

INDIVIDUALS

IND1033 – Maury Johnson

IND
1033-1
cont'd

appropriate portion. The agency shall make every effort to disclose and discuss at appropriate points in the draft statement all major points of view on the environmental impacts of the alternatives including the proposed action.” (Capital letters, Underlines and Bold face type added)

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

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

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

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

As a former teacher, I would have students who did not complete their assignments on time and/or sufficiently. They would be awarded an F (failure) or an I (incomplete) for their work. This is the grade I would award FERC for this DEIS -- (FAILURE)

For an Applicant (in this case MVP LLC) to be granted the right to take private property and undertake the massive (and massively risky) construction project proposed by MVP, which will cause severe disruptions to people’s lives and devastate hundreds of miles of streams, wetlands, forests(including National Forest Lands), farmlands, homesteads, communities and mountain ridges, including the scared and majestic Peters Mountain– with all the hazards to pipeline integrity as well as the environmental damage it would cause that have been pointed out by highly qualified geologists, hydro- geologists, soil scientists, engineers and countless others – there needs to be a very high bar of certainty. Mountain Valley Pipeline has not come close to this bar.

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

Maury W Johnson, Affected Landowner -- 3227 Ellison’s Ridge Rd, Greenville WV 24945

Member of: Preserve Monroe – Save Monroe – Discover Monroe Team – Greenville Ruritan Club --- POWHR --- Save the “Narrows of Hans Creek” and the Beautiful Hans Creek Valley

Attachments: (Can be accessed at the following web address and the above address)

https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/whitehouse.gov/files/documents/nepa_final_ghg_guidance.pdf

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY WASHINGTON, D.C.

August 1, 2016 -- MEMORANDUM FOR HEADS OF FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

INDIVIDUALS

IND1034 - Carley Knapp

Carley Knapp
572 Bethlehem Farm Ln
Alderson, WV 24910

11/3/16

IND
1034-1

Please do not allow the Mountain Valley Pipeline access through the Allegheny mountain range. The ecological cost is far too high. This is the third most biodiverse region in the country. This mountain range formed when all the continents were still one, a billion years ago, and this one action - this one pipeline - will cause a ripple effect of destruction & degradation through the whole ~~ecosystem~~ ecosystem. Ultimately, citizens of West Virginia will pay this huge cost with their health. The entire area will suffer whether the pipeline courses through their property or not. The pipeline plan is immoral, it is senseless, and it is unjust.

People who live here have a spiritual connection to the land (over)

(1)

IND1034-1

The MVP pipeline route does not cross through the Allegheny Mountain Range.

INDIVIDUALS

IND1034 -Carley Knapp

God is present in the abundant life in this region; in the forests, in the animal & plant life, God is revealed to us. For generations, the families of Native Americans, African American, and European Americans have been rooted here in the beauty of God's holy creation, connected to the living Spirit of the land. Great confusion, chaos, and harm is done to us when we lose this connection to the land because of destructive, catastrophic practices that wreak havoc rather than protect, that break down rather than build up the people of the region. This area is our ecological sanctuary. Please do not send machinery to blow large sections of it up.

Thank You.
Carley Knapp

INDIVIDUALS

IND1035 – Beth Krause

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.

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Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426
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COMMENTS: (Please print; use and attach an additional sheet if necessary)

I would like for our air and water to be kept clean
Don't build the pipeline. Turn to renewables to
preserve our air and water.
Constructing the pipeline would destabilize the ground.
We need energy development that preserves the land.
I'm concerned that bigger pipelines (or more pipelines)
will lead to worse damage to the land.

Commentor's Name and Mailing Address (Please Print)

Beth Krause
3180 Collins Ferry Rd. #305
Morgantown, WV 26505

IND
1035-1

IND1035-1

Air quality is addressed in section 4.11 of the EIS; water quality in section 4.3.

INDIVIDUALS

IND1036 – Charles and Dorothy Larew

*plan to
will look into / by book -
will confer -*

Comments from: Dorothy Larew Greenville, WV 24945

IND 1036-1
Concerns:
 Family values mean a lot: Home is where the heart is: ^{swell} People have to move away but many return for retirement years. Many others are planning to. *We can lose our people + land -*
 Family reunions bring many back year after year because of closeness of family. *well over 100-125 years -*

IND 1036-2
Tourism. Many come to Monroe County on vacation because of beauty of land. They won't come to see a ugly scar over the mountain.

IND 1036-3
Safety: *leak of methane 3300* Number of accidents: *80* Extent of damage: *injured 389* Location to high school and nursing home. *35 miles from -* No hospital in the county. Emergency services limited. *5 years -*

IND 1036-4
Damage to forest, wildlife and other natural resources. *We have protected living here - bald eagle nest on site from -*

IND 1036-5
Esthetic value. Power lines across mountains are ugly but minimal compared to pipeline. **Damage to land from fracking and disposal of fracking refuse.** *Regeneration of wildlife to hold several birds -*

IND 1036-6
Need: Is it really needed? Other forms of shipment. Destination is port where it can/will be shipped overseas. Sounds selfish but Keep it in the ground until people in this country need it.

IND 1036-7
Alternate sources of funds: [↑] Huge money in manufacture of solar and wind equipment. Would offset loss of income from drilling.

IND 1036-8
MAIN CONCERN WATER Potential to pollute water for most of county through public water supply and private wells, etc. Karst terrain would spread polluted water throughout the county. World cannot live without good, clear water and it has been said that the next world war will be over water and its possession. That's what the Standing Rock group is protesting to save. We stand with them. I can live without oil and gas. It would be difficult but I and others could. We cannot live without clear and available water.

- IND1036-1 Comment noted.
- IND1036-2 Tourism is discussed in section 4.9 of the EIS.
- IND1036-3 Safety is addressed in section 4.12.
- IND1036-4 Impacts on forest are discussed in section 4.4; wildlife in 4.5.
- IND1036-5 No fracking is involved with these projects.
- IND1036-6 The Commission would decided if there is need for the projects.
- IND1036-7 Renewable energy sources as alternatives are discussed in section 3.
- IND1036-8 Water resources are discussed in section 4.3 of the EIS; karst in 4.1.

INDIVIDUALS

IND1036 – Charles and Dorothy Larew

(3) Preserve Monroe - Timeline

Page 1 of 12

Charles / Dorothy Larew Farm

Preserve Monroe

Dorothy Home



<http://www.preservemonroe.com/>

INDIVIDUALS

IND1037 – Perry Martin



IND
1037-1

This is a picture of a popular print in southwest Virginia done by local artist Walt Hewes. This scene of Newport, Virginia is easily seen from Route 460 and the line represents roughly the location of the proposed MVP pipeline. The current DEI is wrong in its description of where the line crosses in relation to this community and specifically the Newport-Mt. Olivet United Methodist Church.

Any route through Newport, Virginia will permanently impact the scenic vistas and historic location for which are known.

*Perry Martin
Newport, Virginia*

IND1037-1

The MVP pipeline would be 430 feet away from the Newport Mount Olivet Methodist Church.

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
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COMMENTS: *(Please print; use and attach an additional sheet if necessary)*

IND 1038-1 *West Virginia should not serve as an experimental station for gashouse designs to extract and ship gas to distant customers.*

IND 1038-2 *The terrain of steep mountains and sensitive watersheds creates a ~~high~~ destabilization of ground and flora that has evolved over thousands of years. The restoration of such is nearly impossible before further land damage occurs.*

IND 1038-3 *Land damage occurs.*

Commentor's Name and Mailing Address *(Please Print)*

Iryene McNeil
P.O. Box 255
Belington, WV 26250

- IND1038-1 The MVP pipeline is for the transportation of natural gas. The project does not involve extraction activities, that are regulated by the states.
- IND1038-2 Construction in steep terrain is discussed in section 4.1 of the EIS.
- IND1038-3 Restoration is discussed in section 2.

INDIVIDUALS

IND1039 – Virginia D. McWhorter

Nov. 3, 2016 Page 1 of 2

To: FERC Sponsored Public Session in the Project area
to take Comments on the Draft EIS

FROM: VIRGINIA + William (Bill) McWhorter *Virginia D. McWhorter*
William J. McWhorter

SUBJECT: Docket Nos. CP16-10-000 and CP16-13-000

IND
1039-

1

My name is Virginia D. McWhorter. My husband and I live at 497 Blue Grass Trail, Newport, VA. 24128. We live 0.22 miles from the proposed MVP (Mountain Valley Pipeline) route. NO one from MVP has ever been to visit us concerning the blast zone, our water source, or other issues. Our home built in 1875 has a historical name, Willow Springs, and a spring is the source of our water. While the proposed MVP is not on our property it is in "our backyard" - the Village of Newport, Giles Co., and State of Virginia.

You have heard all the issues concerning the Draft EIS time and time again. The recent explosion in Ala., the recent earthquake in Oklahoma, the Dakota events, and locally, the unkept 12 inch pipeline over Peter's Mountain must remind you of the serious unintended consequences that can result from your decisions on this proposed route.

IND1039-1

Safety is discussed in section 4.12 of the EIS; water resources in section 4.3; historic resources in section 4.10. The house of Virginia McWhorter is located about 1,820 feet away from the pipeline.

INDIVIDUALS

IND1039 – Virginia D. McWhorter

Page 2 of 2

IND
1039-2

There are compromises that warrant further study. Please consider Hybrid alternate 1A as negatives; it is longer, it does cross the New River. But many other factors are in the positive column. The negatives will add to the cost. But the cost of the current proposed MVP route incurred by individuals, our county, you (FERC), and the pipeline company investors will, in the long run, be greater than the cost to study and construct Hybrid alternate 1A.

IND1039-2

Alternative Hybrid 1A is discussed in section 3 of the EIS.

IND
1039-3

Additionally, the amendments are unnecessary at this time. Facts show that "demand" could be provided with a smaller diameter pipeline and certainly there is no need for "utility corridors". These amendments should be addressed in a revised draft EIS to allow greater public input. As compromises evolve why not also consider some joint-construction/usage of a corridor for MVP and ACP (Atlantic Coast pipeline) along I77 and Va. State HW460 or I77, I64, 581, or some combination of highways? They are already public lands that serve everyone. In closing, the size and route of the proposed MVP cause great concern over safety, cultural, environmental, and water issues. Thank you for meeting with us. McWhorter 4/2/13

IND1039-3

See the response to comment FA8-1 regarding a utility corridor. See the response to comment FA11-12 regarding need. See the response to comment CO84-2 regarding collocation.

INDIVIDUALS

IND1040 – Dana Olson

Comments to FERC a Peterstown "Listening Session" November 3, 2016

As a resident of Monroe County, WV, living at the foot of Peters Mountain I am appalled at all the information totally ignored or dismissed by FERC and/or MVP LLC in the DEIS for the Mountain Valley Pipeline Project. For the past two years I and many other citizens of the area have furnished information about springs, wetlands, karst areas, steep slope, endangered species, depth to bedrock special places of cultural and historical significant and countless other issues. Most of these are never addressed or simply glossed over with a statement such as "This will be mitigated." You cannot mitigate this majestic, one of a kind mountain (Peters Mountain) or any other mountain or natural landscape of the area. You cannot fix the water once you taint it.

One example of this total disregard for information is **found on page 4-73 Table 4.3 1-2 of the DEIS. This table list zero springs and/or swallets in Monroe County, when dozens upon dozens of springs and/or swallets in or near the MVP Corridor has been reported is such an example. I know this has been done as I have been actively involved with Save Monroe and the Discover Monroe Team in providing this information.**

Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC has not provided critical information required in response to many questions raised by FERC staff, by the U.S. Forest Service and by other agencies, groups and individuals. 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 lead agency shall work with the cooperating agencies and shall obtain comments as required in part 1503 of this chapter. **The Draft Statement must fulfill and satisfy to the fullest extent possible the requirements for final statements in section 102(2)(C) of the Act. If a draft 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 major points of view on the environmental impacts of the alternatives including the proposed action.**"

For these reasons and more, I ask FERC to take NO ACTION and reject the MVP Project.

Furthermore, I oppose any corridor across Peters Mountain, WV or The Jefferson National Forest as unnecessary and view this proposal as a form of State Sponsored Terrorism perpetrated by FERC upon the people of the area and the users of the Jefferson National Forest, the Appalachian Trail and the citizens of WV and Virginia.

Sincerely,
Dr. Dana Olson

Save Monroe, Indian Creek Watershed Association, Discover Monroe Team

IND
1040-1

IND1040-1

No relevant environmental information filed by the public has been ignored. Comments are addressed in the resources sections (see section 1.4). Springs and wells are discussed in section 4.3.

IND
1040-2

IND1040-2

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

INDIVIDUALS

IND1041 – Ronkeith Adkins

RONKEITH ADKINS
3057 TIMBERLANE AVE
ROANOKE VA 24018
11-01-2016

To whom it may concern regarding the Mt. Valley Pipeline hearing:

I am hereby authorizing Mrs. Trixie Averil to speak for me expressing my feelings about this matter.

At one time I lived in the State of Michigan and have relatives living in Livingston County, Michigan in the lower Peninsula about 60 miles NW of Detroit. Some years ago I personally observed the laying of approximately 42 inch pipeline that went from west to east across Lower Michigan and crossed the narrow opening opening from Michigan to Samia, Ontario. The pipeline appeared to be 3/4-1 inch thick. The pipeline segments were then welded together. All welds at each connection were then X-rayed to make sure it was perfectly attached. The ditch for the pipeline appeared to approximately 6 feet deep. This type of construction is done for safety reasons. A year later I was back up there visiting our relatives and the only way you could tell there was a pipeline was there were metal marking posts over the pipeline.

The other reason for support of the MVPipeline is that natural gas is a clean heating source which we have an abundant supply. In addition, natural gas is cheaper than other natural sources for the public and industrial use in Virginia and surrounding areas.

Sincerely,


Ronkeith Adkins

IND
1041-1

IND1041-1 Comment noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND1042 – Ajmal Alami

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COMMENTS: *(Please print; use and attach an additional sheet if necessary)*
Pipelines present a serious problem of externalities that aren't factored many times in a proposed cost. With the inclusion of negative externalities, costs will rise as a fact; several of them including cost of health care for medical issues caused by construction (cancer, stress, etc), or the contamination of water in the fracking process to communities that live off of it. Who will pay for these costs? Subsidization for health care/clean water/medical treatment should nullify the purpose of the pipeline in the first place. Communities and livelihoods are put at risk simply for corporate profit. As a member of the affected community of the pipeline, I am calling for a cancellation of further pipeline efforts

Commentor's Name and Mailing Address *(Please Print)*
Ajmal Alami
1913 A Taber Village Dr.
Blacksburg, VA 24060

IND
1042-1

IND1042-1 The projects do not involve fracking.

INDIVIDUALS

IND1043 – Individual

IND 1043-1	Eminent Domain Section 4.8.2.2 States that MVP can take land per eminent domain under section 7 (h) of the Natural Gas Act. This is under litigation in West Virginia Supreme Court and local Virginia courts. Construction should not begin until litigation is complete.
IND 1043-2	Inconsistencies in report Section 4.9.1.5 Number of existing, new, private, and public roads are not internally consistent within the report. This needs to be addressed. Lack of Complete Economic Analysis
IND 1043-3	Section 4.9.1.6 There is only one recent study (that does not include our region) sited for the impact of gas lines on property values. Other studies range from 1993-2001 (15-23 years ago). These studies are not applicable to the current situation. People have become more aware of the dangers associated with gas lines in the past 5 years. More analysis is needed.
IND 1043-4	Section 4.9.1.8 As stated in the report, the pipeline will cross several communities designated as environmental justice communities due to high poverty rates. Additionally, residents over the age of 65 are over-represented across the area of the proposed pipeline. How these populations will be economically affected was not adequately addressed (property values, health issues due to construction, access to housing, transportation issues, access to emergency services, etc.). This needs to be addressed. Only 25% (4.9.2.1_ of the workforce will be local resulting in a 21% demand in housing. The report looks at total housing units but not the availability of low income housing units. A complete analysis needs to be done on how environmental justice communities will be affected.
IND 1043-5	Section 4.9.2.1 Number of local vs. non-local jobs created is inconsistent throughout the report. This needs to be addressed. The report states that effects of permanent employees is negligible and will NOT affect unemployment rates. This is in direct opposition to the ERG's posted statements to local residents. This needs to be addressed.
IND 1043-6	Section 4.9.2.3 States there will be an increase in demand for police, fire, and EMS services. The demand is not enumerated and could put strain on resource-constrained communities. This needs to be addressed. Further, the applicant states that resources will be made available for these services, but that is not enumerated. This needs to be addressed.
IND 1043-7	Section 4.9.2.4

IND1043-1	Section 7h of the NGA is not under litigation.
IND1043-2	The final EIS has been revised to present the correct number of access roads.
IND1043-3	We disagree. The studies of pipeline impacts on property values are relevant.
IND1043-4	We stand by our analysis of impacts on environmental justice communities.
IND1043-5	The final EIS been revised to present an accurate count of jobs.
IND1043-6	Public services are discussed in section 4.9 of the EIS.
IND1043-7	Impacts on tourism are discussed in section 4.9. Visual impacts in section 4.8.

INDIVIDUALS

IND1043 – Individual

IND 1043-7 cont'd	As stated previously in the report, Tourism dollars account for a large portion of revenue to the impacted areas of the pipeline. As trees cannot be replanted, there is be a permanent impact to the scenic areas adjacent to the pipeline (Section 4.8.1-10: gas line will be visible from key observations points). An analysis was not done on the permanent, long-term economic impact of the pipeline to this source of revenue. Construction should not move forward until this is complete.
IND 1043-8	Page 4-309 states that a case can be made that there will be economic benefits of employment and dollar expenditures during construction to impacted communities. This is in direct opposition to the statement regarding employment in 4.9.2.1 and the case has not been made.The net economic benefits to communities was not addressed. Construction should not move forward until this analysis is complete and made public.
IND 1043-9	Section 4.9.2.5 States that there will be an increase to surface damage of roads used by the applicants. This has not been enumerated. What is this cost? What is the economic cost to businesses along the public roads being used for construction? Construction should not move forward until this analysis is complete and made public.
IND 1043-10	Section 4.9.2.6 States that "easement agreements <i>can</i> include indemnification language". Is this language in the current agreements? This needs clarification. If not, what are the economic impacts to the land owners/communities for accidents? ? Construction should not move forward until this analysis is complete and made public. Additionally, as stated the pipeline right of way crosses known environmental justice communities. These communities cannot afford lawyers to respond to the easement agreements. Construction should not move forward until this addressed.
IND 1043-11	Section 4.9.2.7 States that estimated taxes revenue for the impacted areas is over 30 million. However, NET revenue is not addressed (total made-total lost). The analysis was not done. Construction should not move forward until this analysis is complete and made public.
IND 1043-12	Safety Concerns Section 4.12.1 States that minimum safety standards will be implemented. There have been at least two pipeline accidents since this report was released (in PA and AL). The pipeline is within .1 miles of two schools . Are there new safety standards that should be implemented in light of these accidents? Additionally, the economic impact of these accidents need to be included in the report. How will the children be impacted by construction (traffic, dust accidents, etc.). Construction should not move forward until this addressed. Safety monitoring steps included in the report are: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Walking the pipeline. There are 300 miles of pipeline across private land how will this be done.2. Flyovers. How often will this be done? What is the economic impact to the community and tourism areas of this?

IND1043-8 Section 4.9 does explain economic benefits of the projects, in terms of employment, wages, spending, and tax revenues.

IND1043-9 Mountain Valley would repair any damages to roads.

IND1043-10 The content of easement agreements differ between landowners depending on individual negotiations with the companies. The FERC is not privy to those agreements.

IND1043-11 We stand by our analysis of tax revenues.

IND1043-12 Safety is addressed in section 4.12.

INDIVIDUALS

IND1043 – Individual

IND
1043-12
cont'd

3. There will be an increase in demand for police, fire, and EMS services. The demand is not enumerated and could put strain on resource-constrained communities. This needs to be addressed. Further, the applicant states that resources will be made available for these services, but that is not enumerated. This needs to be addressed.

Section 4.12.2

States that property damage >100,000 can be reported by land owners. What about damages <100,000? This threshold is insufficient to address the needs of environmental justice areas. Construction should not move forward until this is clarified and addressed.

The applicants use a study from 1986 to address safety concerns. Studies from 30 years ago are not sufficient to address today's safety issues. From 1994-2013, there have been 745 pipeline incidents causing death and injury to persons (278 deaths, 1059 injuries) causing \$110 million dollars in property damage (wikipedia). There have been 26 accidents already in 2016 (including 21 injuries). The applicants have not adequately addressed their responsibility in clean up and recovery efforts and health costs if there is an incident. Additionally, the economic costs to impacted areas was not analyzed. Construction should not move forward until this analysis is complete and made public. This needs to be addressed using current studies. If none exist, then studies should be conducted by the applicant to address the issue.

The applicant states that accidents are due to older pipelines, but does not give details on long term maintenance and safety procedures. Construction should not move forward until this is clarified and addressed.

The applicant states that many incidents are caused by local distribution. Statistics were not given on this issue. Since the applicants have proposed that Franklin County can have a local access (and have claimed that is a benefit to the community), the costs and benefits of the distribution should be addressed in the report. Construction should not move forward until this is clarified and addressed.

Section 4.13.2

States the following the impacts:

1. Increase of growth in non-native invasive species. What is the economic impact of this clean-up, tourism impact, and impact on local vegetation. Construction should not move forward until this addressed.
2. Habitat/forest destruction. What is the economic impact of this clean-up, tourism impact, and impact on local vegetation. Construction should not move forward until this addressed.
3. 2902 acres of prime farm land will be disturbed (this is inconsistent with numbers presented in section 14.8.2.1). What are the correct numbers and what is the economic impact of this loss? Construction should not move forward until this is clarified and addressed.
4. Emissions. The long term economic impact of health consequences due to increased emissions (specifically for environmental justice communities and >65 populations).
5. Construction should not move forward until this addressed.

IND
1043-13

IND1043-13

Non-native species are discussed in section 4.4.

INDIVIDUALS

IND1043 – Individual

IND 1043-14	Section 5.1.3 States that the applicant would provide an alternate water source if ground water is impacted. What would this new source be? How would it be distributed? What is the economic impact of this clean-up, tourism impact, and impact on environmental justice communities and >65 populations.
DEVELOPMENTS SINCE THIS REPORT	
IND 1043-15	Roanoke was just voted Top Adventure Town. A thorough analysis of future tourism dollars vs. dollar loses due to tourism needs to be conducted.
IND 1043-16	A recent report showed that outdoor investments lead to better health outcomes. A thorough health and economic analysis of the gas line impacts on health needs to be conducted.
IND 1043-17	The EPA noted that the report did not adequately address potential emissions from the pipeline. This needs to be analyzed and included before construction can move forward.
IND 1043-18	The MVP is NOT needed. Estimated completion date 2020. Gas production will be on the decline at this time (it peaks in 2018). Current pipelines are operating at 54%. The MVP is not necessary to natural gas production.

IND1043-14 Compensation for impacts on water sources is between the landowner and the company.

IND1043-15 Tourism is discussed in section 4.9.

IND1043-16 The projects should not have any significant adverse impacts on the health of the regional population.

IND1043-17 Air emissions are disclosed in section 4.11 of the EIS.

IND1043-18 The Commission would decide if the projects are needed.

INDIVIDUALS

IND1044 – D. Michael Bailey

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

See Attached
I would like to ask that the
center land of interstates be considered
as possible alternative sites to imminent
domain.

Commentor's Name and Mailing Address (Please Print)

D. Michael Bailey
9516 DEER BRANCH RD
ROANOKE VA 24019

IND
1044-1

IND1044-1

We evaluate a potential alternative locating the pipeline along highways in section 3 of the EIS.

INDIVIDUALS

IND1044 – D. Michael Bailey

IND
1044-2

Access to natural gas is a critical aspect of economic growth. Economic growth provides opportunities for individual advancement at all social levels and the communities which it will travel through.

Are there environmental challenges? Yes. It is those challenges that give us cause to find greater solutions.

I understand the purpose of eminent domain is to secure property for the benefit of the masses. I believe the expansion of this pipeline will be to that end. But those who are asked to sacrifice their property should receive immediate fair payment and be one of first to receive the products of the pipeline. The owners of the pipe line must have access to inspect and survey potential lands which the pipeline may be built upon.

I support the efforts of the development of this pipeline through Virginia.

Mike Bailey
7516 Deer Branch Rd
Roanoke, Va 24019

IND1044-2

Comment noted.

INDIVIDUALS

IND1045 – Pamela Barger

From Pamela Barger

11/3/2016

I know the Mountain Valley Pipeline needs to be built. I think a lot of these people who are out protesting against it know it too. Natural gas is cheap and it's clean. Roanoke Gas said it's going to use natural gas from that pipeline and take it to more homes and businesses. That's great news for the people who are going to get it because it can help lower their heating bills and give them more money to spend on other things. Who benefits from that? The other businesses in Roanoke would, because now more people have more money to spend on other stuff. I won commercial property that provides construction equipment to contractors.

I saw where the Draft Environmental Statement pointed out that MVP would support thousands of jobs during construction and give millions in taxes to the counties and state government. And from what I can tell, it looks like MVP has worked really hard to change the route so that it doesn't hurt the environment. Nobody is going to see this pipeline because it's going to be underground. The right of way is just going to be a grass-covered area – in fact, right along a greenway near me. I've seen those in other places, and people walk around on them and don't even realize what's underneath because it's not a big deal.

Pipelines are everywhere, and we need them to give us the energy we need. If you don't have access to energy, you're not going to have much of an economy. Natural gas is energy that we need, and it's cleaner and more affordable than other fossil fuels. The MVP is a smart investment because it will make sure more people have that energy.



Pam Barger, 1236 Deer Run Dr., Vinton, VA
540-890-7324

IND1045-1 Comment noted.

IND
1045-1

INDIVIDUALS

IND1046 – Liz Belcher

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

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

Forest Service impact:
I strongly oppose the 4 amendments to the FS Land Mgt Plan that would be necessary to accommodate this pipeline. The original Nat. Forests were specifically brought to protect water quality and reduce sedimentation. High quality water is essential to all landowners in these counties. In Karst terrain digging ^{or} other impacts can change water flows miles away. This pipeline cannot be built without impacting water supplies. If you are the person who loses your water, your life is devastated. If you are the region who loses your water,

Commentor's Name and Mailing Address (Please Print)
Liz Belcher
8171 Bending Oak
Catawba VA 24070

your economy is dead - look at Flint, Michigan for what happens when water quality is compromised.

IND 1046-1

IND1046-1

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

INDIVIDUALS

IND1046 – Liz Belcher

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COMMENTS (PLEASE PRINT)

IND 1046-2 | Other risks:

IND 1046-2 | erosion - hurts water for miles; soil loss

IND 1046-3 | explosions - if there is an explosion like the pipeline
fire right near in Alabama, the impacts are huge.

IND 1046-4 | Appalachian Trail - views

IND 1046-5 | piratebush - a globally endangered species in Poor Mtn

IND 1046-6 | Tourism: the focus of our economy

IND 1046-7 | invasive species - linear corridors lead to extensive
invasive species and reduction of native
species

IND 1046-8 | reduction of wildlife ~~habitat~~ ^{species} needing extensive
forests rather than edge.

IND 1046-9 | rural economy - rural areas are often marginal
financially. Destroying half a farmer's field
may destroy his livelihood, as he would
no longer have enough production to make
a living.

IND 1046-10 | water
water
water
water

IND1046-2 | Erosion controls are outlined in sections 2 and 4.2 of the EIS.

IND1046-3 | Safety is addressed in section 4.12 of the EIS.

IND1046-4 | The ANST is discussed in section 4.8.

IND1046-5 | Endangered species are discussed in section 4.7.

IND1046-6 | Tourism is discussed in section 4.9.

IND1046-7 | Invasive species are discussed in section 4.4.

IND1046-8 | Wildlife is discussed in section 4.5.

IND1046-9 | Environmental justice communities are discussed in section 4.9.

IND1046-10 | Water resources are discussed in section 4.3.

INDIVIDUALS

IND1047 - CJ Boothe

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

I am in approval of the draft EIS from Ferc and I am in favor of the Pipeline a MUP totally. From studies that I have seen in the news and through local gas distribution company (Roanoke Gas) is at capacity on their transmission lines. As for this region to grow we need a advance of natural gas. These pipelines have been around for 100 years and after 1 to 2 years this pipeline will never be seen. Companies have been installing pipelines for and the new technology with these pipelines

Commentor's Name and Mailing Address (Please Print)

CJ Boothe
945 Catawba Rd.
Daleville, VA, 24093

IND1047-1 Comment noted.

IND
1047-1

INDIVIDUALS

IND1047 – CJ Boothe

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
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COMMENTS (PLEASE PRINT)

IND
1047-1
cont'd

are great and heavily regulated. This is needed
for economic development and jobs in the
region.

INDIVIDUALS

IND1048 – M. Rupert Cutler

FERC Public Meeting on Mountain Valley Pipeline
Roanoke, VA, November 3, 2016

Statement for the Record

By M. Rupert Cutler, Ph.D.
204 S. Jefferson Street, Suite 4, Roanoke, VA 24011

IND
1048-1

I am M. Rupert Cutler of Roanoke, Virginia. I have lived in Roanoke for 25 years. I have a doctorate in resource development (Michigan State University, 1972) and taught environmental policy and planning at the university level (MSU, 1972-77). I was the chief executive officer of Defenders of Wildlife, a national conservation organization (1987-90) and was elected to and served on the City Council of Roanoke, Virginia from 2002 to 2010. I chaired the board of the Western Virginia Water Authority for two years.

I have been a Presidential appointee, appointed by President Jimmy Carter to be Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Conservation, Research and Education and in that capacity supervising the United States Forest Service, Soil Conservation Service, and USDA's research and extension agencies for four years (1977-80).

Currently I am a member of the board of directors of the Blue Ridge Land Conservancy, a regional private land trust.

I am opposed to the construction of the proposed Mountain Valley Pipeline. My reasons are provided in detail in the attached/accompanying statement headed "RT Writers' Group submission" that I would like to be made part of the record. That statement highlights the importance of laws passed by Congress over many decades to establish and provide protection from incompatible development of national forests, national parks, and national recreational trails and to provide a process for the thorough consideration of the environmental impacts of projects of national environmental concern (the National Environmental Policy Act, or NEPA).

My primary concerns are

1. the incompatible adjacency of the proposed pipeline route to established and potential wilderness areas on the Jefferson National Forest,
2. the visual impact of the wide cleared pipeline route that would constitute an unacceptable aesthetic blemish on scenic views from the Appalachian Trail, the Blue Ridge Parkway, and the City of Roanoke,
3. the threat of long-continuing sediment erosion and siltation from pipeline construction and unconsolidated, insufficiently vegetated pipeline trench fill "bleeding" off the pipeline route where it crosses tributaries of the Roanoke River above the intake of the Spring Hollow Reservoir, contaminating a primary source of drinking water for the Roanoke area and at the very least making treatment of that water more expensive,

IND
1048-2

IND
1048-3

IND1048-1

The proposed MVP pipeline route would not cross any designated Wilderness areas within the Jefferson National Forest.

IND1048-2

Visual impacts, including on the ANST and BRP, are addressed in section 4.8 of the EIS.

IND1048-3

Erosion controls are discussed in sections 2 and 4.2 of the EIS. Potential impacts on drinking water sources are discussed in section 4.3. Safety is addressed in section 4.12 of the EIS.

INDIVIDUALS

IND1048 – M. Rupert Cutler

IND
1048-3
cont'd

4. the threat of accidents to the integrity of the pipeline causing pollution of important groundwater resources used by many through wells as drinking water, and
5. the unjustifiable duplication of pipeline capacity given the existence of sufficient pipeline capacity in the region already.

Thank you.

IND1048-4

The Commission would decide if the projects are necessary.

INDIVIDUALS

IND1048 – M. Rupert Cutler

IND
1048-5

RT Writers' Group submission

Will the conservation law "firewall" to protect parks, wildlife and wilderness be maintained or breached in the Mountain Valley Pipeline planning process?

Submitted by Rupert Cutler, 204 S. Jefferson Street, Suite 4, Roanoke, VA 24011

When Daniel Boone goes by at night
The phantom deer arise
And all lost, wild America
Is burning in their eyes.

That quatrain, by Stephen Vincent Benet, has always reminded me of the morning I awoke, in a Forest Service lookout cabin in northern Idaho, to find a mule deer with a big rack staring in the window at me. I was a college student on summer break then, back in 1952.

As a wildlife biologist and lifelong defender of wilderness and other intact ecosystems, I find it expresses the longing I, and I'm sure many others, feel for a time when humankind's influence on our continent's natural environment was not as obvious as it is today.

That verse, and that experience, came to mind as I reflected on the potential impacts the proposed Mountain Valley Pipeline might have on public forest and park lands in our region. I'm concerned that the hard-earned legislative work product of seven generations of American conservation advocates in Washington, D.C. may not be receiving the attention it deserves. Those laws were not passed to be ignored at a later date to expedite construction of a gas pipeline of questionable necessity for private profit.

Even if today's pipeline planners acknowledge the existence of these laws, they have no way to appreciate the gritty, multi-year campaigns fought for their passage, to protect for all time the finest examples of American forests, habitat, scenery, intact watersheds, outdoor recreation opportunities, and historic sites. Nor can they realize the intensity of the debate that took place over every sentence in laws such as the National Environmental Policy Act, the Endangered Species Act, and the Natural Gas Act that set down ground rules for the process to be followed in cases such as the Mountain Valley Pipeline review process. The letter as well as the spirit of these laws must be followed.

IND1048-5

The MVP would not have significant adverse effects on NPS and NFS lands. The pipeline route would only cross about 0.2-mile of NPS lands at the BRP, and 3.5 miles of the Jefferson National Forest. Mountain Valley would mitigate impacts on environmental resources within those crossings. The EIS discusses impacts on water resources in section 4.3; forest in section 4.4; recreation and visual resources in section 4.8; and historic resources in section 4.10. We explain why a Programmatic EIS is impractical in section 1.3.3 of the EIS. Alternatives are studied in section 3. Compliance with the ESA is addressed in section 4.7. The Commission would decide if there is a need for the projects.

INDIVIDUALS

IND1048 – M. Rupert Cutler

IND
1048-5
cont'd

Nestled under the statutory umbrellas that define the purposes of the national forest, park, wilderness, and trails systems are examples in our own backyard and now on the right-of-way maps of pipeline planners. The Jefferson National Forest (and, within it, the Brush Mountain and Brush Mountain East Wildernesses), the Blue Ridge Parkway and the Appalachian National Scenic Trail jump out on pipeline route maps as lands held sacrosanct by those who desire future generations to be able to experience some sense of the "wild America" legacy we inherited.

The statutory firewall built brick by brick to hold back adverse development of the best of our American wildlands and historic sites, including those local examples, needs active defenders today.

The Weeks Act of 1911 authorized the federal government to purchase private lands to regulate the flow of navigable streams (minimize flooding) and to maintain those lands as national forests. It made possible creation of the Jefferson National Forest in 1936. A primary reason for its existence is to serve as an *intact watershed* to provide clean drinking water downstream.

The National Park Service Organic Act of 1916 authorized the creation of the National Park Service to administer national parks "to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects ... and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner ... as will *leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.*" The Blue Ridge Parkway, begun in 1935, is to be conserved "unimpaired."

The Wilderness Act of 1964 defined wilderness, protected 9.1 million acres of federal land, and created a process for adding areas to the system. Two wilderness areas are near the proposed Mountain Valley pipeline route, 4,794-acre Brush Mountain Wilderness in Montgomery County and 3,743-acre Brush Mountain East Wilderness in Craig County, were designated by Congress in 2009. The definition of wilderness is an area where the earth and its community of life are "*untrammeled by man.*"

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 requires federal agencies to evaluate the impact of projects to minimize harm to historic properties. It provides an opportunity to inventory Native American, Revolutionary War, and Civil War sites and to see that they are protected.

The National Environmental Policy Act of 1970 and the Endangered Species Act of 1973 may be the most important laws of all from the standpoint of conservationists watching the pipeline permitting process by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission because they require:

- preparation of a single, regional environmental impact statement incorporating all four pipeline projects proposed for our region—the Mountain Valley Pipeline, the

INDIVIDUALS

IND1048 – M. Rupert Cutler

IND
1048-5
cont'd

Atlantic Coast Pipeline the Appalachian Connector Pipeline, and the EB Express Project—and provides a comprehensive evaluation of the *cumulative* impacts of pipeline development in our region;

- assessment of the market demand for the gas to be carried by each of these projects as a basis to potentially reject unnecessary projects;
- evaluation of alternatives including the use of existing pipeline capacity and co-location in existing utility and road corridors; and
- prohibition of pipeline construction that would jeopardize the continued existence of federally protected endangered plant or animal species.

If the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission acknowledges and follows these long-standing conservation laws during its review of the application to build the Mountain Valley Pipeline, the importance of saving critical watershed, wildlife, scenic and historic values associated with public lands in our region will be explicitly considered. We must encourage it to do so.

INDIVIDUALS

IND1049 – Susan Crenshaw

IND 1049 -1 My name is Susan Crenshaw and I reside at 6775 Craig Valley Drive in New Castle, VA. Although my property is not on the current MVP route in Craig, my home is located on Craig’s Creek which will be affected by pipeline construction at its headwaters. My water comes from a well which shares the water table with all residents of Craig County.

IND 1049 -2 The DEIS does not adequately address the human toll of Mountain Valley Pipeline as it affects cultural attachment and economic impact on all residents of Craig County Virginia. Craig County is a small rural community with a population of 5,210 according to 2013 census data. Our school system serves 600 students K-12 under one roof. Fifty four percent of our county is federal forest land which significantly impacts economic development opportunities in our community and limits our tax base. Agribusinesses, small businesses, recreation and tourism are the mainstay of our economic base. Craig County is accessible by two lane highways that must traverse a mountain in each of four directions. Although we have part time paid emergency service personnel, the majority of our emergency response system is manned by a volunteer force. Our county is cash strapped with a poverty rate listed at 12.9%, which is higher than the state rate of 11.7%. Many families in our community can trace their roots in this community back several generations and desire to continue their family presence here for many more generations. Cultural attachment to place is very strong throughout the community-not solely limited to those along the MVP route.

IND 1049 -3 Since the first alternate routes (110) were announced in Craig County early in 2015, resident disenfranchisement at the hands of MVP and its’ contract employees has been continual as evidenced by the following:

- Inadequate notice of route changes to include Craig County without notifying residents of the proposed change.
- Behavior of MVP representatives including but not limited to
 - conducting a poorly prepared community open house staffed by public relations staff, not actual MVP employees, ^{who were} so unfamiliar with Craig County sub-communities on the proposed route that they could not locate them on a map or give factual answers to resident’s questions.
 - trespassing of surveyors in Foxfire in May of 2015 in which the surveyors had intentionally hidden their truck to avoid detection and ~~remove~~ endangered species from federal forest land ^{were removed}
 - misrepresenting to the FERC, as Paul Friedman announced at the May scoping hearings in Elliston, that none ^{of} the gas transported by MVP was going to be exported.
 - providing incorrect information to landowners on the 200 route ^{in initial contact letters} the number listed on the initial survey letters issued by MVP for Coates’ Beckley office was no longer in service when landowners attempted to contact it and no forwarding number was given.

IND1049-1 Water resources are discussed in section 4.3 of the EIS.

IND1049-2 The MVP pipeline route would only cross about 2 miles of Craig County; therefore it could not impact all citizens in that county. Cultural attachment is discussed in section 4.10 of the EIS.

IND1049-3 The EIS discusses the proposed route and alternatives. See the response to comment IND2-2 regarding export. The ACE study discussed in section 4.10 stated that people all over the world can claim “cultural attachment to land.”

INDIVIDUALS

IND1049 – Susan Crenshaw

IND 1049 -3 cont'd

- surveyors not adhering to the letter of the law requiring advance notice of plans to survey on specific dates. In many cases NO letters were received or had such a broad range of dates that it made it impossible for a working landowner to be present when surveyors were on their respected properties.
- surveyors unwilling to share survey findings with knowledgeable landowners stating that it was proprietary business information
- surveyors telling landowners that the 200 route was not viable due to karst and sinkholes, yet including this route as viable in the DEIS.
- routing this pipeline within 200 feet of family dwellings well within the incineration zone.
- continuing surveying efforts after release of the DEIS.
- limiting consideration of Cultural Attachment issues to a few regions of the county, when in fact, this attachment to place is county wide and experienced by all residents whether they are directly on the pipeline route or not.

IND 1049 -4

WE already know that the infrastructure of Craig County cannot accommodate the building and operation of this pipeline evidenced by limited emergency response, and road access to the county

IND 1049 -5

WE already know that the fragile economy of Craig County will be severely damaged, not helped by MVP, as evidenced by the May 2016 Key Log Economic Impact Study.

IND 1049 -6

WE already know that MVP admits there will be “limited environmental impact” and that the parent company EQT has significant fines related to ground water poisoning in Pennsylvania. This will be their first attempt at building a 42” pipeline in an environmentally fragile region. It is understandable that residents are concerned over potential issues with pipeline safety considering the past history of EQT.

IND 1049 -7

WE already know that there is a history of water supply damage in our county related to karst and gas exploration (Paint Bank/Arco 1986).

IND 1049 -8

WE already know that residents of Craig County will not be accessing the gas transported by MVP therefore it is not a public use facility for us.

IND 1049 -9

WE already know that the effects of a “boom and bust” economy resulting from pipeline construction in small communities is ruinous to fragile economies such as ours.

IND 1049 -10

WE already know that the pristine environment that supports our local economy through agribusinesses, recreation and tourism will be irreparably harmed by pipeline scarring of our beautiful view sheds.

IND1049-4 Public services in Craig County are discussed in section 4.8.

IND1049-5 Actually, as discussed in section 4.9, the economy of Craig County may benefit from the MVP.

IND1049-6 There are existing 42-inch-diameter natural gas transportation pipelines safely installed throughout the nation.

IND1049-7 This project does not involve natural gas exploration or development. Water resources are discussed in section 4.3; karst in 4.1.

IND1049-8 The Commission would decide about public benefits.

IND1049-9 Socioeconomic impacts are discussed in section 4.9.

IND1049-10 The environment is not pristine, but has been modified by existing infrastructure, including towns, housing developments, commercial facilities, highways, powerlines, churches, schools, etc. Recreation and visual resources are discussed in section 4.8 of the EIS; businesses and tourism in section 4.9.

INDIVIDUALS

IND1049 – Susan Crenshaw

IND 1049-11 WE already know that damage to cultural attachment to place cannot be mitigated as previously demonstrated in 1996 that caused rerouting of a proposed 765 kV pipeline slated to traverse Craig County in a similar route proposed by MVP.

IND 1049-12 WE already know that “need” does not justify the building of MVP-existing infrastructure exists that can accommodate this gas without building another pipeline.

IND 1049-13 We already know that the creation of new jobs for county residents by MVP is a myth-they bring in their own crews and workers.

IND 1049-14 The current inaccurate, misleading, and incomplete DEIS should be withdrawn. Our peace of mind and sense of safety has been already shaken to its core. The human toll to our small rural community cannot justify this pipeline! Do not allow the misuse of eminent domain for corporate gain to result in the destruction of our community. As a resident of Craig Co. I need to know that FERC is protecting my rights as well as those of MVP. One cannot be expended to benefit the other. The risks are too great.

IND1049-11 As discussed in section 4.10, impacts on cultural attachment to land can be mitigated in many different ways.

IND1049-12 The Commission would decided if there is a need for the projects.

IND1049-13 Jobs are discussed in section 4.9.

IND1049-14 The draft EIS was accurate and will not be withdrawn. However, the final EIS includes revisions to the draft and addresses comments.

PAGE 1 of 2

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

This Draft DEIS is incredibly insufficient + needs thrown out + you should start over, and do it for real this time.

① There should be no construction unless you can PROVE you can drill the 6000 ft tunnel below the Appalachian Trail and prove it to be stable, + not ruining the view shed.

② Pipeline should NEVER go thru any part of the BRUSH MT. ROADLESS AREA

③ With the electric transmission lines already in place, adding the pipeline would significantly increase forest fragmentation causing irreparable damage due to erosion

Commentor's Name and Mailing Address *(Please Print)*
Elisabeth Daystar
320 Campbell Lane
Lexington VA 24450

IND 1050 -1

IND1050-1 There is a contingency plan in case there are problems during the bore under the ANST.

IND 1050 -2

IND1050-2 The FS would decide if the pipeline route can go through that area.

IND 1050 -3

IND1050-3 Cumulative impacts are discussed in section 4.13 of the EIS.

INDIVIDUALS

IND1050 - Elisabeth Daystar

PAGE 2 of 2

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COMMENTS (PLEASE PRINT)

IND 1050
-3
cont. and due to invasive plants over taking the very forest we are trying to preserve.

(4) With the threats always present for leaks, thus all pipelines are just time bombs waiting to leak, explode & destroy our waterways. This pipeline is clogging too many streams & going underneath too many (yet not far enough under the Greenbriar) → your "STUDY" terribly flawed!

(5) It is illegal in Virginia to take ^{bad} math personal property by eminent domain unless there is a proven NEED for what is being done. Studies ^{such as SYNAPSE REPORT} have shown that there is not the need for this pipeline, not for the general public. We believe the studies conclusions and consider what you are doing to be illegal.

Since you don't have the means to do this in a good way, I suggest you just can it & look for other ways to make your millions.

IND1050-4 Safety is addressed in section 4.12.

IND1050-5 The U.S. Congress conveyed the power of eminent domain to companies that obtain a Certificate from the FERC. Non-environmental FERC staff may review the Synapse Report in the Project Order. The Commission would decide if there is a need for the projects.

INDIVIDUALS

IND1050 – Elisabeth Daystar

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

Commentor's Name and Mailing Address *(Please Print)*

Elisabeth Daystar
320 Campbell Lane
Lexington VA 24450

IND
1050
-5
cont.

INDIVIDUALS

IND1051 – Molly A. Dearing

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
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PUBLIC SESSION COMMENT FORM

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Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426
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COMMENTS: (Please print; use and attach an additional sheet if necessary)

I strongly oppose the MVP pipeline and believe the MVP Draft Environmental Impact Statement is flawed for the following reasons: Virginia currently has enough supply of natural gas through 2030 with current pipelines, gas storage and the reversal and upgrades of current pipelines like the Transco Mainline Pipeline (adding 2.54 MMcf per hour in 2017) and the WB Express Pipeline (adding 73 MMcf per hour beginning in 2018). The reported natural gas storage has the capacity to supply 71 MMcf per hour and is a conservative amount because not all natural gas storage is reported in Virginia. It is illegal in Virginia to take personal property through eminent

IND 1051-1

IND1051-1

The Commission would decide if there is a public need for the projects.

IND 1051-2

IND1051-2

The U.S. Congress conveyed the power of eminent domain to companies that obtain a Certificate from the FERC.

Commentor's Name and Mailing Address (Please Print)
Molly A. Dearing
1522 Roanoke Ave SW
Roanoke VA 24015

INDIVIDUALS

IND1051 – Molly A. Dearing

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT REVIEW FOR THE
MOUNTAIN VALLEY PROJECT & EQUITRANS EXPANSION PROJECT
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PUBLIC SESSION COMMENT FORM
ADDITIONAL SHEET FOR COMMENTS

COMMENTS (PLEASE PRINT)

IND 1051-2 cont'd

domain without a proven need and studies show this need does not exist! The MVP pipeline must prove that the numbers presented in the Synapse Study are not correct, in detail! The MVP pipeline is flawed for several reasons

IND 1051-3

besides ~~inadequate~~ gas supply. The DEIS does not take into consideration potential emissions from combustion of the gas being delivered by the MVP pipeline and the EPA has requested that this be factored into pipeline projects. Citing the Council of Environmental Qualities (CEQ), the EPA recently ^{issued} final guidance on GHG emissions and how FEDERAL AGENCIES should weigh them in reviews conducted under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). We need to follow the Obama Administration's guidance and consider CLIMATE CHANGE impacts of all federal agencies while we still have the chance. I oppose the MVP pipeline and feel

IND 1051-4

strongly that it doesn't present a strong case for eminent domain and that the DEIS is flawed. Prove the Synapse report is wrong!

IND1051-3

Emissions are discussed in section 4.11 of the EIS.

IND1051-4

The U.S. Congress conveyed the power of eminent domain to companies that obtain a Certificate from the FERC.

INDIVIDUALS

IND1052 – Barbara Duerk

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT REVIEW FOR THE
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COMMENTS: (Please print; use and attach an additional sheet if necessary)

Please see attached comments and 3 pictures.
There MUST be a win-win solution to this controversy. Use a shared use path to make this

Commentor's Name and Mailing Address (Please Print)
Barbara Duerk Duerk
2607 Rosalind Ave SW
Reno, NV 89509
540 - 343-1616

IND1052-1 Comment noted.

IND
1052-1

INDIVIDUALS

IND1052 – Barbara Duerk

IND
1052-1
cont'd

I am a bicyclist. The Economic impact of investments in bicycle facilities is substantiated on local trail initiatives. Shared use paths like the New River Trail, a Rail to Trail conversion, is an economic engine for Southwest Virginia. I know from using the Roanoke Valley Greenway system that this multiuse trails can be located are adjacent to gas lines, petroleum pipelines and are constructed as part of storm water projects.

I think the pipeline CAN, and SHOULD BE, a economic engine for our region. Benton McKaye was a visionary who say people living the countryside moving to the city. This pipeline can be a shared use path/corridor with walkers and bicyclists. The pipeline corridor would allow cityfolk non motorized access the countryside, the US forest and our National Parks.

I acknowledge as valid my friends and colleagues concerns when they vehemently oppose the pipline. I hear their arguments when they sight property rights, unsightly water erosion, viewshed disruption, water pollution and "fracking". I also hear the cries of people with no jobs and unable to feed their families. I understand when communities want economic development and seek the benefits of gas for providing energy to attract jobs. There is a way to address all these issues named above with added benefit to the project.

How: The cost benefit ratio of adding a multiuse corridor with the construction of the pipeline can be financially feasible and a public relations TOGETHER WE CAN!

*Add a multiuse trail to the pipeline project. Use existing right of ways. Elevate the pipeline in mountainous, cavernous areas. This would allow a "bridge" for walkers and cyclists across large ravines. Viewshed disruption would be minimal because the project would be staple not move and blend in to the landscape under the powerlines.

I like the US Forest Service defining a designated utility right of way. It does NOT need to be 500 feet. I request that the pipeline work with the utility companies to share right of way especially when the scar on the land adjacent to the TransAmerican Bike Trail, the Appalachian Trail and the Blue Ridge Parkway will negatively impact these National treasures.

NOTE: I am a bicyclist. Riding beside a pressurized gas line is no more dangerous than riding on Rt 460 separated by a white line from tractor trailers traveling the 55 mph speed limit. Dead is Dead. But how many times do cyclists interact with motorized vehicles and share our countries roadways? I ride the Greenways that share a right of way with gas lines located next to rivers.

TOGETHER WE CAN make this a win, win project for Southwest Virginia.

Barbara Norris Duerk, CONNECT NOW
2607 Rosalind Ave., S.W.
Roanoke, VA 24014
540-343-1616 h/o

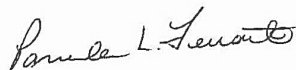
The 500 ft. right of way is not necessary.
Shared use corridor benefits from a "bridge" across valleys.
Cantilever
from
hillsides

INDIVIDUALS

IND1053 – Pamela L. Ferrante

Page 1 of 3

November 3, 2016



FERC Public Comment, Roanoke, Virginia

Pamela L. Ferrante, Affected Landowner and Intervenor, Montgomery County, Virginia MP 223.D

IND
1053-1

Because of the unaddressed concerns I will identify below and other significant information gaps on many issues that have been noted by other citizens, I request that FERC issue a new DEIS with complete and corrected information so that the public has an opportunity to assess and comment on the potential impacts of the project prior to the issuance of the Final Environmental Impact Statement.

I am very disappointed FERC does not recognize concerns of citizens involving the construction of a pipeline through remote, mountainous area. If FERC does not issue a new DEIS, I request FERC choose the **No Action Alternative**.

I oppose the construction of this pipeline in its entirety because of the inevitable environmental damage and hardships placed on the citizens along its route.

IND
1053-2

I also recognize that FERC may approve this project. I am equally concerned about the potential environmental impact of the proposed Mount Tabor Variation route that will still threaten the Slussers Chapel Conservation Site, the Mount Tabor Sinkhole Plain, the Old Mill Conservation Site and the Mill Creek Springs Natural Area Preserve.

I support the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation Avoidance Concept route. This route will avoid the sensitive Mount Tabor karst area.

IND1053-1

FERC would not issue a new draft EIS, but produced a final EIS that revised the draft. The final EIS considered the filed concerns of citizens regarding environmental issues. The No Action Alternative is discussed in section 3.

IND1053-2

The Mount Tabor Variation, that Mountain Valley adopted into its proposed pipeline route, would reduce impacts on the Slussers Chapel Cave Conservation Site and the Old Mill Cave Conservation Site. The VADCR avoidance route was evaluated as an alternative in section 3 of the EIS.

INDIVIDUALS

IND1053 – Pamela L. Ferrante

Page 2 of 3

Pamela L. Ferrante

Pamela L. Ferrante

FORGET

IND
1053-3

MVP did not assess the preparedness of local emergency responders along the proposed pipeline route. FERC had asked MVP for this assessment on two occasions, August 11, 2015 and again on December 24, 2015. MVP's reply to FERC on both occasions was inadequate.

MVP did not include all emergency responders, as was requested, but only fire agencies. Even with this omission, MVP did not assess, as was requested, the equipment or labor force of the responders they did list. For the capabilities of these agencies MVP blatantly gave a blanket statement that they "are trained and qualified".

The assessment requested by FERC is needed for proper funding and training of all emergency responders along the proposed pipeline route.

Why did FERC accept MVP's inadequate response?

FORGET SEN

Conclusion:

We do not need this pipeline. Pipelines already in existence need proper maintenance to improve efficiency of transport and prevent ongoing environmental pollution. The proposed MVP pipeline and the gas transported in it will provide no additional benefits to the citizens in this area, but will have a detrimental impact on the environment which will affect all citizens for generations to come. The purpose of the MVP is for the sole interest of a few private corporations to make a 12% profit at the expense of the citizens.

IND
1053-4

IND1053-3

Public services, including emergency responders, are discussed in section 4.9 of the EIS.

IND1053-4

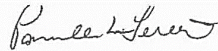
The Commission would decided whether or not these projects are needed.

INDIVIDUALS

IND1053 – Pamela L. Ferrante

page 3 of 3

Pamela L. Ferrante



IND
1053-5

I am opposed to the proposed Amendments to the Forest Plan outlined in the DEIS. These proposed amendments are disturbing and will impact the future of the Jefferson National Forest. A 500-foot ROW is ridiculous. The proposed permit to allow MVP to exceed restrictions on soil and riparian corridor conditions is not acceptable. The environmental regulatory protections that are already in place for federally protected forest land and watershed areas should not be over-ridden. In fact, these regularity protections should be more stringent for such a project instead of the minimal environment protections that now exist. Allowing MVP to avoid the environmental controls mandated by NEPA strictly for a for-profit company and in total disregard of the environment and the effects on citizens is inexcusable.

IND1053-5

See the response to comments FA8-1 and FA10-1 regarding the LRMP.

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

As a life-long Virginian and current environmental policy and planning student, I am appalled to witness the principal environmental policy-enforcing agency of this truly remarkable state to sit back and allow monetarily-influenced stakeholders like Equitrans and Dominion decide what is best for Virginia's energy future instead of the citizens whose very land and water will be irrevocably threatened by dangerous natural gas pipelines. These environmentally-devastating projects (MVP + ACP) pose no benefit to Virginians while contributing to a plethora of consequences.

Commentor's Name and Mailing Address *(Please Print)*

Samuel Gittelman
308 Turner St NE
Blacksburg VA 24060

IND
1054-1

IND1054-1

The Commission would decide if the projects have public benefits.

INDIVIDUALS

IND1055 – Clarence B. Givens

Roanoke VA 3 November 2016

Respectfully submitted by:

Clarence B. Givens

Our farm is located at 199 Leffel Lane, Newport VA 24128 and is in the Greater Newport Rural Historic District. The proposed MVP route would pass through approximately 1700 feet/about one third of a mile of our property.

REASONS I OPPOSE THE APPLICATION TO BUILD THE MOUNTAIN VALLEY PIPELINE (MVP)

The MVP is a proposed 42-inch natural gas transmission pipeline that, if constructed, would run for over 300 miles from Wetzel County, West Virginia to Pittsylvania County, Virginia. The pipeline would cross primarily undeveloped, rural agricultural and forested lands (one exception – the village of Newport VA), including hundreds of streams and wetlands and several major rivers. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), the primary agency responsible for authorizing such pipelines, has released the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the MVP pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). NEPA is a federal law that requires agencies to study and share with the public the environmental impacts of, and alternatives to, proposed major federal actions that would significantly affect the environment. Additionally, the congress intended that the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) would offer protection for historic districts/properties that would be adversely affected by a project of this type. The DEIS contains major flaws and omits significant issues that warrant comment, including:

1. **FERC has not required MVP to pursue a route that avoids historic districts** – The proposed route of the MVP makes no attempt to avoid The Greater Newport Rural Historic District (GNRHD) and seven (7) other historic districts, and is unprecedented in that regard. The village of Newport in the GNRHD will be split almost down the middle. The main road through the village, a Virginia-designated Scenic Byway (the Blue Grass Trail – State Route 42) will be crossed between the Mt. Olivet Methodist Church (19th century) and the village recreation center (the old Newport school – 1930's). Damage to, or destruction of, any of these properties or other historic properties in the village and the wider district cannot be mitigated! Why not route the MVP where this possibility does not exist? There is another pipeline route that has been designated (Hybrid Alternate 1A) and that has not been adequately considered that avoids all eight (8) of the historic districts. The Hybrid Alternate 1A route offers many other advantages for both public (National Forest) and private land use now and in the future (see Atch 1 to filing with FERC on 24 Oct 2016 by Matthew W. Fellerhoff, a copy of which filing is attached herewith)
2. **FERC has not required MVP to specify how water resources will be protected/restored** – This is extremely critical for the survival of many farm operations through which the MVP must pass. For example, the MVP route in our farm will cut between our mountain land where our timber resources, part of our pasture, and our spring are located and the remainder of our pasture and crop land. The spring supplies water to our farm and its water is piped to two other farms to the west. This is a deeded water right to the two other farms. Additionally, a large spring on property to the east of our farm has been ditched across at least two other properties to supply water for our

IND
1055-1

IND
1055-2

IND1055-1

Section 3 discussed alternative routes (including Alternative Hybrid 1A) that may avoid Historic Districts; however none of those alternatives were found to be environmentally superior to the proposed route. We discuss impacts on the Greater Newport Rural Historic District in section 4.10 of the EIS. The pipeline would be 430 feet away from the Newport Mount Olivet Methodist Church and 945 feet from the Newport Recreation Center. Impacts on Historic Districts can be mitigated in accordance with 36 CFR 800, the regulations for implementing Section 106 of the NHPA.

IND1055-2

Water resources are discussed in section 4.3 of the EIS.

INDIVIDUALS

IND1055 – Clarence B. Givens

IND
1055-2
cont'd

livestock and livestock on farms between the spring and our pastures. This is also a deeded water right. These water rights have been in existence for over one hundred (100) years. The continued availability of these water sources are necessary for continued successful operation of our farm, and the other farms depending on these water sources. In our case, and with all other properties affected, MVP must be required to specify how they would mitigate any disruption of the water supply at no immediate costs and no long term costs to the property owner.

IND
1055-3

3. **FERC has not determined a need for the pipeline** – NEPA requires an agency to define the “purpose and need” for a proposed project in its DEIS. Once it knows the need, FERC can analyze a range of alternatives to the proposal that meet the same need. Here, however, FERC has refused to determine the need for or public benefits of the Mountain Valley Pipeline as part of the NEPA process. Without defining the need that the project would satisfy, FERC cannot know what alternative measures—many of which would likely have significantly less severe impacts to the environment and to landowners— would also meet that need. FERC’s failure to comply with NEPA’s “purpose and need” requirement is especially problematic here because the MVP would have significant adverse impacts to public lands and would require the taking of private property through the use of eminent domain. It is unacceptable that FERC would put the power of eminent domain in the hands of MVP for a private project (non-public utility) when studies by non-MVP entities have shown adequate gas line infrastructure already exists.

IND1055-3

The Commission would discuss the need for the projects in its Order.

IND
1055-4

4. **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, however, prevents the meaningful public participation in the decision making 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.

IND1055-4

The draft EIS was adequate to comply with NEPA. The courts have found that not all plans need to be complete at the NEPA stage. Updated information is included in the final EIS.

IND
1055-5

5. **FERC has failed to assess cumulative life cycle climate impacts** – FERC’s assessment of both climate-altering greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and the effect of those emissions on the environment is woefully inadequate. FERC’s analysis is opaque and difficult to evaluate, and appears to ignore significant emissions sources such as pipeline leakage during production and transmission of the fracked gas that would be carried in 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 rather 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

IND1055-5

Section 1.3.3 explains why this is an out-of-scope issue that does not have be analyzed in the EIS.

INDIVIDUALS
IND1055 – Clarence B. Givens

IND
1055-5
cont'd

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
1055-6

6. FERC has failed to consider potential cumulative impacts of induced fracking – FERC has failed to meaningfully analyze whether there would be significant cumulative environmental impacts from additional fracking in the Marcellus and Utica shale formations of WV and PA to supply the MVP with gas throughout its lifetime. Despite clear statements from both production and transmission companies that new pipelines will sustain drilling in the area, FERC refused to consider the potential of severe environmental impacts of those fracking operations, such as deforestation, air pollution, and water pollution. NEPA requires that those indirect effects be analyzed in the MVP.

IND1055-6

See the response to comment IND2-3 regarding hydraulic fracturing

IND
1055-7

These are a few of the most glaring deficiencies that I see in the DEIS that FERC must correct in order to comply with NEPA and, in my opinion, to satisfy the intent of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and to protect the citizens and property owners along the proposed MVP route. It seems that FERC has been lead down the "Primrose Path" by Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC and their subcontractors, either through inattention or design. The result is the same however we got to the DEIS as now published. An independent review of the information on which the DEIS is based by an agency not beholden to either the energy group, of which MVP is a part, or the government, of which FERC is a part, would be desirable if such an agency can be found. A rewrite of the DEIS after such a review would be the logical, and hoped for, next step.

IND1055-7

Compliance with the NHPA is discussed in section 4.10.

1 Atch:
Mathew W. Fellerhoff, Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC Project(CP16-10-000), Comment and Objection
October 24, 2016

INDIVIDUALS

IND1056 – Karolyn W. Givens

OBJECTIONS AND COMMENTS

FECRC Hearing, November 3, 2016

Respectfully submitted by:

Karolyn W. Givens

Our farm is located at 199 Leffel Lane, Newport VA, 24128 and is the Greater Newport Rural Historic District. The proposed MVP route would pass through approximately 1700 feet/about one third of a mile of our farmland.

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 beautiful Sinking Creek Valley, 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 have 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 for decades, and the George Jones, age 87, farm which has been in existence since the revolution and is now being farmed by younger family members.

So the Mountain Valley Pipeline will ravish the village and the pristine farms in the valley beyond. But in addition to the pipeline, MVP will usurp Seven Oaks Road, a gravel country road that runs along a spring

IND
1056-1

IND1056-1

The Newport Historic District and Greater Newport Rural Historic District are discussed in section 4.10 of the EIS. The pipeline would be about 430 feet away from the Newport Mount Olivet Methodist Church, and about 945 feet away from the Newport Recreation Center. Mountain Valley probably would not relocate Mr. Echols from his house; but they would like to negotiate an easement across his land. The pipeline would not destroy the Leffel Farm, and would be about 2,034 feet away from the Leffel Mansion. The pipeline would be about 1,791 feet away from the Adlai Jones (now George Jones) Farm house. The pipeline would be 907 feet away from the Deplaze house. The nominal construction right-of-way for the MVP pipeline would be 125-feet-wide. The Commission would only allow Mountain Valley to install one 42-inch-diameter pipeline in that right-of-way (see recommended condition 4 in section 5.2 of the EIS).

INDIVIDUALS

IND1056 – Karolyn W. Givens

IND 1056-1 cont'd

fed creek, leading from Blue Grass Trail up a relatively steep hill, eventually within feet of a farmhouse that sits on the side of Seven Oaks Road. MVP plans to use Seven Oaks Road as an “access” road by constructing an extension up to the pipeline. Jude and Jerolyn Deplaze own and farm Seven Oaks Farm as they have for over 50 years. They raise grass fed beef, goats, horses, chickens, and ducks. They chose that farm because it was at the end of the road and it has been their private, peaceful safe haven. Jude will tell Jerolyn in the morning as he goes out the door that he is moving the cattle from “Fossil Ridge” over to the “North Pasture,” or perhaps up to “Horse Meadow.” Their cattle can move freely between pastures, but that will not be possible when construction starts on the access road and the pipeline. So MVP isn’t just threatening the Deplaze’s farm land, but they are threatening their whole way of living, including the peaceful setting of their home which, for now, sits at the end of Seven Oaks Road.

I want to say more about the nationally designated Historic Newport District and the nationally designated Greater Newport Rural Historic district. The planned encroachment of a pipeline on Nationally Designated Historic Districts/communities is precedent setting. Historic Sites and Historic Districts were designated to be preserved for the past, current and future generations to treasure. They represent our history, not only for the people who reside in these communities, but for all Americans. What is being proposed is not a simple ditch to house one 42 inch pipeline with the highest pressure that has ever been applied within the pipe, as MVP originally indicated. One 42 inch pipeline in a 50 foot right of way became two, as we noted on a contract handed to us by an MVP official in spring 2016 (we are not signing ANY contracts!). Now we find that FERC is seeking to turn the proposed pipeline route into a 500 foot right of way to be used as a utility corridor.

Any and all of those options spell **irreparably and irrevocably** TRASHING these Nationally Registered Historic Districts. There is **NO mitigation possible** to protect these Nationally designated Historic Districts. All of this is planned even in the face of:

1. The lack of any **Eminent Domain** claim by FERC
2. The damning **Kastening Report** about the karst terrain the pipeline will have to travel through in Sinking Creek Valley
3. The **endangered species** that are known to inhabit the caves and waterways in the area
4. The **Existence of Alternative Hybrid 1A Option** which **does not** traverse any historic districts or population centers such as the Newport Historic District and the Greater Newport Rural Historic District

IND 1056-2

IND 1056-3

IND 1056-4

IND 1056-5

IND 1056-6

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.

IND1056-2 The U.S. Congress conveyed the power of eminent domain to companies that obtain a Certificate from the FERC.

IND1056-3 Dr. Kastning’s report is discussed in section 4.1 of the EIS.

IND1056-4 The EIS discusses endangered species in section 4.7.

IND1056-5 The Hybrid 1 Alternative is addressed in section 3.

IND1056-6 See the responses to comments above.

INDIVIDUALS

IND1057 – Nan Gray

FERC Docket: CP16-10-000 and CP16-13-000

Roanoke, VA 3 November 2016

Nan Gray, Licensed Professional Soil Scientist
668 Happy Hollow Rd.
Newport, VA 24128
(540) 544-7791

IND
1057-1

The MVP has proposed several pipeline routes which are routed through karstic land and regions of good clean water. The land use is unsuitable for a pipeline construction project. The MVP route is unsuitable through Summers, Monroe, Giles, Craig and Montgomery Counties, at the very least, and the routes should be abandoned from the MVP application. This part of the Appalachian Mountains is not suitable for a pipeline corridor.

IND1057-1

Karst is discussed in section 4.1 of the EIS.

Overlay a map of the places which produce clean potable water and avoid the clean water zone. Designate it as a National Water Security “No Build Zone”. Overlay a map of the current farms and forest land and designate it as a National Food Security “No Build Zone”. Add the map overlay of Prime Agriculture Soils and designate those areas as “No Build Zone”. Do no harm to those places.

IND
1057-2

The proposed Mountain Valley Pipeline (MVP) would impact over 3,000 acres of Prime Agriculture Land in the Appalachian region that has been identified as a current USDA “Food Desert”. Prime Agriculture Land is also hard to come by in Appalachia, which makes the loss of any productivity a great hardship on those who do grow food. The construction of the proposed pipeline would completely and irreversibly impact the nonrenewable natural resource of soils. Prime Agriculture Land would not be prime after construction and even after many years of high maintenance and inputs. The loss of so many acres of Prime Agriculture Land is avoidable and unacceptable.

IND1057-2

Prime farmland soils are discussed in sections 2 and 4.2.

IND
1057-3

The construction of the proposed pipeline would create a dead zone in a karstic clean fresh water storage environment. The dead zone would never stop being dead.

IND1057-3

Karst is discussed in section 4.1; groundwater in section 4.3.

IND
1057-4

The documents supplied by MVP state to expect failure of the pipeline 67% of the route due to steep slopes, soils, water, karst, unstable land and other troublesome river crossings. A route of unsuitable land with an unsuitable project for the land it would traverse with a predicted rough estimate of 67% chance of failure, deserves to be rejected. This pipeline should not be in the same place as clean fresh water.

IND1057-4

Construction over steep slopes is discussed in sections 2 and 4.1.

IND
1057-5

*The attached maps indicate large sinkhole cluster that was completely missed in MVP DEIS. Please include this data & then stop MVP route. Maps 1992 & 2015
Nan Gray 3 Nov 2016*

IND1057-5

Sinkholes are discussed in section 4.1.

INDIVIDUALS

IND1058 – Georgia Haverty

IND 1058 -1 My name is Georgia Haverty, my address is 412 Doe Creek Farm Road, Pembroke, VA 24136 I am strongly opposed to the Mountain Valley Pipeline (MVP) for several reasons:

1) The MVP as currently proposed runs through the middle of my property, Doe Creek Farm, which is a 400 acre cattle farm, U-pick apple orchard, dog boarding kennel, and wedding venue.

- The Virginia Department of Historical Resources has determined that the entire farm is eligible for historic designation under Agriculture and Architecture, Period of Significance, 1883-1966.
- The water supply comes from one mountain spring which has been the sole water source for the farm since the 1800's. Construction of this pipeline may destroy the spring and therefore all businesses; not to mention two family homes.
- The numbers of customers and guests near the proposed pipeline have defined Doe Creek Farm as a High Consequence Area (HCA). This means entire wedding parties, and families and children who take field trips to pick apples and enjoy the farm experience are now within a blast zone.
- If customers stop booking weddings or coming to pick apples because of the pipeline, a High Consequence Area won't matter, but again, businesses will be destroyed.
- If businesses are destroyed, my family and I will have to move. Unfortunately, property values will plummet with the pipeline installation so moving will not be possible.

THESE CONSEQUENCES ARE UNMITIGATABLE.

IND 1058 -2

IND 1058 -3

IND 1058 -4

IND 1058 -5

IND 1058 -6

IND 1058 -7

IND 1058 -8

IND 1058 -9

IND 1058 -10

2) DEIS amendments will irreparably harm the Jefferson National Forest. These include:

- Creating a 500-foot wide "utility corridor", degrading the forest and view sheds.
- Relaxing restrictions that protect soil and riparian conditions.
- Cutting down currently-protected old growth forests.
- Permitting the MVP to cross the Appalachian National Scenic Trail, while downgrading scenic integrity and restoration.

THESE ACTIONS ARE UNMITIGATABLE.

3) The geology and topography of this area have been studied and reported as an extremely hazardous and dangerous 'no-build' zone for the MVP. The Kastning Report on geo-hazards of the proposed MVP have been given to F.E.R.C. If this report continues to be ignored by the Commission, each member and all employees of F.E.R.C. who have been made aware of it could and should be held accountable and personally liable.

PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION THROUGH THIS GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY IS UNMITIGATABLE.

(3 copies).

IND1058-1 The Doe Creek Farm is discussed as an historic property (site # 35-18) in section 4.10 of the EIS. The farm house is about 479 feet away from the pipeline. We have determined that the MVP would have no adverse effects on the Doe Creek Farm.

IND1058-2 Springs are discussed in section 4.3 of the EIS.

IND1058-3 As stated in section 4.12, HCA are determined according to DOT standards.

IND1058-4 Comments noted.

IND1058-5 Property values are discussed in section 4.9 of the EIS.

IND1058-6 See the response to comment FA8-1 regarding Amendment 1.

IND1058-7 See the response to comment FA10-1 regarding Amendment 2.

IND1058-8 See the response to comment FA10-1 regarding Amendment 3.

IND1058-9 The VIA for the ANST is discussed in section 4.8. See the response to comment FA10-1 regarding Amendment 4.

IND1058-10 Dr. Kastning's report is discussed in section 4.1.

INDIVIDUALS

IND1059 – Meredith Hickman

**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 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 1059-1 | As a Geography student, I understand how
 | devastating fossil fuel infrastructure going through
 | KARST geography undoubtedly is our groundwater
 | supply is also at risk with this infrastructure. Not
 IND 1059-2 | to mention the plethora of flora and fauna
 | unique to Appalachia and the Jefferson National
 | Forest. Please consider the health and safety of
 IND 1059-3 | the people and our environment.
 | _____
 | _____
 | _____

IND1059-1 Karst is discussed in section 4.1 of the EIS.

IND1059-2 Flora is discussed in section 4.4; fauna in 4.5.

IND1059-3 Safety is addressed in section 4.12.

Commentor's Name and Mailing Address *(Please Print)*

Meredith Hickman
310 Edge Way, Apt. 505
Blacksburg, VA
24060

INDIVIDUALS

IND1060 – Tom Hoffman

TOM HOFFMAN

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

November 3, 2016

Re: Mountain Valley Pipeline
FERC Public Meeting 11/3/16
Roanoke VA

IND 1060-1	Neither this pipeline nor the Atlantic Coast Pipeline is necessary. The existing pipeline network is more than adequate to meet the natural gas needs of Virginia.	IND1060-1	The Commission would decide if the projects are necessary.
IND 1060-2	This pipeline will create very few permanent jobs in Virginia. Pipelines are built by highly specialized workers who travel from one pipeline project to another. When completed, the pipeline will primarily be operated by computers in Pittsburgh.	IND1060-2	Jobs are discussed in section 4.9 of the EIS.
IND 1060-3	In Giles County, the pipeline would be built on terrain that is quite unstable due to karst, sinkholes, underground water and caves.	IND1060-3	Karst is discussed in section 4.1 of the EIS.
IND 1060-4	That same underground water provides drinking water to many citizens and businesses in Giles County. Only the larger towns, such as Pearisburg have a "city water" system.	IND1060-4	Water resources are discussed in section 4.3.
IND 1060-5	The historic town center of Newport would be destroyed. Many of the residents there trace their property ownership back to ancestors a hundred or more years ago.	IND1060-5	The historic town of Newport would not be destroyed. In fact, the pipeline is located outside the boundaries of the Newport Historic District; see section 4.10 of the EIS.
IND 1060-6	Giles County derives a great deal of income from tourism. People come to Giles to see the Cascades, hike the Appalachian Trail, hunt and fish in the Jefferson National Forest.	IND1060-6	Tourism is discussed in section 4.9.
IND 1060-7	Property values in areas close to the pipeline would plummet, reducing county tax revenue.	IND1060-7	Property values are discussed in section 4.9.

INDIVIDUALS

IND1060 – Tom Hoffman

IND
1060-8

The pipeline would leave a wide, ugly scar across the landscape that would spoil the view shed of the Appalachian Trail.

IND
1060-9

At first, the required corridor for the pipeline was 125 feet wide. Why was it changed to a 500-foot-wide “utility corridor?” That is almost two football fields. A better term might be “Pipeline Alley.”

IND
1060-10

If the MVP absolutely must be built, why can't it be constructed on Alternative 1-A? This alignment would avoid or lessen the impact of the problems listed above. Why build it straight up a mountain and straight back down, six or seven times? It can't be cheaper to build it that way.

IND
1060-11

If you want to see the damage a pipeline can do, look at the Columbia pipeline for the Celanese plant on the side of Peter's Mountain. If you're driving west on US 460 just beyond Pearisburg, you can't miss it. That pipe is eight inches in diameter. The MVP would be 42 inches in diameter. The rest can be left unsaid.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Tom Hoffman
Pearisburg VA

When I step into the voting booth on Tuesday, I will be thinking of only ONE THING.

THE ENVIRONMENT

IND1060-8

The VIA for the ANST is discussed in section 4.8.

IND1060-9

The nominal width of the construction right-of-way for the MVP pipeline is still 125-feet.

IND1060-10

Alternative 1-A is discussed in section 3.

IND1060-11

Visual impacts are discussed in section 4.8.