have to be a professional to turn to any page, and see that it is woefully inadequate, and often also [inaudible 2:19:44]. I'm going to say a few things and then I'll be done.

One does not need to be a professional to recognize how flawed the Draft Environmental Impact Statement conclusions are. Although water and geologic hazards have been identified for our karst region by professionals, such as Ernst Kastning and Pamela Dodds, it is what is missing in this large document that the public needs to know.

IND939-1

See the response to comment FA11-2 and LA5-1 regarding preparation of the EIS. See the response to comment IND62-1 regarding Dr. Kastning's report.

IND939-2

These are some quotes from the document. Before I start that, FERC, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission is charged with the responsibility of scrutinizing proposals from industrial interests and to judge them if they will harm communities. As this lengthy Draft Environmental Impact Statement indicates, this review is far from complete, and it's skewed to understate the impacts on many aspects of our region, including our watersheds, which damages would be irrevocable if the Mountain Valley Pipeline was allowed to be constructed.

On page 113, this DEIS states that, "The mission of the Forest Service is to sustain the health, diversity, and future of our National Forests and Grasslands to meet the needs of present and future generations." Surely, the proposed four amendments would directly prevent the Forest Service from meeting that mission. They include a 500-foot corridor that would require reallocation of over 372 acres, including 111 acres of old growth forest. It would allow the Mountain Valley pipeline to not meet standing restrictions on both soil conditions and riparian corridors. It would designate the removal of old growth forests, and would cross the Appalachian Trail, degrading it.

On page 446, this statement states, "Construction and operation of the Mountain Valley proposed pipeline could result in unstable slopes including cut slope failures and fill slope failures. The potential for landslides or slope failure could be triggered by seismicity or from intense and/or prolonged rainfall events."

Enough. None of the mitigations they list in their plans would be adequate to prevent the irrevocable damage to our area. The DEIS claims on page 447, "Upon completion of the construction of the Mountain Valley Pipeline, they would restore

IND939-2

Water resources are addressed in section 4.3 of the EIS. See the response to comment FA8-1 regarding the 500-foot-wide utility corridor on the JNF. See the response to comment IND2-1 regarding safety. See the response to comment IND3-1 regarding drinking water.

# INDIVIDUALS

## IND939 – Carli Mareneck

20161223-0034 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/22/2016

IND939-2  
cont'd | the disturbed area to the original contours to the extent possible." We'd like to think of what that would mean going up and down Peters Mountain.

Our water is precious. They state on 475, "Information regarding privately owned wells and springs in West Virginia and Virginia is not publicly available." Many homes, including my own, depend on a spring or well for our water. I, as a resident for over 40 years, am not interested in pre and post-construction water quality testing. After construction, it is too late.

IND939-3 | In conclusion, the Draft Environmental Impact Statement is woefully inaccurate and inadequate. The Mountain Valley Pipeline threatens residents' health and safety, and offers us no benefits. The dangers are high during construction and will only increase, as the pipeline would age. There are no grounds for considering the Mountain Valley Pipeline as an eminent domain project. Thank you.

IND939-3 | See the response to comment IND2-1 regarding safety. See the response to comment IND1-3 regarding eminent domain.

# INDIVIDUALS

IND940 – Dana Olson

20161223-0035 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/22/2016

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

November 3, 2016

Dana Olson, Monroe County, West Virginia

ORIGINAL

2016 DEC 22 P 4:49

RECEIVED

IND940-1

I had my opportunity to sit in the room with the FERC person. Luckily, the table was very, very quiet -- very interesting way of having [inaudible 1:59:09]. I want to thank Joe Chasnoff for being my inspiration. I'm moving into the solar, also. I made my first kilowatt last Thursday. It took five seconds less three minutes to do this. I thought I'd try to do the same thing. [inaudible 1:59:40].

As a resident of Monroe County, living at the foot of Peters Mountain, I am appalled at all the information totally ignored and dismissed by FERC in the DEIS for the Mountain Valley Pipeline project. For the past two years, I and many other citizens have furnished information about the springs, wetlands, karst areas, steep slopes, endangered species, depth to bedrock, special places of cultural and historical significance, and countless other issues.

Most of these have never been addressed -- simply glossed over with a statement, such as, "This will be mitigated." You cannot mitigate the majestic, one-of-a-kind mountain, Peters Mountain. You cannot fix water once you taint it. One example of this total disregard for information is found on page 4-73, Table 4.31-2 of the DEIS. This table lists zero springs and/or swallets in Monroe County, when dozens upon dozens of springs and swallets in or near the MVP corridor have been reported, is an example.

I know this has been done because I have been actively involved with the Save Monroe and Discover Monroe team in providing this information. Mountain Valley Pipeline has not provided critical information required in response to many of the questions raised by FERC, the Forest Service, other agencies. FERC has failed to follow NEPA regulation 1502.9(a), which states, "A draft environmental impact statement shall be prepared in accordance with the scope decided upon in the scoping process. The draft statement must fulfill and satisfy to the fullest extent the possible requirements for the final statement in Section 102(2)(C) of the Act. If the statement is so inadequate 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 points of view on the environmental impacts of the alternatives including the proposed action."

For this reason and more, I ask FERC to take the No Action and reject the MVP project. Furthermore, I oppose any corridor across Peters Mountain, Jefferson National Forest, as unnecessary. I view this proposal as a form of state-sponsored

IND940-1

Spring and wetland were discussed in section 4.3 of the EIS; karst and slope in section 4.1; endangered species in section 4.7; depth to bedrock in section 4.2; and cultural resources in section 4.10.



# INDIVIDUALS

IND940 – Dana Olson

20161223-0035 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/22/2016

IND940-1 | terrorism perpetrated by FERC upon the people of the area and users of the  
cont'd | Jefferson National Forest, Appalachian Trail, and citizens of West Virginia and  
Virginia. Thank you.

# INDIVIDUALS

IND941 – Wills Hall

20161223-0031 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/22/2016

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

November 3, 2016

Willis Hall, Rock Camp, West Virginia

ORIG.

IND941-1

I was up at the courthouse the other day, and I seen some books up there of pictures of the pipeline. You would be appalled if you went up there and looked at those pictures. People are saying that there a mile-and-something from the pipeline, doesn't have a clue as to what's in those pictures at the courthouse. You might as well say they put them underneath the house. We really need to get at it, or it's going in. Thank you.

IND941-1

This does not appear to be a comment about the FERC's draft EIS issued in September of 2016.

FILED  
SECRETARY OF THE  
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION  
2016 DEC 22 P 4:49  
WASHINGTON, DC 20585

# INDIVIDUALS

## IND942 – Cookie Cole

20161223-0036 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/22/2016

Public comment on draft environmental impact statement (EIS) for the project proposed by Mountain Valley Pipeline LLC (Mountain Valley) in Docket No. QP16-10-000

November 3, 2016

Cookie Cole

ORIGINAL

SECRETARY OF THE  
ZOH DEC 22 P 4:49  
RECEIVED

IND942-1

I sure am glad to see y'all here tonight. I can see our crew's kindly down to a thin number, but I'm sure glad you all made it out tonight. As we all know, this is a very important fight we're in. I actually stopped this evening when I realized this meeting was going on, and I wrote six pages of different things that I had written in my pocketbook on envelopes and stuff. You all know I'm a procrastinator. I don't do good about writing things down, and putting them in paper, properly.

I wrote these six pages, and I'd thought about our sweet little cousin, Melanie Cole Tingle, our gas line-fighting cousin, that is in heaven now. She's with us here tonight. She's still fighting with us to help us get along through this thing, along with all with all the other members of our families that's went on before us that want to save our county, save our land. Just like Daddy would always say, "You better take care of your water, son, 'cause when it's gone, we all are done. This is what I'll say in the setting sun, you better take care of your water, son. You better stand up and fight and do what's right, and God'll show you and show you the light."

Because if you don't stand up and take care of our water, nobody else is going to help us. These outside invaders, these industrial, greedy people, they want to come in here, and stick in a 42-inch fracking...

Mountain Valley Pipeline Limited Liability Company, which we all know, I'm talking to the choir. Limited Liability Company -- their liability is limited. When manmade gas pipelines do explode, which would be a terrorist thing that we cannot even allow to even think about that within our county, because if we even let the thought of our water being dangerously contaminated, polluted, ruined in any way, it cannot be fixed, can't clean it. Dirty money will not clean up our water. We've got to save ourselves. We've got to save the water.

Don't allow these people to come in here. Stand up and fight and do what's right, like our family and brothers from Standing Rock, all of our Indian family, out yonder. They're standing there, fighting against these people. [inaudible 2:36:25] help us fight. They've actually been put in dog kennels and dog cages, our Native American people. You won't see that on your local news channels tonight, but that's what's going on in America today.

Say your prayers good and long when you go to be at night, because we've got to stand up and fight to keep this pipeline out of here, to save ourselves, save our county, save our water from destruction. This six-page letter -- ain't no need bring it

IND942-1

See the response to comment IND3-1 regarding drinking water. Safety is discussed in section 4.12 of the EIS. See the response to comment IND28-3 regarding financial responsibility. See the response comment IND1-3 regarding eminent domain.

# INDIVIDUALS

IND942 – Cookie Cole

20161223-0036 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/22/2016

IND942-1  
cont'd

to y'all. Y'all know every word in it. Know water, know life. No water, no life. We're water warriors. Water is life. Tell FERC, "No Mountain Valley Pipeline. It's not a go."

Save your family's life. No pipeline's safe. Save yourself. Save your children. Just save everything precious to you, because God made us stewards of the land to stand up and take care of life he gave us to protect. We have the most precious place where we live. We live in God's garden, as close to heaven as you can get. As I said, I go to the mountain to get my peace. God and Jesus made that mountain crest. That's where we can go, kneel, say our prayers, and feel closest God is right up there on them mountains and the valleys, wherever your sacred places are.

The main thing is we're not out here in this industrial, greedy world. We're here trying to sustain life in a good way, the way God give it to us to take care of. We're a very blessed people to be here, so you're warriors for God, and our water, and our life, and our mountain. Stand up and fight for what's right. We're the ones that's got to do it. Only God will prevail. Only God has eminent domain. That Mountain Valley Pipeline will never pass.



# INDIVIDUALS

IND943 – Stephen Miller

20161223-0037 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/22/2016

Public comment on draft environmental impact statement (EIS) for the project proposed by Mountain Valley Pipeline LLC (Mountain Valley) in Docket No. 6P16-10-000

November 3, 2016

Stephen Miller

ORIGINAL

FILED  
SECRETARY OF THE  
2016 DEC 22 P 11:49  
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

IND943-1

My name is Stephen Miller. The current course of the MVP takes it straight through the protected watershed area of the Red Sulphur Public Service District, also known as the PSD. It passes dangerously close to the most fragile zone of critical concern of the protected watershed.

This section of Peters Mountain is also designated as a high impact soil runoff area. Since the introduction of the current route of the MVP over two years ago, the Monroe County Commission, numerous individual citizens, citizen groups, and the Red Sulphur PSD have requested, both to the FERC and to the MVP, that a comprehensive hydrogeological study be done on this area prior to permitting.

This step is vital to ensure that the runoff, turbidity, and contaminants from the MVP do not compromise the public water supply of the Red Sulphur PSD, which services between 4,000 and 5,000 people. A much smaller gas line exists through the protected watershed area. A recent diesel spill in this area reached into the springs, which are the primary water source for the Red Sulphur PSD, contaminating the water supply with diesel. The smell of diesel was evident in household tap water throughout the community. This caused immediate shutdown of the water plants and necessitated purchasing water from neighboring Giles County, Virginia. The public health hazards from this incident are obvious.

The Red Sulphur PSD staff had to drain all water tanks and flush all water lines until the contaminant was sufficiently removed. This cost Monroe County thousands of dollars and caused significant needless stress to local citizens. The Monroe County Commission has submitted two formal written requests for this study. There has been no response from the FERC or from MVP. The Draft EIS does not address this issue, stating only that, "Conversations between MVP and the Red Sulphur PSD have been documented."

At this time, there is insufficient data to allow permitting of the MVP to traverse the protected watershed of the Red Sulphur PSD. On behalf of the local citizen groups of Save Monroe, Preserve Monroe, and the Board of Conservancy, I am again requesting this issue be addressed by the FERC. It is also to request that the FERC require MVP to perform a thorough, independent, and comprehensive hydrogeological study on the Red Sulphur PSD protected watershed area before permitting.

IND943-1

See the response to comment CO34-1 regarding the Red Sulphur PSD and hydrogeologic studies.

# INDIVIDUALS

IND943 – Stephen Miller

20161223-0037 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/22/2016

2

IND943-1  
cont'd

This section should have been addressed and initiated two years ago by MVP when it first targeted this protected watershed area for its preferred route. This measure is a reasonable request and represents the bare minimum that the FERC should require of MVP. Simply requiring MVP to come up with some mitigating procedures in case of catastrophic public water contamination is irresponsible, inadequate, and below professional standards.

This is in the best interest of public health and safety, and must be performed. Failure of the FERC and MVP to address this issue in a thorough and responsible manner represents willful negligence, both on the part of MVP and the FERC. In conclusion, I strongly urge the FERC to require MVP to perform a thorough hydrogeological study approved by the Monroe County Commission prior to permitting.

# INDIVIDUALS

## IND944 – Jim Gore

20161223-0038 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/22/2016

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

November 3, 2016

Jim Gore, Monroe County, West Virginia

ORIGINAL

IND944-1

I'm Jim Gore, resident of Monroe County, own a farm on Blue Lick, which MVP hopes is going to be mile marker 188 through 189. Tonight, I would like to call FERC's attention to Table 4.31-2, which is a listing of the springs along the pipeline, particularly within 500 feet of the MVP.

IND944-1

See the response to comment IND401-5 regarding water wells.

I want to particularly note, there is not a single spring noted for Monroe County. There are 11 on my property, alone. Like I said, they will be about a mile on my property. I am very concerned, as many of my neighbors are, and fellow citizens, about the impact of this unprecedented attack on our water supply. Once that's damaged, it can't be undone. You can't repair an aquifer. MVP says, "Well, we can fix that," but they stop short of telling us how they're going to fix it.

IND944-2

Another grave concern I have, and it's not in the DEIS, is the damage that the heavy equipment will do to our back roads. Monroe County has about 500 miles of one-lane road. They're designed for vehicles that weigh around four tons, at the most. A big pickup weighs four tons, not 40,000 pounds. Those tractor-trailers will weigh about that, the ones that will be delivering the equipment and the pipeline. There will 980 tractor-trailer loads of pipeline on our back roads. Who's going to fix those roads? That's part of our environment.

IND944-2

See the response to comment IND288-3 regarding road repairs.

IND944-3

Another concern that I have, as most of the audience knows, FERC is the agency that will say, "Yes or no," to a Certificate of Need, which will give them the right of eminent domain, which means that they can come, whether we like it or not. If there's a public need, it would imply that we all need it. I submit to you that -- no, we don't.

IND944-3

See the response to comment IND1-3 regarding eminent domain.  
See the response to comment FA11-12 regarding need.

FILED  
2016 DEC 22 10 49 AM  
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

# INDIVIDUALS

IND945 – Roseanna Sacco

20161223-0039 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/22/2016

Public comment on draft environmental impact statement (EIS) for the project proposed by Mountain Valley Pipeline LLC (Mountain Valley) in Docket No. CP10-000

November 3, 2016

Roseanna Sacco

ORIGIN/

FILED  
DEPT. OF THE  
ENERGY  
2016 DEC 22 P 4:42  
WASHINGTON, DC

IND945-1

I was reading through the DEIS. I was especially interested in the section on climate change, especially in view of the fact that the Council on Environmental Quality published this report in August of 2016, issuing guidelines for federal agencies that are reviewing projects, such as the Mountain Valley Pipeline. This paper is linked to the NEPA requirements, which is the National Energy Policy Act.

In this paper, they are actually confirming that climate change is being, now, seriously considered by scientists, and that it is something that has to be taken into account in these reviews. They referred to it back in the 1970s, when they referenced "man changing the weather." That's the way they referred to it at that time. Since then, the number of parts per million of carbon dioxide being released into the atmosphere has multiplied, incredibly, since 1970.

For example, it has increased to approximately 400 parts per million from preindustrial times, when it was 280. It's really moving, exponentially. Since the publication of that first report, it's been determined that human activity is the cause of carbon dioxide content to increase to its highest level in 800,000 years. This is really something that is starting to be taken seriously.

They issued these guidelines. The DEIS does reference them, and does take them into account, but only superficially, because they're only talking about the greenhouse emissions during construction and from compressor stations. This paper is actually telling them to take into account the emissions across the board, direct and indirect.

For example, the gas that's in the pipeline. It would need to be determined the outcome of using that gas, and how much greenhouse gas emissions will be emitted from using the gas that's in the pipeline. It would also have to be determined how much greenhouse gas emissions are being emitted from the fracking sites, when those wells are vented. Tons of greenhouse gas is going up into the atmosphere during the time they vent them.

It would also have to be determined, using data that's readily available to FERC, from PHMSA, which is the agency that records all kinds of pipeline incidents, and how much greenhouse gas emissions are emitted from each incident, as well as the ongoing leaks. They can look at it and say what percent of a chance is there for a pipeline to leak, and how much will it leak between this and this, and then come up

IND945-1

Climate change is addressed in sections 4.11 and 4.13 of the EIS. See also the response to comment FA15-10 regarding lifecycle emissions.

# INDIVIDUALS

IND945 – Roseanna Sacco

20161223-0039 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/22/2016

IND945-1  
cont'd

with something that really addresses the greenhouse gas emissions of the Mountain Valley Pipeline.

In this paper, they have said that climate change is a fundamental environmental issue, and its effects fall squarely within NEPA's purview. That means that any project now has to be rated and analyzed according to the impact it will have on the release of greenhouse gas emissions and on climate. The purpose of this paper is to facilitate compliance with these existing NEPA requirements. It is a requirement that they comply, and they haven't really complied.

This guidance is intended as a means to assist agencies in disclosing -- so here, we're talking about disclosure to the public -- the reasonably foreseeable effects of the proposed action. The guidance confirms -- this is language from the guidance, itself -- that agencies "should," legally leans towards a "must." I hope that's correct, Elizabeth.

Therefore, that they should provide the public with explanations of the basis of their determinations. At the end of the DEIS, where they basically said, "It's a go," as somebody earlier said, we need to know what is the basis for that determination. We have a right to request that they submit to us detailed reasons for their determination. We can ask for it now, because they haven't officially given their determination yet.

This guidance, language from this paper, intends to help federal agencies ensure that their analysis of the potential greenhouse gas emissions and the effects of climate change are commensurate with the extent of the real effects of a proposed action. There's a question of causation, what causes climate change, and how it's compounded by several factors coming together. It requires that the agency, such as FERC, do an analysis of the proposed actions, greenhouse gas emissions, and how they will impact climate change, and vice versa, how climate change could impact an action's effects on the environment and the communities living in that environment.

One thing that needs to be taken into account...This area provides an excellent example. For example, climate change is a cause of massive flooding in which lives were taken. Twenty-seven people died. Huge quantities of real estate, houses, roads were destroyed by that flood. Given that we have that example, FERC would be required to use that example to determine how future effects like that would be enhanced by the Mountain Valley Pipeline being in operation.

One of the ways that I'm suggesting that they look at it is -- right now it seems to me that all public effort and energy and funds, one of the main priorities for the use of that energy would be to move people away from coastal areas that are at the risk of being affected by flooding, extreme weather conditions, tsunamis, etc. Everything we do needs to be focused on that. We need to look at the rivers and roads here in West Virginia, and the cause of massive flooding and death. We need to determine



# INDIVIDUALS

IND945 – Roseanna Sacco

20161223-0039 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/22/2016

IND945-1  
cont'd

how a pipeline would contribute to more of that, so that the communities are being put in danger.

If we're putting all our energy into facing something that's a threat to human life, instead this pipeline is going to be doing more of the same, which is keeping human beings locked into a consumer cycle of praying and suffering. Therefore, their attention is being detoured away from the main issue to having to buy a new spatula, because the one you just bought, made out of plastic, was designed for you to buy 20 of them instead of just 1.

Everything in our current economy is like that. It's a junk economy. That pipeline would support a junk economy. Therefore, with a threat like climate change, detouring people's attention -- keep them online, in Walmart, keep them buying another, digging for another whatever utensils and tools they need, they have to keep on buying more -- would not be in compliance with the NEPA regulations.



# INDIVIDUALS

## IND947 – Alyssa von Zurich

20161223-0041 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/22/2016

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

November 10, 2016

Alyssa von Zurich  
1030A Ridgeway Avenue  
Morgantown, WV

ORIGINAL

IND947-1

Hi. My name is [spelling 11:33] Alyssa von Zurich. I'm from Morgantown. My address is 1030A Ridgeway Avenue. I'll probably keep it pretty short and sweet. What we're concerned about up in Morgantown is that most people aren't even aware that we have a pipeline coming through. I'm originally from Harrison County. This absolutely is close to the Taylor border, which is in my home area of Maple Lake where my parents still reside, and I believe it's 290 families do also.

IND947-1

The MVP pipeline would transport natural gas; not oil. See the response to comment IND2-1 regarding safety.

I know that if something were to happen there, it's going to be poisoned and it's going to be devastating. We've had over 263 oil spills this year. Is there a show of hands for people that have heard about more than one or two in the news? The reason I ask that is because West Virginia is kind of a forgotten place.

IND947-2

I've been from here. I moved away for seven years and then came back. With that came a little bit of perspective that people around here are pretty shortsighted with things. I don't have children, but I'm a social worker. There's a lot of kids I'm fighting on behalf of. I work child welfare. A lot of these pipelines are going through very poor areas, so if there's a leak, who's going to tell them? Who is going to be out there, drinking this water that these kids I go to see are bathing in?

IND947-2

Drinking water resources are discussed in section 4.3 of the EIS. See the response to comment IND3-1 regarding drinking water.

I have questions for these people, because if we have Charleston, West Virginia that had people complaining about water for days before it was addressed and found to be toxic for bathing use, for cooking, obviously ingestion, I have even more concerns about rural areas and these families. Pretty much, I think we need to get some more things out in the media, or we're going to be overrun with pollution, and it's going to be too late.

FILED  
SECURITY OF THE  
2016 DEC 22 PM 4:49  
MORGANTOWN, WV

# INDIVIDUALS

## IND948 – Ashby Berkley

20161223-0042 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/22/2016

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

November 3, 2016

Ashby Berkley, West Virginia

ORIGINAL

FILED  
SECRETARY OF THE  
ENERGY

2016 DEC 22 P 4:49

FEDERAL ENERGY  
REGULATION COMMISSION

IND948-1

Hello, I'm Ashby Berkley. I'm from Summers County and Monroe County. I belong to both places. I really didn't know I was going to speak before you. I apologize if I'm not that well organized, and I'm not a great public speaker, anyway.

I did speak to FERC. I ran out of time. I did have a lot to tell them. You already know what the problem is. I think rather than going real deep in ways that it affects Summers County and Monroe County, which you're all aware of, I'd like to just make some other suggestions.

I will tell you that, number one, it's coming across Kings Knob. That's my ancestral home. Takes a perfect property up there with 300 descendants. That's a reserve for my family, for the Berkleys. It comes down through Pence Springs and crosses a tributary to the Greenbrier River. There at Pence Springs, it crosses my property where the Old Riverside Inn used to set, which is a historic location. That property is about five acres.

It has a primitive campground and two rental cottages. It will cost me somewhere in the neighborhood of \$125,000 a year for them to take that property. They will have to take it, because I won't sell it to them. Just you so you'll know how their grip of reality is, they offered me \$27,000 for that property. I refused to let them survey it. Then we found them in wet gear, in the river, in front of my property, surveying at the banks. They didn't realize that I also own the riverbed in front of that property. The state owns the river, but I own the bed.

IND948-2

It's just amazing, because that's right above where the Big Bend Public Service Commission gets their water for 600 residents. I personally contributed over \$200,000 to that water program so the community would have water. I'm concerned about what would happen to it. I also contributed about \$185,000 of my money for the sewer system for the hotel and for the [1:27:23]. I'm concerned that is in the blast zone, and that the Pence Springs Hotel and Pence Springs Flea Market is a National Historic District.

IND948-3

IND948-4

There, on the Riverside Inn Property, where they're wanting to cross the river, we had opened a sanctuary, which is a place where you're all invited to come. It's a very quiet, calm place on the river. It's not affiliated with any religious denomination. It's a place where you can retreat. You can meditate. You can read. You can pray. You can do whatever you want to do. It's in the direct path of the pipeline.

IND948-1

Mountain Valley's cultural resources contractors did not record the historic Old Riverside Inn near Pence Spring.

IND948-2

Water resources, including drinking water supplies, are discussed in section 4.3 of the EIS.

IND948-3

See the response to comment IND2-1 regarding safety. As noted in section 4.10 of the EIS, the Pence Spring Hotel Historic District is located about 0.5-mile away from the pipeline.

IND948-4

As noted in section 4.10, the old Sweet Spring Resort is located about 23 miles away from the pipeline. The Commission would make a decision about the public benefits of the projects.

# INDIVIDUALS

## IND948 – Ashby Berkley

20161223-0042 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/22/2016

IND948-4  
cont'd

That's about enough over at Summers County. I've also moved over to Monroe County. I live over there, as well. I bought the Old Sweet Springs Resort property, in Sweet Springs, near the base of Peters Mountain. We're very proud of the magnificent aquifer water in Peters Mountain. We have a water bottling plant, there. They're building that, eventually, by veterans, and it will be a great deal of the water that will be shipped to military places all over the world. That's our number-one contract.

That's shy, right now, of about a \$50 million operation that's going to be there. It will take a while to get it done. The hotel, alone, will be around \$10 million. We started out, thinking it would be around \$5 million, but we didn't realize we were going to run into so many problems. It's going to be slow coming, but it's moving. I spent the day over there, today, taking bids from people, to do the work.

The 500 acres that adjoin it, we intend to lease from the state of West Virginia. It will be a sports training facility, a recreational facility for inner city and disadvantaged children, and also as a recreation facility for the hotel. That operation should employ 250 to 500 depending on the stage of development it's in.

I'm not bragging. I'm just telling you we've made a significant investment in Summers County and Monroe County. If we had to put a penny in it, we'd be against this pipeline, because it's an abomination. It has nothing to do with eminent domain. We're gaining no benefit, whatsoever.

The Mountain Valley Pipeline people absolutely amaze me in the lies that they tell -- told one of my neighbors that he didn't have to worry about his house if he would sell them the right-of-way, they could burrow under his house, and his house could stay in place. They told another retired elderly lady who didn't know what to do that, "Wouldn't it be nice if she could tap on to the gas line?" They neglected to tell her that that would cost between \$5 million and \$7 million to do that.

When I talked to them when they were in Summers County, I made a point to go around and interview each one of the people. Terrible, normal for me, ignorant of...imitation and asking questions like, "On my property, how are you going to avoid my commercial septic tank -- set system, which cost a lot of money, and my well?" They said, "We can go around it."

My property ranges from 150 feet to 350 feet wide, and they want 150 right down through the middle of it. Where in the hell are you going to go? It's impossible for them to do that. I said, "What about the people on one side who want to go to the river and can't get across your line?" They said, "We'll give you a place where they can cross over." I said, "That would mean for campers, too." He said, "Oh no, because they could be heavy equipment, and you can't move heavy equipment across it."

Every one of these people, who were there to explain to us ignorant citizens what was happening, told us a different lie. It's absolutely ridiculous. That's enough of



# INDIVIDUALS

IND948 – Ashby Berkley

20161223-0042 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/22/2016

IND948-4  
cont'd

that, because you've already heard all this stuff. I'm not the smartest man in the world, but I sure hate to have my intelligence insulted. I think the reply that they have given us in this so-called report is basically the first volley of a war.

I think we should be thinking about, instead of talking to each other, I think we should raise the money to get a coach to go to Washington, and demonstrate in front of the Capitol Building and in front of the White House. President Obama has indicated that he's sick of the North Dakota fracas that's going on right now about the pipeline there, and that they're going to ask the company to change the line. I think it was on Charlie Rose, I heard a conversation about that. They said they really couldn't do that, because if they didn't get that pipeline finished -- the reason they're getting so violent with it -- by the end of the year, they would lose the contract. Did any of you hear that?

How can they change the pipeline and get it built before December 31<sup>st</sup>? It's impossible, so that might be how he's trying to stop it. You know he stopped the Keystone, and he doesn't have very long in there. I think we need to let him know, whether we win or whether we lose this battle, I think we need to go right to Washington, and say West Virginia is not going to sit around and let you do this. We're going to fight. We are a product of the Civil War. We will be on the front lines, again. Thank you.

**INDIVIDUALS**  
**IND949 – Beth Covington**

20161223-0043 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/22/2016

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

November 3, 2016

Beth Covington

ORIGIN

2016 DEC 22 P 4: 50

RECEIVED BY  
REGISTRATION DIVISION

IND949-1

My name is Beth Covington. I'm an affected landowner. My organic dairy farm is ¼ mile away from the proposed route. I have lived there 25 years. I wish to address a topic, which seems to have been overlooked in the incomplete, premature, boilerplate, factually challenged, DEIS. That topic is "Appalachian lives matter."

Environmental justice is a term I just learned, although I have been feeling the effects of it since 2014, when MVP first announced its intentions to rip my beautiful West Virginia mountain neighborhood to shreds.

My current personal experience is of environmental injustice. A gargantuan gas corporation with a ton of money and political power has decided that they want to plow their project through Central Appalachia, while their stated goal is to supply "markets in the Mid and South Atlantic." They are, for some reason, trying to route their behemoth project from the frack fields, nearly due south.

Looking at the map, I see that the shortest route for them to reach the Mid-Atlantic is to head due east. Now, why in the world, would they go twice as far? Apparently, because they believe Appalachian Americans don't have the wherewithal to fight back, somewhat like the Standing Rock Sioux who have been targeted by the Dakota Access Pipeline, now attempting to cross their ancestral lands in North Dakota. Both are disempowered, disenfranchised cultures.

The corporate bigwigs see a place where folks are poor or less well-educated. They consider use to just a bunch of dumb hillbillies. They think our lives don't matter, as evidenced by their choice to use thinner-walled pipe in areas of lower population, i.e. rural areas. They think we are pushovers, easily beaten, as shown by their vain, cavalier, pseudoscientific, erroneous DEIS comments about mitigating just about everything.

We may not have much book learning, but we know a lie when we hear it. In the not-so-distant past, some folks here signed legal papers with their thumbprint. How could you expect them to read an 800-page DEIS, with thousands of pages of appendices, in language so convoluted, technical, and cumbersome, that it seems to be written in a foreign language?

Some folks are already cowed and beaten into submission by a culture of victimization and dealings with extractive industries and crooked politicians. They feel they have no meaningful involvement in the decision making process. I'm here

IND949-1

If your property is 0.25-mile away from the pipeline route, you are not an affected landowner. See the response to comment IND31-5 regarding environmental justice. This final EIS revises the draft and addresses comments. The Commission would decide if the projects would provide public benefits.

# INDIVIDUALS

IND949 – Beth Covington

20161223-0043 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/22/2016

IND949-1  
cont'd

to tell you that Appalachian lives do matter. As a former city slicker, I can testify that the quality and culture of people here far outshines that of the urban dwellers, who rob, rape, and murder each other at an alarming rate.

The sad thing is that many of those city folks don't even acknowledge or help their neighbors, and they don't know where their food or water comes from, unless it gets contaminated. My rural Appalachian friends may not have the bank accounts or fancy houses, but they have taught me how to love and care, the highest purpose of human life.

I urge FERC to create a supplemental DEIS, in which they require MVP to explain their choice of route more honestly, and address the very real issue of environmental justice. Also, I request that they research and write a highly detailed report about why on earth West Virginia Appalachian Americans could possibly need or benefit from the proposed project, when they already live in almost heaven. Thank you.

# INDIVIDUALS

## IND950- Carley Knapp

20161223-0046 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/22/2016

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

November 3, 2016

ORIGINAL

Carley Knapp, Pence Springs, West Virginia

IND950-1

Hi. My name's Carley Knapp. I also live in Summers County, also in Pence Springs. I live at Bethlehem Farm. Our community is part of the Catholic community of Appalachia. I sincerely hope that this pipeline is not allowed to come through our area. My understanding is that this area is the third most biodiverse region in the country, and that the mountains here formed when all the continents were still one.

The notion that this one action, this one pipeline, could cause a ripple effect of damage through the entire ecosystem in this area, is mind boggling to me, and very disturbing. Ultimately, it's the health of people here that will pay that huge, enormous cost, whether it's coming through their property or not. I believe that's morally unjust and senseless.

I also think that people who live here have an immense -- as others have said -- spiritual connection to this land. God is present here in the abundant life in this region, in the forests, and the animal and plant life. God is revealed to us. For generations, I understand the families of Native Americans, African Americans, and European Americans have been rooted here in the beauty of God's holy creation. I'm not from here, originally, but this area has certainly been a wonderful home to me, in the time that I have been here.

I believe that great confusion, chaos, and harm is done when you lose this connection to the land, because of practices as destructive and as catastrophic as the ones that we'd be hearing about in laying this pipeline, in the name of supposed economic security that I don't think will affect the people in this area, if anyone at all. As this area's our ecological sanctuary, I again sincerely hope that machinery's not sent into blow large sections of it up.

FILED  
SERIALIZED  
2016 DEC 22 12 49 50  
FBI - CHARLOTTE

IND950-1

This does not appear to be a comment about the draft EIS issued by the FERC in September 2016 for the MVP and EEP.

# INDIVIDUALS

## IND951- Carly Ann Braun

20161223-0047 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/22/2016

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

November 3, 2016

Carly Ann Braun, Pence Springs, West Virginia

ORIGINAL  
2016 DEC 22 P 4:50  
FILED  
SECRETARY OF THE  
2016 DEC 22 P 4:50  
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

IND951-1

Hi, my name is Carly Ann Braun. I'd also like to talk about these mountains as spiritual sanctuary and as highly valuable in their ecologic diversity. I've been living in Appalachia for 13 months. I also live at the Bethlehem Farm in Pence Springs, West Virginia. That's in Summers County.

I know that this pipeline would be irreparably damaging to this mountain sanctuary to the detriment of humankind. Bethlehem Farm is a Catholic retreat center. We bring in over 400 volunteers a year from all across the country, from California to New York, from Texas to Alaska. I see the amount of spiritual food that these high schoolers, college kids, and adult volunteers receive in their time here. It never ceases to astound me, the way that these mountains, these trees, these plants, rivers, and streams can speak to one's soul, to somebody who has never been here before, and to somebody whose family has been here for generations upon generations.

This pipeline is proposed to come within 1/2 mile of our farm on two different route proposals, I believe, which is very scary to a lot of us -- not just because the noise and the disruptions caused by the construction of this pipeline will be detrimental to the peace and serenity of this mountain -- but also in the environmental pollution and wreckage that's caused will be also a detraction from this sanctuary.

I think people before me have brought up a lot of really good points about the dangers of this pipeline, which I also agree with, wholeheartedly. I just wanted to make a comment about the spiritual loss that we would suffer. What I want to get at is that in the last year that I have lived here, the many times that I have visited these mountains, and what I've heard from countless people about their experiences here, telling me that these ecosystems and their diversity bring an invaluable sense of spiritual wholeness, and that people find sanctuary here.

I can't stress enough, the people I've met who have lived here a long time, the deep connection that they feel between their land and their God or their spirit. People are able to connect to a primordial part of their human selves, which they can't do in suburbs or on college campuses. In this country, it is hard to find a place where people and nature coexist as peacefully as they do right here in West Virginia. This connection is true and healthy, not only in a biological, ecological, and environmental way, but in it is true and healthy in a psychological and spiritual one, as well.

IND951-1

See the response to comment IND2-1 regarding safety.



# INDIVIDUALS

IND951– Carly Ann Braun

20161223-0047 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/22/2016

IND951-1 | I am fearful about and disgusted by the threat that this pipeline poses to this  
cont'd | gateway to the divine. The DEIS shows nothing to mitigate my fears. Thank you.

# INDIVIDUALS

IND952- David Muhly

20161223-0048 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/22/2016

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

November 3, 2016

David Muhly, Giles County, Virginia

ORIGINAL

FILED  
SECRETARY OF THE  
2016 DEC 22 P 4 50  
RESOLUTION DIVISION

IND952-1

My name is David Muhly. I live in the western end of Giles County, Dismal Creek section of Giles, around the Bland County line. I'm a newcomer to this kind of stuff, relatively speaking. About 25 years ago, I first got involved with these kinds of issues, because of the Wyoming-Cloverdale transmission line. I suspect there's probably still signs stapled to barns, here in Monroe County, about that fight. That fight lasted 10 years.

Many of the same issues that I'm hearing here, tonight, I heard then. We promoted that. We fought that. That was the longest-running transmission line fight in US history. It got built. It got built, because, ultimately, just protecting where I live was not enough. For my neighbors, just protecting where they lived was not enough. For a community down the road, just protecting themselves was not enough.

Because greed and avarice always led to the weakest point. It always finds where the resources are thinner, where the people have a little bit less commitment, and makes it happen. I don't pretend to know anything about this route. You all know that. I became an expert on karst in that end of Giles County. I became an expert on triple contingencies in AEP's Transmission Plan.

I knew more about the U.S. Forest Management Plan than I ever wanted to know or thought I should know. You all know what's important in your neighborhoods. I want to share with you just a bit about what's important outside of your neighborhoods.

I've had the opportunity, here, in the last several years to visit Australia a half-dozen different times. Maybe places like the Kimberly, or Three Rivers or any of the other mining, or coal seam gas, tight seam gas projects -- that people are fighting just like you, in Australia -- are not familiar names to you. We can make them familiar names to you. We can make Monroe County, Giles County, Montgomery County, Franklin County, names that are familiar to Australians if we figure out what we share in common.

What we share in common is the opportunity to fight for this planet. That's what we have in common. That's what we share with the Australians. That's what we share with each other. That's the point at which these people can never break us apart, if we are totally and fully committed to stand with each other, and love each other, to support each other, and say, "Hell no."

IND952-1

This does not appear to be a comment about the draft EIS issued by the FERC in September 2016 for the MVP and EEP.

# INDIVIDUALS

## IND953– Demi Elliott and Ruth Murphy

20161223-0049 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/22/2016

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

November 3, 2016

Demi Elliott and Ruth Murphy, West Virginia

ORIGINAL

2016 DEC 22 P 4:50

SECRETARY OF THE

RECORDS DIVISION

- IND953-1 My name is Demi Elliott. I'm speaking also for a friend of mine. That is Ruth Murphy. I'm going to read Ruth's letter first. She's addressing the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

IND953-1 See the response to IND655-3 regarding karst features.
- IND953-2 She says, "I'm a 93-year-old resident of West Virginia with great concerns about the environmental impacts on this region due to the construction of the pipeline, due to the fact that it's karst soil with steep slopes and seismic hazards, and has already been called by a geologist as a no-build zone. I'm concerned about the longevity of the equipment that will be used in the construction of this pipeline. I'm also concerned about the maintaining of the pipeline.

IND953-2 Water resources, are discussed in section 4.3 of the EIS.
- IND953-3 Lastly, I'm concerned about what will happen when the pipeline deconstructs, and causes enormous pollution. What will become of this beautiful water source, land? Please take all the concerns into consideration before moving forward with construction of this pipeline, and destroying our beautiful land."

IND953-3 Comments noted.
- IND953-3 I'm also from Greenbrier County. I want you to know that you have support from people outside of the county. It's not just the Indians, though they are supporting you as well, in their own way. There are many people in Greenbrier County who also feel compelled to say something. This is our National Forest, as well. This is part of our heritage. As such, we are concerned that somebody can come in here, and take advantage of a situation. They can make amendments to our Forest Service that were put in place to protect the Forest. They can go ahead and make an amendment and waiver it, as if it's no longer important on their little corridor, as if the slopes there won't erode.

This is all important to not just Monroe County. It's important to our nation. There's a lot of people that will back you.

# INDIVIDUALS

IND954– Dorothy Larew

20161223-0050 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/22/2016

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

November 3, 2016

Dorothy Larew, Greenville, West Virginia

ORIGINAL

2016 DEC 22 P 4: 50

FEDERAL ENERGY  
REGULATION COMMISSION

IND954-1

I'm Dorothy Larew. My husband and I own a farm in Greenville, one mile west of Greenville. While the pipeline is not scheduled to go through our land, we live in a house, high on a hill. Our viewshed is Peters Mountain. At one point, we thought about maybe making it into a bed and breakfast. Who wants to stay at a bed and breakfast overlooking a pipeline?

What I have are some comments that I just made to the crew down the hill. I gave Maury a copy of this. I started at the bottom, because my main concern, as he mentioned, is the water. Because of the karst terrain, any damage to the water from leaks, spills, whatever, could go throughout the county. Not just the people on public service, but the wells, the springs, throughout the county could be adversely affected.

I read sometime, that when the next World War happens, it's going to be over water. I can believe that, because it would be difficult to live without oil, gas, but we cannot live without water.

I should have made that my final point, because that is generally my final point. I talked, in my concerns, about what family means to people in Monroe County. My husband was born here. I met him when we were students at Berea College. That's what got me to the area. We've lived here over 50 years -- have lived in the same house, over 50 years.

Home is where the heart is. Unfortunately, our four children had to leave for advanced education. They are living elsewhere, because of the employment, but the two boys ultimately want to come back, and are gradually working their way back. The two girls, they'll go where their husbands' families are. Home and family means so much.

This is a county where people care for each other, and are concerned about things that are going on. I took them a picture of our pink ribbon farm quilt. This was painted on our barn, one mile west of Greenville, by Jim Clewell. It has the pink for the regular breast cancer. It also includes blue, because men also do get breast cancer. This is very typical of how people of this county care for each other.

IND954-2

I'm also concerned about tourism. This is a big opening in the area. Again, how many are going to want to come and see what they hoped were going to be beautiful forests, combined with that? I'm concerned about safety, and alarmed that the

IND954-1

The EIS discusses visual impacts in section 4.8. Water resources are discussed in section 4.3 of the EIS. See the response to LA1-4 regarding karst.

IND954-2

The EIS addresses impacts on the local economy and tourism in section 4.9. See the response to comment IND2-1 regarding safety.

# INDIVIDUALS

IND954– Dorothy Larew

20161223-0050 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/22/2016

IND954-2 | Center for Effective Government, just this week, put out...Let me give three figures.  
cont'd | In the past five years, 3,300 leaks or ruptures, 80 dead, 389 injured, in five years.



**INDIVIDUALS**

**IND955- Dale Leshaw**

20161223-0051 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/22/2016

(P) 6-10

ORIGINAL

Dale Leshaw  
4842 Queen Florence Lane  
Woodland Hills, CA 91364

FILED  
SECRETARY OF THE  
COMMISSION

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

2016 DEC 22 P 4:46

FEDERAL ENERGY  
REGULATORY COMMISSION

December 15, 2016

IND955-1

Enclosed is a letter from the Appalachian National Scenic Trail Association of which I am a member asking that you delay or cancel the construction of the Mountain Valley Pipeline. I want to make sure you also got me more personal request.

The Appalachian Trail is a national treasure and is far more important than any amount of gas or fuels that would be transported in this pipeline. The Appalachian Highlands have been pillaged quite enough over the past centuries and continue to be in the name of this national obsession for energy sufficiency. As I'm sure you have noticed the U.S. is quite self-sufficient in energy but we are not sufficient in natural wilderness or near wilderness. Oil and gas are fine but not at the cost of destroying natural wonders that cannot be replaced. This is not an economic argument. Simply stated, the preservation of wonders that cannot be replaced or replicated is far more important than the expedient construction of infrastructure whose importance is dubious at best. That conclusion does not require a study. It's common sense.

Please halt the development of this pipeline until there are better plans to protect the Appalachian Trail and surrounding areas. You are just favoring one industry while destroying another and the nearby communities.

Dale Leshaw



DALE LESHAW

IND955-1

The ANST is discussed in section 4.8 of the EIS.

**INDIVIDUALS**  
**IND956- Robin Skillern**

20161223-0052 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/22/2016

Date: 12-17-16

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

ORIGINAL FILED  
 SECRETARY OF THE

Re: Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Docket No. CP16-10-000 & CP16-13-000

Dear Secretary Bose, DEIS 4.3.2 DEIS 4.6 DEIS 4.2  
 DEIS 4.3.3 DEIS 4.1 4.2  
 I am commenting on Section all of the above of the Draft Environmental Impact

Statement (EIS) for the proposed Mountain Valley Pipeline, Docket No. CP16-10-000 and Equitrans Expansion Project, Docket No. CP16-13-000.

IND 956 -1

My concerns are:  
River Crossings - <sup>needs ways to</sup> minimize impacts and further analysis of crossing methods to reduce impacts.

IND956-1 River crossings are discussed in section 4.3 of the EIS.

IND 956 -2

Wetland Crossings - the filling of wet lands has huge repercussions, there is not enough information from MVP to assess impacts.

IND956-2 See the response to comment IND209-1 regarding the permanent fill of wetlands.

IND 956 -3

Drinking water Resources have not been completely identified. All water wells must be identified.

IND956-3 See the response to comment IND401-5 regarding water wells.

IND 956 -4

Aquatic Resources: DEIS has not adequately assessed impact of construction on aquatic life.

IND956-4 Aquatic resources are discussed in section 4.6 of the EIS.

IND 956 -5

Geology: Caves and Karst features (94) are in danger and the study to determine the impacts have not been completed.

IND956-5 Karst features are discussed in section 4.1 of the EIS. Pipelines can and have been constructed within karst terrain.

IND 956 -6

Soils: There is no 'Landslide Mitigation Plan'. This is critical to the evaluation of the impacts on the pipeline construction.  
 I request that the issues listed above be fully addressed in the Final EIS. If these issues are not addressed in the Final EIS, then I request that FERC chose the No Action Alternative.

Sincerely, Robin Skillern  
 Name: Robin Skillern  
 Address: 474 Walton Run  
 City & State: FRANKFORD, WV  
 Zip Code: 24938

and PHILIP DAILEY  
 474 WALTON RUN  
 FRANKFORD WV 24938

IND956-6 Table 2.4-2 provides the location of Mountain Valley's Landslide Mitigation Plan.

Thank you - this is important

# INDIVIDUALS

IND957– Dorothy W. Larew

20161223-0057 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/22/2016

Ms. Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary  
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission  
888 First St. NE, Room 1 A  
Washington, DC 20426  
Re: Docket # CP16-10-0000

Dec. 15, 2016

FILED  
SECRETARY OF THE  
2016 DEC 22 P 4 43  
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

ORIGINAL

Dear Ms. Bose and other members:

IND  
957  
-1

I am writing to explain some of my concerns about the proposed Mountain Valley Pipeline. I am a resident of Monroe County, WV and live about 1/2 mile from where it is planned to cross Rt. 122. One of my big concerns is safety. The line will come prohibitively close to the only high school in the county and also two high resident nursing homes. Should these facilities have to be evacuated, there is no place for the residents to go. We do not have a hospital in the county—my closest hospital is over 35 miles away. Ambulance service is now connected with that in Greenbrier County, an equal distance, and until affiliated with that group, was in danger of being closed.

A recent article in Wikipedia, not my favorite resource at all, did give a listing of pipeline leaks, explosions, malfunctions, seepage, spills, ruptures, fires and other "Situations". During 2015, the last year for full accounting, there were 40 such happenings. Following the article were what seem to be well documented references for their information.

Our only fire departments are voluntary, with excessive time needed to assemble the crews. The equipment shows its age. They are untrained in fighting large fires. Monroe County is rather unique in that we have no four lane roads in the county—not one. Many roads are narrow, some have extreme curves with as low as 20 mile speed limits. Some are gravel, not paved. Large trucks, including fire trucks, have difficulty climbing those roads. And I do mean climbing—they lead to higher elevations which also means more rain and snow fall in season. This means more land slippage which does sometimes cover the road and prevent access.

IND  
957  
-2

West Virginia is a beautiful state. The forests, wildlife and other natural resources are bringing in an increasing number of tourists who are unable to experience such beauty in their mostly urban areas. Historically the resources of this state have been exploited by outside interests, particularly in timbering and mining. These industries have resulted in much money but it has ended with outside investors and not into the pockets of the workers who worked here in the industries. The same is now true with oil and gas. Tourists are bringing in money for the people of the state. That money is spent locally and thus remains in the state. As a personal

IND957-1

See the response to comment IND2-1 regarding safety.

IND957-2

Tourism is addressed in section 4.9 of the EIS. Visual resources are discussed in section 4.8.

# INDIVIDUALS

IND957– Dorothy W. Larew

20161223-0057 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/22/2016

IND  
957  
-2  
contd

comment, my husband and I designed our home, with a view of Peter’s Mountain, as a possible bed and breakfast to support our retirement years. Now tell me who will want to sit on a deck and see the ugliness of a pipeline gap when looking across Peters Mountain to the summit and Virginia border. Won’t happen.

IND  
957  
-3

And it’s not just esthetics. Family values mean a lot. It is epitomized in “Home is where the heart is”. Unfortunately young people still do have to move away for employment in their chosen and trained field. But many come back for retirement and others are counting the months and years until then can also. Many families have retained the practice of family reunions. The Larew family does this every year around the 4<sup>th</sup> of July and it is not unusual to have around 150 people to attend, from many states and even other countries. For those of us who live here, it is wall to wall sleeping but that is part of unity and who and what we are.

The area and the people still offer something of life that is not found in many places. My husband and I have hosted a total of 18 international exchange students from many countries and continents. Once a student joined the family, that joining was permanent and we have many international grandchildren overseas. We were also “my other family” in the wedding pictures of the in Germany wedding of our Kerstin. Two of our granddaughters are hers. The year living here exposes each to the slower pace of life of rural living, the loving acceptance of people in the small communities, and an opportunity to participate in the activities, including religious, political and social. And our oldest granddaughter, a “military brat” who has lived many places, chose our side yard, with its view of Peter’s Mountain, for her wedding reception because she felt most at home here. And you can guess how pleased that made us.

IND  
957  
-4

These comments are important. But my chief concern is the very real potential of damage to our water. Monroe County has been blessed to have pure water and at least up to this point sufficient water for our needs and that of areas around here. But the terrain is karst, with its caves, water seepage through cracks and lines that go literally for miles. Once this system is polluted, it can never be regained or made pure again. I have read that the next “big” war is going to be over water and water rights. We perhaps saw a bit of that recently with the water protectors at Standing Rock. I can believe it. Water rights wars have been present in the west since the opening of those territories. Along with this is the damage to the farming area of the county. Monroe County has a growing agriculture economy. Much of it is now going “organic” and the spraying that accompanies clearing for the pipeline will trickle down to these fields, stripping them of the ability to be called organic. As you know from your trips to the market, “organic” brings in more money for the grower—money that is spent locally enriching the other businesses here.

IND957-3 Cultural attachment is addressed in section 4.10 of the EIS.

IND957-4 Groundwater and drinking water impacts are discussed in section 4.3 of the EIS. See the response to comment IND3-1 regarding drinking water testing.



# INDIVIDUALS

IND957– Dorothy W. Larew

20161223-0057 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/22/2016

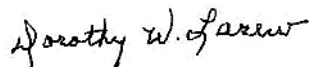
IND 957 -5  
In looking at the maps of this pipeline routing, I see nothing that would improve or enhance Monroe County or its people. Obviously the pipeline would make transportation to the ports in Virginia easier for the companies but shipping the product to other countries does nothing for this one. There is a limited supply and once it is gone, whether consumed here or overseas, it is gone. As a child of the depression (born in 1934) I have lived with the example of conservation, use only sufficient for needs and don't waste. We have been taught to save for future use, whether it be money, food from the garden, or other commodities. Has any thought been given to saving this gas/oil for the future needs of the citizens of this country?

IND 957 -6  
As the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission it appears, at least in name, that you would also be interested in regulating other forms of energy. What about solar? wind? geothermal? These forms of energy also require equipment which must be manufactured and maintained. It appears that your group could be instrumental in helping states develop such programs. West Virginia has all but lost their coal industry but these other forms could prove income producing for people if they were initiated. Once established it would easily offset the loss of income from fracking.

IND 957 -7  
I appreciate your reading this letter. I know it is long but these are comments I needed to say and think you need to hear from the people who will be personally affected by this proposed pipeline. And from reading of the decreased price of oil, I do have to question the need for this pipeline whether through this proposed area, or another area, or even if needed at all. Your responsibility and your decisions affect many people and I trust, perhaps should say hope, that you will listen to those of us who will have to live with the pipeline should it be built as well as you will to the "outside" people who plan to gain enormously from its completion.

Thank you.

Sincerely,



Dorothy W. Larew

6232 Greenville Road

Greenville, WV 24945

IND957-5 See the response to comment CO2-1 regarding benefits.

IND957-6 See the response to comment IND40-1 regarding renewable energy.

IND957-7 See the response to FA11-12 regarding need.



# INDIVIDUALS

IND958- Vivian Pranulis

20161223-0058 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/22/2016

December 19, 2016  
PO Box 709  
Alderson, WV  
24910

Kimberly D. Bose, Secy.  
FERC  
888 First St. NE Rm 1A  
Washington, DC 20426

ORIGINAL

RE: Mountain Valley Pipeline  
DEIS MVP  
Docket # CP 16-10-000

RECEIVED  
DEC 22 2 43  
SECRETARY'S OFFICE  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Dear Ms. Bose,

I am writing to express deep concern over the MVP pipeline.

I live in Alderson, WV, just a few miles up river from Fence Springs, WV, where the pipeline is proposed to cross the Greenbrier River.

This is a beautiful mountainous area, full of forests, rushing streams, and a diverse, unspoiled landscape. The crown jewel of our area is the pristine and scenic Greenbrier River. Not only enjoyed for sheer beauty, the Greenbrier is a tourist destination, prized for fishing, swimming and canoeing. It is also the source of drinking water for many thousands.

The effect of the proposed "open cut" method, to be used to cross the Greenbrier,

f

IND958-1

IND958-1

Tourism is discussed in section 4.9 of the EIS. The Greenbrier River would be crossed with dry techniques. FERC-regulated underground welded steel natural gas transmission pipeline rarely leak. In that unlikely event, natural gas which is lighter than air would dissipate into the atmosphere and would not contaminate waterbodies.

# INDIVIDUALS

IND958- Vivian Pranulis

20161223-0058 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/22/2016

- 2 -

IND958-1  
cont'd

is invasive and impactful. Effects on fish and aquatic life have not been adequately addressed.

The Greenbrier is the main tributary of the New River. The renowned New River Gorge National Park begins just below Hinton, where the Greenbrier joins the New River.

If this pipeline leaks or spills into the Greenbrier, it will contaminate the water downstream, including the invaluable resource of the New River Gorge National Park.

Huge economic spin-offs from the New River Gorge National Park include the adjacent 10,000 acre Summit Bechtel National Boy Scout Reserve, now permanent home to the National Scout Jamboree. It should be a strong consideration that the New River could be severely impacted with leaking gas.

The MNP is proposed to run through Monroe County, a county known as the "King of Karst," for its Karst terrain. Karst is comprised of underground caves

↘

# INDIVIDUALS

IND958- Vivian Pranulis

IND958-1  
confd

and streams; in karst terrain, it would not be known where a leak of gas could end up. Vast areas of underground water could be contaminated. This is an extremely risky area for a gas pipeline.

IND958-2

Management/maintenance of gas transmission requires pipelines be inspected by their operators only every 7 years. (Pipeline Safety Trust, Briefing #2). This lax inspection requirement is incredulous.

IND958-3

The Right-of-way of over 400 ft (consider a football field length as 300 ft) is unacceptable and totally excessive in this terrain. The wooded hillside landscape would be forever changed to 400ft. wide swath of barren land along the pipeline route.

IND958-4

The DEIS states that 78% of the pipeline route is highly susceptible to landslides, yet provides no detailed landslide mitigation plan.

IND958-5

The huge MVP pipeline, 42" in diameter, containing millions of gallons of hazardous gas under pressure, is proposed to cross our state with no benefit whatsoever to

IND958-2

The statements regarding pipeline inspection requirements are noted.

IND958-3

See the response to comment FA8-1 regarding the right of way.

IND958-4

Table 2.4-2 provides the location of Mountain Valley's *Landslide Mitigation Plan*.

IND958-5

See the response to comment CO2-1 regarding benefits.

# INDIVIDUALS

IND958- Vivian Pranulis

20161223-0058 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/22/2016

- 4 -

IND958-5  
cont'd

West Virginia. The beautiful heart of the Appalachians, a remote and relatively untouched area, is to become a sacrifice zone.

A lifelong resident of West Virginia, these mountains are my home, their beauty has often brought me comfort.

For the many reasons stated, I would ask that this devastating pipeline not cross this land and these waters.

Thank you,  
Sincerely,

Vivian Pranulis

# INDIVIDUALS

IND959- Scott Miller

Date: ~~12-18-16~~ 12/22/2016

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

Re: Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Docket No. CP16-10-000 & CP16-13-000

ORIGINAL

Dear Secretary Bose,

I am commenting on Section's 4.3.2, 4.3.3, 4.6, 4.1 & 4.2 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the proposed Mountain Valley Pipeline, Docket No. CP16-10-000 and Equitrans Expansion Project, Docket No. CP16-13-000.

- 4.3.2 - using wet open-cut wet crossing is not the safest method of crossing any of the 3 rivers planned to be crossed. Please require additional analysis to reduce the impact. IND959-1
- 4.3.3 - seems like permanently filling 44 wetlands is a loss of wetlands and is a significant impact, so please choose the "no action" alternative. IND959-2
- 4.6 - This section does not adequately address the impact on aquatic life. IND959-3
- 4.1 - Karst is a no-build zone. I don't understand how there is any justification to build this pipeline in an area where 94 karst features have been identified. IND959-4
- 4.2 - No landslide mitigation plan has been submitted, and this is critical since landslides have been identified as likely on the route. IND959-5
- Lastly, all water wells within the impact zone have not been identified as required. IND959-6

I request that the issues listed above be fully addressed in the Final EIS. If these issues are not addressed in the Final EIS, then I request that FERC choose the No Action Alternative.

Sincerely,  
Name: Scott Miller  
Address: 502 S. Court St  
City & State: Lewisburg WV  
Zip Code: 24901

RECEIVED  
SECRETARY OF THE  
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION  
2016 DEC 22 PM 4: 2

- IND959-1 See the response to comment FA11-15 regarding wet open-cut waterbody crossings. Since Mountain Valley would cross all waterbodies using dry techniques, there would be a low potential for downstream sedimentation and turbidity.
- IND959-2 See the response to comment IND209-1 regarding the permanent fill of wetlands.
- IND959-3 A revised discussion of sedimentation and turbidity can be found in section 4.3 of the final EIS.
- IND959-4 Karst features are discussed in section 4.1 of the EIS. Pipelines can and have been constructed within karst terrain.
- IND959-5 Table 2.4-2 provides the location of Mountain Valley's *Landslide Mitigation Plan*.
- IND959-6 See the response to comment IND401-5 regarding pending water wells.





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 DEC 22 P 4:44  
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, DC 20426

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](http://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.

ORIGINAL

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

#1  
IND 961-1  
It's my understanding that existing pipelines in Virginia are adequate, with minimal alteration, to supply gas for the foreseeable future. Therefore, an additional 60" or 84" pipeline is not in the public interest.

#2  
IND 961-2  
Climate change and global warming are happening because of fossil fuels. They are dirty, so they must not continue to be our source of energy and be said to be serving the public interest. Public well-being clearly requires clean energy. Global warming has been in progress for decades and we're dithering, dithered around and ignored the consequences for far too long. Climate change has already occurred and will only get worse with continued use of fossil fuel energy. The window of opportunity for mankind to act responsibly is closing quickly, the time when it's still possible for us to make a difference is quite limited. Deliberately perpetuating fossil fuel energy another 25, 30, 40 years is the height of short-sighted irresponsibility. Today our decisions matter. Therefore I respectfully request that the FERC deny the Mountain Valley Pipeline.  
Cont. over

Commentor's Name and Mailing Address (Please Print)  
SUZANNE KIDWELL  
400 MIRIAM HILL DRIVE  
ROCKY MOUNT, VA 24151

IND961-1 See the response to comment FA11-12 regarding need.

IND961-2 Climate change is discussed in sections 4.11 and 4.13 of the EIS. See the response to comment IND40-1 regarding renewable energy.

**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  
961-2  
cont'd

Benefits of the pipeline could not possibly outweigh the adverse effects of promoting further global warming and climate change. The "benefits"? financial, to certain people. This is a time of human decision that calls for wisdom and purpose far beyond accumulating money. And by the way, I feel sure developers and investors could still earn plenty of money by focusing on developing and supplying cleaner, more sustainable energy technologies.

My opposition to the Mountain Valley Pipeline in Virginia goes beyond whether the environmental impact statement is adequate or not. The continued pushing of fossil fuels is wrong for our country, for our people.

**INDIVIDUALS**

**IND962- Dr. Lucy Ann Price**

20161223-0082 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/22/2016

CP16-10

ORIGINAL

IND962-1

Although I hate the idea of men tramping over my farm, I am really concerned what will happen to the springwater that we use. This foolish 42" pipeline is plotted for within 50' of my spring.

Please have the decency to listen to us on Bent Mountain and Franklin County. We do not want this indecent pipeline.

Dr. Lucy Ann Price  
1740 Callaway Rd.  
Franklin County

IND962-1

Springs are discussed in section 4.3 of the EIS.

SEARCHED  
SERIALIZED  
DEC 22 12 44 PM '16  
FBI - MEMPHIS

# INDIVIDUALS

IND963– Dana O. Olson, M.D., Jane Peters Olson, D.O.

20161222-5183 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/22/2016 3:43:25 AM

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

Re: Docket PF16-10 - Proposed Mountain Valley Pipeline  
Peter's Mountain Spring Water Resource.

Dear Ms. Bose,

IND 963-1 We are concerned about the proposed destruction of the Jefferson National Forest on Peter's Mountain, by the proposed Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC, as a threat to Water Resources for our family, our neighbors and Citizens of Monroe County.

Peter's Mountain produces World Class quality Spring Water, which has been and continues to be bottled. It is the source for thousands of Monroe County residents. Sweet Springs in Gap Mills has won international awards for Spring Water Quality, including 4 first place finishes at the Winter Festival of the Waters. Nu-Mint Springs, which was located about 1 mile to the west of the proposed pipeline, won first place in the nation and second place in the world, behind Volvic Springs in Clairvic, France.

Our family lives on the West Virginia side of Peter's Mountain, immediately adjacent to the Jefferson National Forest and Appalachian Trail. The proposed MVP survey corridor intersects the eastern side of our property.

There are over a dozen Springs on our property. One of our Springs was considered to be part (Source #2) of Nu-Mint (See attached for water quality analysis). Peters Mountain water continues to have this amazing quality.

If the National Forest is allowed to continue to exist as it is, without the proposed destructive MVP, there is no reason that the Spring Water quality and quantity should not be maintained for our family, our neighbors and the Citizens of Monroe County.

With concern,

Dana O. Olson, M.D. Jana Peters Olson, D.O.

Attached: Previous Spring Water Chemical Analysis.

IND963-1 Impacts on the Jefferson National Forest are discussed in section 4.8 of the EIS. Water resources are discussed in section 4.3 of the EIS.



# INDIVIDUALS

IND964– Pat Curran Leonard

20161228-0017 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/27/2016

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary  
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission  
588 First Street, NE, Room 1A  
Washington, DC 20425

FILED  
SECRETARY OF THE  
COMMISSION

December 22, 2016

FERC

2016 DEC 27 A 11:31

Docket Number: PF15-3-000,  
CP16-10-000 or CP16-13-000  
[customer@ferc.gov](mailto:customer@ferc.gov)

FEDERAL ENERGY  
REGULATORY COMMISSION

ORIGINAL

Re: Opposition to the Mountain Valley Natural Gas Pipeline – The Final Letter

IND964-1

As the “public comment period” comes to a close, I would like to thank FERC for pushing me to educate myself on the process that has brought out in me a passion to help preserve our land, water, species and air. I am disappointed with the FERC process for allowing applicants to propose a profit based business to flow natural gas through protected areas such as natural forests, to take land from citizens by evoking eminent domain solely for the profit of EQT. I am disappointed with the law of eminent domain. I am disappointed that FERC does not put more value in the risks associated with natural gas pipeline projects as a whole all over the country. I was disappointed when I learned that only in very rare occasions that natural gas pipeline applications are NOT approved, in fact most are approved which has disillusioned my hopes that the federal agencies really did have the citizens best interest in their delivery of decisions.

I was happy this project allowed me to get involved in our local government although, those officials have taken a one-sided view and worked hard to squelch the citizens opposed to MVP. I was happy to meet many other people in my community that shared my ideas and shared my passion for protecting our land, water, species, and air. It broke my heart to see how many affected landowners were older, felt helpless, and lacked direction and resources when faced with serious decisions and filings.

I was happy to search out documents that provided fact-based documentation of the affects of hydraulic fracturing on the land and water in Pennsylvania. I was blown away by the sheer number of wells that profit-making companies have bought rights for natural gas extraction. I was disappointed when I learned how much of the natural gas will be sold overseas because the U.S. does not have the infrastructure that runs on natural gas today. The amount of natural gas flowing through numerous pipelines has not been studied for impact to environment and air quality. What is known is that additional Methane gas is a byproduct of the production. I was disappointed with FERC for not reporting in the DEIS for the many current and new reports on the outcomes of the extraction, production, and environmental impacts of utilization of natural gas as an energy source.

I was happy to learn that the DEIS outlined and recommended to the applicants many mitigation plans that will help monitor and control the numerous risks to soil, water, species, and life. I was disappointed in learning the number of risks that this pipeline could potentially have on life in general. FERC made a number of recommendations throughout the DEIS but failed to elaborate on how they will control. Specifics were not elaborated on how all of the mitigation plans will be audited by experts that are impartial and scientific with their reporting. FERC recommends additional pipeline structure when moving over karst terrain, near schools, and through National Forests, but these structural improvements need to be used throughout the pipeline route. Especially in areas of steep slopes,

IND964-1

Mountain Valley merely followed the regulations for filing an application with the FERC under the NGA. Congress conveyed the power of eminent domain to comments that obtain a Certificate from the FERC. See the response to comment IND2-3 regarding export and hydraulic fracturing; FA15-10 regarding emissions; IND152-1 regarding third party monitoring, and IND2-1 regarding safety.

# INDIVIDUALS

## IND964– Pat Curran Leonard

20161228-0017 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/27/2016

IND964-1  
cont'd

erosion prone areas, and where the pipeline comes close to someone's home, these mitigation steps should be used.

I was happy to stand in the same room with FERC and those directly involved in the decision-making process. I was totally disappointed when I was given only 3-minutes to talk, with no interaction and no one else allowed in the room to hear my concerns.

Besides the impact on our environment, FERC has not addressed the concerns of citizens that will be directly impacted by the risk of an explosion of a 42 inch pipeline. Where is the evidence-based reporting of an existing 42 inch, 301 mile pipeline traversing karst and steep slopes? The DEIS did not provide examples of the applicants expertise in providing safe and reliable transportation of natural gas with these parameters.

IND964-2

FERC needs to address all of the concerns that this vetting period has been brought to their process. FERC needs to re-evaluate their decision and entertain a no decision for the MVP applicants.

When decisions are made, the reasons for those decisions should be given. Detailed reasons that are evidenced based on current resources and complete research on each subject being decided. These decisions should be made in public and shared with the citizens especially those in the path of the pipeline.

The time to do the "right" thing is now FERC. Please look at the cumulative impacts that a 42 inch, 301 mile natural gas pipeline during construction, operation, and lifetime of the proposal.

Please do not de-value or disregard any of issues or concerns of the people who have provided their opposition to the EQT proposal. Please do not approve this for profit application that is not for public use.

Pat Curran Leonard

4638 Dillons Mill Road

Callaway, VA 24065 540-629-5184

IND964-2

The Commission has not yet made a decision about these projects. Cumulative impacts are addressed in section 4.13 of the EIS.

# INDIVIDUALS

## IND965- Individual

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

**ORIGINAL**

December 19, 2016  
Roanoke, VA

*Dec 27, 2016*

Ms. Bose -

IND  
965-1

I am writing to you out of sincere concern for my region, presently threatened by the proposed Mountain Valley Pipeline. Southwestern Virginia is home to one of the most ecologically and biologically diverse ecosystems in the United States, and I am immensely fortunate to live by countless fragile and irreplaceable natural treasures. Only miles from my home at the base of Bent Mountain is the second-tallest waterfall in the state, a nature conservancy, the Blue Ridge Parkway, and the Appalachian National Scenic Trail. To allow the Mountain Valley Pipeline to destroy this relatively untouched landscape would be a true tragedy and an absolute embarrassment.

IND965-1

The landscape of the project area is not “untouched.” In fact, it is filled with existing infrastructure, including towns, highways, pipelines, powerlines, housing developments, farmsteads, commercial structures, churches, and schools. The BRP and ANST are discussed in section 4.8. No residents along the MVP pipeline would be forced out of their homes. See the response to IND92-1 regarding leaks. Safety is addressed in section 4.12. Section 4.8 includes a discussion of an analysis of visual impacts.

Even after the forest is bulldozed, habitats destroy, and rural residents forced out of their homes, we will not have seen the worst of the damage. The Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration reported more than 3,300 incidents of leaks and ruptures at oil and gas pipelines since 2010 alone. A leak would contaminate the water supply of every living thing in these mountains. The worst-case scenario, an explosion, would result in a two-mile blast impact radius.

IND965-2

Seismicity and landslides are discussed in section 4.1 of the EIS. See the response to comment IND2-1 regarding safety

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Mountain Valley Pipeline is woefully inaccurate and blatantly inadequate, and deserves to be rejected outright, but should you need additional reasons to not allow the Mountain Valley Pipeline to be permitted, they are as follows:

IND  
965-2

- The location of the proposed crossing is a scenic and unbroken forest landscape, immediately adjacent to a federally designated Wilderness area. The proposed project would significantly degrade the views visible from up to 100 miles of the Appalachian Trail (and many more miles of private and community lands not associated with the Appalachian Trail), including some of Virginia’s most iconic vistas—Angels Rest, Rice Fields, and potentially McAfee Knob.
- The pipeline will travel through a designated seismic zone and over terrain that is considered extremely unstable. As the pipeline will run over multiple fragile natural resources—including multiple fresh water sources and protected forest areas—and near several communities, this presents a completely unnecessary and avoidable safety risk to people and the environment.
- In order to accommodate the disturbing visual and environmental damage that would be caused by the Mountain Valley Pipeline, the U.S. Forest Service agreed to lower the Jefferson National Forest Management Plan standards for water quality, visual impacts, the removal of old-growth forest, and the number of simultaneous projects passing through the borders of federally protected land. This unprecedented change is outrageously reckless, as it would open the floodgates for future unnecessary infrastructure projects that could cause similar destruction.
- This project would significantly impact the economies of nearby communities, decreasing property values and depriving businesses of tourism dollars generated by visitors who seek places unmarred by the impacts of this kind of energy infrastructure. With the Mountain Valley Pipeline, we could no longer encourage this kind of tourism.

IND965-3

The FS has worked with MVP to develop project design features, mitigation measures and monitoring procedures to minimize the impacts to the resources those standards were designed to protect. These mitigation measures and monitoring procedures are described in the POD.

IND  
965-3

IND965-4

See the response to comment 12-1 regarding property values. Tourism is discussed in section 4.9 of the EIS.

IND  
965-4

IND  
965-5

Understand that we here in Southwest Virginia are not opposed to progress, but the Mountain Valley Pipeline is not progress—it is an unnecessary project that recklessly puts vulnerable communities and environments at risk for the sake of private profit. I urge FERC to help protect my community and this incredible region for generations to come.

IND965-5

See the response to comment FA11-12 regarding need. A discussion of cumulative impacts is included in section 4.13 of the EIS.

Please evaluate the comprehensive need for pipeline development to transport natural gas from the same Marcellus shale plays in a single Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement so that this infrastructure can be appropriately sited and the cumulative impacts to our National Parks, National Forests, and private lands can be understood before moving forward. It is FERC’s responsibility to do the right thing — the alternative will be a turning point for the worse in an area that offers so much to so many.

Sincerely,  
*Carol Huskey*

# INDIVIDUALS

IND966– Clifford A. Shaffer

FERC Public Session Comments from Clifford A. Shaffer  
Thursday, November 3  
Sheraton Hotel, Roanoke VA

MP 213

I am here today to express my objections to multiple aspects of FERC's decision-making process regarding the Mountain Valley Pipeline project. The fundamental purpose of this process should be to gather information so as to enable FERC to make and justify a good decision. But instead, it appears that the decision was made in advance, and now a process is being followed that is meant to rationalize this pre-existing decision.

IND  
966-1

My most fundamental objection is that this process does not meet the minimum standards necessary for rational decision-making, either in terms of common sense or the law. To make any rational decision on any matter requires a weighing of costs versus benefits. However, the DEIS does not seriously address the issue of benefits, as defined by need for the project. There are sections in the DEIS that use the word "need". But these address only issues such as the fact that the pipeline will deliver such-and-such amount of gas to such-and-such a terminus. Or that there are subscribers to purchase the delivered gas. While this might be a justification for why the pipeline could be a profitable business venture for the company, it is not a "need", and therefore not sufficient justification to support eminent domain proceedings. A "need" might be something like identifying a population that needs energy. Defined that way, it then becomes possible to rationally compare against alternatives for how energy can be supplied to that population.

IND  
966-2

My next objections relate to the scope of the assessment being made. FERC's assessment of both climate-altering greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and the effect of those emissions on the environment is inadequate. FERC's analysis is opaque and difficult to evaluate, and appears to ignore significant emissions sources such as pipeline leakage and production of the fracked gas that would be carried on the MVP. Further, FERC does not use readily available tools such as the social cost of carbon to estimate the environmental impacts of the GHG emissions, but simply compares the projected annual GHG emissions of the MVP Project to global GHG emissions and concludes they are insignificant. FERC's approach mirrors its flawed analysis in other pipeline proceedings, which EPA has repeatedly criticized for failing to comply with the Council on Environmental Quality's NEPA GHG guidance. On a broader scale, FERC's runaway permitting of major, long-term natural gas pipelines commits the U.S. to continued fossil fuel dependence that is inconsistent with the emissions reduction goals necessary to curb global warming and commitments made in international agreements such as those at the Paris Climate Conference.

IND  
966-3

My next concern has to do with the effect of bifurcating the impact and risk to this region posed by a series of proposed pipeline projects. Conceivably, the impacts are outweighed by the benefits for any one of these projects. But it is another thing entirely to recognize the impact of multiple projects, each of whose impacts and benefits are affected by the existence of the other projects. While the benefits of the collection are less than the sum of the individual benefits, it

IND966-1

The Commission has not yet made a decision about the projects. See section 1.2.3 of the EIS about how the Commission makes its decisions. The Commission would decide about public benefits and the need for the projects.

IND966-2

Climate change and GHG are discussed in sections 4.11 and 4.13 of the EIS.

IND966-3

Cumulative impacts are discussed in section 4.13.



# INDIVIDUALS

IND966– Clifford A. Shaffer

IND  
966-3  
cont'd

appears that the damage of each is at least as great as the sum of its parts. In short, the multiple pipelines are not being considered in their aggregate effect. I understand this to be a violation of NEPA.

IND  
966-4

Other objections relate to the flawed data collection process that informs the DEIS. The MVP data are flawed and rushed. So how can a DEIS based on this information be adequate? NEPA requires agencies to take a "hard look" at the environmental impacts of a proposed project and to make that information available to the public. Here, FERC released the DEIS despite the absence of information necessary to assess the impacts of the project on a wide range of resources, including streams, wetlands, threatened and endangered species, cultural resources, and recreation resources such as the Appalachian Trail. FERC has said that MVP can submit the missing information before construction begins. This, however, prevents the meaningful public participation in the decisionmaking process that is required by NEPA. A thorough analysis subject to public scrutiny is particularly necessary here because a pipeline of this size has never been built through the type of steep terrain and karst geology that MVP would cross. Past experience with adverse effects from construction of much smaller pipelines in the region—such as the Celanese and Stonewall Gathering lines—shows that the public cannot rely on FERC's assurances that such impacts will be successfully mitigated.

IND  
966-5

Karst is not adequately addressed. The DEIS does not adequately deal with issues raised in the Kastring report. The DEIS and MVP's proposal does not adequately address testing of ground-water effect. There needs to be rigorous, site-specific evaluation of karst areas within the MVP project footprint before decisions regarding construction are made. This type of evaluation, including methods such as dye tracer studies, subsurface mapping, geophysical studies, and other on-site field investigations is critical to ensuring the safe construction and operation of the pipeline, as well as the protection of water resources and the ecological habitats of the area. A failure to adequately address the special and delicate nature of karst terrain could result in permanent damage to the people and the environment of the affected areas.

Sincerely,

Clifford A. Shaffer  
Affected Landowner *near MP 213*  
249 Brookside Ln  
Newport, VA 24128

IND966-4

The EIS complies with NEPA. Streams and wetland are discussed in section 4.3; endangered species in section 4.7; cultural resources in section 4.10; recreation in section 4.8.

IND966-5

Karst is addressed in section 4.1.



# INDIVIDUALS

IND967– Pat Curran Leonard

20161228-0018 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/27/2016

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

December 21, 2016

FERC

Docket Number: PF15-3-000,  
CP16-10-000 or CP16-13-000  
[customer@ferc.gov](mailto:customer@ferc.gov)

FILED  
SECRETARY OF THE  
2016 DEC 21 A 11:31  
FEDERAL ENERGY  
REGULATORY COMMISSION

ORIGINAL

Re: Opposition to the Mountain Valley Natural Gas Pipeline – Rendering a decision II

IND967-1

In the DEIS on page on page 1 of the summary it states: "The FERC staff concludes that approval of the MVP and EEP would have some adverse environmental impacts; however, these impacts would be reduced with the implementation Mountain Valley's and Equitrans' proposed mitigation measures, and the additional measures recommended by the FERC staff in this EIS."

As the "public comment" period draws to a close, the conclusion above needs to be reversed. FERC staff needs to work with a wide-range of agencies including Federal, State, Local, Citizen Groups, and Environmental Groups that provide a wide-eyed open viewpoint of the proposed MVP.

If FERC wants to be regarded as a reliable and respected Federal Agency that is working towards the safety of the citizens that will be affected by the potential risks and irreversible damage to land, water, air and life.

The DEIS in the current form released on September 16<sup>th</sup>, 2016 is not complete nor has it explored the no option as an alternative instead of approving the MVP proposal.

Please explore current regulatory conditions that question the use of fossil fuels as a long term renewable source for providing energy for the U.S. Please look at who benefits from the amount of natural gas that will be moving through this 301 mile, 42 inch pipeline. Is the natural gas being consumed in the U.S. What is the benefit to those bearing the risk but getting nothing in return but a life in a blast zone? Why should those that bear the risk along the path and don't use natural gas for any energy consumption (note Appalachian Power only brought on one NG Turbine Oct. 2016), suffer from blasts risk, water well damage and contamination potentials, death of endangered species such as the bats, Honey Bees, and fish species (Roanoke Logpech.)

Please work with the Army Corps of Engineers and NEPA to qualify the applicant's intent and explore the impacts of blasting, erosion, and working in karst environments.

Please do not allow the influence of the money and profit from EQT to shape FERC's decisions. Please keep the research open and in public view for honest and credible sources.

Pat Curran Leonard

4638 Dillons Mill Road

Callaway, VA 24065 540-929-5184

IND967-1

The FERC staff worked with federal and state agencies in the production of the EIS; see section 1. Impacts on water are discussed in section 4.3; air quality in section 4.11. See the response to comment LA5-1 regarding pending data. Renewable energy resources are discussed in section 3. The Commission would determine the public benefits of the projects. See the response to IND2-1 regarding safety. Blasting is discussed in sections 2, 4.1, and 4.2. Endangered species are addressed in section 4.7. Erosion controls are outlined in section 2.

# INDIVIDUALS

IND968– Bridget Simmerman

20161228-0029 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/27/2016

12/16/2016

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

ORIGINAL

FILED  
SECRETARY OF THE  
COMMISSION  
2016 DEC 27 A 11:18  
FEDERAL ENERGY  
REGULATION COMMISSION

Re: OEP/DG2E/Gas 3  
Mountain Valley Pipeline LLC  
Docket No. CP16-10-000  
Comments on Environmental Impact Statement

Ms. Bose:

IND968-1

I am adamantly opposed to the Mountain Valley Pipeline project. There are so many reasons not to allow this ill-conceived project to move forward I do not even know where to begin! This pipeline would destroy massive tracts of private land, decimate protected areas of our national forest and lead to further environmental destruction due to climate change. Existing infrastructure already provides the gas we need and therefore makes this project totally unnecessary. Allow me to use two articles from respected authorities to make the point clear.

First, the former Chairman of FERC made the case for clean energy so well in this article in the Washington Post from 2015.

### **Clean power is right for Virginia**

By Jon B. Wellinghoff - March 6, 2015

In my past role as chairman of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, it was my job to understand how states were charting their energy futures. Now, in my private-sector work, I keep up with how states respond to policy trends, such as the federal Clean Power Plan. This plan sets standards for cutting carbon pollution from the oldest and dirtiest power plants.

Many people are watching what happens in bellwether Virginia. As in other states, status quo interests, such as utilities and coal companies, have pushed the idea that cutting pollution will cost ratepayers money. Their views were echoed by comments from the staff of the State Corporation Commission and the Department of Environmental Quality. Both of these agencies said that cutting pollution under the CPP imposes significant costs on Virginia's businesses and consumers.

The basic economics of the energy market say the opposite. Based on current energy trends, Virginians' utility bills will go up if the state chooses not to cut pollution through renewable energy and energy efficiency. This was just confirmed by PJM, the operator of the largest electricity market in the world, including Virginia, and the entity tasked with

IND968-1

Impacts on the Jefferson National Forest are discussed in section 4.8 of the EIS. Climate change is discussed in section 4.11 and 4.13.

# INDIVIDUALS

IND968– Bridget Simmerman

20161228-0029 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/27/2016

IND968-1  
cont'd

keeping Virginia's lights on at the lowest cost. PJM announced this week that Virginia's energy costs would be lower under the CPP than without it.

And why would Virginia's energy costs go down under the CPP?

Recent market developments provide the answer. Domestic natural gas is cheap — for now. U.S. gas producers are selling locally produced gas at \$3 per million British thermal units. But gas is sold for three times that much in Asia and Europe, and gas producers want to get that higher price. That's why the United States is in an impressive build-out of 14 natural-gas export terminals that are set to come online over the next decade. For Virginia ratepayers, that means a cheap, local commodity will become an expensive, global commodity. The United States will export a commodity and import price volatility.

The question is not whether rates are going up; they are. The question is whether steps will be taken to cut the size of people's utility bills. Virginia can do this, but the only path lies in building the capacity to use free fuel — sunlight and wind — and to make the electricity system far more efficient so less energy is wasted. Those are the steps the CPP standards encourage us to take.

According to one analysis, the good news is that Virginia is 70 percent to 80 percent of the way to meeting its plan goals with coal plant retirements and fuel conversions that were planned before the CPP.

Now Virginia should look at energy efficiency. The United States loses more than 40 percent of the electricity it produces because of inefficient grid infrastructure, and Virginia ranks a surprising 35th in terms of state energy efficiency. That poor showing can easily change under the CPP if Virginia puts people to work installing new LED lightbulbs, upgrading air conditioning systems and using technology to reduce usage during times of peak electricity demand.

There are basic steps Virginia can take to build out the solar and wind energy infrastructure that will allow the commonwealth to use free fuel for the next several decades, including allowing the innovative solar leasing programs popular in states such as Maryland and Delaware. The good news is that not only are renewable energy sources free, but also the cost to install their generating capacity is dropping quickly. From 2008 to 2012, the price of solar panel rooftop systems fell 80 percent, and average costs continue to fall 12 percent to 15 percent each year. Since 2008, the cost of wind power has dropped 50 percent. In many U.S. energy markets, wind is the cheapest electricity source for consumers. And rooftop solar provides the added benefit of local reliability if properly configured. Combined with energy efficiency steps, those free fuel sources mean lower utility bills — but only if Virginia makes the investment now.

The Clean Power Plan is a business-minded policy that reflects the understanding of falling clean-energy costs, free fuel sources and the big gains Virginia can make in

# INDIVIDUALS

## IND968– Bridget Simmerman

20161228-0029 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/27/2016

IND968-1  
cont'd

cutting energy waste. It is a once-in-a-generation opportunity to make the economy more efficient, create jobs and cut people's energy bills. It will have its critics, but those critics are arguing against the realities of the energy markets and the opportunity in front of Virginia.

*The writer is immediate past chairman of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and a partner at Stoel Rives, where he also co-chairs the law firm's energy team.*

IND968-2

And the second article from: **Institute for Energy Economics and Financial Analysis** also shows in great detail what a risky and unnecessary venture MVP would be for investors and citizens alike.

**Excerpts from:**

**Risks Associated with Natural Gas Pipeline Expansion In Appalachia - April 2016**

*Risks to Investors*

*In addition to the fundamental risk posed by EQT's weak financial condition, other risks to investors include the risk that the pipeline owners will be unable to renew shipping contracts after 20 years. As with the Atlantic Coast pipeline, the rates for the Mountain Valley Pipeline are designed to recover the costs of the pipeline over 40 years, which is longer than the length of the initial shipping contracts.<sup>79</sup> Pipeline investors bear the risk that Mountain Valley will not be able to renew its shipping contracts after 20 years or that it will not be able to renew them with as favorable terms.*

*This risk is compounded by the risk that greenhouse gas regulations imposed over the next 20 years will restrict the use of natural gas.*

*Investors also may be vulnerable to cost-overflow risks. Mountain Valley's shipping contracts includes a provision for adjusting the negotiated rates if the actual construction cost differs from the estimated cost, but the nature of this adjustment is not publicly available.<sup>80</sup>*

<sup>76</sup> EQT Form 10-K, February 11, 2016, pp. 78-79.

<sup>77</sup> B. Holland, "Fitch warns Marcellus prices fail to cover costs as Pa. cash hubs drop below \$1," SNL Financial, November 2, 2015. <sup>78</sup> B. Holland, "Gas world faces reckoning of drillers' growth at the expense of profit," SNL Financial, December 28, 2015. <sup>79</sup> Mountain Valley Pipeline, "Application for Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity and Related Authorizations:

Volume 1," Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Case No. CP16-10, October 23, 2015, p. 38.

IND968-2

Non-environmental FERC would address rates in the Project Order.



IND968-2  
cont'd

*80 Mountain Valley Pipeline, "Application for Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity and Related Authorizations:*

*Volume 1, Exhibit I," Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Case No. CP16-10, October 23, 2015, p. 160.*

### *Risks to Communities*

*Communities and landowners along the pipeline route also bear risks that stem from EQT's financial weakness. EQT does not appear to be a stable, long-term partner for these communities.*

*EQT's weakened financial position suggests it will adopt only a limited commitment to communities or perhaps be forced to sell its ownership interests to a new company that is not part of current deliberations. Natural gas pipelines are not just long-term investments between companies and investors, they are long-term partnerships between the companies and their host communities. Company culture matters.*

*Another risk to communities directly affected by the proposed project: Pipeline safety problems are on the rise, as documented in Figure 5, and how a company perceives such risk, monitors for it, seeks to prevent it, and communicates about it to affected communities is paramount. Closely related to this risk are those that stem from a company's land management and reclamation activities. Companies involved in positive corporate citizenship buy locally to stimulate local businesses, hire locally, and invest locally in new businesses and community projects.*

### *Risks to Ratepayers*

*The clearest risks to ratepayers from the Mountain Valley Pipeline are the risks to the customers of the regulated utilities that have contracted as shippers on the pipeline. These are Consolidated Edison and Roanoke Gas.*

*The risks to ratepayers on the Mountain Valley Pipeline are similar to those posed by the Atlantic Coast Pipeline.*

*These include the risk of project delay. According to the contracts that have been signed by shippers on the Mountain Valley pipeline, a shipper may terminate its contract if the pipeline has not been placed into service by June 1, 2020, but it is still required to pay its share of the expenses incurred to that date, plus fifteen percent unless the developer can re-sell the shipper's capacity to a third party. In other words, ratepayers may be on the hook for a share of construction costs even if the utilities ultimately pull out of the project.<sup>81</sup>*



# INDIVIDUALS

IND968– Bridget Simmerman

20161228-0029 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/27/2016

IND968-2  
cont'd

*Ratepayers are at risk that natural gas prices from the Marcellus shale will not turn out to be substantially lower than Henry Hub prices over the long term. Customers of the regulated utilities that have contracted to ship gas on the Mountain Valley Pipeline will pay for their share of the construction cost of the pipeline through their rates. If the expense of the pipeline outweighs the savings from access to a lower-cost supply of natural gas, then this cost will be borne by ratepayers.*

*Finally, the potential for greenhouse gas regulations poses a ratepayer risk. As with the Atlantic Coast pipeline, it is likely that ratepayers will bear the cost of their utilities' share of the stranded capacity on the Mountain Valley pipeline if and when greenhouse gas emissions regulations restrict the use of natural gas.*

Ultimately fracked gas is NOT clean energy and therefore the MVP is unnecessary and an absolute detriment to our future energy needs. This pipeline would be a major setback to America's clean and sustainable energy goals and should not be built.

Bridget Simmerman  
5068 Preston Forest Dr.  
Blacksburg, VA 24060  
540-552-7310

# INDIVIDUALS

IND969– Tom Hoffman

20161228-0040 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/27/2016

## TOM HOFFMAN

135 Davis Lane • Pearisburg, Virginia 24134-2187 • Telephone (540) 921-1184  
Email: [gopullman@aol.com](mailto:gopullman@aol.com)

December 16, 2016

Kimberley Bose, Secretary  
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission  
888 First Street, N.E.  
Washington DC 20426

Re: Docket CP16-10-000  
Mountain Valley Pipeline  
Comments on DEIS

 ORIGINAL

FILED  
SECRETARY OF THE  
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION  
2016 DEC 21 A 11:21

Dear Ms. Bose:

IND969-1

I wish to strenuously oppose the construction of this pipeline for the following reasons:

The amendments to the Forest Management Plan for the Jefferson National Forest must not be adopted. They would cause irreparable harm to the forest in order to allow the pipeline to be built. Numerous features and landmarks within the Forest would be negatively impacted: the views from Angel's Rest, McAfee's Knob and Dragon's Tooth, and the Brush Mountain and Peter's Mountain wilderness areas.

IND969-1

Section 4.8 of the EIS includes an analysis of visual impacts.

IND969-2

The existing pipeline infrastructure is adequate for the natural gas needs of Virginia, and it is running at only 45% of its capacity. Therefore, the Mountain Valley Pipeline is not needed. FERC must assess this lack of need in its Environmental Impact Statements, as required by NEPA.

IND969-2

See the response to comment FA11-12 regarding need.

IND969-3

The DEIS does not mention climate change as required by NEPA. Natural gas is not "cleaner" than coal. Gas emits methane, which is a very destructive element to the environment.

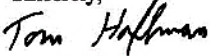
IND969-3

GHG emissions and climate change are discussed in section 4.11 and 4.13 of the EIS.

# INDIVIDUALS

IND969– Tom Hoffman

20161228-0040 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/27/2016

- IND969-4 | The Jefferson National Forest Management Plan specifically mentions erosion control on steep slopes. This has already become a problem on the two-year-old Columbia Gas pipeline across Peter's Mountain that serves the Celanese plant at Narrows. That is only an eight or twelve inch pipe. A 42-inch pipe would cause much more damage.
- IND969-5 | The DEIS completely ignores a report on karst geography prepared by Dr. Ernst Kastning, PHD. Dr. Kastning is a very capable geologist associated with Radford University. It is obvious that the pipeline cannot be built on such terrain. Karst underlies many places on the route of the MVP, particularly in Giles County. There are many sinkholes, caves and underground streams that could undermine the pipeline. Contamination of the water is not mitigatable. Other than in the larger towns, everyone in Giles County obtains their drinking water from springs or well.
- IND969-6 | This pipeline would destroy the town of Newport, an area protected by the National Historical Preservation Act. Two covered bridges are in the path of the pipeline and would be destroyed, as well as the Mount Olivet Methodist Church and some homes that predate the Civil War. There is no way to mitigate this situation.
- Thank you for your consideration of this matter.
- Sincerely,  
  
Tom Hoffman
- Cc: Neil Kornze, Director BLM Washington office  
Joby Timm, Supervisor, GW & Jefferson National Forests
- IND969-4 | See the response to IND177-1 regarding landslides and Mountain Valley's revised *Landslide Mitigation Plan*. See the response to comment IND70-1 regarding erosion.
- IND969-5 | See the response to IND 62-1 regarding Dr. Kastning's report. Karst is discussed in section 4.1 of the EIS. See the responses to comments CO14-3 and IND92-1 regarding spills and leaks. See the response to IND2-2 regarding drinking water.
- IND969-6 | See the response to comment IND234-1 regarding the Greater Newport Rural Historic District.

**INDIVIDUALS**  
**IND970– Allan and Pam Tsang**

20161228-0039 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/27/2016

Allan and Pam Tsang  
 4625 Susannah Drive  
 Preston Forest  
 Blacksburg, VA 24060

December 12, 2016

FILED  
 SECRETARY OF THE  
 FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION  
 2016 DEC 27 A 11:21  
 FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

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

 ORIGINAL

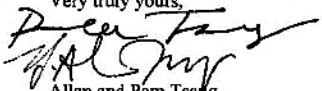
RE: Mountain Valley Pipeline  
 Docket No. CP16-10-000  
 Comments on Environmental Impact Statement

Secretary Bose:

IND970-1 We are writing to express our opposition to the proposed Mountain Valley Pipeline location for the following reasons:

- Our family of 8, including young children, will be subject to undue risk as we are within the blast and evacuation zones.
- The pipeline would substantially reduce the value of our property.
- We, along with other residents of Preston Forest, will be subjected to considerable construction traffic, noise and air pollution, as well as potential contamination of our well water.
- It is dangerous to bury a large 42-inch-diameter pipeline in this area, which contains significant amounts of karst and steep unstable slopes.
- Montgomery County will incur uncompensated costs if the pipeline is constructed, yet will not be able to collect any taxes to offset them.
- The EIS for the MVP includes a proposal to clear a 500 Ft. "Utility Corridor" within the Jefferson National Forest. This could potentially set an unwanted precedent that would extended beyond the boundaries of the Forest all the way across Virginia.
- The company building the pipeline has not shown they have the means or a plan to compensate residents for damages that result from accidents and/or bankruptcy.

At this time, we request the proposed pipeline plans cease and that a more suitable location be found for the pipeline.

Very truly yours,  
  
 Allan and Pam Tsang

- IND970-1 See the response to comment IND2-1 regarding safety
- IND970-2 See the response to comment IND12-1 regarding property values.
- IND970-3 Construction traffic is discussed in section 4.9.2 of the EIS. Air and noise pollution is addressed in section 4.11 of the EIS. See the response to comments IND92-1 and CO14-3 regarding leaks and spills.
- IND970-4 Karst, landslides, and steep slopes are discussed in section 4.3 of the EIS.
- IND970-5 Section 4.9 of the EIS clearly states that the Applicants would pay for damages to structures, wells, crops, etc. Section 4.9 further states that the projects would generate taxes and increase local revenues, thus having economic benefits for the region. See also the response to comment CO2-1 regarding benefits.
- IND970-6 See the response to comment FA8-1 regarding the utility corridor.
- IND970-7 See the response to comment IND28-3 regarding financial responsibility.

# INDIVIDUALS

IND971– Karolyn W. Givens

20161229-0028 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/27/2016

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

ORIGINAL

December 14, 2016

FILED  
SECRETARY OF THE  
COMMISSION  
2016 DEC 27 A 11:18  
FEDERAL ENERGY  
REGULATORY COMMISSION

Dear MS. Bose and Members of the Commission

Subject: FERC Docket No: CP16-10-000

IND971-1

I am writing to express total opposition to the Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC (MVP), planned construction of a 42 inch diameter natural gas pipeline through both the Historic Village of Newport in Giles County Virginia, and the Greater Newport Historic District. The DEIS Document submitted to FERC identifies the Historic Districts but is deficient in discussing any plan to these State and Federally Designated Historic Districts.

My name is Karolyn Givens and I am a member of the organization Preserve Historic Newport Properties, an organization dedicated to preserving this historic community. I want to tell you about the Village of Newport, part of the Newport Historic District which sits at the base of Sinking Creek Mountain, and about the Greater Newport Rural Historic District located in Sinking Creek Valley which extends along the Blue Grass Train due east of the village in Giles County. Sinking Creek Valley has been farmed since Colonial times, before the Revolution. My husband, who is now 80 years old, grew up in that valley in a house that his Great-Great Grandfather built in 1790, and that his Great Grandfather, his Grandfather, his Father and he, my husband, were all born in. That is the nature of the Greater Newport Rural Historic District situated in beautiful Sinking Creek Valley and the people who migrated west from colonial settlements to the east, and some who stayed and continued to farm the valley for generations. Newport Village and the Greater Newport Rural Historic District include houses, farm houses and barns and outbuildings, churches, an old iron ore furnace, old wagon wheel roads, and bridges including three covered bridges. Centuries old springs up on Sinking Creek Mountain have fed water to the farm houses as well as to the cattle, horses, goats, sheep and chickens raised on those farms, and irrigated the crop lands of hay and corn. This agricultural community has thrived since the 1700s.

Newport is but one of eight (8) historic communities nestled in the Appalachian Mountains that the Mountain Valley Pipeline threatens to tear apart with the current proposed route. The pipeline is slated to come in from north of Newport village next to the historic Mt. Olivet Methodist Church, across from the Hardwicke House. From there the pipeline will cross the Blue Grass Trail and rip right through 80 year old Mr. Earl Echols' property (he has been told by MVP that he will simply have to give up his home and relocate). The proposed pipeline will continue on close to the Newport Volunteer Rescue Squad housed in the vocational agricultural building of the Historic Newport High School, now the Newport Recreation Center and Fairgrounds, and next to the ball field where for generations children come to play ball. The Newport Recreation Center and Fairgrounds is where the oldest continuous Annual Agricultural Fair in Virginia is held. From there the Pipeline is scheduled to cross up over the hill, turn east and then as it is constructed, devastate one farm after another in the Greater Newport Rural Historic District. That destruction will include our historic Leffel Farm which my husband and I farmed

IND971-1

See the response to comment IND234-1 regarding the Greater Newport Rural Historic District. The Newport Mount Olivet Methodist Church would be 430 feet away from the pipeline; the Newport Recreation Center 945 feet. Mr. Echols would probably not be forced to relocate by Mountain Valley; they merely seek an easement over his land. See the response to comment IND332-1 regarding farming.



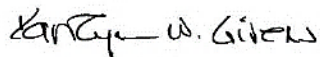
# INDIVIDUALS

IND971– Karolyn W. Givens

20161228-0028 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/27/2016

IND971-2

I strongly object to the proposed MVP pipeline route on the grounds of the unprecedented encroachment on the Historic Newport District and the Greater Newport Rural Historic District, the lack of any Claim of Eminent Domain by FERC, MVP and FERC ignoring the Kastening report, and no mention of the existence of Alternative Hybrid 1A Option.



Respectfully submitted by:

Karolyn W. Givens

Our farm is located at 199 Leffel Lane, Newport VA, 24128 and in the Greater Newport Rural Historic District.

IND971-2

See the response to comment IND1-3 regarding eminent domain. See the response to comment IND62-1 regarding Dr. Kastning's report. See the response to comment FA8-2 regarding Hybrid Alternative 1A.

# INDIVIDUALS

IND972– Tom Melko

20161228-0041 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/27/2016

 ORIGINAL

TO: Joby Timm, Forest Supervisor, GWJNF  
Jennifer Adams, Special Project Coordinator, GWJNF  
Kimberly Bose, Secretary, Federal Regulatory Energy Commission

FILED  
SECRETARY OF THE  
2016 DEC 27 A 11: 22

FROM: Tom Melko, 539 Gafford Run Rd., Green Bank WV 24944

FEDERAL ENERGY  
REGULATORY COMMISSION

RE: Crossing of Forest Service Lands by Mountain Valley Pipeline  
Docket CP 16-10-000 and CP16-13-000

DATE: December 16, 2016

IND972-1

I wish to make comments during the FERC DEIS comment period. My comments will be separated into two groups. The first being my feelings regarding my general concern regarding the use of Forest Service lands by private business operators and the second my specific concerns regarding FERC's DEIS.

First of all, I am opposed to the notion of any proposed amendments to the Management Plan of our National Forests. Our national Forests were created for the wellbeing of wildlife, water resources, ecologic health, and diversity (among others). Our citizens benefit ultimately when the Forest Service Management Plans are adhered to as originally written and intended. These plans exist to PRESERVE the integrity and ecology of our National Forests. There should NOT be multiple standards in the form of special amendments granted for the benefit of private business. These lands belong to the people.

Having stated the above I understand that FERC is already considering the Mountain Valley Pipeline project and has released the Draft Environmental Impact Statement- DEIS. My understanding is that FERC is bound to select the least damaging option available. However, the DEIS does NOT adequately address a number of critical impacts. Specific impacts include:

- Section 4.3.2 River Crossings
- Section 4.3.3 Wetland Crossings
- Section 4.3.2 Drinking water resources
- Section 4.6 Aquatic resources
- Section 4.1.2.5 Geology
- Section 4.1.2.4 Landslides

FERC CANNOT fulfill its obligation to select the least environmentally damaging alternative based on a flawed DEIS. The DEIS needs to be much more complete or FERC must select the NO ACTION alternative.

Respectfully,

  
Tom Melko

IND972-1

The EIS provides a of discussion of waterbody crossings in section 4.3.2, wetland impacts in section 4.3.3, water resources, in 4.3, aquatic resources in section 4.6, geology and landslides in section 4.1. See the response to FA11-15 regarding open-cut wet waterbody crossings. See the response to comment IND209-1 regarding culverts and permanent fill in wetlands. See the response to comment IND2-2 regarding drinking water. See the response to IND177-1 regarding landslides and Mountain Valley's revised *Landslide Mitigation Plan*.

**INDIVIDUALS**  
**IND973– Dr. Don W. Rain**

20161228-0050 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/27/2016

**Dr. Don W. Rain**  
**23 Fair Way**  
**Poughkeepsie, NY 12603-5033**

FILED  
SECRETARY OF THE  
ENERGY

2016 DEC 27 A 11:24

December 16, 2016

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

ORIGINAL

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY  
REGULATORY COMMISSION

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

Ms. Bose,

IND973-1

Please consider strongly the environmental and economic impact of a pipeline through a *national treasure* like the Appalachian Trail.

This proposal would do serious and unavoidable damage to the Appalachian Trail. The A.T. is a source of peaceful rejuvenation for millions of Americans each year — to permit the Mountain Valley Pipeline to sully this national landmark would be a tragedy and an embarrassment to our country. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) should not allow the Mountain Valley pipeline to be permitted.

- The proposed project would significantly degrade the views visible from up to 100 miles of the Appalachian Trail, including some of Virginia's most iconic vistas — Angels Rest, Rice Fields and potentially McAfee Knob.

- In order to accommodate the visual and environmental damage that would be caused by the Mountain Valley Pipeline, the U.S. Forest Service agreed to lower the Jefferson National Forest Management Plan standards for water quality, visual impacts, the removal of old-growth forest, and the number of simultaneous projects passing through the borders of federally protected land. This unprecedented change is extremely reckless, as it would open the gates for future infrastructure projects to cause similar destruction.

I urge FERC to protect the Appalachian Trail and its surrounding landscape and communities.

It is FERC's responsibility to *do the right thing* — the alternative will be a turning point for the worse in an area that offers recreation and inspiration for millions of people.

Sincerely,



D. W. Rain

IND973-1

Tourism is addressed in section 4.8 of the EIS. Mountain Valley proposes to cross under the ANST via bore. Visual impact analysis of KOPs is included in section 4.8 of the EIS.

# INDIVIDUALS

IND974- Lauren Wadsworth

20161228-0060 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/27/2016

Date: December 9, 2016

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

ORIGINAL

FILED  
SECRETARY OF THE  
COMMISSION

Re: Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Docket No. CP16-10-000 & CP16-13-000

2016 DEC 27 A 11: 27

Dear Secretary Bose,

I am commenting on Section 4.3.3 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the proposed Mountain Valley Pipeline, Docket No. CP16-10-000 and Equitrans Expansion Project, Docket No. CP16-13-000.

The DEIS states that the MVP plans to cross the Elk, Gauley & Greenbrier River using the open cut wet crossing method. I understand that the open cut wet crossing use no water diversion & has a lot of impact on the River. In addition, with the unpredictability of the Karst geology around the Greenbrier River I believe that adequately assessing the potential damage of this method of crossing the Greenbrier County is impossible. As a long time (30+ years) resident of both Greenbrier & Summers counties - one that has relied on Lata springs & wells for my primary drinking source (section 4.3.1), I DO NOT feel that my drinking water concerns, and those of my friends & neighbors, have been adequately addressed. FERC MUST REQUIRE ADDITIONAL ANALYSIS OF CROSSING METHODS TO REDUCE IMPACTS.

I request that the issues listed above be fully addressed in the Final EIS. If these issues are not addressed in the Final EIS, then I request that FERC chose the No Action Alternative.

Sincerely,  
Name: Lauren Wadsworth  
Address: 309 1st Ave  
City & State: Lewisburg WV  
Zip Code: 24901

IND  
974-1

IND974-1

See the response to FA11-15 regarding waterbody crossings. Since Mountain Valley would cross all waterbodies using dry techniques, there would be a low potential for downstream sedimentation and turbidity. A revised discussion of sedimentation and turbidity can be found in section 4.3 of the final EIS. See the response to comment IND2-2 regarding drinking water.

# INDIVIDUALS

IND975- Lauren Wadsworth

20161228-0053 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/27/2016

Date: December 7, 2016  
Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary  
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission  
888 First St. NE, Room 1A  
Washington, DC 20426

ORIGINAL

FILED  
SECRETARY OF THE  
COMMISSION

2016 DEC 27 A 11:27

IND  
975-1

Dear Secretary Bose,

I am commenting on Section 4.3.3 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the proposed Mountain Valley Pipeline, Docket No. CP16-10-000 and Equitrans Expansion Project, Docket No. CP16-13-000.

I understand that while the DEIS claims there is no net loss of wetlands, ~~the~~ MVP has not supplied information regarding their proposal to PERMANENTLY FILL 44 wetlands along access roads. THE PERMANENT FILLING OF 44 WETLANDS IS A SIGNIFICANT IMPACT, disrupting aquatic life, changing delicate wildlife habitat. In addition I am very concerned about equipment leaks into our precious ~~water~~ clean water and the wetlands.

If MVP has not supplied FERC with enough information to assess impacts in the EIS, then FERC MUST CHOOSE THE NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE.

We must not sacrifice our precious ~~water~~ clean water - something that is disappearing quickly as temperatures rise & drought conditions increase in frequency - for an unnecessary pipeline.

I request that the issues listed above be fully addressed in the Final EIS. If these issues are not addressed in the Final EIS, then I request that FERC chose the No Action Alternative.

Sincerely,  
Name: Lauren Wadsworth  
Address: 309 1<sup>st</sup> Ave  
City & State: Lewisburg, WV 24901  
Zip Code: 24901

IND975-1

Wetlands are discussed in section 4.3 of the EIS. See the response to comment IND209-1 regarding culverts and permanent fill in wetlands.



**INDIVIDUALS**  
**IND976 – Carli Maraneck**

20161228-0054 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/27/2016

Date: 12/6/16

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

ORIGINAL

FILED  
SECRETARY OF THE  
COMMISSION

Re: Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Docket No. CP16-10-000 & CP16-13-000

2016 DEC 27 A 11:27

Dear Secretary Bose,

FEDERAL ENERGY  
REGULATORY COMMISSION

IND  
976-1

I am commenting on Section 4-1 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the proposed Mountain Valley Pipeline, Docket No. CP16-10-000 and Equitrans Expansion Project, Docket No. CP16-13-000.

IND976-1

The EIS discusses karst terrain in section 4.1. Impacts on domestic water supply wells are addressed in section 4.3.

On page 4-34 the DEIS states "Because karst features provide a direct connection to groundwater, there exists the potential for pipeline construction to contaminate groundwater resources when crossing those features."

Monroe County is a karst region meaning that the underground watershed does not follow the flow paths of surface watersheds. There is NO WAY that the MVP project can safely construct this pipeline because pollution from construction, potential spills, leaks will channel pollutants far from the source.

The mitigation plans described on 4-49 represent nothing more than an after the fact glance at potential links - such as the "level 2" inspection. I ask, what good will it do when our water is poisoned. The companies have money for lawyers, landowners do not and anyway it's too late once the water is poisoned. My well sources from this underground aquifer.

I request that the issues listed above be fully addressed in the Final EIS. If these issues are not addressed in the Final EIS, then I request that FERC chose the No Action Alternative.

Sincerely,

Name: Carli Maraneck

Address: 1394 Sweet Springs Valley

City & State: Sweet Springs, WV

Zip Code: 24941

**INDIVIDUALS**

**IND977 – Clifford P. Burdette**

Date: Nov. 30, 2016

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

**ORIGINAL**

FILED  
SECRETARY OF THE  
ENERGY COMMISSION

Re: Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Docket No. CP16-10-000 & CP16-13-000

2016 DEC 27 A 11: 27

Dear Secretary Bose,

FEDERAL ENERGY  
REGULATORY COMMISSION

IND  
977-1

I am commenting on Section DEIS 4.6 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the proposed Mountain Valley Pipeline, Docket No. CP16-10-000 and Equitrans Expansion Project, Docket No. CP16-13-000.

IND977-1

Drinking water sources are discussed in section 4.3 of the EIS.

*I am very concerned about how the proposed pipeline will affect drinking water resources. Private and domestic drinking water wells within the pipeline route have not yet been identified. FERC cannot determine the impact of blasting on water wells without this information. All water wells within the impact zone must be identified by the FEIS.*

IND  
977-2

*In addition, I am concerned about aquatic life in the area of the proposed pipeline. The DEIS does not adequately assess impacts of construction on aquatic life. MVP has not submitted the results of their analysis on sedimentation and turbidity from wet crossing methods. FERC is not able to draw conclusions regarding the effects of turbidity and sedimentation on fisheries and aquatic life. This information must be included in the FEIS.*

IND977-2

The EIS address impacts on aquatic resources in section 4.6.

I request that the issues listed above be fully addressed in the Final EIS. If these issues are not addressed in the Final EIS, then I request that FERC chose the No Action Alternative.

Sincerely,

Name: Clifford P. Burdette  
Address: Box 238  
City & State: Maxwellton, WV  
Zip Code: 24957

**INDIVIDUALS**

**IND978 – Carli Maranec**

Date: 12/14/16

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

ORIGINAL

FILED  
SECRETARY OF THE  
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

Re: Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Docket No. CP16-10-000 & CP16-13-000

2016 DEC 27 A 11:27

Dear Secretary Bose,

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

IND  
978-1

I am commenting on Section 4.3.2.2 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the proposed Mountain Valley Pipeline, Docket No. CP16-10-000 and Equitrans Expansion Project, Docket No. CP16-13-000.

on page 4-109 the DEIS states "If a spill were to occur, immediate downstream users of water could experience degradation in water quality, and acute and toxic effects on aquatic organisms could occur." Then states that "training, inspections, cleanup and containment" would be used to mitigate these toxic effects. The chemicals cannot be removed from the water sources and it is unacceptable to risk ANYONE's drinking water or to kill aquatic organisms. "Dewatering" will increase turbidity and the risks mentioned on pages 4-108 and 109 are grossly understated.

I request that the issues listed above be fully addressed in the Final EIS. If these issues are not addressed in the Final EIS, then I request that FERC chose the No Action Alternative.

Sincerely,

Name: Carli Maranec  
Address: 1394 Sweet Springs Valley  
City & State: Sweet Springs, WV  
Zip Code: 24941

IND978-1

Impacts from spills on water resources are addressed in sections 2 and 4.3 of the EIS.

**INDIVIDUALS**  
**IND979 – Carli Maranek**

20161228-0057 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/27/2016

Date: 12/15/16

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

**ORIGINAL**

FILED  
SECRETARY OF THE  
COMMISSION

2016 DEC 27 A 11: 27

Re: Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Docket No. CP16-10-000 & CP16-13-000

FEDERAL ENERGY  
REGULATORY COMMISSION

Dear Secretary Bose,

I am commenting on Section 4.4.2.3 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the proposed Mountain Valley Pipeline, Docket No. CP16-10-000 and Equitrans Expansion Project, Docket No. CP16-13-000.

On page 4-145 the DEIS states that the MVP will affect 2,424 acres of large core forest. This is deemed as "temporary impact" but I know better. The fragmentation of the forests by this "cleared corridor" is unacceptable. The ecosystem will be disturbed resulting in removal of habitat for interior species, danger of wildfires and introduction of non-native species of plants. For these reasons FERC should choose the NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE!

I request that the issues listed above be fully addressed in the Final EIS. If these issues are not addressed in the Final EIS, then I request that FERC choose the No Action Alternative.

Sincerely,  
Name: Carli Maranek  
Address: 1394 Sweet Springs Valley  
City & State: Sweet Springs, WV  
Zip Code: 24941

IND  
979-1

IND979-1

Impacts on forest are discussed in section 4.4 of the EIS. The No Action Alternative is discussed in section 3.

**INDIVIDUALS**

**IND980 – Alex Ermoloff and Daisy Ermoloff**

20161228-0008 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/27/2016

*CP16-10*

Alex and Daisy Ermoloff  
28 Sanford St.  
Manalapan, New Jersey 07726

FILED  
SECRETARY OF THE  
COMMISSION

December 19, 2016

2016 DEC 27 AM 11:29

Kimberly B. Rose  
Secretary  
Nathaniel J. Davis, Sr.  
Deputy Secretary  
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission  
888 First Street N.E.  
Washington, D.C. 20426

RECEIVED  
DEPUTY SECRETARY  
REGULATORY COMMISSION

*ORIGINAL*

Re: Mountain Valley Pipeline Project

Dear Ms. Rose and Mr. Davis Sr:

IND980-1

In reference to the above captioned matter, I wish to register my strong stand against the Mountain Valley Pipeline located in Virginia with your office.

This project will destroy parts of the Appalachian Trail and decimate the protected forest lands under the Roadless Rule of the Forest Service. We must continue to preserve and protect our land.

I urge you not to proceed with this dangerous and destructive project.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Very truly yours,

*Alex Ermoloff Daisy Ermoloff*  
Alex Ermoloff and Daisy Ermoloff  
Manalapan, New Jersey

IND980-1

Impacts on the ANST and the Jefferson National Forest are addressed in section 4.8 of the EIS.



**INDIVIDUALS**  
**IND981 – Dianna Richardson**

20161228-0012 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/27/2016

Dianna Richardson, Co-chair  
Preserve Montgomery County VA  
PO Box 10623  
Blacksburg, VA 24062  
green.nrv.pmcva@gmail.com

December 18, 2016

Ms. Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary  
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC)  
888 First Street, N.E.  
Washington, DC 20426

FILED  
SECRETARY OF THE  
2016 DEC 27 A 11:30  
REGULATORY COMMISSION

ORIGINAL

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

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

Re: The proposed Mountain Valley Pipeline crossing of the Inventoried Roadless Area in the Jefferson National Forest adjacent to the Wilderness Area on Brush Mountain and proposed Amendment 1 to the Forest Service Land Resource Management Plan

Dear Supervisor Timm:

IND981-1

The request for comments on the proposed actions of the US Forest Service has precipitated this letter about the right-of-way grant application by Mountain Valley Pipeline to construct and operate a natural gas pipeline across the Jefferson National Forest in the Inventoried Roadless Area. Proposed Amendment 1 is a request to reallocate 56 acres from Rx4 - Urban/Suburban Interface of an Inventoried Roadless Area to a Management Prescription SC Designated Utility Corridor. Except where the pipeline crosses the Appalachian National Scenic Trail (Rx4A) and except for the area Rx5C where SC would not infringe on the Peters Mountain Wilderness Area along the wilderness boundary, the proposed Rx 5C land allocation would measure 500 feet in width.

IND981-1

See the response to comment FA8-1 regarding a 500-foot-wide utility corridor on the JNF. Impacts on interior forest (and the creation of new edge habitat) is discussed in section 4.4 of the EIS. See the response to comments FA8-1 and FA10-1 regarding the LRMP.

IND981-2

If this route were approved, there would be a 500-foot-wide utility corridor in the Inventoried Roadless Area next to the Brush Mountain Wilderness Area. The Mountain Valley Pipeline proposal states that there would be a 125-foot clear cut construction right-of-way, a 50-foot cleared permanent right-of-way, as well as clearing for access roads required to construct and maintain the pipeline. This would transform a wilderness area into a massive industrial infrastructure resulting in three substantial problems:

1. The Inventoried Roadless Area is an intact forested watershed for Craig Creek located at the base of the mountain.
2. The proposed Mountain Valley Pipeline would climb up steep, rocky topography resulting in erosion and sedimentation while it is being built. There is a high probability that a remediation plan for such a steep corridor would not be possible to prevent the degradation of Craig Creek.

IND981-2

See the response to IND70-1 regarding erosion. Steep slopes and rocky terrain is discussed in section 4.1 of the EIS. See the response to IND177-1 regarding landslides and Mountain Valley's revised Landslide Mitigation Plan.

# INDIVIDUALS

IND981 – Dianna Richardson

20161228-0012 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/27/2016

IND981-3

3. The clear cut for the Mountain Valley Pipeline corridor would permanently damage and fragment the Jefferson National Forest next to the Brush Mountain Wilderness Area, and the viewshed of this segment of the Appalachian Mountains popular for hiking, biking, hunting, and other outdoor recreation activities would be highly degraded.

The members of Preserve Montgomery County VA, an organization dedicated to the conservation of Montgomery County and the New River Valley, are opposed to any actions by the Mountain Valley Pipeline that are injurious to the environment, including our water and air, the health and/or safety of the community, or our historical and cultural settings. We work to counteract the abuse of eminent domain for the purpose of a private corporation's extraordinary profits at the expense of citizens who happen to live in a sacrifice zone. We promote clean renewable energy and educate the community about the negative effects of fossil fuels including natural gas.

We vehemently oppose the proposed Amendment 1 and all other amendments and the construction of the Mountain Valley Pipeline. The devastation of the integrity of the wilderness that is an integral part of our region will devastate our mountain homeland for many decades into the future. It will wreak havoc on beautiful, natural forests for the gains of those who would use the land and then discard it. We are in agreement with the Preston Forest Homeowner Association's opposition to granting right of way changes to the Land Resource Management Plan for this forest, including the designation of a utility corridor through the Inventoried Roadless Area on Brush Mountain.

Additionally, in accordance with the Preston Forest community, Preserve Montgomery County requests that the U.S. Forest Service undertake an evaluation of the 4J Urban/Suburban Interface which is a part of the Brush Mountain Roadless Area to determine its suitability for a 1B Wilderness Study Area which is a designation more in keeping with the spirit of the Roadless Rule.

Preserve Montgomery County VA is a cooperative organization of citizens and residents of areas potentially affected by the Mountain Valley Pipeline who are concerned about the pipeline and its potential effects. Preserve Montgomery County VA is a registered intervenor in the Docket CP16-10 proceedings, and we are sending these comments to the full-service list via e-mail as per FERC policies.

Respectfully Submitted,

  
Dianna Richardson, Co-Chair  
Preserve Montgomery County VA

cc: Clyde Thompson, Forest Supervisor  
Monongahela National Forest  
200 Sycamore Street  
Elkins, WV 26241

Tony Tooke, Regional Forester for the Southern  
Region USDA-Forest Service 1720 Peachtree Street  
Atlanta, GA 30309

IND981-3

Impacts on interior forest (and the creation of new edge habitat) is discussed in sections 4.4 and 4.5 of the EIS. Impacts and mitigation regarding viewsheds is discussed in section 4.8 of the EIS.

# INDIVIDUALS

IND982 – James O. Gore

~~Dec. 20, 2016~~

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

ORIGINAL

FILED  
SECRETARY OF THE  
COMMISSION

2016 DEC 27 P 4 28

FEDERAL ENERGY  
REGULATORY COMMISSION

RE: Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Docket No. CP16-10-000

IND982-1

I am commenting on pages 4-72, 4-73 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed Mountain Valley Project and Equitrans Expansion Project (September 16, 2016), Docket No. CP16-10-000 and Docket No. CP16-13-000.

I am a landowner on the MVP proposed route. In preparing the DEIS, the FERC failed to meaningfully address the significant concerns raised in my previously submitted comments:

Accession Number: 20151125-5115. Supplemental Information of Save Monroe, Inc. under CP16-10. Information and updated reports from landowners on and near the proposed route in Monroe County, WV, regarding important features of their property.  
Date: 11/25/2015

Accession Number: 20150616-5320-5321. Comment of Save Monroe under PF15-3-000. Monroe County, WV Landowner Impact Report and EIS Scoping Recommendations, Part IIA: Save Monroe  
Date: 06/16/2015

I am attaching a copy of:

- 1- My original submittal – Landowner Information and Property Impact Report Locator ID: Gore - 724, which includes critical information about resources that the FERC must consider under NEPA, a map and photos of my property.
- 2- A map showing the location of 11 springs [and the well] on my upland farm property that I am especially concerned about.
- 3- A map showing the groundwater risk assessment on my property in relation to the proposed MVP pipeline route.
- 4- A map showing the soil erosion potential caused by the MVP pipeline if it follows the proposed route on my property.
- 5- A map showing the steep, single-lane road to this property, which MVP proposes to widen and use as a permanent access road. *[Maybe add this?]*

IND982-1

All comments about impacts on specific environmental resource are addressed in a general manner under the resource evaluations in section 4 of the EIS. For example, impacts on springs and wells are discussed in section 4.3; impacts on soils in section 4.2. On-the-ground environmental surveys are conducted by expert consultants working for Mountain Valley; FERC staff does not have the availability for field studies, but uses the filed results from Mountain Valley's surveys as part of our analyses. FERC would not produce a new draft EIS, but this final EIS addresses comments on the draft. The No Action Alternative is discussed in section 3 of the EIS.

# INDIVIDUALS

IND982 – James O. Gore

IND982-1  
cont'd

In my previous comments I stated that I would consider giving permission to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to conduct an environmental survey of my property as part of its environmental impact assessment of the proposed MVP route. No member of the FERC staff contacted me to obtain information that I consider critical to protecting the resources on my property.

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 FEIS.

If the FERC does not issue a new DEIS, I request that the FERC choose the No Action Alternative.

Name *James O. Gore*  
Address *HCTT, Box 19, Petersboro, WV 24963*  
Phone and email? *phone: 304-753-9771*  
*email: jgore9772@suddenlink.net*  
cc: US Environmental Protection Agency

# INDIVIDUALS

IND982 - James O. Gore

Kimberly D. Bose

FERC

888 First Street NE, Room 1A

Washington, DC 20426

Worksheet No. CP16-10-000

Dec. 30, 2016

As a supplement to the enclosed comment, I hereby make you aware that the proposed path of the MVP pipeline would cross and then sever the water line which serves the private campground on our property. How would this be mitigated?

also, the pipeline would cross a historically significant road prior to the advent of the automobile, it connected Peterstown, WV with Alderson, WV and was used for stagecoach traffic.

My farm is an upland farm so there are no permanent streams. Therefore, I pump water from a well to water my cattle. If this construction compromises my water supply, I'm out of business.

James O. Gore

HC 77, Box 19

Peterstown, WV 24963

304-753-9772

IND982-1

It is typical for natural gas pipelines to go under existing utilities; and not sever them. However, we suggest that you work out an agreement with Mountain Valley to protect the water line to your campground during easement negotiations.

Without more specific information about the location of the historic road in relationship to the pipeline we cannot assess impacts.

Impacts on wells are discussed in section 4.3 of the EIS.



# INDIVIDUALS

IND982 - James O. Gore

Dec 20, 2016

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

This communication is in reference to  
the Mountain Valley Pipeline (MVP) docket  
Number CP16-10-000.

I oppose all four amendments  
proposed by MVP. For clarity, the amendments  
are attached.

When we members of the public use  
our forest, we are admonished to "leave  
no trace."

Not only would this pipeline leave a trace,  
it destroy forever the beauty and continuity of  
our forest. When old growth timber is removed,  
it is gone forever!

James O. Gore  
HC77, Box 19  
Petersburg, WV 24463  
304-753-9771  
jgore9772@suddenlink.net

# INDIVIDUALS

IND982 – James O. Gore

The proposed amendments are:

1. Re-zone part of the Jefferson National Forest (JNF) to create a 500-foot wide "Utility Corridor" for gas, electricity and water lines; allow construction of a 50-foot wide right-of-way for the MVP within that corridor.
2. Permit the MVP corridor to exceed existing restrictions on soil and riparian conditions.
3. Permit removal of currently preserved old growth forests within the construction corridor of the MVP.
4. Permit the MVP to cross the Appalachian National Scenic Trail (ANST) on Peter Mountain; reduce the Scenic Integrity Objective for the ANST from "high" to "moderate" where the pipeline would cross the Trail; and allow vegetation restoration to dawdle up to 10 years following construction.

If approved, these proposals would greatly affect Jefferson National Forest resources that are highly valued, both locally and regionally. The expanded utility corridor would significantly degrade the forest and view sheds of the forests from the Appalachian Trail adjacent to Peters Mountain

**INDIVIDUALS**  
**IND983 – Megan Raddant**

20161228-0077 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/27/2016

1

December 16, 2016

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

FILED  
SECRETARY OF THE  
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION  
2016 DEC 27 P 0:20  
WASHINGTON, DC 20426

RE: Docket Number CP16-10-000  
Mountain Valley Pipeline Project

ORIGINAL

Dear Ms. Bose:

IND983-1

I am writing to you to report some of my concerns regarding the proposed Mountain Valley Pipeline, or "MVP" Pipeline, which will be crossing through our state of West Virginia, and then through parts of Virginia.

I am very familiar with much of the topography through which the pipeline may pass in four counties (Webster, Nicholas, Monroe, and Greenbrier), and as a former employee of the Greenbrier River Watershed Association, am well informed regarding the predominance of "Karst" in this region. There are numerous geological hazards (Section 4.1.1.5 of the DEIS) along the proposed Pipeline Route. Several of our county's landscapes include Karst formations, or limestone, which is a porous substance. The ancient sea which once covered this area, carved out massive inter-connecting caves and passages, through which our waters continue to flow.

The Greenbrier Watershed's "Wikipedia" article, aptly calls our county:

"Greenbrier County: Land of Karst"

The eastern half of Greenbrier County where the watershed rests is one of the world's densest karst stratas in the world with, "The Great Savannah" where sinkholes average at 18 km<sup>2</sup>.<sup>[5]</sup> Its water is threatened by development and ignorance of karst issues." (The Secret World of Greenbrier Valley: Agricultural Runoff and Water Quality, 2011.)

For an additional reference to consider, please see this link to the Kastning Report: <https://powhr.files.wordpress.com/2016/07/kastning-report-on-the-geo-hazards-of-the-proposed-mvp-final-july-5-2016.pdf>. "Investigations and Analysis Concerning the Proposed Mountain Valley Gas Pipeline".

Below is but one example selected from the Kastning report referenced above, which provides evidence which supports my letter of concerns regarding the MVP and its proximity to karst:

IND983-1

The EIS addresses karst terrain in section 4.1. That section also discusses Dr. Kastning's report. It is unlikely that the MVP would contaminate drinking water supplies, as explained in section 4.3.

# INDIVIDUALS

IND983 – Megan Raddant

20161228-0077 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/27/2016

2

IND983-1  
cont'd

- **“Milepost 181-195 segment, in Monroe County:** The proposed pipeline crosses numerous interacting karst features, including springs providing allogenic recharge, sinkholes, caves, and a sinking stream . . . it encounters steep slopes and unstable soils in an area of enhanced seismic risk and where numerous springs discharge waters that are essential to residences, community water supplies, and a commercial bottling facility. “

Having worked with members of the West Virginia Association for Cave Studies (WVACS) in the region (who by the way, provide much tourism and thus economic benefit to the area), I have learned how our local water system flows. This group of cavers, (WVACS), has done numerous dye tracings over the years and have successfully mapped much of the area’s water flow. Their efforts have proven that our water sources are almost all connected to one another. Our sinkholes drain into underground rivers and streams (many with rare and unusual wildlife), all of which eventually drain into the Greenbrier River. Local residents, the majority of which don’t live in the urban areas, draw their water from wells which tap into these underground reservoirs, which again, are connected to the underground rivers and streams.

The area over which the MVP Pipeline would flow, is pockmarked with sinkholes, and is also extremely hilly. Between each hill, there are streams. The people draw their water from wells and aquifers, which are all connected underground and to the streams. Should a pipeline break, and we know they ALL eventually do, the groundwater would be contaminated and the streams and local wildlife seriously effected as a result.

When perusing the FERC Proposal (Sections 4.3.1), it is obvious that Private and domestic drinking water wells within the pipeline route have not yet been identified. I believe that once these wells have been identified, and we must demand that they are, it will be obvious that this area is completely unsuitable for the proposed MVP Pipeline. There is no possible way that the Pipeline could be installed, without endangering the water supplies of anyone connected to the water in the region. As Pocahontas county’s Barbara Daniels has concluded after serious studies, “once an aquifer is poisoned, it cannot be made usable again at any affordable price”.

Resident’s drinking water would be seriously impacted by any breach in the MVP line, or in any line to be later installed on the proposed multi-use, “right of ways” the MVP leases cover, and for all time, not just for a few years. (The leases being offered to residents are not lifetime leases, they are permanent-- for the lifetime of the earth itself). Therefore when you consider the impacts of the Pipeline, you must look beyond this supposed heyday of gas and one pipeline, and consider the future ramifications of having paved the way for other pipelines, which might carry other volatile or harmful substances in the future, along this same, poorly chosen route.

In my county, Greenbrier County, the water flows mostly through underground routes to emit at Pence Springs, in Summers County. Within a few hundred yards of this massive coalition of the water’s emanation, is the proposed location for the MVP Pipeline to cross the Greenbrier River! When you consider the obvious ramifications of this, the



# INDIVIDUALS

## IND983 – Megan Raddant

IND983-1  
cont'd | MVP proposal is nothing less than dangerous and irresponsible. Because of the local geology and drainage of water from northern valleys south, into the river, the Greenbrier River could possibly be contaminated from any Pipeline leakage, even prior to the crossing of the River.

Several nearby towns rely on the Greenbrier for drinking water, including Alderson, Pence Springs, Talcott and Hinton, both downstream of the proposed MVP river crossing. At Hinton, the Greenbrier River feeds into the New River, which provides the drinking water for nearby Fayetteville. I am extremely concerned about the pipeline for this reason. The Pipeline threatens the health and welfare of many thousands of residents!

I did not see any proposed remediation proposals in the DEIS, and am concerned that local residents through increased taxes, would be responsible to pay for any accidental contamination of our water sources.

IND983-2 | Further, the method of river crossing proposed by the MVP (Section 4.3.2 of the DEIS), is the most invasive of techniques that could be considered. The DEIS states that MVP plans to cross the Elk, Gauley and Greenbrier Rivers using the open-cut wet crossing method. Open-cut wet crossing use no water diversion and is the most invasive and impactful crossing method available. There is currently no requirement for the MVP to minimize impacts during river crossings, including reducing the construction area to a minimum. The Greenbrier River would most certainly be irretrievably, contaminated when the Pipeline is constructed though it.

IND983-3 | The site proposed for the Pipeline to cross the Greenbrier River is wrong for many other reasons. Pence Springs is first of all, a historic district, being one of the oldest known settlement sites in the state of West Virginia. The Graham House, the oldest known home site in West Virginia, is practically next door to Pence Springs. Pence Springs itself is a historic site, as well as the site of the current Greenbrier School for Girls, the Pence Springs Flea Market, and the Catfish Hole. It is my understanding that a pipeline may not go through historic areas, which the Pence Springs district is. Why then are they proposing a route through a historic area?

IND983-4 | As this is already a seriously economically disadvantaged region, the ruining of it by the Pipeline construction and pollution would eliminate some of the very few successful businesses in the local area, leaving the local home-owners with even less employment possibilities and plunging them into ever more devastating poverty.

IND983-5 | Tourism is the greatest income creator in the region. The Green-brier River is lined with vacation homes and camps that attract an influx of vacationers, boaters, fisherman, and nature lovers to the area in all seasons, as well as to all the beautiful scenic areas adjacent to it. These tourists (and relocated nature lovers) provide business for the stores and gas stations in the area, as well as for campgrounds, outfitters, restaurants, and retreats. In addition, land values have recently been going up in the region, the beauty of which is attracting many new residents and retirees. If the Greenbrier River and the

IND983-2 | In October 2016, Mountain Valley indicated it would cross the Elk, Gauley, and Greenbrier Rivers using dry trenching methods and coffer-dams.

IND983-3 | As explained in section 4.10 of the EIS, the MVP pipeline route would avoid the Pence Springs Hotel Historic District

IND983-4 | See section 4.9 of the EIS on socioeconomic issues. The MVP may provide temporary jobs, expenditures on materials and accommodations, and local tax revenues that benefit the regional economy.

IND983-5 | Tourism is discussed in section 4.9.



# INDIVIDUALS

## IND983 – Megan Raddant

IND983-5 cont'd adjacent areas are polluted by the Pipeline and our beautiful vistas destroyed, all of this will change, and the area will be devastated. Wildlife will die. The tourists will stop coming. Our land values will plummet. Our health will suffer.

IND983-6 In summary I would like to receive responses to my serious questions, which I will reiterate and list below:

1. The Karst topography must be evaluated for environmental impact, and the possibility of drinking water contamination throughout all counties affected. Once this is accomplished it will be clear that this area is unsuitable for the proposed project.
2. All local wells and drinking water sources along and directly adjacent to the Pipeline route must be identified and evaluated prior to construction of the Pipeline.
3. The MVP must be made legally, financially responsible for all remediation necessary due to water contamination or related environmental impacts and issues in the areas affected should the pipeline be built. This should include all areas downstream from contamination of the Greenbrier River!
4. The MVP must provide studies proving that there are not impacts to wildlife along the proposed route, including identified as endangered species, such as the Candy Darter, the Cheat Mountain Salamander, the Pink early Mussel and the James spiny Mussel. ((DNR Wildlife Resources list).
5. An economic study needs to be done to assess how local tourism, real estate, and businesses will be negatively impacted by the proposed Pipeline and owners financially compensated.
6. The Historic landmarks and home-sites in the Pence Springs area may not be violated by the construction of the Pipeline. They must be identified, recognized, and the Pipeline re-routed in order to not disturb these valuable archeological sites.

IND983-12 I have visited Dodridge County, West Virginia, and the Gas processing plant and pipelines located there. Within minutes of leaving my car, we were assailed by the strong odor of methane. At night we could feel the rumbling of the earth as fracking was being accomplished beneath us. The sounds of the various methane apparatus were loud, erupting at staggered intervals in the distance around us. We heard from fracking employees and land owners that there were spills and leaks, on a daily basis. Following our visit, we were seriously ill for two weeks, coughing up white frothy liquid from our lungs. The water was contaminated. The town, virtually deserted. We saw none of the promised effects of prosperity.

IND983-6 Karst addressed in section 4.1 of the EIS.

IND983-7 Water wells and drinking water supplies addressed in section 4.3.

IND983-8 Mountain Valley would be responsible for all remediation. The crossing of the Greenbrier River would not result in downstream contamination; because dry techniques would be used.

IND983-9 Wildlife, aquatic species, and special status species are discussed in sections 4.5, 4.6, and 4.6 of the EIS.

IND983-10 Section 4.9 is a socioeconomic analysis.

IND983-11 Historic districts are discussed in section 4.10.

IND983-12 The MVP is a transportation pipeline. The project does not involve fracking. Safety is addressed in section 4.12.

# INDIVIDUALS

## IND983 – Megan Raddant

20161228-0077 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/27/2016

5

IND983-12  
cont'd

I believe that it is obvious that the proposed Mountain Valley Pipeline would have devastating impacts to all the counties in West Virginia that it will pass through. Our water will be contaminated, the tourism income we depend on will be affected, our very livelihoods and HEALTH will be destroyed, and the area and its people will never recover. I stand completely opposed to the Pipeline and any other Pipeline. Clearly our country and world are in transition to new and less-damaging fuel sources and sustainable industries. The Pipeline is an out-moded, dangerous and unnecessary project that West Virginians will suffer irretrievably from, but not profit from.

Thank you for your attention to the points made in this letter. I look forward to reading your responses and to seeing the documentation that I suggest must be required of MVP prior to the beginning of construction of the project.

Sincerely,



Megan Raddant  
Lewisburg  
304-646-6641

# INDIVIDUALS

IND984 – Kenneth J. Srpan

## Why We Need the Mountain Valley Pipeline

Roanoke County, as virtually every jurisdiction in the country, faces the same exact problem - the lack of money to do the many things its residents need and/or desire. Recent loss of revenues with the departure of businesses, such as Norfolk Southern and Advance Auto make that dream all the more difficult.

That is why we must seize the day – Carpe Diem – when a safe and legitimate opportunity such as this Mountain Valley Pipeline Project presents itself.

We've all heard what the economic projections will mean for our area from FTI Consulting.

- 4,300 jobs.
- \$396 million in construction spending.
- Each of the five counties involved enjoying tax revenue increases anywhere from 900,000 to \$1.9 million a year.
- And that would likely be for the project's lifetime - more than 50 years.

To paraphrase the late Senator Everett Dirksen, "now we are talking some real money."

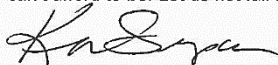
And with this real money Roanoke County can begin realizing new potentials attract new industries. That will provide more jobs that will evolve into more tax revenues. It is a domino effect that we cannot afford to ignore despite all the nay-sayers.

Pipelines are already among us. The American Gas Association says more than 177 million Americans are currently being served by a system of 2.4 million miles of pipelines. Virginia already has close to 3 thousand miles of major natural gas pipelines, according to the Virginia Energy Plan. Roanoke Gas says it has about 1100 miles of pipeline serving nearly 60 thousand customers.

Millions of Americans, including those here in the Old Dominion go about their daily lives peacefully coexisting with millions of miles of natural gas pipelines and never know it.

We all must realize that the natural gas pipeline can be built and operated safely, and because of its economic impact...our quality of life, and that of our children and grandchildren will be improved.

Driving a car, crossing the street, even sitting down to a meal - all of life involves risk. Some of us are always looking for 100% guarantees, but that is not the essence of life. The great writer and moralist, Samuel Johnson told us, "Nothing will ever be attempted, if all possible objections must be first overcome." Will we be among the "Do Nothings"? We can't afford to be. Let us not fail to seize this day. I hope you approve the pipeline.



Kenneth Srpan  
2009 Montclair Dr.  
Roanoke, VA 24019  
540-797-7358

IND  
984-1

IND984-1

Comment noted



**INDIVIDUALS**  
**IND985 – David G. Yolton**

David G. Yolton, Landowner, Giles County Tax Parcel 45-39D, Tract No. VA-GI-075  
 Meeting with FERC note taker 11/3/16

*8165 Virginia Ave.  
 Newport, VA 24128  
 (540) 626-3474*

According to MVP EIS,

- IND985-1 | Wells and springs have not all been located, or tested  
 My well has not been located
- IND985-2 | EIS statement that MVP erosion and sedimentation plan "should reduce" downstream turbidity and sedimentation is NOT good enough to proceed with the project  
 MVP must adhere to state soil and erosion control, not a special category
- IND985-3 | Surveys for 10 endangered species <sup>are</sup> NOT complete  
 Other surveys incomplete. Surveyors want to come back to our property again on Nov 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup>. No reason given.
- IND985-4 | Karst topography:  
 Kastning report is definitive study – not referenced in EIS, nor refuted. Study concludes this pipeline, if built where proposed will cause UNMITIGATABLE damage. EIS is wrong to state that the negative effects can be mitigated.  
 Inspection to document Karst morphology is inadequate. Two years is not long enough to determine changes.  
 Cave on our property at MP 210.4. EIS says construction does not "appear" to encounter cave. It is less than 200' away and uphill
- IND985-5 | Historic properties:  
 Hybrid Alternative 1A avoids historic districts, Peters Mountain and Sinking Creek Mountain crossing. Crosses less NF, old growth timber, and roadless areas. Report is wrong about number of trails crossed by this alternative.  
 Table 4.8-1-10 is wrong. Pipeline route through Greater Newport Historic District, does NOT follow or run adjacent to existing power line. Visual impact will be great.  
 Historic properties in Newport area have been in the same families so long that they have become "cultural attachments" similar in status to Native American lands.
- IND985-6 | Key Observation Points: (pipeline scar would be visible)  
 Peters Mountain – Wind Rock, White Rocks (not campground), Big Stony, AT  
 Newport Historic District: - Route 460 corridor through entire Newport, Maybrook and parts of Pembroke, Pearisburg. Visible from Angel's Rest.
- IND985-7 | Pipeline not needed for demand – read Key Log Economic report which addresses existing and future need for gas
- IND985-8 | MVP should not be a limited liability corporation. It cannot be trusted.  
 Report on Newport Historic properties had numerous mistakes and omissions.  
 EIS IS INCOMPLETE, INNACURATE, SELF SERVING, AND MISLEADING. GO- AHEAD NOT WARRANTED!

*David G. Yolton*

- IND985-1 | The EIS discusses wells and springs in section 4.3.
- IND985-2 | Erosion controls that are mandatory are listed in section 2.
- IND985-3 | Surveys for threatened and endangered species are discussed in section 4.7. We have included a recommendation that the Order contain a condition that construction may not begin until we have completed the process of compliance with the ESA.
- IND985-4 | Karst is addressed in section 4.1.
- IND985-5 | Historic properties are addressed in section 4.10. Section 3 includes an evaluation of the Hybrid 1A Alternative route.
- IND985-6 | Revised section 4.8 in the final EIS discusses additional KOAs and the VIA.
- IND985-7 | The EIS discusses the KeyLog reports and finds that they lack any basis in fact. The Commission would determine the need for the project in its Order.
- IND985-8 | The MVP pipeline route would be outside the boundaries for the Newport Historic District. The EIS is accurate and meets the regulatory requirement for compliance with NEPA.

# INDIVIDUALS

IND986 – Individual

20161228-0076 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/27/2016

December 14, 2016

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

ORIGINAL

FILED  
SECRETARY OF THE  
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION  
2016 DEC 27 P 4:19  
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

Dear Ms. Bose,  
INTD

FERC Docket Nos.: CP16-10-000 and CP16-13-000.

IND986-1

Cumulative impacts are addressed in section 4.13 of the EIS. Seismicity, soil liquefaction, slopes, and landslides are discussed in section 4.1. Soils are addressed in section 4.2.

986-1 This letter regards the Proposed Amendments to the Forest Plan for the Jefferson National Forest included in the above project DEIS and unnamed future projects. You cannot legally increase the project area in this DEIS to include a new designated corridor that would be 500 feet wide for additional projects. The Applicants, Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC and Equitrans, LP which is what this DEIS is about are requesting a 50-foot-wide easement.

If you choose to use this EIS to include a new utility corridor, NEPA calls for an examination of their impact in a single EIS. The environmental consequences of proposed actions must all be considered together in a single, programmatic EIS when their impacts will have a compounded effect on a region. This DEIS does not name or list or examine the impact of any other specific project other than MVP within the Jefferson National Forest. Therefore, to meet NEPA, FERC has to do another EIS if and when other projects want to cross the Jefferson National Forest. This EIS cannot be used for future projects. This EIS only covers a 50 foot wide easement for Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC and Equitrans, LP FERC Docket Nos.: CP16-10-000 and CP16-13-000.

§ 1508.7 Cumulative impact. *Cumulative impact* is the impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the MVP pipeline lists the following multiple cumulative impact hazards from mile marker MP165 to MP237. This area includes part of Summers County and all of Monroe County, West Virginia, all of the Jefferson National Forest, all of Giles County and part of Montgomery County, Virginia.

**4.1.2.3 Seismicity and Potential for Soil Liquefaction** *Geology 4-44* The majority of the MVP is sited in an area with low probability of localized earth movements. However, in the area of the GCSZ (Giles County Seismic Zone), between about MPs 165 to 230, peak ground accelerations approach 14 percent of the force of g, and the potential for a magnitude 5.8 earthquake exists... *4-45 Geology* The potential for soil liquefaction exists mainly in the area of the GCSZ between MPs 165 and 230

**4.1.2.4 Slopes and Landslide Potential** *Geology 4-46* The potential for landslides or slope failure could be triggered by seismicity from the GCSZ (Mps 165 to 230) or from intense and/or prolonged rainfall events. *4-41 Geology* The areas that would be crossed within the Jefferson National Forest by the MVP contain slopes greater than 30 percent and the potential for landslides within the Jefferson National Forest would be moderate to high..

**4.1.1.7 Jefferson National Forest** *Geology 4-40* Landslides are a dominant geologic process shaping Peters Mountain, Sinking Creek Mountain, and Brush Mountain. The largest known landslides in eastern North America are on the south flank of Sinking Creek Mountain (see section 4.1.2.4) where the pipeline route would cross the Jefferson National Forest (Schultz et al., 1986; Schultz and Southworth, 1989).

**4.2.2.4 Slip-Prone Soils** *Soils 4-68* Certain soil types such as shale or clay soils are more prone to slipping than other soils. Due to this increased potential for slipping, the probability of landslides is increased when constructing through slip prone soils. The Gilpin-Peabody complex, 35 to 70 percent slopes, Carbo, Faywood, Frederick, Nolichucky, Poplimento, and Sequoia soils are considered to be slip-prone. The MVP would affect about 17.5 acres of the soils



# INDIVIDUALS

## IND986 – Individual

20161228-0076 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/27/2016

IND986-1  
cont'd

**Attachment to letter dated December 16, 2016 - Shirley Hall - 304-772-4339**

FERC and other involved agencies should deny the Temporary Use Permit and the Right-of-Way Grant to Mountain Valley.

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the MVP pipeline lists the following cumulative hazards from mile marker MP165 to MP237. This area includes part of Summers County and all of Monroe County, West Virginia, all of the Jefferson National Forest, all of Giles County and part of Montgomery County, Virginia.

**4.1.2.3 Seismicity and Potential for Soil Liquefaction** *Geology 4-44* The majority of the MVP is sited in an area with low probability of localized earth movements. However, in the area of the GCSZ (Giles County Seismic Zone), between about MPs 165 to 230, peak ground accelerations approach 14 percent of the force of g, and the potential for a magnitude 5.8 earthquake exists... *4-45 Geology* The potential for soil liquefaction exists mainly in the area of the GCSZ between MPs 165 and 230

**4.1.2.4 Slopes and Landslide Potential** *Geology 4-46* The potential for landslides or slope failure could be triggered by seismicity from the GCSZ (Mps 165 to 230) or from intense and/or prolonged rainfall events. *4-41 Geology* The areas that would be crossed within the Jefferson National Forest by the MVP contain slopes greater than 30 percent and the potential for landslides within the Jefferson National Forest would be moderate to high..

**4.1.1.7 Jefferson National Forest** *Geology 4-40* Landslides are a dominant geologic process shaping Peters Mountain, Sinking Creek Mountain, and Brush Mountain. The largest known landslides in eastern North America are on the south flank of Sinking Creek Mountain (see section 4.1.2.4) where the pipeline route would cross the Jefferson National Forest (Schultz et al., 1986; Schultz and Southworth, 1989).

**4.2.2.4 Slip-Prone Soils** *Soils 4-68* Certain soil types such as shale or clay soils are more prone to slipping than other soils. Due to this increased potential for slipping, the probability of landslides is increased when constructing through slip prone soils. The Gilpin-Peabody complex, 35 to 70 percent slopes, Carbo, Faywood, Frederick, Nolichucky, Poplimento, and Sequoia soils are considered to be slip-prone. The MVP would affect about 17.5 acres of the soils and complexes of these soils between MP 172 and 196. In Virginia 290.2 acres of these soils and complexes of these soils would be affected from approximately MP 196 to 235

**4.1.1.2 Bedrock Geology** *4-5 Geology* Karst terrain also occurs in the carbonate (limestone and dolostone) rocks found in the project area from approximate MPs 170 to 237.

**4.1.2.5 Karst Terrain** *Geology 4-48* Karst features, such as sinkholes, caves, and caverns can form as a result of the long-term action of groundwater on soluble carbonate rocks (e.g., limestone and dolostone). The risk of the development of sinkholes along the pipeline is relatively high between about MPs 171 and 237.

**Blasting** *4-39 Geology* Blasting in areas of karst topography can create fractures in the rock, potentially changing groundwater flow, creating the potential for groundwater contamination, and temporarily affecting yield and increasing turbidity in nearby water wells and/or springs. Potential impacts on water wells, springs, wetlands, steep slopes, paleontological resources, nearby aboveground facilities, and adjacent pipelines and utility lines could result from blasting.

**Blasting** *4-39 Geology* The potential for blasting exists at all locations where shallow bedrock may be encountered. TABLE 3.4.2-1 The Proposed Route would cross 214.9 miles of Shallow Bedrock.

# INDIVIDUALS

## IND987 – Patty Clevis and Constantine Clevis

20161223-0025 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/22/2016

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

November 3, 2016

Patty Clevis and Constantine Clevis, Monroe County, West Virginia

ORIGINAL  
2016 DEC 22 P 4:49  
FILED  
SECRETARY OF THE  
STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA  
RECEIVED  
REC'D

IND987-1

I am reading the comments for Constantine Clevis. My name is Patty Clevis. We own an apiary together here in Monroe County, which for those of you who don't know, that's a honeybee farm. These official comments really come from the heart -- has to do with the apiary.

I'd like to speak, first, with regard to the water. The DEIS has no Karst Mitigation Plan equal to the magnitude of the karst terrain in Monroe County, West Virginia. Multiple geologists recommend that there must be an independent hydrogeological study of Peters Mountain and all of Monroe County that would be impacted on the proposed MVP route.

IND987-1

Your honey bee farm should not be adversely affected by MVP. During restoration, flowering plants attractive to pollinators would be part of the re-vegetation plan. Section 4.1 of the EIS mentions Mountain Valley *Karst Mitigation Plan*.

IND987-2

With respect to pollinators and herbicides, the DEIS claims that MVP will not spray herbicides in the pipeline route without the permission of individual landowners. This would not address the deadly problem. As a professional apiary owner and honeybee breeder with extensive knowledge of pollinator populations, I am aware that herbicides applied within a five-mile radius of an apiary will still kill a colony of bees.

IND987-2

Mountain Valley does not intend to use herbicides; unless required by a landowner.

IND987-3

Bees routinely fly up to five miles from a hive. The residue from herbicides on the bee will introduce it to the hive. As it builds up, it will kill the colony. Herbicides and defoliantes would destroy the perfectly balanced and productive bee and wildlife habitat that this agricultural community relies upon.

IND987-3

Mountain Valley does not intend to use herbicides; unless required by a landowner.

IND987-4

Another concern to us is a pipeline explosion, as Jim spoke about earlier. The DEIS states that there is a fire station every eight miles along the pipeline route. In the event of an explosion, these small, local, volunteer-staffed fire stations would not have the specialized equipment or training to fight one of these massive disasters. It would take hours or perhaps a half-day for specialized equipment and firefighters to come to our aid.

The inferno caused by a blast of this size would cut off escape routes in our tiny valleys. Instantly, the huge volume of embers spewed by the burning firestorm would expand, exponentially, due to the massive fuel provided by our heavy timber and hayfields. This would turn our loved ones, friends, churches, schools, and farms, to ashes.

IND987-4

Safety is discussed in section 4.12 of the EIS.

IND987-5

We'd also like to request a Work Stoppage and Exit Plan. There's no mention in the DEIS of what would happen if MVP files for bankruptcy before completing

IND987-5

Mountain Valley would create an Emergency Response Plan.

# INDIVIDUALS

## IND987 – Patty Clevis and Constantine Clevis

20161223-0025 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/22/2016

IND987-5  
cont'd

construction. What protection would our community have? Who would pay to clean up the potential environmental catastrophe that this would cause?

The DEIS does not address an Exit Plan, either. What is the Exit Plan when the pipeline becomes obsolete with the end of the methane supply, in as few as six short years? Will MVP have to pay to remove the pipeline? Will it be used to transport harmful chemicals? What say would local landowners have with regard to what is being transported? Have the benefits of shipping gas overseas been weighed against the destruction of this pristine ecosystem?

# INDIVIDUALS

IND988 – Jim and Marcia Leitch

20161228-0122 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/27/2016



*Jim and Marcia Leitch*  
 Box 226  
 Talcott, West Virginia 24981-0226

December 19, 2016

Ms. Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary  
 Federal Energy Regulatory Commission  
 888 First St. NE, Room 1A  
 Washington, D.C. 20426

ORIGINAL

2016 DEC 27 P 4 20  
 RECEIVED  
 FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION  
 WASHINGTON, DC 20426

Dear Ms. Bose,

IND988-1

As residents and property owners in Summers County, West Virginia, we are still very concerned about the potential negative impacts concerning the proposed Mountain Valley Pipeline (MVP) project - docket number CP16-10-0000. Since our letter to you, dated May 30, 2015, we have been visited by Shane Robertson, with MVP, requesting permission to survey our property. He said we were one of three possible routes for the pipeline to cross the Greenbrier River, in Lowell. Do you know that Lowell is the oldest town in WV? It was first settled by Colonel Graham in the 1770's and his cabin still stands, as an historical building in the area. The Graham House Preservation Society has restored and maintains the property.

IND988-1

It is unlikely that Mountain Valley would allow individual farm taps along such a large pipeline.

During Mr. Robertson's visit, he showed us the possible route across our property. It would be on top of the ridge, which drops down a steep precipice to Route 3/12 and the Greenbrier River; and would necessitate removing all the trees along the ridge. The right of way would come down the ridge to the rail fence near our home, garage, henhouse, plant shed, yard, ponds, and well. He also mentioned the "benefit" of being able to tap into the pipeline for fuel. Our understanding is this is not true, and the reason Judge Irons ruled in favor of the landowners, in the Monroe County eminent domain case.

IND988-2

We are concerned about threats to our water – both the well and the ponds, are fed by underground sources. With the ridge cleared of trees, heavy rainfall could cause erosion and property damage problems.

IND988-2


Water resources are discussed in section 4.3 of the EIS.

The ponds provide for many types of wildlife, such as fish, painted turtles, salamanders, frogs and toads. Snapping turtles come up from the river to the ponds in the spring to lay

# INDIVIDUALS

## IND988 – Jim and Marcia Leitch

20161228-0122 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/27/2016

- |                    |  |  |
|--------------------|--|--|
| IND988-2<br>cont'd | their eggs and spend time here. Also in the spring, ducks and geese visit the ponds, looking for nesting spots. Redwing blackbirds, tree swallows, green herons, and blue birds raise their families around the pond. Many other birds frequent the pond for food and water, including great blue herons and birds of prey.  |  |
| IND988-3           | We are also connected to the Big Bend Public Service District water system, which serves about 650 homes in the area. The proposed route from our property for crossing the Greenbrier River is up-stream from the Big Bend Public Service District. The DEIS states MVP plans to use the open-cut wet crossing method, which is the most invasive and impactful method of crossing. There is no discussion in the DEIS about how MVP intends to protect that particular water source.   | IND988-3      Impacts on drinking water sources and local public service districts are addressed in section 4.3. |
| IND988-4           | Bats have lived on the property for more years than the twenty-seven years we have owned the property. Along with the spraying program for the black flies in the river, the bats help to control the mosquito population. Bats are threatened with the "white nose" disease in this area, so we are concerned about providing undisturbed habitat for them.   | IND988-4      Bats are discussed in sections 4.5 and 4.7.  |
| IND988-5           | Beyond our own property, the proposed pipeline could be detrimental to other property, for similar reasons. We are concerned about the environmental impact of the entire path of the pipeline. West Virginia is one of the most ecologically diverse areas in the world. Unfortunately, the natural resources of the area and her inhabitants have been exploited for centuries! It is time to move beyond fossil fuels to renewable, clean energy!<br><br>  We hope you will consider the many reasons NOT to approve the MVP and recognize the reason most of those, who support it, are primarily concerned about their own financial gain. This pipeline is NOT needed!<br><br>  By the way, we denied MVP permission to do a survey of our property.<br><br>Sincerely,<br><br><br><br>Jim and Marcia Leitch | IND988-5      Renewable energy alternatives are mentioned in section 3.  |



**INDIVIDUALS**

**IND989 – Virginia D. McWhorter**

VIRGINIA D. McWHORTER  
Dec. 16, 2016

ORIGINAL

497 BLUE GRASS TRAIL

NEWPORT, VA. 24128

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary

WILLOW SPRINGS

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

888 First Street, N.E. Room 1A

WASHINGTON, DISTRICT of Columbia

20426

FILED  
SECRETARY OF THE  
COMMISSION

SUBJECT: Comments ON DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL  
IMPACT STATEMENT (DEIS) REGARDING THE  
MOUNTAIN VALLEY Pipeline Project (MVP), DOCKET NO.  
CP16-10-000.

Dear Ms. Bose:

IND989-1

Many folks have read the DEIS and have written your commission concerning the omissions of and non-factual information. I support these comments. However, there are two(2) issues that have not been addressed.

(1) Septic Systems - these are usually in the country, composed of tanks, and drainage fields subject to disruptions or damage due to Karst disturbances.

IND989-2

(2) Some of us within 0.25 miles



IND989-1

Septic systems are discussed in the EIS.

IND989-2

If you are not an affected landowner along the proposed pipeline route, there is no reason for Mountain Valley to visit your property.

# INDIVIDUALS

IND989 – Virginia D. McWhorter

20161228-0151 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/27/2016

Page 2 of 2

IND989-2  
cont'd

have never been visited by anyone from MVP.  
It seems that we should be visited to  
establish our water springs usage, <sup>review</sup> historical  
homes & buildings, <sup>examining</sup> structures such as covered  
bridges, dams, and, vehicle usage of  
scenic byways.

Please add these two items to your list  
as you review the feedback you have on  
the DEIS. If Damages occur, WHAT CORRECTS them?

We thank you for your work to make  
the outcome of this project fair to the  
"little" people while considering the greater  
needs of our great country -

Sincerely,  
VIRGINIA D. McWHORTER  
Virginia D. McWhorter

CC: Senator Tim Kaine

P.s. Happy Holidays!



**INDIVIDUALS**  
**IND990 – Mike Williams**

20161228-0126 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/27/2016

CP16-10

December 16, 2016  
Kimberly Bose, Secretary  
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission  
888 First Street, NE  
Washington, DC 20426

FILED  
SECRETARY OF THE  
COMMISSION  
2016 DEC 27 P 4:13

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

ORIGINAL

FEDERAL ENERGY  
REGULATORY COMMISSION

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:

IND990-1

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). I am a 5th generation land owner which the pipeline is going to cross if approved. I also have Canoe Cave on my property which has been designated a Conservation Site by the Department of Conservation and Recreation which is over 3000 feet long and still going. They are presently diving the sumps to continue mapping. In one sump they dove down 80 feet and could see another 20 feet. They were not prepared to go further. It has 3 large sumps inside the cave which provides water to the farm and 4 houses. I am sure that this water source provides the entire valley with water. There is no public drinking water for this area of Newport. What happens if it's gone? or unusable? Mitigate?(Impossible) I STRONGLY OPPOSE THIS PLAN.

IND990-1

Water resources are discussed in section 4.3 of the EIS. See the response to comment IND2-2 regarding drinking water. Karst features, impacts, and mitigation is discussed in section 4.1.1.5 and 4.1.2.5 of the EIS.

IND990-2

It is hard to believe that the proposed 500 foot (ROW) in the forest lands would not affect the private land owners. It is already and hasn't even been approved. MVP is talking about eminent domain if we don't sell them our land for their gain. If I wanted to sell my land I would have a For Sale sign on it. It's not for sale. The national forest land is public land and should be guarded for future generations to walk, hunt, fish, camp, bike, etc. Things that we like to do in this Newport, Va area. You can't tell me that this disruptive job of building a 42" pipeline can be mitigated. You have no idea. It has never been done before. The Karst, sinkholes, caves in this area are everywhere. There is no way that a 42" pipeline could be stable with new sinkholes happening every day. 80% of Giles County is karst terrain.

IND990-2

See the response to comment IND1-3 regarding eminent domain. See the response to comment FA8-1 regarding the 500 foot wide utility corridor in the JNF. Karst features, impacts, and mitigation is discussed in section 4.1.1.5 and 4.1.2.5 of the EIS. See the response to comment IND62-1 regarding Dr. Kastning's report. See the response to comments FA8-1 and FA10-1 regarding the LRMP.

Dr Earnst Kastnings (Karst Expert)( Top expert in our area and elsewhere) provided FERC with a karst report on Giles County, Va. He said this was a no build area. Ms. Bose could I get your response on this? Why has this report been ignored? Is it because it's true?

The trees, the beauty, the wildlife, plants, water, farming, erosion (mitigatable I know) Just take a look at the line that is coming across Peter's Mountain into Celanese. If this ROW is allowed all of the land will either be destroyed or hurt for a long time. Keep our land the way it is.

# INDIVIDUALS

IND991 – Timothy J. Lawless

20161229-0013 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/27/2016

Timothy J. Lawless  
Megan K. Lawless  
741 Labelleuve Drive  
Boones Mill, VA 24065

Norman Bay  
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission  
888 First Street NE, Room 1A  
Washington, DC 20426

OFFICE OF  
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

2016 DEC 27 P 4:03

FEDERAL ENERGY  
REGULATORY COMMISSION

December 19, 2016

Re: CP16-10-0000; Mountain Valley Pipeline (MVP) request to use Labelleuve Drive in Boones Mill, VA as a temporary easement.

Dear Mr. Bay,

I am writing to express great concerns and opposition to Mountain Valley Pipeline (MVP) putting a pipeline in Franklin County, Virginia and using Labelleuve Drive in Boones Mill (Franklin County) as a work road for the construction of the pipeline. First, there is no need for MVP to build a pipeline through Franklin County. Franklin County has enough pipelines in place for infrastructure. Second, Labelleuve Drive is a gravel, single lane, private road with 11 homeowners. Most of the homes have small children whether they are children of the homeowners or grandchildren who visit the homeowners often. Timothy and I chose Labelleuve Drive because of the privacy and security it provided. Timothy and I have a young daughter and if MVP uses our road for access to build the pipeline, her safety is at risk. Our daughter has the ability to ride her bike, and play with her friends and cousins without the fear of being injured or killed from heavy traffic or massive vehicles such as semi-tractor trailer trucks. As parents, we have the peace of mind of her growing and developing in a safe environment. The entire purpose of moving to Labelleuve Drive in Franklin County will be defeated if MVP has access. MVP will not only be driving heavy equipment up our road, but they will be busing employees whom of which I suspect are here on work visas and are not subject to a criminal history search and investigation. Third, we have a pond on our land and we use a well and septic system. All three will be at risk of contamination if MVP puts in a pipeline. Fourth, Timothy works night shift and sleeps during the day. If MVP uses Labelleuve Drive, his sleep will be interrupted greatly and that will ultimately affect his safety and performance at his job. Fifth, Timothy and I built our home from the ground up. Our home value will depreciate greatly with the unnecessary pipeline being in place.

I strongly encourage FERC to deny not only MVP, but any pipeline that wishes to come through Franklin County. I beg FERC to deny MVP or any other pipeline company that wishes to use Labelleuve Drive as an access road so that our privacy, safety and security can be preserved.

Thank you for your time. Please feel free to call me at the number listed below if you have any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,



Megan K. Lawless  
540-598-9796

Cc: Franklin County Board of Supervisors

IND991-1

IND991-1

Using Labelleuve Drive for access is addressed in section 3 of the EIS.

**INDIVIDUALS**

**IND992 – Lauren Wadsworth**

20161229-0016 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/29/2016

Date: 12/14/16

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

ORIGINAL

FILED  
SECRETARY OF THE  
COMMISSION

2016 DEC 29 A 8 57

Re: Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Docket No. CP16-10-000 & CP16-13-000

IND  
992-1

Dear Secretary Bose,

I am commenting on Section 4.12 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the proposed Mountain Valley Pipeline, Docket No. CP16-10-000 and Equitrans Expansion Project, Docket No. CP16-13-000.

As we have seen in the past few days in North Dakota, all pipelines are at risk for leaks & ruptures. As a 42" pipeline under high pressure has the potential to be extremely explosive & dangerous. It is my understanding that there will be <sup>seismic</sup> monitors every 20 miles along the pipeline in rural areas, and that the potential blast zone of an explosion is 1 1/2 miles. There are VERY limited resources in these rural areas in the case of an explosion. It would be very challenging to address the fires, or the damage to human life.

The MVP is proposed to cross roads, including an interstate, that would be potentially life threatening if an accident were to occur. The MVP has not, and can not mitigate this risk, since errors and accidents are simply inevitable.

This is not acceptable for the people in this region.

I request that the issues listed above be fully addressed in the Final EIS. If these issues are not addressed in the Final EIS, then I request that FERC chose the No Action Alternative.

Sincerely,

Name: Lauren Wadsworth  
Address: 309 1st Ave  
City & State: Lewistown, WY ~~22444~~  
Zip Code: 24901

IND992-1

The pipeline in North Dakota was for oil. The MVP pipeline would transport natural gas. Safety is discussed in section 4.12 of the EIS.



December 17, 2016

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

ORIGINAL

FILED  
SECRETARY OF THE  
2016 DEC 29 A 8:51

Re: Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Docket No. CP16-10-000 & CP16-13000

Ann Soukup  
621 Rowan Road  
Gap Mills, WV 24941  
304.772.5052  
furniturebymark@yahoo.com

Dear Secretary Bose,

Firstly, I would like to make an overall statement about my position on hydraulic fracturing and what I believe to be the process's devastating, inexcusable effects on our environment and our society. Following this statements, I will make specific comments referencing sections of the FERC DEIS for the Mountain Valley Pipeline.

IND993-1

IND993-1

The MVP does not involve fracking. Fracking is a method of exploration and production. Such activities are regulated by the states, not FERC. The MVP is for the transportation of natural gas.

Mountain Valley would now cross the Elk, Gauley, and Greenbrier Rivers with dry techniques.

Position Statement on Hydraulic Fracturing

Gas pipelines are for carrying gas. The construction of pipelines causes many environmental and social impacts, but the extraction of gas, the process that makes pipelines necessary is a hugely impactful and hazardous process that generates wastes and produces toxins which will have consequences for generations to come. I am very concerned about the impact that hydraulic fracturing is having on our environment and on our communities. I believe that the process of hydraulic fracturing should be banned as it is an extractive process which sacrifices the property, health and well-being of local citizens and of the natural environment for the sake of short-term profit for the oil and gas industry.

The process of hydraulic fracturing requires tremendous amounts of fresh water, creating demands on local water systems and produces toxic liquid wastes which are impossible to safely dispose of and present long-term hazardous impacts to the local water table and to the seismic stability of the areas in which they are disposed of through the process of injection. Hydraulic fracturing damages local roads due to the heavy truck traffic, impacting local communities without compensation for the cost of road repairs. It demands the taking of land without compensation for the construction of pipelines, lowering property values and quality of life for families that must now live near these hazards which have the potential to cause leaks and explosions and endanger the lives of their families without any compensation or benefit, even from the use of the very fuels that they are carrying to distant markets. The process of hydraulic fracturing is extremely polluting of the air, giving off large quantities of methane at a time when the entire world needs to reduce methane emissions in an effort of slowing and turning around climate change. Hydraulic fracturing is carried out with the mentality that the procurement of gas fuel for short-term gain is a higher priority than the quality of the lives of our citizens, the well being of our natural environment and the legacy that we leave for our children. Any pipeline which is constructed is really about furthering the development of hydraulic fracturing.

Comments on Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Docket No. CP 16-10-000 & CP16-13-000

- Section 4.3.2 Stream Crossings: MVP plans to cross three major rivers: the Elk, the Gauley and the Greenbrier Rivers using the most invasive and impactful method-the open-cut crossing method. I am very concerned about the impact on the river beds structure and the effects of siltation on river dwelling wildlife. I am also concerned about the monitoring of MVP's river crossing process. FERC must require MVP to minimize impacts during river crossings including

**INDIVIDUALS**  
**IND993 – Ann Soukup**

IND993-1  
cont'd  
IND993-2  
IND993-3  
IND993-4  
IND993-5  
IND993-6

- reducing the construction area to a minimum and mandating that the construction process be monitored by a second party and MVP be held accountable to good crossing practices.
- Section 4.3.3 Wetland Crossings: MVP proposes to permanently fill 44 wetlands along its access roads. The permanent filling of 44 wetlands is a significant Impact and information about the specific impact on these 44 wetlands must be provided to FERC.
  - Section 4.3.1 Groundwater: MVP must provide information about the existing wells and along the pipeline route and the impact that blasting will have on these wells vital to homes and businesses.
  - Section 4.6 Aquatic Resources: MVP has not submitted any analyses on the sedimentation and turbidity caused by their wet crossing methods. This information must be included in their DEIS.
  - Section 4.1.1.5 Geologic Hazards: Our area of Monroe and Greenbrier Counties is underlain by karst features. Most of our streams disappear into underground caves. MVP must do studies to determine the interconnection between the 94 karst features that the their proposed pipeline route crosses and the water resources of our region and what the potential impact their pipeline construction might have.
  - 4.1.2.4 Landslide Potential. Much of the MVP proposed pipeline route crosses steep terrain. MVP states in their DEIS that 78% of the pipeline route is highly susceptible to landslides. MVP must supply detailed Landslide Mitigation Plan Route adjustments, additional information on landslide prone areas and additional Best Management Practices must be included in MVP's DEIS before their route is considered.

I request that the issues listed above be fully addressed in the Final EIS. If these issues are not addressed in the Final EIS, then I request that FERC choose the NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE.

Sincerely,



Ann Soukup  
621 Rowan Road  
Gap Mills, WV 24941  
304.772.5052  
furniturebymark@yahoo.com

- IND993-2 Section 4.3 of the EIS addresses impacts on wetlands, including mitigation.
- IND993-3 Groundwater is addressed in section 4.3 of the EIS.
- IND993-4 Aquatic resources are addressed in section 4.6.
- IND993-5 Geologic hazards are discussed in section 4.1.
- IND993-6 Landslide are addressed in section 4.1.

INDIVIDUALS

IND994 - John J. Walkup III

20161229-0032 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/29/2016

Dec 21, 2016

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  
DEC 29 A 8:52  
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

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](http://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.

ORIGINAL!

John J. Walkup III  
3164 Spring Creek Station Road  
Renick, WV 24966

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

IND 994-1

Dear Secretary,  
Please include my comments as concerns that have not been address in the DEIS and there warrant a "no action alternative" for the Mountain Valley Pipeline.

IND994-1

The No Action Alternative is discussed in section 3 of the EIS. Section 4.3 addresses wetlands.

IND 994-2

MVP has failed to give adequate information regarding the permanent filling of 44 wetlands along access roads!

IND994-2

The Landslide Mitigation Plans are discussed in section 4.1.

IND 994-3

MVP has not submitted (failed) a detailed Landslide Mitigation Plan. How can you accept this lack of information given our mountain terrain. MVP should avoid all Karst areas in lieu of independent studies that concluded karst is a "no build" zone. (please see attachment)

IND994-3

Karst is discussed in section 4.1.

Commentor's Name and Mailing Address (Please Print)  
John J. Walkup III  
3164 Spring Creek Station Rd.  
Renick, WV 24966

John J. Walkup III  
3164 Spring Creek Station Road  
Renick, WV 24966

# INDIVIDUALS

IND994 – John J. Walkup III

20161229-0032 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/29/2016

Attachment

IND994-4

The MVP has opted to use open cut wet crossing method to cross the Greenbrier River. This "most invasive" method warrants additional analysis of crossing methods to help minimize impacts. MVP has not submitted the results of their analysis on sedimentation and turbidity from wet crossing methods.

IND994-4

Mountain Valley would use dry-trench methods to cross all streams, including the Greenbrier River.

IND994-5

MVP has failed to identify private and domestic drinking water wells within their route. FERC cannot determine the impact of blasting with out this information.

IND994-5

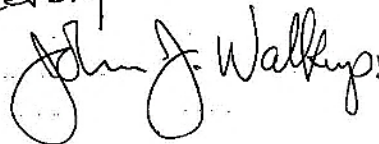
Drinking water supplies are discussed in section 4.3 of the EIS.

Please consider my points of concern and do not let the MVP go forward until those issues above have been thoroughly addressed.

Thank You

Sincerely

John J Walkup III  
3164 Spring Creek Station Road  
Renick, WV 24966



# INDIVIDUALS

IND995 – Lauren Wadsworth

20161229-0031 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/29/2016

Date: December 1, 2016

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

FILED  
SECRETARY OF THE  
COMMISSION

Re: Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Docket No. CP16-10-000 & CP16-13-000

2016 DEC 29 A 8:57

Dear Secretary Bose,

FILED BY  
REGULATORY DIVISION

IND  
995-1

I am commenting on Section 4.1(29) of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the proposed Mountain Valley Pipeline, Docket No. CP16-10-000 and Equitrans Expansion Project, Docket No. CP16-13-000.

IND995-1

Karst is discussed in section 4.1 of the EIS.

The DEIS identifies 94 Karst features - caves - to be crossed by the MVP. Results of a study to determine the interconnectivity between karst and water resources has not been completed. An independent study has concluded that Karst geology is a no build zone.

FERC MUST REQUIRE A FINAL ROUTE THAT AVOIDS ALL KARST FEATURES.

ORIGINAL

I request that the issues listed above be fully addressed in the Final EIS. If these issues are not addressed in the Final EIS, then I request that FERC chose the No Action Alternative.

Sincerely,

Name: Lauren Wadsworth  
Address: 309 1st Ave  
City & State: Lewisburg, WV.  
Zip Code: 24901



# INDIVIDUALS

## IND996 – Individual

20161230-0010 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 12/29/2016

224 Academy Street  
Salem, VA 24153

December 18, 2016

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

FILED  
SECRETARY OF THE  
2016 DEC 29 PM 14:33  
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, DC 20426

ORIGINAL

RE: Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Docket No. CP16-10-000

IND996-1

I am commenting on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed Mountain Valley Project and Equitrans Expansion Project (September 16, 2016), Docket No. CP16-10-000 and Docket No. CP16-13-000.

You are in the position of power to stop the insanity of destruction of our world. Wake up and look at what we have allowed to occur. Imagine if our government leaders had stopped allowing moneyed interests to pollute and destroy our world on April 22, 1970.

Three areas of Virginia have experienced the most seismic activity in the past. Until August 2011, the largest was in Giles County. Tectonic plates are not fully predictable. Forested ridges must be protected in order to sustain water resources. High pressure in pipelines (for example 14 thousand pounds per square inch) in, for example, the proposed 42 inch pipeline, is just not safe. Picture the size of a hula hoop, which is 28 inches across, then 14 inches diameter larger, more than doubling the area (1385 instead of 616 square inches). Now picture an explosion of gas. This would stretch 2 miles on either side. Now picture the wildlife and homes and people burned. Research the number of pipelines that have already exploded and leaked in the USA. (Please do this now if you have not done so already.)

IND996-2

You are responsible for our future, the future safety of our groundwater and wildlife habitats. There ARE other choices besides FRACKED gas and oil and nuclear and coal. There are truly CLEAN and SAFE choices. Imagine if we had put our money into solar on every roof top instead of the pockets of such as the FERC pander to? Imagine the types and numbers of plants and animals which would not now be

IND996-1

Seismic activity is discussed in section 4.1 of the EIS.

IND996-2

Groundwater is discussed in section 4.3 of the EIS; wildlife in section 4.5; and habitats in section 4.4.

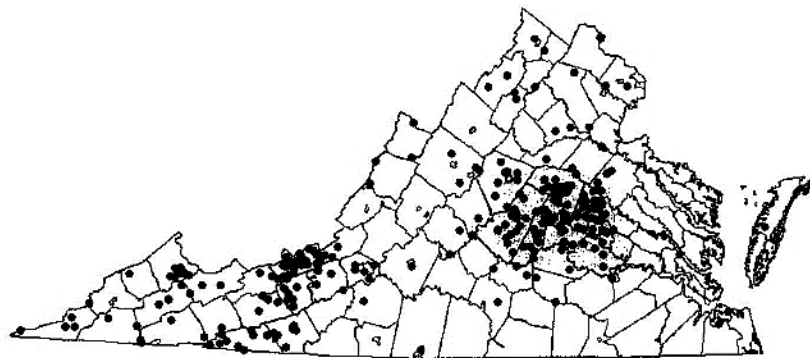
# INDIVIDUALS

## IND996 – Individual

IND996-2  
cont'd

Earthquake activity in Virginia has generally been, with a few exceptions, low-magnitude but persistent. The first documented earthquake in Virginia took place in 1774 near Petersburg, and many others have occurred since then, including an estimated magnitude 5.5 (VII) event in 1897 centered near Pearisburg in Giles County. A Roanoke attorney who was in Pearisburg said that for nearly fifty miles from that place he "saw hardly a sound chimney standing." In his opinion, "If the buildings throughout Giles had been largely of brick, the damage would have been very great, and serious loss of life would have occurred." The largest recorded earthquake in Virginia occurred in Louisa County on **August 23, 2011** and had a magnitude of 5.8 (VII). It was felt all along the eastern seaboard by millions of people, causing light to moderate damage in central Virginia, Washington, D.C. and into southern Maryland. Since 1977, more than 195 quakes have been detected as originating beneath Virginia. Of these, at least twenty-nine were large enough to be felt at the Earth's surface. This averages out to about six earthquakes per year, of which one is felt.

Virginia's past seismic activity is concentrated in three primary areas: the Central Virginia seismic zone (CVSZ), the Giles County seismic zone (GCSZ), and the Eastern Tennessee seismic zone (ETSZ). The CVSZ is located within the central Piedmont along the James River and includes the counties of Fluvanna, Goochland, Cumberland, Powhatan, Louisa, Albemarle, Buckingham, Hanover, and Chesterfield, and the cities of Richmond and Charlottesville. The GCSZ is along the New River Valley in Giles County, and extends to the southwest, and includes parts of Pulaski, Bland, Wythe, Montgomery, Grayson, and Carroll Counties. The ETSZ stretches from northern Alabama and Georgia north through eastern Tennessee and includes a small portion of far southwestern Virginia in Lee County. Although these three seismic zones delineate the greatest concentration of earthquake events that have occurred in Virginia, all parts of the Commonwealth should be considered susceptible to earthquake shaking, as the entire state has experienced seismic activity in the past.



*This map shows the locations of known earthquake epicenters in Virginia. The Eastern Tennessee Seismic Zone is shown in green, the Giles County seismic zone is shown in blue and the Central Virginia seismic zone is shown in pink.*

# INDIVIDUALS

IND997 – Deborah Dix

**FERC:**

IND997-1 | **Pipelines should not go thru the northern part or any part of Pittsylvania County, VA for the following reasons:**

**1. Uranium and Radon : blasting or digging into pockets will run into creeks and expose workers to radiation**

IND997-2 | **2. Impaired waters with ecoli**

IND997-3 | **3. Spreading of Industrial Sludge at request of DEQ: 20 years of heavy metals and waste on farm lands may make workers sick and contamination of creeks form runoff**

IND997-4 | **4. The Banister River Basin (Cherry Stone Headwaters) is drinking water for Chatham and Halifax, VA, chance of destroying the basin. Headwaters from human error!**

IND997-5 | **5. On going problems with present TRANSCO pipelines: flooding, failure of safety fences, oil spills, cutting down the wrong trees**

IND997-6 | **6. Landowner's land should be leased with yearly paid benefits for 15 years or lifetime of pipeline or land be appraised at \$20,000 or more per acre for 15 years! Example: 200000 per acre times 15 years! No tax benefits for the county, this money should go to the landowners!**

**Facts to back facts!**

**Thanks,**

**Deborah Dix**  
**Blairs, VA**  
[Dsddsp@gmail.com](mailto:Dsddsp@gmail.com)  
4342031647

IND997-1 | Uranium and Radon are discussed in section 4.1 of the EIS.

IND997-2 | Impaired waterbodies are mentioned in section 4.3.

IND997-3 | Mountain Valley would not spread industrial sludge.

IND997-4 | Drinking water sources are discussed in section 4.3.

IND997-5 | This is not a project proposed by Transco.

IND997-6 | Mountain Valley should negotiate with landowners to reach mutual agreements for the easement.

# INDIVIDUALS

## IND998 – Individual

IND998-1

1. Franklin County already has a pipeline (petroleum) that runs from Henry Co. to Roanoke. Nobody complains, and there has never been a problem.
2. I knew someone who cut timber and logged on land adjoining the petroleum pipeline in Franklin Co. Although the pipeline needed to be protected, there was no problem. Reports of pipeline failures are few and greatly exaggerated when they do occur.
3. The pipeline would boost economic growth and development in Franklin County. Industry was destroyed by NAFTA, and our county needs natural gas to attract and encourage industry to locate here.
4. Franklin County is at a disadvantage – while other counties around us already have natural gas, it makes it difficult, if not impossible for Franklin County to attract new industry.
5. The economic base for Franklin County has historically been tobacco, textiles and furniture. They are all gone! Our young people leave the County for lack of jobs. Natural gas is our BEST LAST chance to bring good jobs back to our area.
6. The more people who connect to natural gas (especially businesses), the cleaner our environment will be. Natural gas is by far a cleaner energy than oil, etc

### ESTHETICS

1. A water line was run from Smith Mountain Lake to Burnt Chimney last year. It ran along the highway and embankment of Rt. 122. If you travel there now, you will see no evidence of the disturbance. The benefits of the pipeline, however, are obvious. A business located in the Burnt Chimney area is now thriving and expanding because it has an ample water supply that was badly needed.
2. Water lines are also being laid from Smith Mountain Lake to Forest. Again, pipelines are going along the highway and into embankments all along Rt. 122. The damage is temporary and minimal with positive and progressive results.
3. The naysayers are of the same underdeveloped mindset as the residents who did not want power lines going across their property decades ago. If the naysayers had won on that issue, there would be no electricity, phone lines or cable in any of our rural areas.

### SUMMARY

It is my opinion that certain people in our County are politicizing this decision. Others are being unlearned and selfish. They are not considering the needs of our County's future generations. I ask the FERC to make their decision based on the good of Franklin County.

IND998-1

Comments noted.



**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**

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](http://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)*

IND  
999-1

*Mi. post 261 - photos illustrating creek rise  
after heavy rains just week of Oct 2016.  
Only tree roots/rocks holding creek bank.  
Sediment into waterway inevitable and continuous  
long term issue w/ MVA put in. Photo of 25'  
tree evidently washed downstream caught by vine.  
Integrity of pipeline cannot withstand these  
forces.*

Commentor's Name and Mailing Address *(Please Print)*

*Sandy Arthur  
440 Little Mountain Cir  
Rocky Mount VA 24151*

IND999-1      The EIS discusses flash flooding from rain events in section 4.3.



**INDIVIDUALS**  
**IND1000 – Bill Woodrum**

20170110-0014 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 01/09/2017

Date: 12-7-16

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

ORIGINAL

FILED  
SECRETARY OF THE  
2017 JAN -9 P 14

Re: Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Docket No. CP16-10-000 & CP16-13-000

Dear Secretary Bose,

IND  
1000  
-1

I am commenting on Section 4.3.3 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the proposed Mountain Valley Pipeline, Docket No. CP16-10-000 and Equitrans Expansion Project, Docket No. CP16-13-000.

IND1000-1

Wetlands are discussed in section 4.3 of the EIS.

As a long-time resident of WV who has enjoyed use of natural resources throughout the Greenbrier Valley region I am concerned about MVP's impact on the wetlands of the region.

Specifically, I have concerns about damage to the wetlands from construction + operation of the MVP, including contamination from equipment leaks, disruption of the aquatic life which calls the region home + general changes to the natural habitat of the region.

I request that the issues listed above be fully addressed in the Final EIS. If these issues are not addressed in the Final EIS, then I request that FERC chose the No Action Alternative.

Sincerely,

Name: Bill Woodrum  
Address: 425 Winfield Avenue  
City & State: Winfield WV  
Zip Code: 25213

# INDIVIDUALS

IND1001 – Anne Bernard

IND  
1001-1

My name is Anne Bernard, and my husband and I have lived in our present home for almost 36 years. We are both artists, and appreciate the beauty that surrounds us here in a manner that is akin to worship. We are fortunate to have an uninterrupted view of Cahas Mt in our back yard that is peppered with cattle, and deer, and wild turkey. Though we have struggled to make ends meet in our professions over the years, it was OK that we didn't travel, or have new cars, because the beauty and serenity of this place made it such a fabulous place to be. No matter what else was going on in the world that was distressing to us, at the core we were calmed by our home surrounds. This is now under threat, and in a very big way, a tragic way, by the MVP polluters.

We have had 2 years to find out way more than the average person knows or understands about pipelines, and the more one knows, the more frightening and devastating this information is. Let's start with the fracking process and how destructive this has been for people and their environs. We have gotten to know a couple whose ranch in Texas was rendered worthless by fracking 100 miles away, their water supply permanently destroyed. They still own this ranch, but had to leave, one can't exist without water. The amount of water needed for this process, and polluted in this process, is on an unimaginable scale. The amount of water this MVP pipeline would use in their construction and maintenance of the project is also on a similarly large scale. They would be crossing over 140 waterways in Franklin County alone. We have seen evidence of pipelines washed out, and ill maintained in Va already, and can only conclude that once the economic benefits have been reaped here, the same fate awaits us.

IND  
1001-2

The representatives from MVP have lied to our faces on

IND1001-1

The project does not involve fracking.

IND1001-2

The project is not for the export of natural gas.



# INDIVIDUALS

IND1001 – Anne Bernard

IND  
1001-2  
cont'd

numerous occasions. Their tactics for getting our cooperative behavior have been deceitful and underhanded. Frankly we are disgusted that the government would be supportive and encouraging of such tactics, just whatever it takes to get this gas to the coast where it can be sold to foreign markets at a higher price. This would raise prices here at home as we would have to compete with those prices to even keep our own gas for our use here in the states. How is this convoluted scenario for the public good, which is the basis for the use of the eminent domain laws?

IND  
1001-3

Our land is our greatest economic resource. We are only a mile off of a major highway, yet have an uninterrupted view of the largest mountain in the county. I was recently approached by a friend in real estate at a party, and he volunteered that our land value would plummet if this pipeline comes through. Would we be able to pay the increased insurance costs that such a project would force on us? I teach art classes 3 times a week in our studio here. My students would be too afraid to be here weekly all year round if they were in the immediate blast zone of a buried time bomb. Our church is right across the road, and has groups such as Frontier Girls and garden clubs in addition to weekly services that would also be in the blast zone. My productivity this year

IND  
1001-4

has vastly decreased as I spend sleepless nights worrying about the entire situation. My husband has COPD and already has suffered from illness requiring antibiotics as a result of trying to get surveyors out of our field in the rain. We spend a lot of time going to meetings and participating in projects to stop this madness. This has ALREADY severely impacted our lives, and it would be the end of us I fear if we have to endure watching everything we have worked so hard for for 36 years go to hell.

IND1001-3

Property values are discussed in section 4.9 of the EIS.

IND1001-4

The FERC has not yet made a decision about the project. Your medical problems are not related to the MVP.

# INDIVIDUALS

IND1001 – Anne Bernard

IND  
1001-5

In closing, let me make perfectly clear that the bottom line for me in the worry zone here is the safety of our water supply. The water underground is all connected and flows together. When you start ruining our creeks and rivers, that flow to our wells and lakes, there is no coming back from that. You have permanently destroyed our lives and our ability to stay here. Where would we go and who would pay for our relocations. Watch out FERC and MVP, you will have Hell to pay!

IND1001-5

Water resources are addressed in section 4.3 of the EIS.



# INDIVIDUALS

IND1002 – Stephen Williamson Bernard

IND  
1002-1

I want to inform FERC of the unfair negative impact on our property (Tax map 037000 1901, 037000192 Franklin County Va, tract # BVA-FR-13, VA FR-046.01) There are three areas of maximum negative impact: Landowners' rights, home safety, and our front field for use and as an archaeological and historic resource.

1. Landowners' Rights: The proposed pipeline is too close to our home. We are a mere 170 feet from the center line to our new well and work studio and 180 feet to the backdoor of our home. In addition, proposed work area MVP-ATWS-613 is ten feet from our work studio and art classroom area. Proposed access for construction and permanent maintenance uses our only entrance driveway (MVP- FR-296) for heavy equipment and would cross our narrow bridge over Teel's Creek and then cross our front yard 25 feet from our front door! This is not acceptable and would have great negative hardship on us. I have severe COPD and am on oxygen and if I can't have access to our driveway in an emergency I could suffocate and die.

IND  
1002-2

2. House (historic resource): Our house was built in 1880 and we pride ourselves on keeping it much like it was built, with original wood siding, windows, and roof. Our home is too fragile to risk heavy construction and perhaps blasting so close by. It may now or in future qualify as a historic site. Surveyors with Tetra tech have analyzed our home in their survey work and have found it to be

IND1002-1

Landowner rights are discussed in section 4.9 of the EIS. Mountain Valley must maintain access to your house.

IND1002-2

If your house is 180 feet away from the pipeline it is outside of the direct APE and probably would not be adversely effected by the project.



# INDIVIDUALS

IND1002 – Stephen Williamson Bernard

IND  
1002-2  
conf'd

a notable farmhouse in original condition.  
3. Our front field: (Tract BVA-FR-13 and Va Dept of Historic Resources 44-FRO 191) According to the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, this property contains artifacts dating from the Middle Archaic period through the Middle Woodland periods. Surveyors from Tetra Tech conducted a full 10 day phase two archaeological survey and related to us that this is a very sensitive and significant site. A proposed pipeline here would have a damningly significant negative impact on a cultural period in America which would show the evolving culture of indigenous peoples from hunter gatherers to an agricultural way of life. A large work area (MVP- ATWS 614) of 31,552 square feet will complete the destructive impact on this property.

IND  
1002-3

IND1002-3 Mountain Valley's cultural resources consultant tested site 44FR191 and found it does not qualify for the NRHP.

IND  
1002-4

In summary, unimaginative and lazy planning has completely impacted our properties in a negative way and we feel singled out for destruction as few in our county have been. Just look at the MVP map. The information about our architectural site was gathered only days before FERC released the Draft EIS statement. This information from the archaeological team should have been included in that report, and we feel we were deprived of the opportunity to have this evidence presented. The Draft EIS was rushed to release without looking at all the facts, and unbelievably, survey work is still incomplete. The people of Franklin County have been denied the opportunity to make a proper judgment about this

IND1002-4 Production of the draft EIS was not rushed, the FERC staff spent about two years prior studying the project.

# INDIVIDUALS

IND1002 – Stephen Williamson Bernard

IND  
1002-4  
cont'd | project. We urge you to deny MVP a license to build  
this pipeline.

Stephen Williamson Bernard



# INDIVIDUALS

IND1003 – Mark W. Dooley

IND  
1003-1

*My Statement regarding concerns about proposed pipeline installations in my home county of Nicholas, West Virginia.*

Having been born, raised, worked, farmed, and started a family in Nicholas County, I have grown to love the land and people of that county and was naturally quite interested, and then concerned, about the plans and proposals of pipeline installations in the area.

Although I have many concerns along with countless others in our community regarding the safety and preservation of our air, water, forests and health of our citizens, my mind went immediately to another question and concern that I feel must be answered and understood before permission to do anything could be granted to anyone.

My concern is that due diligence is not being performed in examination of the petitioner for installation of a pipeline of such magnitude and possible adverse negative and lethal consequences. It would be necessary to know and understand the performance abilities, trustworthiness, and technical qualifications, of such a company before an informed decision could possibly be made concerning approval of the request.

Near the height of the 'rush to frack' nearly four years ago, my wife and I were spending an evening in Wheeling, Ohio County. I stood that night in the parking lot of the hotel which was jammed with white trucks of all makes and sizes, all labeled with some company or another of oil, gas, and drilling industries.

I was surprised to see a fellow walk out of the hotel that had been an acquaintance of mine years ago in Summersville. He's an engineer for an oil and gas company and we got to talking about the fracking industry.

He said it was a current frenzy that was about to bust his company just trying to keep up but that all the companies that felt forced because of the high input of foreign investment dollars for speculation drilling that was being pumped into the effort at the time.

He also said the industry and companies were not ready for such a rush; technology wise it wasn't advanced enough for fracking. Yes, they could drill thousands of feet into the earth, blast and release the gas, but only currently had the technology to catch about 7 percent of the gas that was released.

That of course was way too little return to be profitable and when the investors began to demand a return on their money it would quickly turn into a whole new picture that wasn't going to be very pretty, one that would bust a lot of companies, would release a lot of unmonitored and unmanaged gas into the streams below the earth, mess up the possibility of drilling later when

IND1003-1

The project does not involve fracking.



# INDIVIDUALS

IND1003 – Mark W. Dooley

they were better prepared for extraction, and generally wind up costing taxpayers unimaginable burdens as the government struggles to stem and cap the damage.

Since that time, and especially recently, I have seen or heard of numerous pipeline explosions, some resulting in death and serious injury, over several states and often with lines hardly a year or two old.

I'm seeing increased reports of companies beginning to file for bankruptcy, claiming declining gas prices as the culprit. Yet, I'm remembering just a few years back, when gasoline was above four dollars per gallon, how the American citizens were being told that the purpose of fracking and pipelines was to decrease our dependence on foreign oil and thus reduce the price of our gasoline.

IND  
1003-1  
cont'd

As West Virginians, we have suffered the destruction of our land and loved ones at the hands of foreign and out of state companies ruining our counties and state with unethical and/or improper mining techniques and practices; the same holds true of the companies that were only after our timber.

We must ask these companies why the rush? We need to see a positive track record of performance. We do not dare turn any company loose to rip open our state and bury pipebombs along the entire length of our state and through our rivers and forests, passing by our homes, schools, villages and infrastructures.

Especially an industry that can't seem to build a pipeline that will last any length of time without horrendous results; an industry with increasing bankruptcies long before they even get the pipelines installed; an industry trying to operate in a frenzy years ahead of technology that could address many problems and spare much pain and grief; an industry that can't even remember for a few years why they wanted to go in business in the first place.

My concern is not about some possible negative things that could happen with companies that are demanding swift approval of miles of pipelines; my concern and reason for protest of such companies is because of negative events that are already occurring in the industry field long before the problems associated with use and age would begin to affect our region.

When the cleanest water we see are the tears of our children, crying because of thirst and poisons within them ... it will be way too late to learn or prevent anything .....

Please ... let's not go there.

11/02/16 – Mark W. Dooley



# INDIVIDUALS

IND1004 - J. Wendell Brooks

183  
Nov. 2, 2016

RE: Docket CP 16-10-000 Mountain Valley Pipeline

IND1004-1

I would like to express a few concerns to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and Mountain Valley Pipeline. The Citizens of the affected areas of the pipeline should not have to burden themselves with the environmental impact this pipeline will have on the entire region from where it starts to the place it ends.

Our water quality is our most precious resource we have. We do not need to be like West Virginia. Streams in West Virginia will not support the reproduction of aquatic life. Streams are only stocked with fish.

The holding ponds on top of the ridges where coal has been removed are draining water in to tributaries of the major streams. This is a shame and disgrace to the people there by not having safe drinking water. Virginia does not need a catastrophe of this sort.

The Pipeline will impact Spring Hollow Reservoir in Roanoke County over Bent Mt. also the steep terrain down Adneys Gap (terrain is straight up and down. if these right of ways will have a clearing of 750 ft and ditches 8 to 10 ft deep, with dirt piled on each side of the 125 ft right of way. The Black Water River will look

IND1004-1

Water resources are addressed in section 4.3 of the EIS.