

*Pam. Humphrey  
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540 544-7435*

**FERC Meeting – 3 Nov 2016**

This should be embarrassing to you.  
Are you really so afraid of us that you must speak to us in isolation so others can't learn from the data we have been able to collect?

**First, a question: Who do I sue?**

Equitrans/Next Era obviously are not convinced they can build and operate this pipeline safely. If they thought they could do so they would not have felt it necessary to disguise liability under 3 (yes, 3, count them) LLC's.

So who do I sue when erosion takes out the sides of the mountains that line our valley?

Who do I sue when my spring and well fail due to diversion of established underground water channels by pipeline construction. Or when my spring and well are contaminated with silt from the erosion mentioned above?

Who does my lawyer daughter sue when slope slippage or an earthquake along our documented fault line compromises the pipeline and gas is released to asphyxiate me and my livestock or incinerate us?

Who do I sue when the Marcellus Shale deposit runs out and we are stuck with a sure-to-rust-away 42 inch pipe leaving a trench across our properties and landscape?

**What is FERC's responsibility? You are responsible for granting permission to create this unsafe condition, therefore you should be legally responsible. Do we all sue you? Since you and MVP knew in advance of the dangers does the situation warrant both criminal and civil suits?**

**Reasons to disallow the pipeline as proposed:**

1) MVP appears to be incompetent and/or devious. They can't even get their paperwork right after 4 tries, so it is difficult to imagine they can build and operate a 42 inch pipeline correctly on the first try.  
MVP even declared our town (Newport, VA) to be in West Virginia in one of their reports. Since they have misplaced us by an entire state it should not surprise us that their new "preferred route" through our tiny, historically registered town puts 3 high impact zones within the incineration zone of the pipeline. Their previous route only impacted 2. Now we have the possibility

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The sessions to take comments on the draft EIS were formatted to allow for the most about of participation in the timeframes allotted. All comments from the sessions are on the public record. Safety is addressed in section 4.12 of the EIS. The EIS includes a recommendation that the Commission Order contain a condition that requires Mountain Valley to institute a compliant procedure.

IND1061-2

The proposed MVP pipeline route would be outside the boundaries of the Newport Historic District. The pipeline would be about 430 feet away from the Newport Mount Olivet Methodist Church. All of the resources within the indirect APE for the Newport Historic District and the Greater Newport Rural Historic District are listed on tables attached to our EIS.

# INDIVIDUALS

IND1061 – Pamela P. Humphrey

IND 1061-2 cont'd of incinerating the children in the day school, our entire rescue squad and the congregation of the Methodist church all in one fell swoop. Even after repeated prompting by local historians MVP has not listed almost half of the historic properties within our historic registry district. Is this done because they are incompetent or is it done because they don't want to provide written documentation of the actual number of registered properties impacted?

IND 1061-3 Personnel sent by MVP to do surveys on local properties have, in many cases, been far from the "highly trained professionals" promised in the MVP literature. Many of those doing centerline surveys produce no identification or proof of licensure. They often do not honor scheduling agreements made with property owners, making people miss work for no reason. They sneak onto property instead of coming to the house first. How do you expect us to trust and work with people like this? And how can you continue to support them?

IND 1061-4 2) The Kastning report was created by a respected world expert on karst topography in the Appalachian area. Ernst Kastning is the professional other professionals go to for questions concerning this area. Dr. Kastning stated unequivocally a pipeline of this size **could not be safely built and operated in this area** due to:  
steepness of the terrain,  
prevalence of "slip" soils which can cause displacement of entire slopes,  
abundance of karst topography,  
presence of an active fault line  
A dye study done in Clover Hollow (where I live) documented water movement from one of our caves to springs 7 miles away. Knowing this, it is patently ridiculous to only require well testing 125 feet from the pipeline.

IND 1061-5 Clover Hollow has only 2 assets: beauty and abundant pure water. We have no access to "city water". We, our stock and our wildlife, all drink water from our springs and wells. Ruin that and we are wiped out. People existed thousands of years without natural gas, but nothing lives more than a few days without access to potable water.

IND 1061-6 Clover Hollow, because of its beauty, has the highest property values found anywhere in Giles County. Ruin that and you have done great damage to the financial base of our county.

IND1061-3 We do not support Mountain Valley; we regulate the company.

IND1061-4 Dr. Kastning's report is mentioned in section 4.1 of the EIS.

IND1061-5 In section 4.1, we discuss the underground connectivity of groundwater between caves; as documented by dye-trace studies.

IND1061-6 Property values are discussed in section 4.9 of the EIS.

# INDIVIDUALS

IND1061 – Pamela P. Humphrey

IND 1061-7	The Kastning report was submitted to FERC but was not even mentioned in the DEIS. Obviously due diligence is not one of your strong points.
IND 1061-8	3) The Synapse Report submits data proving this pipeline is not needed to provide a sufficient supply of natural gas to the targeted area until at least 2030. Documentation provided to FERC by Paul Washburn, using <b>the Federal Energy Commission's own data</b> , came to the same conclusion. Yes, MVP can sell gas the pipeline will carry, but existing infrastructure could provide the same amount of gas to the same <b>domestic</b> area with some modification. There is no justification for this pipeline and the risks it imposes on the citizens of Virginia. However, building the pipeline gives the corporation a federally guaranteed 14% tax break. (That is probably one of the best investment opportunities available in America today. No wonder stockholders push for the establishment of new pipelines.) But FERC is not supposed to exist only for the benefit of energy stockholders. FERC is supposed to evaluate benefit vs risk, assess need, and then make a decision based on universal good. That is not happening here.
IND 1061-9	4) This pipeline should not be built, but if it must be built it should follow the route which would do least damage to people, places and the environment. We pointed out route Hybrid Alternate 1A as the logical alternative to Route #200. Hybrid Alternate 1A would <b>not</b> go through 8 historic districts. would go through only half as much national forest. would avoid the most extreme karst topography. would impact significantly fewer properties. We are not professionals and this isn't our job, but we figured it out. If we can, why can't FERC? Again, your lack of due diligence is showing.
IND 1061-10	5) The amendments relating to national forest land are diabolical. The one proposing an increase of right-of-way width to 500 feet is especially egregious. A change this significant should be front page news and undergo much public comment since the national forests belong to all of us. Instead FERC hides this major change of policy among thousands of pages of construction trivia. Believe me, we noticed. We also remember MVP only pays for right-of-way by the linear foot. Right now we get a one time payment for a 125 foot swath of compromised land, but we have no illusions. If FERC

IND1061-8 Non-environmental FERC staff may address the Synaspe report in the Project Order.

IND1061-9 Alternatives are discussed in section 3.

IND1061-10 See the response to comment FA8-1 regarding Amendment 1.

# INDIVIDUALS

IND1061 – Pamela P. Humphrey

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can pull this off in the national forest they will soon attempt to widen the pipeline corridor on private land as well. Then we will be forced to pay taxes on a 500 foot swath of compromised land for the same price. Not to mention the increase in danger if multiple pipelines are contained in the same corridor.

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My property appraisal has dropped by \$18,000 "because of this proposed pipeline." I retired here, drawn by the beauty and the abundant water, both of which you are willing to subvert. Living with a bomb capable of blowing up everything within 1500 feet is not acceptable and having to pay taxes on the land with the bomb under it so someone else can feed their stock profile is over the top.

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FERC is supposed to be nonbiased. Start being it. Be what you are supposed to be. Examine and weigh data provided by private sources as well as that provided by industry hacks or we will rub your nose in your bias, band together and stop this thing on the land and in the courts.

IND1061-11

Safety is addressed in section 4.12. The pipeline is not a bomb.

IND1061-12

The final EIS was produced by scientists who independently reviewed data.

# INDIVIDUALS

IND1062 – Carolyn Jake

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

From: Carolyn Jake, Registered Intervenor

Date: November 3, 2016

Re: CP16-10 Mountain Valley Pipeline-Comments on the Draft Environmental  
Impact Statement (DEIS)

My name is Carolyn Jake. I live at 4107 Gedney Park Drive, Blacksburg, VA, 24060,  
and I am a Registered Intervenor. I want to thank you for letting me talk about  
the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

On Thursday, December 18, 2014, where EQT/NextEra hosted a community open  
house at the Days Inn Blacksburg to introduce, discuss, and answer questions  
regarding the proposed MVP project, Mr. Friedman told me and others that once  
a pipeline has been pre-filed with FERC, it is usually approved by the Commission,  
after the Final EIS is agreed and submitted to the Commission. Mr. Friedman did  
not know of any case where the Commission did not approved the building of a  
pipeline.

My problem is that I feel <sup>CAF</sup>at an impartial review is occurring. Very few of the  
mitigation plans requested have been received. And then there is no possibility  
for a NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE under section 3.1 in the Draft EIS. In fact since the  
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE has never been used <sup>CAF</sup>as it appears that this is only a  
pretense based on FERC FY17 Budget Request where Objective 2.1 is to "foster  
economic and environmental benefits for the nation through approval of natural  
gas and hydropower projects". Furthermore, in the FERC FY17 Budget Request

IND1062-1

It is true that if an environmental review indicates that most impacts can be mitigated, and if there is documented customer demand for the transportation of natural gas, the Commission usually approves projects. However, the Commission did recently deny a project proposed by Jordan Cove and Pacific Connector companies. Mitigation plans for MVP and EEP are listed in section 2 of the EIS. The No Action Alternative is discussed in section 3.

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# INDIVIDUALS

IND1062 – Carolyn Jake

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there is no need for funding to be appropriated from Congress since FERC operates on a FULL COST RECOVERY also documented in the FERC FY17 Budget Request where "The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC or the Commission) recovers the full cost of its operations through annual charges and filing fees assessed on the industries it regulates as authorized by the Federal Power Act (FPA) and the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1986. The Commission deposits this revenue into the Treasury as a direct offset to its appropriation, resulting in no net appropriation." So my question is, why do we appear to follow the NEPA process and not have a NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE? My answer is that the process is unfair and allows for corporate greed to run our country. My suggestion is that FERC makes the MVP their first NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE.

Thank you.

**FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION**  
**NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT REVIEW FOR THE**  
**MOUNTAIN VALLEY PROJECT & EQUITRANS EXPANSION PROJECT**  
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Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary  
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission  
888 First Street, NE, Room 1A  
Washington, DC 20426

To expedite receipt and consideration of your comments, the Commission strongly encourages electronic filing of any comments to this proceeding. See 18 CFR 385.2001(a)(1)(iii) and the instructions on the Commission's Internet web site at [www.ferc.gov](http://www.ferc.gov) under the "e-Filing" link and the link to the User's Guide. Before you can file comments you will need to create a free account, which can be created on-line.

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

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*(See attached)*  
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Commentor's Name and Mailing Address *(Please Print)*  
*Roberta C. Johnson*  
*9904 Patterson Dr.*  
*Bent Mountain, VA 24059*

# INDIVIDUALS

IND1063 – Roberta C. Johnson

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My name is Roberta C. Johnson and I live at 9964 Patterson Drive, Bent Mountain, VA 24059. I am an Intervenor and I am a former teacher with a background in research and editing. My husband Robert & I have prepared 8 pp. of detailed review notes of the DEIS through Section 4.3 which I will submit to you today. The following 2 footnotes occur throughout:

\*One - "Tier III" is the designation in Virginia for "**Exceptional State Waters**" (known as "Outstanding National Resource Waters" for EPA). **There are only 30 in Virginia**, and the Bottom Creek segment meets **all 3 criteria for identification**: exceptional environmental setting, exceptional recreational opportunities, and exceptional aquatic communities." We say, [*if Bottom Creek's watershed is degraded, the Tier III portion will be degraded as well.*]

\*\*Two - Virginia Water Quality Standards #9VAC25-260-450 designates "Bottom Creek from its confluence with the South Fork Roanoke River **upstream including all named and unnamed tributaries**" as Class ii "**Wild Natural Trout Streams**" whose **quality** under The Clean Water Act "shall be **maintained and protected** to prevent permanent or long-term degradation or impairment" (See Virginia Antidegradation Policy #9VAC25-260-30).

A significant point of comment is under...

Surface Water Use Classifications

**Page 4-90**

This section recognizes that Bottom Creek in Montgomery County, Virginia is the only Tier III\* waterbody that is downstream from the Mountain Valley Pipeline anywhere along the proposed 300 mile corridor. The DEIS states that the MVP would cross Bottom Creek in Roanoke County about 3 miles above the Tier III segment (and not along an impaired segment), and further states that impacts to the "Wild Natural Trout Streams"\*\*\* in its watershed would be minimized or avoided. [*What has been "minimized" here is the impossibility of protecting Bottom Creek's watershed on Poor and Bent Mountains and, consequently,*

*Tier III Bottom Creek itself*. The construction of the MVP from MP238.25 to MP244.5 would *actually be an assault* on Tier III Bottom Creek, its watershed, and on a major source of Roanoke Valley's drinking water for many reasons:

1. 39 stream crossings in just 6.25 miles (per Appendix F-1),
2. an estimated 3 miles or more of paralleled named and unnamed tributaries,\*\*
3. an estimate 160 or more acres that will be permanently deforested and maintained,
4. the blasting that will occur on steep >60-70° slopes with shallow metamorphic bedrock, and the certainty of erosion on the steep slopes of Poor Mountain (per Appendix K),
5. the resulting sedimentation,
6. the potential discharge of hydrostatic testing effluent,
7. 18 wetland crossings (per Appendix G-1 with others yet to be surveyed) ,
8. the construction activities that could result in rerouting, diminished yields, and increased turbidity of the *multitude* of springs in the corridor, and
9. the adverse effects on rare and threatened species (inadequately listed in Appendices F1&5).

(See Pages 4-98 through 4-129 in these "Notes" for further details.)

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The MVP pipeline route would not cross the portion of Bottom Creek designated at Tier III.



**INDIVIDUALS**  
**IND1063 – Roberta C. Johnson**

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This section makes a point of saying that the MVP would not cross the "impaired section" of Bottom Creek. [... *It is highly likely that its tributaries upstream, like those further downstream, are also impaired due to temperatures that exceed the standards for trout streams. MVP must assume that this is the case unless and until baseline data shows otherwise. Regardless, any vegetation removal in the pipeline corridor will exacerbate temperature impairment downstream, and the effect will be long-term due to maintenance of the pipeline corridor.*]

Explicit measures for the protection of Bottom Creek and its tributaries\*\* that are also stated on Page 4-90 include the use of dry open-cut crossings and time-of-year restrictions for in-stream construction. First of all, dry open-cut crossings are standard for the whole project and offer no "extra" protection for the high quality waters discussed here. Second, the "time-of-year restrictions" (according to Appendices F-1&5) are only applied to 4 out of the 39 crossings in this watershed – *this needs to be corrected to include all crossings since Tier III\* Bottom Creek and all of its named tributaries (e.g., Mill Creek) and unnamed tributaries are designated "Wild Natural Trout Streams."*

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All of these waters are also habitats for rare and threatened species including the orangefin madtom (that is **currently listed only** at MP242.9 on Mill Creek -- See Appendices F-1&5) and **additionally** 3 other rare species including the big-eye jumprock, the riverweed darter, and the Roanoke darter (**none of which** are listed in the DEIS or its appendices and *this needs to be corrected to include all crossings (named & unnamed).* (The Bottom Creek Tier III Nomination Package lists these species – See FERC e-library for CP16-10-000.)

IND1063-2

Endangered species are discussed in section 4.7 of the EIS.

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**Finally**, the measures offered here by MVP for the protection of Bottom Creek and its watershed imply **temporary**, short-term impacts from the pipeline construction. [*The combination of permanent increases in water temperature and sedimentation alone will actually cause long-term impacts on the brook and rainbow trout fisheries\*\* of the Tier III\* Bottom Creek watershed. The resulting water quality degradation and the loss of stream uses is a violation of the antidegradation policy (Sec. 316(a) of the Clean Water Act) and cannot be allowed.*]

IND1063-3

The Procedures are discussed in section 2 of the EIS.

This section of the DEIS also indicates that, in order to avoid impacts to Tier III\* Bottom Creek and its tributaries\*\*, MVP "would implement measures in its Procedures." What are these "Procedures" and why haven't they been included with the DEIS for public review? [*This needs to be done.*]

# INDIVIDUALS

IND1064 – Mode Johnson

*Mode Johnson*  
*11/3/16*

FERC Public Comment      Roanoke, Virginia - November 3, 2016  
Mode Johnson, Intervenor, Montgomery County, VA, Landowner MP223.0

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1. My main points are:
- The DEIS is NOT current or correct concerning the Mt Tabor Variation proposed route parcels!
  - The DEIS comment deadline should be extended since new information was recently released to the public to comment on and whenever new information is released;
  - MVP and FERC should evaluate the DCR Slussers Chapel Conservation Site Avoidance concept route;
  - The Mt Tabor Variation proposed route should be re-evaluated;
  - An abandonment plan need to be the financial responsibility of MVP/EQT or successor companies and with a funded plan in case of a failure of any of the involved companies.

IND1064-1

Mountain Valley has adopted the Mount Tabor Variation as its proposed route; as discussed in the final EIS. The alternative route proposed by the VADCR to avoid the Slussers Chapel Cave Conservation Site is evaluated in section 3 of the final EIS. Abandonment is discussed in section 2.7.

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- The deadline for the comments regarding the DEIS released on September 16, 2016 should be extended due to new information, a 'data dump' of over 1,000 pages released on October 27, 2016 and the 248 pages on October 20, 2016.

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The period for submitting comments on the draft EIS is not extended beyond 90-days. Mountain Valley submitted supplemental information in October 2016, and the public had until the end of December 2016 to comment on that data, which is sufficient. However, new landowners along the route modifications were provided an additional comment period ending February 21, 2017.

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- The Mt Tabor Variation proposed route has not been completely surveyed and at least six (6) major parcels, including two parcels that I am a co-owner, have not been completely surveyed before it was named the proposed route AFTER the DEIS was released and still haven't been surveyed!

IND1064-3

Environmental data about the Mount Tabor Variation is included in the final EIS.

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1064-4

- The Mt Tabor Variation proposed route is no better than the 2015 proposed route. They are both bad! According to a table Table 3.5.1-7 in MVP supplemental information released on October 16, 2016, the Mt Tabor Variation has 1) more side

IND1064-4

Our analysis of the Mount Tabor Variation in comparison to other alternative routes in the area is provided in section 3.

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# INDIVIDUALS

IND1064 – Mode Johnson

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slope crossed, 2) more steep slope crossed, 3) more shallow rock bed crossed, 4) more forested land crossed, 5) more interior forest land crossed, 6) more forested land affected, 7) more forested land disturbed within the construction right-of-way, 8) more miles of landslide potential, 9) more forested land affected during operation, 10) more length of wetlands than stated in the DEIS (based on Sheet 5 pipeline alignment for MVP parcel #5518) and 11) more perennial streams crossed (4). There is no reason the Mt Tabor Variation should be the preferred MVP proposed route in Montgomery County.

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- The Virginia Dept. of Conservation and Recreation (DCR) route called the Slussers Chapel Conservation Site Concept (submittal 20160909-5315) should be seriously considered, surveyed and evaluated. The DCR Avoidance concept route will avoid the sensitive karst, caves, and sinkholes of the 2015 and 2016 preferred routes that could be affected by a pipeline incident and seriously contaminate well water and agriculture streams. The DCR concept also has fewer owner occupied parcels.

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The alternative route proposed by the VADCR to avoid the Slussers Chapel Cave Conservation Site is evaluated in section 3 of the final EIS.

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1064-6

- There must be an EQT/MVP funded abandonment plan for the MVP pipeline. The 42-inch, high-pressure natural gas pipeline will be in the ground for 40-70 years and there is no funded abandonment plan. This is a metal pipe with a fossil fuel, other added chemicals and residues, which may leak, decay, break, fail and not last forever. The potential for harm to the environment in the future is 100% unless it is safely removed after its useful life.

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Abandonment is discussed in section 2.7 of the EIS.

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# INDIVIDUALS

IND1065 – Samuel L. Lionberger, Jr.

**SAMUEL L. LIONBERGER JR.**

**55 Harbor View Circle - Penhook, Va 24137**

Toll: Members of the FERC Commission November 3, 2016

## WHEN JOBS MATTER....

I am a retired commercial builder and have also been active in economic development for most of my career. The issue of constructing a new natural gas pipeline into our depressed area has drawn a lot of interest...both pro and con. I hope my thoughts will be helpful...

First, as you, the members of the FERC Commission know, anytime there is a new road, or major development, or something that changes the landscape there are people who object when they feel it has some degree of impact on their property. Concerns vary from grading and drainage issues to increased traffic etc. From my years of experience, I have found their objection is because they are comfortable with theirs and the surrounding properties as it exists and cannot envision the proposed development and its economic impact on their area. A common concern is that property values will go down. Any good appraiser will tell you that history has shown ~~over and over~~ <sup>with proper engineering</sup> that such development doesn't change values hardly at all.

There is a strong ....and accurate.... concern that we need to have more economic development in our area to create new jobs and new tax bases to support our schools and public resources. However, when it affects their own property people object for the mostly unfounded concerns stated above...Thus,. It is very difficult for elected officials to create needed economic growth when such personal objections impede it.

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Comment noted.

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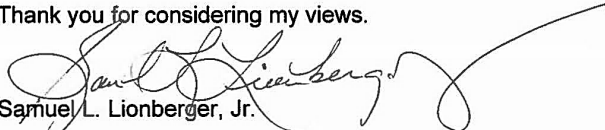
IND1065 – Samuel L. Lionberger, Jr.

A common argument is "you know we really need that... but not across my land or next to me"....

The same goes for this proposed natural gas pipeline.... most people who oppose such economic development projects do so primarily for personal reasons...and are not considering the significant positive benefit it will mean to both attracting new businesses as well as retaining others. Yes, there will be some temporary disruption to individual properties as the line is installed. As you well know, there are excellent regulations enforced during the construction period that protect environmental impacts. These are of a temporary nature and when done the areas will often be returned to very close to the way the property was prior to the project. We must as a state and communities realize that infrastructure improvements are critical to attracting new and keeping existing businesses. You certainly would not build a new manufacturing plant if there were not water, sewer, and power available....and now the same goes for natural gas availability.

Successful economic development starts with an attitude of positive support for growth. If we only look at our own property and for personal or political reasons block improvements in economic infrastructure projects such as this pipeline we send a message that we are not receptive to new growth of business and industry that create our needed jobs...This is a true fact..and if not approved, the area will move to decline economically. I am sure you will get comments from environmental groups opposing this project, but also know that well designed and managed projects can create economic growth where environmental protection can also co-exist for the mutual benefit of our communities and our population.

Thank you for considering my views.



Samuel L. Lionberger, Jr.

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**FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION**  
**NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT REVIEW FOR THE**  
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**DOCKET NOS. CP16-10-000 & CP16-13-000**

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

Eminent domain means using private land for public benefit, but I see no public benefit to the Mountain Valley Pipeline. We in Roanoke do not have access to the gas being pumped at great expense to our lands and drinking water, nor do we receive any adequate reassurances that our valley will be safe if this pipeline is built. I do not understand how a federal commission can approve a dangerous construction project through not one, but two national forests and a national park without a fair and thorough

Commentor's Name and Mailing Address *(Please Print)*  
Maura Lydon  
423 Janette Ave no 9  
Roanoke VA, 24016

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The Commission would decide about public benefits. The U.S. Congress granted the power of eminent domain to companies that obtain a Certificate from the FERC. Water resources are discussed in section 4.3 of the EIS; safety in section 4.12. Mountain Valley proposes to only cross the Jefferson National Forest; and the FS would decide whether to approve that action. The MVP pipeline route would not go through the city of Roanoke.

# INDIVIDUALS

IND1066 – Maura Lydon

**FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION  
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PUBLIC SESSION COMMENT FORM  
ADDITIONAL SHEET FOR COMMENTS**

**COMMENTS (PLEASE PRINT)**

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vetting process. I am completely against the Mountain Valley Pipeline.

Roanoke is trying to build itself out of the Industrial Age in the wake of Norfolk and Western's departure; this pipeline would destroy the heart of the city we are trying to build.

# INDIVIDUALS

IND1067 – Lauren Malhotra

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

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Building a forty-two inch pipeline through  
Karst Geography is unprecedented and  
IRRESPONSIBLE. The likelihood of accidents are greatly  
increased by the geology specific to Southwest VA.

Commentor's Name and Mailing Address (Please Print)

Lauren Malhotra  
7500 F HUNTERS MILL ROAD  
BLACKSBURG, VA 24060

IND1067-1

Karst is discussed in section 4.1 of the EIS. There are existing pipelines that safely cross karst terrain. Safety is discussed in section 4.12.



# INDIVIDUALS

IND1068 – Andrea A. Midkiff

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

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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)

This process has been rigged since the beginning. There's no public hearing, when you're doing it closed doors. This hearings in November 2016 held in Chatham, Rocky Mount and Roanoke, Va should have been held in public, for everyone to hear.  
The terrain this MVP is proposed to be built doesn't meet the safety requirements. The Karst Terrain of the Appalachian and Blue Ridge is unstable to hold this construction. Water will be contaminated and it will never be clean again. You must listen to the people, that are having to deal with this in their everyday lives. We don't want this PIPELINE! Do not approve this proposed pipeline. You work for the people, not corporations.

Commentor's Name and Mailing Address (Please Print)  
Andrea A. Midkiff  
7925 Forest Creek Dr  
Roanoke, Va 24018

No Eminent Domain for Private  
Gain!  
Respect  
Private Property!

IND  
1068-1

IND1068-1

While there have been no public hearings for the projects, the companies held 16 public open houses, the FERC held 6 public scoping meetings, and 7 public sessions to take comments on the draft EIS (see section 1.4 of the EIS about public participation). The Commission has not yet made its decision about the projects. Karst is discussed in section 4.1 of the EIS; water resources in section 4.3. The U.S. Congress granted the power of eminent domain to private companies that receive Certificates from FERC.



# INDIVIDUALS

IND1069 – JB Mixon

November 3, 2016

FERC

Dear Sirs,

I am writing you this letter regarding the proposed pipeline.

I live in SW Roanoke County. We have a gasoline pipeline from Spectrum Energy running through the woods behind our house.

I have hiked up there many times with my family, the pipeline is silent and invisible, except for the occasional marking.

I urge you to approve the proposed pipeline. I think it would benefit the region economically.

Sincerely,



JB Mixon

4508 Summerset Circle  
Roanoke, VA 24018

IND  
1069-1

IND1069-1

Comment noted.

# INDIVIDUALS

IND1070 – Marilyn Moody

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)

I WAS BORN AND RAISED IN ROANOKE VA. WE HAVE SURVIVED  
THRIVED AND GROWN BECAUSE OF TOURISM, THE HEART OF OUR  
CVB'S 2030 DESTINATION VISION PARTNERSHIP PLAN. THE IMPACT OF  
THIS PIPELINE, THE RIDDLE EFFECT OF THIS PIPELINE WILL DRASTICALLY  
HURT OUR CITY AND ENTIRE VALLEY, EVERY ECOSYSTEM IN EVERY  
DIRECTION WILL BE IMPACTED IN A NEGATIVE WAY. THE DAMAGE WILL  
FAR EXCEED THE BENEFITS OF THE PROJECT FOR US. IRREPARABLE  
DAMAGE TO <sup>PURE</sup> OLD FORESTS, TO <sup>APPROXIMATELY</sup> AT TOURISM, TO ALL WATER SOURCES,  
PONDS, LAKES, STREAMS, CREEKS, RIVERS, AND LIVES, AND A HEALTH  
& SAFETY THREAT <sup>FOREVER</sup> A LOOMING IN AND AROUND OUR COMMUNITY. THERE IS  
NO GREATER POSITIVE REASON FOR THIS PROJECT, THAN THE NEGATIVE IMPACT

Commentor's Name and Mailing Address (Please Print)  
MARILYN MOODY  
1814 OXFORD AVE SW  
ROANOKE VA 24015  
540-309-5199

IT WILL BRING TO A ONCE  
THRIVING CITY AND VALLE AND  
BEYOND.

11-3-16 Sharon Jern FERC Public Meeting RR, VA

IND  
1070-  
1

IND1070-1

Tourism is discussed in section 4.9 of the EIS; forest in 4.4; and water resources in 4.3. The MVP would not adversely effect the city of Roanoke. Economic benefits are described in section 4.9.

# INDIVIDUALS

IND1071 – Cynthia Munley

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

IND 1071-1

1. The pipeline (MVP) will bring no economic benefit to the Roanoke Area. Instead, it will harm our economy because our economy is increasingly based on the natural beauty of our surrounding mountains. The sum of the corridor is immense and will be visible from 40% of the Roanoke Valley.

IND1071-1

Economic benefits are discussed in section 4.9 of the EIS. Visual resources are discussed in section 4.8.

IND 1071-2

2. I am sure that the pipeline right-of-way will destroy the quality of our drinking water with all the herbicides which will be poured on the land. The slopes are steep.

IND1071-2

Water resources are discussed in section 4.3.

Commentor's Name and Mailing Address (Please Print)

Cynthia Munley  
435 Boulevard  
Spotswood, VA  
24153

# INDIVIDUALS

IND1071 - Cynthia Munley

8. I oppose MVP's amendments for land management for the Forest Service. I oppose the change in land allocation of 186 acres for utility corridors and abating requirements of the Forest Plan. FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION Case 3.

**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**

**IND 1071-7**

**ADDITIONAL SHEET FOR COMMENTS**

**COMMENTS (PLEASE PRINT)**

I also oppose a wider right of way corridor proposed by the Forest Service. This is contrary to the spirit of public lands, which will cause the pipeline to be sited eventually. The land will never heal and our water quality ~~will~~ deterioration will harm ~~the~~ the attractiveness of our area to businesses & residents.

**IND 1071-2 cont'd**

3. The Draft Environmental Statement identified elements such as steep slopes, sinkholes, caves, and springs which pose serious environmental hazards but gave no satisfying response.

**IND 1071-3**

4. FERC requires a "public need" to issue a permit. We do not need this gas as we have an adequate supply already. There is not enough population in outlying areas to make distribution economical.

**IND 1071-4**

5. Historic District - The MVP would dissect the Historic District on Poor Mountain for a tract of land handed down from George Washington.

**IND 1071-5**

6. It is inconceivable that the MVP will bring jobs or benefits. Instead, Roanoke will suffer lost property values, lost revenues, road/infrastructure damage, slowed tourism, aesthetic viewshed loss, watershed loss. All this does not add up to any benefit.

**IND 1071-6**

7. FERC's hearing was a sham and also its E.T.S.

IND1071-7

See the response to LA2-1 regarding comment sessions. See the response to comments FA8-1 and FA10-1 regarding the LRMP and FA15-5 regarding forest impacts.

IND1071-2

Water resources, including drinking water supplies, are discussed in section 4.3 of the EIS. Applicants must repair and maintain FERC regulated pipelines for the life of the pipeline. See the response to IND70-1 regarding erosion.

IND1071-3

Steep slopes and caves are discussed in section 4.1 of the EIS.

IND1071-4

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

IND1071-5

Historic Districts are discussed in section 4.10.

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

Please reconsider another source. We do not need another pipeline. Our Mother Earth is suffering. Our children need a clean home with safe water, clean air + clean land to grow trees + food for future generations of leaders. Please for all of ~~us~~ us we are all in this thing TOGETHER w/ love & blessings of a Thank you peaceful resolution.  
For listening to us all.

Commentor's Name and Mailing Address *(Please Print)*  
Gena Palmer Water IS Life  
3829 Goodviewtown Rd  
Moneta Va (Smith Mt. Lake)  
24121 Strong

IND  
1072-1

IND1072-1

The Commission would decide if there is a need for the pipelines. The EIS addresses impacts on forest in section 4.4; water in section 4.3; and air quality in section 4.11.

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

IND 1073-1  
① *There is no definition of purpose and need, as required by NEPA. EOT is selling some 60% of its gas to another EOT subsidiary, so there is no record of where the gas will ultimately go.*

IND 1073-2  
② *MVP is still providing information to FERC, as well as altering the route, since the DEIS was issued. This means the public does not have all the information needed to comment. FERC should junk this DEIS and start over, since the DEIS is faulty anyway.*

IND 1073-3  
③ *There is no assessment of climate change impacts. The pipeline encourages fracking, leaks methane (a more potent greenhouse gas), and is a more protest over →*  
Commentor's Name and Mailing Address *(Please Print)*  
*Kristin Peckman*  
*8131 Webster Dr.*  
*Roanoke, VA 24019-2333*

IND1073-1      The Commission would discuss purpose and need in its Project Order.  
  
IND1073-2      While Mountain Valley filed minor route modifications in October 2016 after the draft EIS was issued, that information is available to the public through the FERC's eLibrary system on the internet, and the public had the opportunity to comment on the modifications.  
  
IND1073-3      Climate change is addressed in sections 4.11 and 4.13 of the EIS.



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ADDITIONAL SHEET FOR COMMENTS**

**COMMENTS (PLEASE PRINT)**

IND 1073-3  
 cont'd

*greenhouse gas than (CO<sub>2</sub>)<sup>the gas</sup> is ultimately burned. Construction involves cutting down enormous numbers of mature trees, both along the route, and in the work areas – trees which absorb CO<sub>2</sub>. These GHG costs must be quantified!*

IND 1073-4

*④ What is MVP's record? How many 42"-diameter pipelines exist today? How many has MVP built? Where are they?*

IND 1073-5

*⑤ How can you say that the negative impacts are minimal? How can you compare the value of gas to the value of clean water?*

IND 1073-6

*⑥ Property owners are only being compensated one time. They should receive annual compensation.*

IND 1073-7

*⑦ The requests to change the Jefferson National Forest's plan are outrageous. The forest was created precisely to bring back the forests that were being destroyed by this very type of activity. Preservation of old-growth trees and care for clean water are an important part of the forest's mandate.*

IND1073-4 Mountain Valley is a new company. This is its first FERC-regulated project.

IND1073-5 Our conclusions are based on facts discussed in the EIS.

IND1073-6 Comment noted.

IND1073-7 See the response to comment IND95-1 regarding the JNF. Forests and wildlife are discussed in sections 4.4 and 4.5 of the EIS, respectively.

# INDIVIDUALS

IND1074 – Joel and Ann Rader

November 3, 2016

FERC:

IND  
1074-1

Joel and I have lived our entire lives in the village of Newport, VA. We grew up here, were married in the Newport Mt. Olivet United Methodist church (another Historic building that is being ignored from MVP) across from our home and we raised our two children here. We have watched many changes happen in this Village of Newport. The most appalling and significant one to us is what is happening right in front of us with this pipeline! I ask myself every day if this is America, because I didn't think it was possible for money grubbing, land stealing individuals to show up and take what is not rightfully theirs! This pipeline is for personal gain not for public use! WE will not benefit at all from this pipeline!

It really is incomprehensible that you could take the home of our neighbors, an elderly couple who have worked hard for what they have and spend a lot of time and money on health issues and now you are adding to their woes with unnecessary worries about where there will go and more importantly what will happen to them if they refuse to go, they do not want to MOVE! Once again this is America, right?

It is also infuriating that the negotiator for MVP has lied to them trying to pit neighbor against neighbor! That will not happen in this community!

There have been many various routes of this proposed pipeline but the present one is 221 ft. from our property line. We live in a home built in 1909, one with great historic value and meaning to us! A home that has been left off the charts and not listed in any of MVP's documents. Conveniently they listed our neighbors house across from us but we are not on the MAP. Probably because it should be protected by the Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966! Our home is listed with the National Register of Historic Places with the Newport Historic District.

We have not had the first notification mailed to us concerning information to attend meetings and voice our opposition! This would be the first for us! I called and requested a copy of DEIS report myself! Our name is listed in there one time for denial of consulting status!

The DEIS that was printed and released is so full of erroneous information that is hard to argue the facts.

One example it was stated that the present route was following the route of the existing powerline and that is just no so, our home is located about a mile from the present powerline!

IND  
1074-2

We are greatly concerned about what the construction of the pipeline will do to our property and home. There are underground springs and water all around our house so many that I know the surveyors and environmental specialist could not figure the water flow because #1 they have yet to get permission to come on our property!

IND1074-1

The Newport Mount Olivet Methodist Church is located 430 feet away from the pipeline; as discussed in section 4.10 of the EIS. Mountain Valley seeks to negotiate an easement, for which they compensate the landowner (there would be no taking). Mountain Valley is not proposing to remove any people from their homes. The Rader family was denied consulting party status because you could not demonstrate a legal or economic relationship to the undertaking (as required under Part 800.2(c)(5)), and because FERC's existing procedures allow the public to comment on cultural resources concerns (in accordance with Part 800.2(d)). You have been sent copies of all FERC notices. Alignment sheets illustrate powerlines adjacent to a portion of the pipeline route.

IND1074-2

Property values are discussed in section 4.9 of the EIS; water resources in section 4.3.

# INDIVIDUALS

IND1074 – Joel and Ann Rader

IND 1074-3	We are also greatly concerned about the fact that Dr. Ernst Kasting a Karst expert has called this route through the entire Giles County a NO-BUILD zone and his report which is on file with FERC seems to be ignored!
IND 1074-4	We request that FERC recommend the alternative route <b>HYBRID 1A</b> . This alternate route crosses where a utility corridor already exists affecting less land owners, less miles of national forest and does not violate any historic districts.
IND 1074-5	We invite FERC to actually come and visit the Newport, VA., and the present proposed route and see first hand as to why this pipeline should not come through the Village of Newport much less the karst terrain of Giles County!
	Joel and Ann Rader 320 Blue Grass Trail Newport, VA 24128

IND1074-3 Dr. Kastning's report is mentioned in section 4.1 of the EIS.

IND1074-4 Alternative Route Hybrid 1-A is discussed in section 3.

IND1074-4 As stated in section 1.4 of the EIS, FERC staff has visited the project area.

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

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE MOUNTAIN VALLEY PIPELINE  
TO THE ECONOMY AND NATIONAL SECURITY  
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA DICTATES  
THAT EVERY MEANS AVAILABLE SHOULD  
BE EXPANDED TO INSURE THE SAFETY  
AND PRESERVATION OF THE EXISTANCE OF THE  
CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

THE PROJECT SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO  
CONTINUE WITHOUT A THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL  
IMPACT STUDY EXECUTED BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL

Commentor's Name and Mailing Address *(Please Print)*  
MICHAEL D. REYNOLDS  
934 STONEGATE DRIVE  
SHREVE, VA 24153

IND  
1075-1

IND1075-1

FERC produced a draft EIS in September 2016; and a final EIS was issued on June 23, 2017.

# INDIVIDUALS

IND1075 – Michael D. Reynolds

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION  
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PUBLIC SESSION COMMENT FORM  
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COMMENTS (PLEASE PRINT)

PROTECTION AGENCY AT THE EXPENSE OF THE  
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. THE FEDERAL ENERGY  
REGULATORY COMMISSION SHOULD NOT GRANT  
APPROVAL FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE  
MOUNTAIN VALLEY PIPELINE OR BASED ONLY ON  
SUBMITTALS FILED BY A FOR-PROFIT  
CORPORATION OR BY CONCERNED CITIZENS  
BOTH OF WHICH HAVE VESTED INTERESTS IN EITHER  
THE APPROVAL OR DENIAL OF APPROVAL FOR THE  
PROJECT. THE DECISION TO CONSTRUCT THIS  
INFRASTRUCTURE WHICH APPEARS TO BE OF SIGNIFICANT  
BENEFIT TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES  
OF AMERICA SHOULD NOT COME WITHOUT  
ASSURANCES THAT THE SAFETY AND  
WELL BEING OF THE CITIZENS OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA WILL BE  
MAINTAINED.

IND  
1075-1  
cont'd

FURTHERMORE, THE CERTIFICATE OF PUBLIC CONVENIENCE  
AND NECESSITY SHOULD NOT BE GRANTED TO THE  
APPLICANTS WITHOUT ASSURANCE THAT 100% OF  
THE NATURAL GAS TRANSPORTED WILL BE FOR  
U.S.A. DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION.

IND  
1075-2

IND1075-2

Mountain Valley has stated that it intends for the natural gas transported by its pipeline to be used only for domestic purposes.

# INDIVIDUALS

IND1076 – Sandra P. Schlaudecker

IND  
1076  
-1

According to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) FERC must define the “purpose and need” for a proposed project in the DEIS. According to a recently released study, September 2016, by the Massachusetts-based Synapse Energy Economics, the ACP and MVP would financially benefit the utility companies and investors, while burdening customers with higher bills to cover the cost of the unnecessary construction. An equal or greater amount of natural gas can be supplied by EXISTING and upgraded pipelines at a lower cost with far fewer impacts. They (MVP and ACP) cannot be said to serve the greater public good. Existing pipelines can supply more than enough fuel to power the region through 2030. By FERC failing to comply with NEPA’s mandates, horrible impacts to National Forest Land and private lands will take place. Eminent domain will have to be used to obtain land that owners do not want taken!

IND1076-1

See section 1.2.3 of the EIS. The Commission would more fully discuss purpose and need in its Project Order.

IND  
1076  
-2

In the FERC/DEIS –DO272 September 2016 book, on page ES-14, under MAJOR CONCLUSIONS, it is stated “We determined that construction and operation of the project would result in limited adverse environmental impacts, with the exception of impact on forest. On page ES-7, under LAND USE and VISUAL RESOURCES, it says “The MVP pipeline route would mostly cross forest (81%)”. So if my math is correct, 81% of 301 miles equals 242 miles. How can such a project be considered?

IND1076-2

A project may be considered even if it may have impacts on environmental resources. The FERC would prefer that such impacts be mitigated.

IND  
1076  
-3

NEPA also requires agencies to consider environmental impacts of a proposed project and make that information available to the public. As a registered intervenor, I receive all the FERC filings. It is almost impossible to locate a document due to the horrible way the FERC library is organized. Also, since there have been significant details added since the DEIS has been issued, the “final comments” date of Dec. 22, 2016 should be extended. It is not fair to have less than the normal 60 days to research the newest filings by MVP. It is my understanding, to date, the entire route has not been surveyed. Again, more time is needed! Filings have shown shortfalls in MVP’s data including effects of: blasting, sedimentation, private wells and septic systems, communities and landowners, steep slopes, and stream crossings, to name a few. It is the FERC’s job to make sure all of these areas are adequately and correctly addressed and that this information is made available in a searchable and readable manner.

IND1076-3

All filings are summarized in the EIS; organized by environmental resource topics. About 96 percent of the MVP pipeline route has been surveyed. In October 2016 Mountain Valley filed minor route modifications, and the public had about 60 days to comment on those filings, which is sufficient. The final EIS contains updated information derived from the supplemental filings, including data about blasting (in sections 2, 4.1, and 4.2), erosion control and sedimentations (in sections 2 and 4.3), wells and septic systems (section 4.3), steep slopes (section 4.1), and stream crossings (section 4.3). The MVP pipeline would transport natural gas in a vapor state; not liquids.

Many things have been asked of MVP. Many have not been answered, or answered poorly, with information missing. It is my understanding the FERC has said, MVP can submit this information prior to construction, but how can a Scoping meeting such as this, have public input when the information is not available. Erosion is a HUGE concern. MVP and the FERC have assured the public that this will not be a problem—yet we have seen photos taken by a drone of the catastrophic erosion that has taken place just west of Pearisburg from the gas pipe placed for gas use at the Celanese plant. How can we trust what we are being told, when

# INDIVIDUALS

IND1076 – Sandra P. Schlaudecker

IND 1076 -3 cont. it seems we have been lied to in this case! And the terrain the MVP will have to traverse is even steeper and MUCH longer! And running a pipeline through karst topography when the lead scientist in this field has said this should not be done due to caves, underground streams, and sinkholes is absolutely wrong. Some of the leases I have seen allow for anything to be transported in the pipeline. It is my understanding hazardous liquids could be, but the FERC does not regulate these. Who does and does MVP have a legal obligation to inform leasees of this?

IND 1076 -4 While burning natural gas results in less CO2 than burning coal, the methane that is released in the fracking process and transporting is much worse for creating the green house effect and global warming. The FERC has not adequately looked at these emissions and the global effect. Why has the FERC not looked at the social cost of carbon the estimate the environmental impacts of green house gas emissions? When I look at the cost of the MVP and think about how much could be done with those monies to improve research and the building of renewable, I get sick. Our country and many others are trying to reduce the use of fossil fuels. Building pipelines create the opposite effect.

IND 1076 -5 I have read that if water wells are damaged on people’s property, MVP will drill a new one. Because MVP is a Limited Liability Corporation LLC), how much money will FERC require to handle all the damage done to people’s property? And, what obligation will MVP have to remove the 42” pipe, once no more gas is transported? Or will the property owner be obligated to remedy any problems?

IND 1076 -6 Eminent domain is possible for the benefit of the State. With gas being exported to India or other countries, or even states other than Virginia and West Virginia, how can ED proceed, as the majority of the gas will not be used intrastate? At the scoping meeting in Montgomery County in May of 2015, those in attendance were assured no gas would be exported. Why did the FERC representative lie to us, or was he lied to and was just parroting what he’d been told. This is a huge issue and if you can’t trust what has said in public, how can you trust anything. There’s nothing American about taking someone’s land against their will for the profit of a company.

*Sandra P. Schlaudecker  
reg. interviewer.*

IND1076-4 See the response to comment IND2-3 regarding hydraulic fracturing. GHG is discussed in sections 4.11 and 4.13 of the EIS.

IND1076-5 Mountain Valley would have to repair any damaged wells or pay for a new well or new source of drinking water.

IND1076-6 The U.S. Congress granted the power of eminent domain to private companies that receive Certificates from FERC. Mountain Valley does not propose to export any natural gas.

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

**PUBLIC SESSION COMMENT FORM**

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

*Please send one copy referenced to Docket No. CP16-10-000 & CP16-13-000 to the address below.*

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

To expedite receipt and consideration of your comments, the Commission strongly encourages electronic filing of any comments to this proceeding. See 18 CFR 385.2001(a)(1)(iii) and the instructions on the Commission's Internet web site at [www.ferc.gov](http://www.ferc.gov) under the "e-Filing" link and the link to the User's Guide. Before you can file comments you will need to create a free account, which can be created on-line.

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

IND 1077-1  
 Soils of the Blue Ridge and Allegheny Mountains - much is shallow to rock; silty and sandy textures are highly eroded unless protected. Loggers must stabilize soil roads and meet all requirements of the Forestry Service. This is for private landowners hiring loggers to log. Who will assure us of the stabilizations of our soils when MVP cuts our soils? Not MVP! Then who?

IND1077-1      Soils are discussed in section 4.2 of the EIS.

IND 1077-2  
 Springs, wetlands, and tributaries to Roanoke's water supplies, are considered of optimum value by landowners and everyone who drinks water. These features are accurately mapped by subcontractors for MVP but then IGNORED by the route chosen by MVP. One pipeline contractor for MVP told us he loves to put the pipelines in water. Who do

IND1077-2      Water resources are discussed in section 4.3 of the EIS.

Commentor's Name and Mailing Address *(Please Print)*  
 KAREN B. SCOTT  
 8443 POOR MOUNTAIN RD  
 BENT MOUNTAIN VA  
 24059





# INDIVIDUALS

IND1078 – Michael T. Scott

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

Of my many concerns regarding this unnecessary pipeline is the inadequacy of the Env Impact Statement. The draft EIS fails to consider water resources, wetlands and impacts to drinking water, Endangered species (Indiana Bats, Rounder Log Puck, etc.) The Soil & geology do not support construction of a pipeline. Safety considerations have been underestimated. Tree cutting / Deforestation has been underestimated with regard to erosion & sediment control.

Commentor's Name and Mailing Address (Please Print)

Michael T. Scott  
8469 Poor Mountain Rd.  
Bear Mountain VA  
24059

IND  
1078-1

IND1078-1

Water resources and wetlands are discussed in section 4.3 of the EIS; endangered species in section 4.7; geology in section 4.1; and soils in section 4.2.

# INDIVIDUALS

IND1078 – Michael T. Scott

**FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION**  
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**PUBLIC SESSION COMMENT FORM**  
**ADDITIONAL SHEET FOR COMMENTS**

**COMMENTS (PLEASE PRINT)**

IND 1078-2

This pipeline will cross my only ingress and egress for safety reasons, I do not feel comfortable in the event of an accident & Emergency Services reaching my residence.

IND1078-2

Mountain Valley would maintain access to your property. Safety is addressed in section 4.12.

IND 1078-3

Also, my only source of drinking water is a well. Any release from this pipeline will certainly impact my drinking water supply.

IND1078-3

If the project affects your drinking water supply well, Mountain Valley would fix it, or replace it.

IND 1078-4

FERC's Do not allow this proposed pipeline project to socialize the cost/impact while privatizing the profits.

IND1078-4

The Commission would decide the need for the projects. Non-environmental staff would review proposed rates to control private profits.

Sincerely  
 Michael T. Scott  
 8469 Poor Mountain Rd  
 Beat Mountain VA  
 24059

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

*I am for the pipe line because it will create jobs for the future, and I am thinking about my children and grandchildren. It will insure that we will have fuel for the future. The need to not have to depend on foreign sources. Property taxes will be paid by the pipe line company, plus income taxes at state and Federal level. Our economy has been hit hard by corporations leaving our area. This is needed to fill that void for our school, roads, etc.*

IND1079-1                      Comment noted.

IND  
1079  
-1

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

*MILDRED H. SCOTT*  
*311 WOODMEDE DR*  
*VINTON, VA 24189*

*Mildred H. Scott*  
*(540) 890 2539*



**PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS**  
**PS1A – Chatham High School, VA – Room 1 – November 1, 2016**

1 P R O C E E D I N G S

2 (5:19 p.m.)

3 MR. JOYNER: Mark Joyner, M-a-r-k, J-o-y-n-e-r.  
4 As an archeological organization, I'm concerned about a few  
5 methods that MVP's contractors, Tetra Tech and New South,  
6 have been working under.

PS1A1-1

7 I've been a member of the board of directors for  
8 the Pennsylvania County Historical Society from October 2013  
9 to October 2016, and as per Section 4.10.2.1 of the EIS,  
10 consultation with local governments and historical  
11 societies, and during that above-mentioned timeframe, the  
12 Pennsylvania Historical Society was never contacted or asked  
13 in private or in public to consult on the historical  
14 architectural and archeological sites within the county that  
15 fall within a two-mile area of the proposed project area.

PS1A1-2

16 My second concern is the lack of knowledge of the  
17 contracted archeologists for the area in which they were  
18 hired to operate in. Most of the individuals had come from  
19 Georgia and Utah, according to their tag numbers on their  
20 vehicles, and on multiple occasions, our organization, ASAP,  
21 which is the Association for the Study of Archeological  
22 Properties, we had to meet with Tetra Tech and New South  
23 representatives in the field to help show and guide them,  
24 and they were unaware of the type of material and  
25 manufacturing style, the Paleo and Archaic artifacts from

PS1A1-1

We believe there was an error in the transcription and the commentor said "Pittsylvania" rather than "Pennsylvania." Section 4.10 of the final EIS has been revised to reflect the comments filed by the Pittsylvania County Historical Society. FERC procedures allow us to consider comments from the public on cultural resources issues. Mr. Joyner has had the opportunity to comment on the archaeological and architectural reports filed by Mountain Valley.

PS1A1-2

The cultural resource surveys were conducted by professional specialists, and their reports were reviewed and accepted by the Virginia SHPO. Site 44FR240 was identified as a previously recorded prehistoric archaeological site in Tetra Tech's July 2015 Phase IA site file search for Franklin County, Virginia, but this site as not relocated during Tetra Tech's on-the-ground pedestrian Phase IB archaeological surveys.

# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

PS1A – Chatham High School, VA – Room 1 – November 1, 2016

20161103-4005 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 11/03/2016

3

PS1A1-2  
cont'd

1 Pennsylvania County, and were miscalculating the scope of the  
2 material being found.

3           Therefore, they were neglecting to register  
4 sites, or registering the finds as isolated and needed no  
5 further evaluation. On one particular site in Franklin  
6 County, which was 44FR0240, the contractor was unable to  
7 locate any material evidence of the said site. This site  
8 was registered with VDHR in 2009 as a Paleo and Archaic  
9 site. In 2016, ASAP resurveyed the site and found that the  
10 1.6 acres was only a small fraction of the entire site. 6.4  
11 acres were added to the site with VDHR after our continued  
12 survey.

13           After speaking with legal counsel for MVP, it was  
14 suggested that we must have found all the artifacts and  
15 that's why Tetra Tech was unable to locate any of the  
16 evidence of the site, which we found was a little bit  
17 unqualifying for the legal representatives and Tetra Tech to  
18 make that kind of a comment.

PS1A1-3

19           Another concern is that through, even though MVP  
20 made a route adjustment to avoid sites 44PY7, 44PY43, and  
21 44PY152 at Leesville Lake in Pennsylvania County, north of  
22 Route 40. The new route adjustment to the south of Route 40  
23 runs the project area directly into another Paleo and  
24 Archaic site.

25           This is a well-documented site by William Byrd in

PS1A1-3

If you cannot provide a site number for the William Byrd site, we have no way of addressing your comment. Section 4.10 of the final EIS has been revised to indicate that the VADHR reviewed survey reports covering Pittsylvania County, and concurred that eight archaeological sites (44PY417, 418, 419, 421, 422, 424, 425, and 439) were potentially eligible for the NRHP; and should be avoided or tested. Mountain Valley filed plans to avoid sites 44PY227 and 439, and conducted archaeological testing at sites 44PY417, 418, 419, 421, 422, 424, 425, and 442. All of those tested sites were evaluated as not eligible for the NRHP.

**PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS**  
**PS1A – Chatham High School, VA – Room 1 – November 1, 2016**

PS1A1-3  
cont'd

1 1720 as a Native American fortification and village site of  
2 the Saponi Indians. Now this site has been under study for  
3 the last two years and has not yet been designated with a  
4 VDHR site number. And this is because the size of the scope  
5 of the site is still under evaluation.

6 Out of the 6,727 shovel test bits dug by Tetra  
7 Tech, only 263 of them tested positive for Indian cultural  
8 material. This is an extremely low number unless testing  
9 was conducted in locations where it would be most likely not  
10 to find any of the artifacts. Tetra Tech has concluded that  
11 only two sites in Pennsylvania County are eligible for the  
12 NRHP, National Registry of Historic Places. The remaining  
13 nineteen architectural sites located by New South are still  
14 being evaluated by the SHPO. There's been no determination  
15 on them yet, even though it's in the EIS book.

PS1A1-4

16 Section 4.10.4, consultation with Indian tribes,  
17 even though Mountain Valley Pipeline did an extensive job of  
18 trying to contact Native American Indians, most of all the  
19 Native American tribes contacted by them are outside of  
20 Virginia area, New York, Delaware, North Carolina, Florida,  
21 Utah and Oklahoma. Southern Virginia and Franklin and  
22 Pennsylvania County tribes consist mainly of the Saponi,  
23 Tutelo, Pocono, ochenochee and Monacan tribes that are still  
24 in existence in this area. None of these tribes were  
25 contacted for consultation. And this is a very disturbing

PS1A1-4

During conduct of the consultations with Native Americans, only one tribe was recognized by the federal government in Virginia: Pamunkey Nation. Both the FERC and Mountain Valley sent letters to that Indian Tribe. In addition, as listed in table 4.10.5-1, the FERC staff also contacted state-recognized tribes in Virginia, including the Cheroenhaka, Chicahominy, Mattaponi, Nottoway, Pattawomeck, Rappahannock, and Upper Mattaponi.



# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

PS1A – Chatham High School, VA – Room 1 – November 1, 2016

20161103-4005 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 11/03/2016

5

PS1A1-4  
cont'd

1 thing, because these Native American tribes are still  
2 prevalent here in this area.

PS1A1-5

3 So even though the EIS is very comprehensive in a  
4 lot of areas, it seems to be lacking in a lot of other  
5 areas. There are a lot of architectural and archeological  
6 sites that are still being under evaluation by different  
7 organizations in the archeological aspect, and that  
8 information hasn't gotten to DHR yet. And so then,  
9 therefore it can't get to FERC or to SHPO. Even our SHPO  
10 doesn't know the extent of the archeological information and  
11 resources here in Pennsylvania County. Well, that's pretty  
12 much all I have to say. I'm not one to be a real  
13 complainer.

14 MS. INGRAM: Sonja Ingram, S-o-n-j-a I-n-g-r-a-m.  
15 I'm just going to read what I have here. Preservation  
16 Virginia will be sending formal comment to the Federal  
17 Energy Regulatory Committee regarding the draft EIS  
18 concerning historic resources potentially affected by the  
19 Mountain Valley Pipeline.

20 These concerns include the following, but are not  
21 limited to the following:

PS1A1-6

22 Number one is the Federal Energy Regulatory  
23 Commission taking into consideration the full limits of  
24 prehistoric and historic sites recovered during the Section  
25 106 process, including areas that extend outside the area of

PS1A1-5 See the response to comment FA11-18 regarding pending cultural resource surveys.

PS1A1-6 Section 4.10 of the EIS defines the APE. Archaeological sites outside of the direct APE would not be directly effected. Historic architectural sites in the indirect APE may be indirectly affected, and an assessment of effects on historic properties is provided in section 4.10.

# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

PS1A – Chatham High School, VA – Room 1 – November 1, 2016

PS1A1-6 | 1 potential effect.  
cont'd

PS1A1-7 | 2 And number two, the archeological and  
3 architectural surveys that may not have been completed in a  
4 comprehensive manner. And that's it.

5 MR. BRUNNER: My name is Arthur Brunner,  
6 B-r-u-n-n-e-r. Well, my basic -- we own property and we've  
7 talked to the energy company and we've come to an agreement  
8 with them for right-of-way access. And my only comment is  
9 that I -- this has been a long couple of years to get this  
10 -- and our property, from the environmental impact  
11 statement, it seems like it's going to be working out okay.

PS1A1-8 | 12 But my big concern--my biggest concern--is Route  
13 29 in Chatham by the dual track area where the pipeline is  
14 supposed to cross. I want to make sure that that Route 29  
15 is built solid enough above the pipeline so that there's no  
16 damage, leaks or things like that.

PS1A1-9 | 17 My property, and then as far as visual view of  
18 the pipeline easement, I think it would be a good idea, 'cuz  
19 there's a cliff, like a cliff where they want to cut through  
20 that maybe it be widened out more, so that they can grade  
21 some of the dirt down to the seventy acres at the end of  
22 where it goes. I think it was better than running the  
23 pipeline through ten light industrial zone pieces of  
24 property on 29, but they bypassed running it through those  
25 ten light industrial zoning partials to go to a seventy-acre

PS1A1-7 The cultural resource surveys were conducted by professional specialists, and their reports were reviewed by the SHPOs.

PS1A1-8 Road crossings would be designed and constructed in accordance with DOT regulations.

PS1A1-9 Visual impacts are discussed in section 4.8 of the EIS.

**PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS**  
**PS1A – Chatham High School, VA – Room 1 – November 1, 2016**

1 timberland area that they're going to continue the pipeline  
2 through.

3           So I'm not opposed to -- I think for Route 29  
4 area, by going towards Transco's Station, the railroad  
5 tracks, that area over there, it seems like it's going to be  
6 well constructed -- safe, you know, safe enough. That's  
7 about it.

8           MR. BOWERS: My name is Curt Bowers, I'm from  
9 Charlottesville, Virginia. I'm a licensed professional  
10 engineer and I also work for the Sierra Club. I'm here to  
11 make a few comments on the Mountain Valley Pipeline draft  
12 environmental impact statement that there has been no  
13 demonstrated need for the Mountain Valley pipeline.

14           NEPA requires, the National Environmental Policy  
15 Act requires an agency to define the purpose and need for a  
16 proposed project in its EIS. Once it knows the need, FERC  
17 can analyze a range of alternatives that propose to meet the  
18 same need.

PS1A1-10

19           However, FERC has refused to determine the need  
20 for our public benefits for Mountain Valley Pipeline as part  
21 of the NEPA process. Without defining the need that the  
22 project would satisfy, FERC cannot know what alternative  
23 measures, many which would likely have significantly less  
24 severe impacts to the environment and to the landowners,  
25 would also meet that need.

PS1A1-10           See the response to comment FA11-12 regarding need.

**PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS**  
**PS1A – Chatham High School, VA – Room 1 – November 1, 2016**

PS1A1-11 | 1                    In the case of MVP, the pipeline owners have not  
2 explained where most of the natural gas would go to. FERC's  
3 failure to comply with NEPA's purpose and need requirement  
4 is especially problematic here because the MVP would have  
5 some significant and adverse impacts to public lands and  
6 would require to take in private property for the use of  
7 imminent domain.

PS1A1-12 | 8                    Another issue that we have with the EIS, it lacks  
9 critical information. The submittal is not complete. I've  
10 taken a hard look at a number of the resource reports that  
11 were submitted in the draft EIS. It is a tremendous amount  
12 of lack of information necessary to assess the impacts the  
13 projects on a wide range of resources, including springs,  
14 wetlands, threatened endangered species, cultural resources,  
15 and recreation resources.

16                    A thorough analysis subject to public scrutiny in  
17 particularly necessary here, because the pipeline the size  
18 has never been built through the state terrain in Karst  
19 geology, in Virginia and West Virginia.

20                    As a professional licensed engineer with over  
21 thirty-five years' experience in the field, pipelines are  
22 one of my projects. Pipelines are built in flatlands. You  
23 will not find any pipelines over our state mountains. This  
24 is the first one that's been built or would be attempted to  
25 be built because of the extreme construction issues

PS1A1-11                    Section 1.2 of the EIS provides a list of the subscribers for both the MVP and the EEP. See the response to comment IND1-3 regarding eminent domain.

PS1A1-12                    See the response to comment FA11-2 and LA5-1 regarding preparation of the draft EIS. See the response to comment LA1-4 regarding existing 42-inch pipelines in karst terrain.

**PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS**

**PS1A – Chatham High School, VA – Room 1 – November 1, 2016**

1 involved.

2                   And I know these mountains and this terrain

PS1A1-13 3 intimately, having lived here for many years, that the steep

4 slopes, poor soils, we have blockland slide areas in Giles

5 County, Virginia. The whole mountainside moves. You see

6 fences being shifted downslope because the constant creep of

7 the landslides on several of these mountains, and the rock

8 is extremely hard. On Bent Mountain, the grades are over

9 60% in slope. They will not stabilize.

10                   As an erosion control specialist, there is no

11 known devices that are specified, that meets the

12 specifications for this type of construction in the steep

13 terrain that the MVP would be built in. There are over

14 twenty-two mountain ridges in West Virginia and Virginia.

15                   There's over eleven hundred stream crossings. We

16 know that it will not be possible to prevent sediment from

17 getting into the water supplies. And the karst terrain

18 areas, the challenge is even more severe because of the

19 unstable ground underneath the surface of the terrain in

20 those areas. There are numerous caves and caverns in these

21 karst terrain areas. Again, the construction of a pipeline

22 creates a diversion dike underground which diverts water

23 supplies away from springs and will also introduce sediment

24 into the underground water flow systems.

PS1A1-14 25                   And then, finally, the greenhouse gas emissions

PS1A1-13                   Landslides are discussed in section 4.2 of the EIS. See the response to comment IND70-1 regarding erosion. A revised discussion of sedimentation and turbidity can be found in section 4.3 of the EIS and in the response to comment FA11-15.

PS1A1-14                   Total GHG emissions for the MVP are estimated in table 4.13.2-1.

# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

PS1A – Chatham High School, VA – Room 1 – November 1, 2016

PS1A1-14  
cont'd

1 are a big issue. Our estimates at the low end for  
2 greenhouse gas emissions for the Mountain Valley Pipeline  
3 alone is 54.3 million tons per year. That's the low end of  
4 our calculations. The high end is 94.3 million tons per  
5 year. We only have 49.7 million tons' total emissions in  
6 the state at this time. That would almost be doubling the  
7 amount of emissions we have in this state.

8           In light of the Paris Climate Agreement, we  
9 cannot continue to allow more greenhouse gas emissions.  
10 This is a regional issue. Combine that with another  
11 pipeline that's being proposed, the Atlantic Coast Pipeline,  
12 that brings it up another 45 million tons per year. So the  
13 minimum value is over 95 million tons per year between those  
14 two pipelines. We cannot afford to continue to emit  
15 greenhouse gases into our atmosphere. And that's it.

16           MS. REILLY: My name is Carolyn Reilly. So I  
17 brought this collection of pictures that is actually from  
18 Pennsylvania County. These were taken over the last year of  
19 an area where the Transco Williams pipeline currently runs,  
20 which is connected to the compressor station that the  
21 proposed Mountain Valley Pipeline wants to terminate at, to  
22 end that here.

23           And this was an easement on a farmer's land and  
24 as you can see, there's still silt fences here and the  
25 original pipeline is fifty years old that's in the ground.

# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

PS1A – Chatham High School, VA – Room 1 – November 1, 2016

20161103-4005 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 11/03/2016

11

1 So this is the Williams Transco pipeline running through  
2 this easement. It's fifty years old, and there's still silt  
3 fences up. There's erosion problems still happening here in  
4 this county from this pipeline.

5 And just down from that easement -- actually over  
6 in this picture right over here, down here, so the silt  
7 fence is actually down in this area. This is a creek that's  
8 running through this property and this is again the Transco  
9 Williams pipeline. As you get closer to the creek, this is  
10 what you find. This is the creek; this is the easement  
11 right here. This is concrete, concrete mesh.

12 These are these concrete blocks that are  
13 connected together with this wire, and what happened is,  
14 last year there was an act of flooding in Pennsylvania  
15 County. All of Southwest Virginia had a lot of heavy rains  
16 in September of 2015. And what happened is that there's two  
17 pipes actually in this easement, and they were completely  
18 exposed in this creek. They were completely exposed. There  
19 was brush and trees knocking up against the pipelines.

20 So the landowner alerted the pipeline company and  
21 the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers was alerted and they were  
22 told to fix it. And this is what they did. They put  
23 concrete mesh over the pipes. And if you look in this, you  
24 can kind of see, there's a little hump here, and there's  
25 another one back here where the two pipes go. Now I went

**PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS**  
**PS1A – Chatham High School, VA – Room 1 – November 1, 2016**

1 and visited the site when it was lush and green in May of  
2 this year. And I walked onto this.

3 This is a little closer. You can see the water,  
4 how oily it is. Or there's like, there's something in it.  
5 I guess -- is there a leak in the pipe? I don't know. But  
6 I walked out onto this. And it was not solid underneath.  
7 It bounced. Scared the living daylights out of me, because  
8 I thought, is it going to explode? I don't know. Is it  
9 leaking? But this is just one creek and one old pipeline.

10 And I'm personally a landowner. I live in  
11 Franklin County, the county over. But I'm here tonight  
12 because I really don't want this coming through anybody's  
13 creeks or their farms or their land. Just like I don't want  
14 it going through my family farm and land. And we have two  
15 creeks on our property that they are proposing to cross.

16 And I will be speaking tomorrow night, too, at  
17 the Franklin County meeting. But tonight I wanted to point  
18 out that there are already problems here in Pennsylvania  
19 County with the current pipeline. There does not need to be  
20 another pipeline at all.

PS1A1-15

21 And I understand that there's even concerns of  
22 where one of the waterways they're proposing to cross, the  
23 MVP's proposing to cross, is just upstream from Chatham's  
24 water supply. That's a problem. There was a problem in  
25 Franklin County and MVP moved the pipeline because of the

PS1A1-15

Water resources, including drinking water supplies, are discussed in section 4.3 of the EIS. As provided in table 4.3.2-4 of the EIS, the Chatham Cherrystone Creek intake would be about 2.2 miles southwest of the pipeline. Given the distance, impacts to drinking water are not expected.



# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

PS1A – Chatham High School, VA – Room 1 – November 1, 2016

PS1A1-15  
cont'd

1 gathering of people who voiced the concerns and they have  
2 moved it off of that crossing of the Blackwater River.

3 But that needs to be looked into considerably  
4 for this county. For a whole town to lose their water  
5 supply because of this -- if this happened, this silt, this  
6 erosion -- it's going to happen. It's happened here already  
7 and it's continuing to happen. It has to be stopped. In my  
8 opinion, FERC needs to deny this permit for the proposed  
9 Mountain Valley Pipeline. And I don't know if your time is  
10 up, three minutes or what. Well, thank you.

11 (8:01 p.m.)

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# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

PS1A – Chatham High School, VA – Room 1 – November 1, 2016

1 CERTIFICATE OF OFFICIAL REPORTER

2

3 This is to certify that the attached proceeding  
4 before the FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION in the  
5 Matter of:

6 Name of Proceeding:

7 MOUNTAIN VALLEY PIPELINE LLC

8 EQUITRANS EXPANSION PROJECT

9

10

11

12

13 Docket No.: CP16-10-000

14 CP16-13-000

15 Place: Chatham, Virginia

16 Date: November 1, 2016

17 were held as herein appears, and that this is the original  
18 transcript thereof for the file of the Federal Energy  
19 Regulatory Commission, and is a full correct transcription  
20 of the proceedings.

21

22

23

24 Larry Flowers

25 Official Reporter



# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

PS1A – Chatham High School, VA – Room 2 – November 1, 2016

20161103-4005 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 11/03/2016

17

1 P R O C E E D I N G S

2 MS. DIX: I'm Deborah Dix of Pennsylvania County.

3 I submitted questions about my concerns about uranium being  
4 located throughout our county. And it was sort of dismissed  
5 by Mountain Valley, more or less pertaining only to Coles  
6 Hill, but according to the national Academy of Science in  
7 Piedmont area, all the state of Virginia, there's 50,000  
8 acres in this county that had uranium leases by Marline back  
9 in 1980s and I have a Geiger counter.

10 I'm an avid -- walk around all over the place in  
11 Pennsylvania County collecting Native American pieces. And  
12 I have run into a lot of hot rocks in this county, just  
13 laying aboveground. It's been extremely strong. We have  
14 extremely high radon gases in this county. It's been more  
15 or less USGS saying that this county is one of the most  
16 dangerous counties for radon gas, to have all your houses  
17 checked, and my house is mitigated, because my levels were  
18 unsafe.

19 So Burke, I mean not Burke, but -- well, y'all  
20 used to report Mountain Valley, more or less dismissed the  
21 concerns about your workers or even disturbing uranium  
22 deposit just throughout, and some of these uranium deposit  
23 all fall under the pipeline, yours and Atlantic Coast.

24 Also, you're going through some dairy farms  
25 throughout our county, the industrial dairy farms and they

**PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS**  
**PS1A – Chatham High School, VA – Room 2 – November 1, 2016**

1 spread their cow waste all over our county, probably around  
2 10,000 acres in the area that y'all would be digging. I'm  
3 also approved DEQ e-Coli water collector and you can see the  
4 dangerous amounts here -- 2134 cfm. The safe level is 500.

5 Cow waste was spread on this land. Then we had  
6 heavy rain and the creek is through this land, it's 73  
7 acres, and all this is spread throughout our county.  
8 Biosolids is also spread in our county from 10,000 acres in  
9 the area that y'all be going through, Mountain Valley, with  
10 all that dirt will have e-Coli. There's not a lot of  
11 studies about e-Coli and biosolids except one thing: It  
12 doesn't break down.

13 So I just have concerns about disturbing uranium  
14 deposits, and you may not realize it. I saw where the soil  
15 samples were taken from Mountain Valley, but I didn't see  
16 where any Geiger counters were tested to make sure there's  
17 not uranium-related, because the sand here is just as  
18 dangerous. Because I've found melted-looking bedrock, very  
19 high concentrations of uranium and that from the Geiger  
20 counter. There's huge rocks sitting all over our county and  
21 just plain in people's yard that is very radioactive.

PS1A2-1

22 So all the Mountain Valley reports were -- as far  
23 as not testing the soil for uranium and not testing the soil  
24 for e-Coli and also they just dismissed all the places in  
25 this county and other county that are Native American. You

PS1A2-1

Uranium is discussed in section 4.1.1.4 of the EIS. Soils excavated from the trench would be stockpiled alongside the trench and used for backfill. Therefore, sampling for e-coli is not necessary.

# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

PS1A – Chatham High School, VA – Room 2 – November 1, 2016

20161103-4005 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 11/03/2016

19

PS1A2-2 | 1 don't think is very important and it is very important when  
2 you're disturbing Native American areas. And I did not see  
3 any type of -- where you have to scan for Native American  
4 grave in Mountain Valley reports. Thank you.

PS1A2-3 | 5 MR. BRYANT: I'm Marvin Bryant. Do I need to --  
6 address or anything? My comments are, Number One, the  
7 crossing of Cherrystone Creek in Pennsylvania County is  
8 directly adjacent to Cherrystone Lake, which is the primary  
9 water supply for the town of Chatham. The crossing is -- I  
10 see the map comes down a steep grade prior to crossing  
11 Cherrystone Creek. Seems like to me this is not a good  
12 location for the crossing and could severely impact the  
13 water supply of the town of Chatham.

PS1A2-4 | 14 My other comment concerns the crossing of the  
15 karst terrain and the Roanoke typed area with the caverns  
16 and sinkholes and that type of terrain doesn't seem to me to  
17 be a good location for the pipeline.

PS1A2-5 | 18 Third comment is, is this pipeline really  
19 necessary with the Atlantic Coast Pipeline -- I'm not sure  
20 which one's further advanced in the process -- but seems  
21 like to me two 42" pipelines' capacity of billions of cubic  
22 feet of gas a day is a bit of overkill for what's actually  
23 needed to supply the U.S. East Coast. I'm done.

24 MR. HARVEL: My name is Neil Harvel. Simply put,  
25 I'm opposed to any sort of expansion of pipelines or

PS1A2-2 Cultural resources surveys were conducted in the project area, including the recordation of sites that contain Native American artifacts, as discussed in section 4.10 of the EIS.

PS1A2-3 See the response to comment PS1A1-15 regarding the Chatham Cherrystone Creek drinking water intake.

PS1A2-4 Karst terrain and sinkholes are addressed in section 4.1 of the EIS. See the response to comment LA1-4 regarding existing 42-inch pipelines in karst terrain.

PS1A2-5 The ACP was considered as an alternative in section 3 of the EIS. See the response to comment FA11-12 regarding need.

# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

PS1A – Chatham High School, VA – Room 2 – November 1, 2016

PS1A2-6

1 anything of that sort in this area. I think the  
2 environmental impacts in various other places around the  
3 country or around the world have been documented and are  
4 very detrimental to, not only the environment, but drinking  
5 water, habitats, natural wildlife, everything else of this  
6 sort is impacted by these kinds of projects, and I think  
7 they're bad for community and bad for the environment. I  
8 think it's a poor choice to allow that to come through this  
9 area. That's it.

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PS1A2-6

The EIS concluded that the project would not have significant impacts on most environmental resources. See section 4.3 about water resources; section 4.4 about habitats; and 4.5 about wildlife.

# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

PS1A – Chatham High School, VA – Room 2 – November 1, 2016

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21

22

23

24 David Voigtsberger

25 Official Reporter



**PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS**  
**PS1B – Lewis County High School, WV – Room 1 – November 1, 2016**

PS1B - ROOM 1

1 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
2 FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION  
3 Office of Energy Projects  
4 ----- x  
5 Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC Docket No. CP16-10-000  
6 Equitrans, LP Docket No. CP16-13-000  
7 ----- x  
8 MOUNTAIN VALLEY PROJECT  
9 EQUITRANS EXPANSION PROJECT  
10 Lewis County High School  
11 205 Minuteman Drive  
12 Weston, West Virginia 26452  
13 Tuesday, November 1, 2016

14  
15 A public verbal comment session on the Draft EIS was  
16 held, pursuant to notice, starting at 5 p.m.  
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# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

PS1B – Lewis County High School, WV – Room 1 – November 1, 2016

20161116-4001 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 11/16/2016

2

1 P R O C E E D I N G S

2 (5:00 p.m.)

3 MS. PIERSON: I'm Vicki Pierson, V-i-c-k-i  
4 P-i-e-r-s-o-n. I'm representing myself and I'm an affected  
5 landowner. Our property at 504 Knawl Creek Road, K-n-a-w-l  
6 Creek Road in northern Braxton County is at approximately  
7 mile post 69. I want to take this opportunity to say thank  
8 you for letting us come and give our comments. I appreciate  
9 the time that you are taking to hear us and I'm grateful for  
10 the opportunity to express my views.

PS1B1-1

11 I'm a mineral owner. I'm not opposed to  
12 pipelines in general but I think they need to be sited in a  
13 responsible, thoughtful manner. Currently there is a 36  
14 inch gathering pipeline just to the west of our property.  
15 The Mountain Valley Pipeline proposed route is at the  
16 western side of our property. If you were to stand on the  
17 ridge between the two you could see both pipelines at the  
18 same time.

19 And this seems to me to be an unnecessary  
20 fragmentation of the landscape and a fragmentation for  
21 wildlife habitat puts additional people at risk, it disturbs  
22 additional ground and I think for the -- I think that the  
23 Stonewall Pipeline is 55 miles long. For that 55 miles the  
24 Mountain Valley and the Stonewall pathways are virtually  
25 coincident.

PS1B1-1

See table 3.5.3-2 regarding the commentor's parcel.

# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

PS1B – Lewis County High School, WV – Room 1 – November 1, 2016

20161116-4001 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 11/16/2016

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PS1B1-2 | 1                   And it would disturb less ground and have less of  
2 an environmental impact if they were co-located. I didn't  
3 see that in the EIS that they had even considered that  
4 possibility and I think that their consideration of  
5 alternate routes is incomplete. I would like for them to  
6 consider working with other pipelines so that we have a  
7 better coordination of where these pipelines are  
8 originating, where they are ending so that they don't all  
9 end up trying to serve the same market.

PS1B1-3 | 10                   I don't think that that is a good use of our  
11 resources and I would like for them to be more complete in  
12 their analysis of alternate routes instead of simply saying,  
13 "No perceived benefit". Well can you back that up a little  
14 bit? What do you mean by no perceived benefit?  
15 How did you arrive at that decision?

PS1B1-4 | 16                   It seems to me that some of the alternate routes  
17 were almost just given lip service because you can't see how  
18 they have arrived at that conclusion. So I would like to  
19 see more partnering. We all talk about how we need to  
20 cooperate and get along so I think that applies to the  
21 pipeline companies as well and that they should try to  
22 partner with each other whenever possible.

23                   And I think that for this 55 miles it would  
24 definitely be possible. So I would like for them to at  
25 least consider that and there are probably other places

PS1B1-2           The Applicants tried to collocate as much as possible when designing the route.

PS1B1-3           The alternatives discussion in section 3 of the EIS presented justifications for each alternative that was eliminated from consideration.

PS1B1-4           See the response to comment PS1B1-1 regarding the Stonewall pipeline. Collocation with existing utilities is discussed in section 3.3 of the EIS.

# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

PS1B – Lewis County High School, WV – Room 1 – November 1, 2016

PS1B1-4  
cont'd

1 where they could also partner. That's the one I am  
2 personally familiar with. Thank you for your time.

PS1B1-5

3 MR. LOPEZ: William Lopez, W-i-l-l-i-a-m  
4 L-o-p-e-z. Mountain Valley Pipeline will transport the  
5 abundant natural gas resources from the Marcellus and Utica  
6 Regions in West Virginia to the growing demand markets in  
7 the mid-Atlantic and southeastern regions of the U.S.  
8 FERC's Draft Environmental Impact Statement seems to note  
9 Mountain Valley Pipeline's willingness to work with all  
10 stake holders in designing a route with the least impact on  
11 landowners and the environment.

PS1B1-6

12 MR. REIDY: It's Sean Reidy, S-e-a-n R-e-i-d-y  
13 and I do not own any property or organization today. I  
14 support the construction and operation of the Mountain  
15 Valley Pipeline Project and encourage FERC to approve the  
16 project. The Mountain Valley Pipeline will have a very  
17 positive economic impact on communities across West Virginia  
18 and once the project is operational West Virginia counties  
19 along the route will continue to receive property tax  
20 revenues generating an estimated nearly 17 million dollars  
21 to county governments.

22 MS. RAINES: First name Michelle, M-i-c-h-e-l-l-e  
23 -- last name Raines, R-a-i-n-e-s. I am a member of the  
24 Gilmore County Educational Association. I'm a landowner in  
25 Braxton County. I am not crossed directly by the pipeline

PS1B1-5

Comments noted.

PS1B1-6

Comments noted.

# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

PS1B – Lewis County High School, WV – Room 1 – November 1, 2016

20161116-4001 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 11/16/2016

5

PS1B1-7 1 but I am in the blast zone. One of my concerns with this  
2 pipeline is that the environmental impact of the pipeline  
3 has not been deeply enough studied. I do rely on well water  
PS1B1-8 4 and I have great fear for my water quality because of this.  
PS1B1-9 5 I also have fear because of flooding. We have  
6 already had flooding issues in our valley and this would  
7 further degrade the landscape. Oh gosh -- I've had like  
PS1B1-10 8 tremendous anxiety and depression over the fact that this is  
9 a pipeline being placed within the blast zone of the  
10 pipeline that is already within a half a mile of my house.  
11 I'm also concerned because they want to run this  
12 within a half of mile of Buckannon High School and there are  
13 1,000 children there. And should there be a catastrophic  
14 failure there would be no survivors. So as a teacher I am  
15 very concerned for the students and families.  
PS1B1-11 16 Additional impacts would be at my house where it  
17 is closer crossing by my house is the wildlife management  
18 area which would affect all of the species that currently  
19 use that for habitat including herons and bald eagles,  
20 osprey, whitetail deer and I really feel like the  
PS1B1-12 21 hydro-geologic and the air quality studies need to be done.  
PS1B1-13 22 There is no demonstrated public need for this.  
23 West Virginia will not benefit from this and the risk to our  
24 families and to our children is too great. That's pretty  
25 much all I could say.

PS1B1-7 See the response to comment IND2-1 regarding safety.

PS1B1-8 Drinking water is discussed in section 4.3 of the EIS. See also the response to comment IND3-1 regarding drinking water. See the response to comment IND2-1 regarding safety.

PS1B1-9 A revised discussion of flash flooding is provided in section 4.3.2 of the final EIS.

PS1B1-10 See the response to comment IND2-1 regarding safety.

PS1B1-11 See the response to comment IND270-1 regarding wildlife.

PS1B1-12 The EIS provides a discussion of karst in section 4.1, water resources in section 4.3, and air quality in section 4.11.1.

PS1B1-13 See the response to comment FA11-12 regarding need. See the response to comment CO2-1 regarding benefits.

# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

PS1B – Lewis County High School, WV – Room 1 – November 1, 2016

20161116-4001 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 11/16/2016

6

1 MS. BIRDSONG: My name is Jane Birdsong. My  
2 address is Route 3, Box 114 Elkins, West Virginia. That is  
3 in Randolph County -- one of the counties that will be  
4 affected however my land is not being a part of the route.

5 I'm a stream monitor -- water quality monitor for  
6 Trout Unlimited, it's a volunteer position. I monitor three  
7 streams that are potentially being affected by fracking or  
8 Marcellus gas and so I am concerned about water quality, air  
9 quality -- so I am going to read what I wrote down.

10 42 inch pipelines are relatively new to the  
11 United States. They operate at a maximum allowed pressure  
12 of 1440 psi and in case of a rupture the fire would burn for  
13 days because a distance between the valves in order to shut  
14 off the flow of gas are many miles away.

15 Blast zones are up to a quarter mile and the heat  
16 and radiation from the fire ball can burn anything flammable  
17 up to a mile away -- so you are talking about allowing these  
18 pipelines within close range of some residences. In Canada  
19 where they do use 42 inch pipelines they have much better  
20 laws. They require a 3 kilometers of uninhabited corridor  
21 and the company must pay for any damage caused by an  
22 explosion.

23 So I feel we need to get some good legislative  
24 requirements before allowing a pipeline of this size -- it's  
25 pretty large, we have never had any this large around here,

PS1B1-14

PS1B1-15

PS1B1-14

The MVP would not impact Randolph County, West Virginia. See the response to comment IND2-3 regarding hydraulic fracturing. Water quality is discussed in section 4.3 of the EIS.

PS1B1-15

See the response to comment IND2-1 regarding safety. Spacing of MLVs along the pipeline would be in accordance with DOT regulations. As stated in section 4.12 of the EIS, if unexpected pressure changes are noted that indicate the possibility of a leak, the gas controller on duty can either shut down the pipeline MLVs upstream and downstream of the apparent leak and/or dispatch field technicians to investigate the pressure change. According to information provided by Mountain Valley, the remotely controlled MLVs could be controlled both locally and remotely and would close within 2 minutes following issuance of a remote signal to close.

# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

PS1B – Lewis County High School, WV – Room 1 – November 1, 2016

20161116-4001 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 11/16/2016

7

PS1B1-16 | 1 and it is a potential hazard to people living nearby. It  
2 seems clear to most educated people that we should be  
PS1B1-17 | 3 spending our efforts in the energy sector in developing  
4 solar, wind, geo-thermal and hydro-electric forms of energy  
5 production.  
6 Coal is obviously harder and harder to get to,  
7 natural gas is every bit as expensive to get to if one  
8 considers the damage to streams, roads and people's health.  
9 Two hazardous chemicals never before known as oil and gas  
10 pollutants -- that would be in standard drilling prior to  
11 shale gas, are being released and spilled into Pennsylvania  
12 and West Virginia waterways.  
PS1B1-18 | 13 They are Ammonium and Iodide. These were found  
14 at levels 50 times higher than U.S. EPA's water quality  
15 threshold. This study was by researchers from Stanford,  
16 Duke, Dartmouth and Ohio State -- so a team of researchers  
17 from those universities.  
PS1B1-19 | 18 Earthquake activity has continued to rise since  
19 fracking in the Marcellus shale began and there are so many  
20 reasons to invest in cleaner, more sustainable forms of  
21 energy. They are the future if we are to have one. So why  
22 invest billions of dollars in pipelines that will be  
23 obsolete in a few years?  
24 Instead invest in solar, wind, geo-thermal, hydro  
25 and fuel cell -- they will not pollute our air and water.

PS1B1-16 Safety is addressed in section 4.12 of the EIS.

PS1B1-17 Renewable energy alternatives are discussed in section 3 of the EIS. See also the response to comment IND40-1 regarding renewable energy.

PS1B1-18 See the response to comment IND2-3 regarding hydraulic fracturing.

PS1B1-19 Earthquakes are addressed in section 4.1 of the EIS. See the response to comment IND2-3 regarding hydraulic fracturing. Renewable energy alternatives are discussed in section 3 of the EIS. See also the response to comment IND40-1 regarding renewable energy.

# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

PS1B – Lewis County High School, WV – Room 1 – November 1, 2016

1 Thank you.

2 MR. HERRON: My name is Mike, M-i-k-e Herron,

3 H-e-r-r-o-n. I am the Executive Director for the Lewis

4 County Economic Development Authority or EDA as we like to

5 abbreviate with an acronym. I'm here obviously in support

6 of this much needed pipeline for a variety of reasons.

7 This county has a long history of oil and gas

8 exploration and recovery from the first shallow wells that

9 were dug a hundred years ago so people are very familiar

10 with the industry. With the discovery of the need for

11 reserves in the Marcellus and Utica shale we have not seen

12 this kind of volume in natural gas production. And

13 unfortunately for us our storage fields are full and we are

14 kind of -- even in peak consumption years we have excess

15 natural gas and unfortunately there are parts of the country

16 that don't have enough.

17 And so it is pretty exciting to think that this

18 is probably the first intrastate natural gas pipeline that

19 will transport gas from the north into the south because for

20 years we have received gas through the Tennessee Pipeline

21 and it has come up out of the south. So it is important to

22 us because it opens new markets for the natural gas

23 production here. It is beneficial to the farmers and the

24 landowners here because many of them have sent kids to

25 college and financed additions to their houses and bought

PS1B1-20

PS1B1-20

Comments noted.



# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

PS1B – Lewis County High School, WV – Room 1 – November 1, 2016

20161116-4001 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 11/16/2016

9

1 new farm equipment with the royalties paid from the gas that  
2 has been recovered.

3 About the only issue that I have heard from the  
4 farmers here in areas where the pipeline -- or where the  
5 company wants to build the pipeline and the right-of-way --  
6 they will go back and reseed that after they are gone. And  
7 I think the original plans were for like two years to make  
8 sure that it came back in and I believe -- I haven't seen  
9 the written agreement, but I believe that they have decided  
10 to go back for three years to make sure that those pastures  
11 and that surface really gets reseeded and grows back at a  
12 good pace.

13 Speaking for Equitrans -- they have been a very  
14 good public partner in Lewis County and have worked and  
15 donated and contributed to a number of community causes. I  
16 am pleased that they have maintained a pretty open line of  
17 communication with our office to let us know what's  
18 happening along the development of the pipeline.

19 So I think it is important that you know, we have  
20 a sense that we know where we are and where we need to go  
21 and if we have issues or problems that those are being  
22 addressed by EQT. From the Economic Development Authority  
23 my board has totally endorsed this project. We understand  
24 the benefits -- not only of the construction jobs but also  
25 the ad valorem taxes that will be produced for the county

# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

PS1B – Lewis County High School, WV – Room 1 – November 1, 2016

20161116-4001 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 11/16/2016

10

1 for the benefit of everyone.

2 So we see it as a real net win for the county so  
3 my board has sent me here as emissary and ambassador and to  
4 tell you that from an economic standpoint no question about  
5 it. And quite frankly there have been a few people who have  
6 come to County Commission meetings and raised concerns --  
7 issues but it has not been an issue in this county like  
8 maybe it has been in other counties that I have read about  
9 in the paper.

10 And I think part of that again goes back to our  
11 long history with the oil and gas industry. We kind of  
12 understand it, know it, are part of it and so it is not  
13 nearly as daunting or concerning to us.

14 So I think that's pretty much the key points that  
15 I came here to make and I don't want to take up a lot of  
16 your time although I expected a much larger crowd to wade  
17 through -- so you take a ticket -- you're number 11 -- I'm  
18 like number 11 -- I'm like a half hour late. So anyway I  
19 appreciate what you are doing and listening to me and I'm  
20 glad I don't have your job after having worked all day at  
21 mine. Alright guys thanks.

22 MR. HUDSON: My name is John Hudson, H-u-d-s-o-n.  
23 I'm here representing the Teamsters Union Local 175 in  
24 Charleston. We are for this project because of the economic  
25 things that it can do for this thing. We all need the jobs,

PM1B1-21

PS1B1-21

Comments noted.

# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

PS1B – Lewis County High School, WV – Room 1 – November 1, 2016

20161116-4001 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 11/16/2016

11

1 we know that West Virginia has been losing a lot of jobs in  
2 the coal industry and these good-paying pipeline jobs will  
3 help offset some of those losses in the industry here and  
4 give people needed jobs with benefits and pensions and  
5 insurance and so on and so forth.

6 We have a trained work force here that is  
7 perfectly capable of doing all of these lines. We run  
8 training schools for the environmental river crossings,  
9 safety schools to make sure that we have some of the safest  
10 workers here where there are no accidents of any kind. And  
11 like I say we have a good trained work force here in West  
12 Virginia that is looking forward to the work and will do an  
13 exceptionally good job.

14 This thing gives all kinds of tax benefits. When  
15 we move into a job on a pipeline some communities have  
16 reported 5 - 6 million extra dollars in income to their  
17 community because of the motels and the food and the gas et  
18 cetera, et cetera, et cetera that we spend and use on these  
19 jobs.

20 So with that again we are in total support of  
21 this project and we thank you for your time.

22 MR. CULLERS: My name is George Cullers,  
23 C-u-l-l-e-r-s. I am also with the Teamsters. I am a  
24 Teamster steward for pretty much all the pipelines that have  
25 been coming through West Virginia and it absolutely 100% is

# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

PS1B – Lewis County High School, WV – Room 1 – November 1, 2016

20161116-4001 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 11/16/2016

12

PS1B1-22

1 my income and my son and his family and my grandkids --  
2 pretty much my whole family. And I also am here  
3 representing where I am working now we are racking pipe for  
4 another pipeline and I am representing the Laborers and the  
5 Operators and the Pipefitters that couldn't make it today.  
6 And we are 100% in support of this pipeline. I  
7 am a property owner in Lewis County. It is not crossing my  
8 property but they would be more than welcome to cross my  
9 property if they had to. And I also have property in  
10 Harrison County which they are also going -- this pipeline  
11 is coming through Harrison County also.  
12 And we do need the jobs here and it is  
13 life-changing wages to people around here that have never  
14 had anything. And this is going to spur more pipelines.  
15 Once this big line gets in it is going to result to more  
16 fracking and more wells and more pipeline and it is also  
17 helping the country get energy independent.  
18 So we are already showing that. The gas prices  
19 aren't going back up because we are becoming energy  
20 independent and that's probably one of the number one  
21 reasons that we need this pipeline through here because it  
22 is 100% going to double down on our energy independence in  
23 the United States, thank you.  
24 MS. WILT: My name is Cheryl Wilt, C-h-e-r-y-l  
25 W-i-l-t. I'm just a citizen. And I am here to encourage

PS1B1-22

Comments noted.

# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

PS1B – Lewis County High School, WV – Room 1 – November 1, 2016

PS1B1-23

1 FERC to approve the Mountain Valley Pipeline Project because  
2 I feel for our economy it is good, it brings jobs in -- it  
3 helps the landowners I think eventually with clearing of  
4 their land, getting rid of the timber, the property value --  
5 I just really believe -- I'm in the oil and gas industry.

6           And I work for a company that puts lining down  
7 for these rigs and these pipelines for environmental  
8 purposes and if it wasn't for the gas industry I wouldn't be  
9 working as long as I am and my husband wouldn't be employed.  
10 So that's -- I'm all for it. As a matter of fact I wish it  
11 were going through my property, that's all I have got.

12           (Whereupon the meeting was adjourned at 8:00  
13 p.m.)

14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
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22  
23  
24  
25

PS1B1-23

Comments noted.

# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

PS1B – Lewis County High School, WV – Room 2 – November 1, 2016

20161116-4001 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 11/16/2016

14

1 CERTIFICATE OF OFFICIAL REPORTER

2

3 This is to certify that the attached proceeding

4 before the FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION in the

5 Matter of:

6 Name of Proceeding:

7 MOUNTAIN VALLEY PIPELINE LLC

8 EQUITRANS EXPANSION PROJECT

9

10

11

12

13 Docket No.: CP16-10-000

14 CP16-13-000

15 Place: Weston, West Virginia

16 Date: November 1, 2016

17 were held as herein appears, and that this is the original

18 transcript thereof for the file of the Federal Energy

19 Regulatory Commission, and is a full correct transcription

20 of the proceedings.

21

22

23

24 Gaynell Catherine

25 Official Reporter

# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

PS1B – Lewis County High School, WV – Room 2 – November 1, 2016

PS1B - ROOM 2

1 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
2 FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION  
3 Office of Energy Projects  
4 ----- x  
5 Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC Docket No. CP16-10-000  
6 Equitrans, LP Docket No. CP16-13-000  
7 ----- x  
8 MOUNTAIN VALLEY PROJECT  
9  
10 EQUITRANS EXPANSION PROJECT  
11 Lewis County High School  
12 205 Minuteman Drive  
13 Weston, West Virginia 26452  
14 Tuesday, November 1, 2016

15 A public verbal comment session on the Draft EIS was  
16 held, pursuant to notice, starting at 5 p.m.  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25

# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

PS1B – Lewis County High School, WV – Room 2 – November 1, 2016

20161116-4001 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 11/16/2016

17

1 P R O C E E D I N G S

2 MR. PIERSON: My name is Robert Pierson, I'm a  
3 landowner. Pierson, P I E R S O N and I'm a retired  
4 engineer from the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission. I  
5 worked for them for about 25 years where I did risk  
6 assessment, and was responsible for licensing, safety and  
7 safeguards. I've read your EIS, I think it's basically  
8 fairly comprehensive, and I appreciate the time and effort  
9 that you people have put into it. I do have one question,  
10 however.

PS1B2-1

11 In your area -- I'm talking about the section  
12 where it says, Impacts on Public Safety, you have a  
13 discussion here, you said: The total number of fatalities  
14 for nationwide natural gas transmission line service is  
15 approximately .01 per year per thousand miles of pipe. And  
16 you use that risk assessment to back into processes to  
17 decide what the relative risk of this pipeline is. That's,  
18 in my opinion, a very misleading statement, without  
19 traditional amplification in terms of what you're saying,  
20 because you don't know whether the number of people; is it  
21 people in the United States, the people close to the  
22 pipeline? You don't understand what the background is.

23 If it's the people of the United States, it's a  
24 misleading statement. If it's the people within a certain  
25 area of the pipeline, you need to define that. I suspect

PS1B2-1

The data used to determine the rate of total fatalities for nationwide natural gas transmission lines was obtained from PHSMA and reflects the United States only. See the response to comment IND2-1 regarding safety.



# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

PS1B – Lewis County High School, WV – Room 2 – November 1, 2016

PS1B2-1  
cont'd

1 it's people in the United States, and I suspect that number  
2 is probably two or three orders of magnitude in error in the  
3 non-conservative projection. And if that's the case, you  
4 need to go back to your route selection, because  
5 essentially, you're equating as equitable, for situations  
6 where you're selecting a different route without evaluating  
7 this as an input.

8           So you're just basically compare things like  
9 wetlands, that's where the -- but what are those factors as  
10 compared to the relative risk of the person? So what this  
11 drives back to, in my personal opinion, if this is really  
12 several orders of magnitude off, as I suspect it probably  
13 is, it really begs the question, why you would allow the  
14 pipeline to be routed so close to say a public hunting area,  
15 the public wildlife management areas, natural forest areas,  
16 without going through it. You ought to be very concerned  
17 about putting this as far from a population area as  
18 possible. And particularly in areas of, say public  
19 schools. You should be requiring these people to do some  
20 kind of a concrete barrier system.

PS1B2-2

21           Which brings me, if I have time, to talk about,  
22 pipeline regulations in the United States are really  
23 anomalous compared to Western Europe and Canada. In most of  
24 Western Europe and Canada they have what they call setbacks,  
25 where they require pipelines to be farther away from

PS1B2-2

See the response to comment IND138-1 regarding setback distances. See also the discussion of class locations in section 4.12.1 of the EIS.

# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

PS1B – Lewis County High School, WV – Room 2 – November 1, 2016

PS1B2-2  
cont'd

1 populated areas. They would never allow this particular  
2 pipeline to be located that close to a school without  
3 requiring the pipeline to go through some sort of a  
4 protective barrier system.

5 Now, that may not be your approach today, I'm not  
6 sure who is responsible; maybe it's the Department of  
7 Transportation. But it is something that needs to be raised  
8 in this EIS. It's something of a concern because as it is,  
9 if FERC is taking on the responsibility of basically, by  
10 accepting these statistics and implying something, it  
11 probably won't work.

12 As a senior executive at the Nuclear Regulatory  
13 Commission, thank you for the opportunity to testify --  
14 thank you very much for the discussion.

15 <>

16 THE REPORTER: Can you give your name, please?

17 MR. RAINES: Justin Raines. R A I N E S.

PS1B2-3

18 My biggest comment on the Draft Environmental  
19 Impact Statement is its approval of cheaper methods for  
20 stream crossings than are available when better technologies  
21 are available. The companies who will be installing the  
22 Mountain Valley Pipeline are already going to have boring  
23 machinery in the area to go underneath the Weston - Gauley  
24 Turnpike trail, and if the machinery and the technology is  
25 already in the area and already available we should be using

PS1B2-3

See the response to comment FA11-15 regarding waterbody crossing methods.

# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

PS1B – Lewis County High School, WV – Room 2 – November 1, 2016

20161116-4001 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 11/16/2016

20

PS1B2-3c  
ont'd | 1 it for our stream crossings, too. Especially the larger  
2 streams.

PS1B2-4 | 3 Also, I noticed as far as the stream crossings  
4 go, if we had a setback distance for boring from those  
5 streams, like in the State of West Virginia, a regular  
6 timber company isn't allowed to cut within a hundred feet of  
7 a continually flowing stream, and if we could set that back  
8 I think that it would greatly help with sedimentation issues  
9 and stream pollution.

10 And that's pretty much the only comment I have  
11 for today.

12 FERC: All right. You still have a minute if you  
13 want to say anything else.

PS1B2-5 | 14 MR. RAINES: Well, one other comment I have on  
15 this that I'm not sure has been entirely considered is many  
16 of the roads that are being used for this are the same that  
17 were used for the Stonewall line, and those roads are tar  
18 and chip roads which are not made to handle the heavy  
19 machinery and pipeloads that are being hauled in and out to  
20 these lines; and they're still in horrible condition from  
21 the Stonewall line, and I'm not sure that an even bigger  
22 line with heavier pipe being hauled through them is going to  
23 help any.

24 <>

25 THE REPORTER: Just give me your name.

PS1B2-4 A revised discussion of sedimentation and turbidity can be found in section 4.3 of the final EIS and in the response to comment FA11-15. See the response to comment IND70-1 regarding erosion.

PS1B2-5 Appendix E provides a list of access roads and improvements that would be made to these roads. See the response to comment IND288-3 regarding road repairs.

# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

PS1B – Lewis County High School, WV – Room 2 – November 1, 2016

20161116-4001 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 11/16/2016

21

1 MR. HARLESS: Well, I got this shirt out to wear  
2 and then I decided that I needed a t-shirt to put under it  
3 and I -- this is about the good color for it and then I  
4 remembered that, oh, on the back of this there's a big  
5 quote, so I opened it up and I decided I'll just copy this  
6 down and read to the FERC people.

7 FERC: All right, timer has started.

8 MS. HARLESS: We of the older generation..

9 THE REPORTER: Ma'am, start with your name  
10 please.

11 MS. HARLESS: Oh. It says that right outside the  
12 door.

13 THE REPORTER: Well, all right. It's just that I  
14 need it.

15 MS. HARLESS: Marion Harless. Currence, West  
16 Virginia, Randolph County. Comparative psychologist,  
17 wildlife biologist, naturalist, organic grower and giver of  
18 many comments to FERC. The back of my t-shirt that I chose  
19 to wear this evening has this quote:  
20 We of an older generation can get along with what we have,  
21 though with growing hardship; but in your full manhood and  
22 womanhood you will want what nature once so bountifully  
23 supplied and man so thoughtlessly destroyed; and because of  
24 that want you will reproach us, not for what we have used,  
25 but for what we have wasted. So any nation which in its

# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

PS1B – Lewis County High School, WV – Room 2 – November 1, 2016

20161116-4001 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 11/16/2016

22

1 youth lives only for the day, reaps without sowing, and  
2 consumes without husbandry, must expect the penalty of the  
3 prodigal whose labor could, with difficulty, find him the  
4 bare means of life.

5 This is Teddy Roosevelt, Arbor Day, a message to the school  
6 children of the United States, April 5th, 1907. Three years  
7 before my father was born.

8 This mad dash to remove what has been under the  
9 earth's surface for millions and millions of years is really

PS1B2-6

10 crazy. It's more than foolhardy. In previous statements,  
11 I've talked a great deal about water. I've asked FERC and  
12 other public officials to look at the information that's out  
13 there. To look at the Mother Jones article on the nations  
14 and places around the world that have rejected fracking.  
15 I've asked them to read -- I gave them a copy of 'in these  
16 times article for FERC's sake, regulate.' So that should be  
17 in the files. It should be available for everyone to read.  
18 I believe it was March 20, 15. I'm not sure. You have it  
19 in your records. I hope you have all read it. I don't know  
20 why FERC doesn't regulate.

21 Actually watched the film, Gasland the movie, by  
22 Josh Fox. We saw the gas wells going up, up, up, up, up,  
23 up, all over the country, in their little cartoonish  
24 representation of fracking and gas. There doesn't seem to  
25 be anyplace left that's not eligible for fracking.

PS1B2-6

Water resources are discussed in section 4.3 of the EIS. See the response to comment IND2-3 regarding hydraulic fracturing.

# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

PS1B – Lewis County High School, WV – Room 2 – November 1, 2016

20161116-4001 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 11/16/2016

23

1           If we watched Gasland 2 we learned more. If we  
2 watched Gasworks, which was the third in Josh Fox's  
3 documentaries, we saw that a young man from Buchanan, which  
4 is not too far from here; we went through there on the way  
5 to this meeting. A young man, father of two young children,  
6 was killed up in New York at a gas well accident because the  
7 company would not put down more gravel. He was crushed by  
8 machinery.

9           His sister very bravely went up and asked the New  
10 York legislature to ban fracking in New York. They almost  
11 did, but they didn't. But Governor Cuomo did. He's a brave  
12 man. And so they have no fracking. People from Maryland  
13 came over to Doddridge County, which is not far from here,  
14 and were appalled at what they saw going on over there.  
15 Maryland banned fracking.

16           When we saw Gasworks, the young man's mother and  
17 sister were at that showing, and a group of people had come  
18 down from Pennsylvania. Two of them had been down to  
19 Doddridge County and other places in West Virginia with  
20 researchers from Princeton University. Those researchers  
21 thought that fracking sites in Pennsylvania were terrible.  
22 They couldn't believe what they saw in West Virginia. Much,  
23 much, much worse.

24           We hear nothing about this. AP does not report  
25 on fracking in West Virginia. The State Journal, which is

# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

PS1B – Lewis County High School, WV – Room 2 – November 1, 2016

20161116-4001 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 11/16/2016

24

1 supposedly their paper of record, does not report accidents  
2 or anything else. New well sites, new drill sites. The  
3 Charleston Gazette Daily Mail, which is the biggest paper in  
4 West Virginia, does not report anything. People are killed  
5 left and right, injured left and right. Nothing reported.  
6 There is a, it's a commission maybe, on Pipeline and  
7 Hazardous Materials report which comes out I don't know how  
8 often. The last one I saw was from 2014 with the number of  
9 accidents and fatalities in West Virginia. It's pretty bad.

10 I don't know what's happened in 2015 and 2016.  
11 We see newspaper reports, obituaries of people in their 20s,  
12 30s, 40s, 50s, no cause of death. "Oh, he worked for a gas  
13 company in Pennsylvania. Oh, he worked for a gas company in  
14 West Virginia." We can't afford to throw these people away.  
15 I don't think so.

16 I don't know if you've ever read A Sand County  
17 Almanac or if you've seen the documentary, Green Fire on  
18 Aldo, the first by Aldo Leopold. It's one of our first  
19 ecologists and the second a documentary on his life and  
20 work. One of the big features in it was the destruction of  
21 our forest.

22 FERC: I'm going to have to interrupt you.  
23 Finish up your thoughts, because we're well beyond the time  
24 limit.

25 MS. HARLESS: Oh. I was told there was no time

# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

PS1B – Lewis County High School, WV – Room 2 – November 1, 2016

20161116-4001 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 11/16/2016

25

1 limit if there were not a lot of people.

2 FERC: Well, tonight we're starting off with a  
3 time limit just to be fair.

4 MS. HARLESS: Oh. And so how much time do I have  
5 left?

6 FERC: Well, you're already past the three  
7 minutes but you can finish whatever thoughts you have.  
8 Whatever comments you have.

9 MS. HARLESS: I wish you had told me ahead of  
10 time.

11 FERC: That's what the instructions say, so I  
12 thought you were aware.

13 MS. HARLESS: I read that if there were not many  
14 people and there were definitely not many people out there.

15 FERC: All right, is that what they told you  
16 outside?

17 MR. HARLESS: That's what I read on the sign.

18 FERC: All right, well.

19 MS. HARLESS: If there were a lot of people there  
20 would be a three minute time limit.

21 FERC: You can finish your comments.

22 MS. HARLESS: Yes. All right. Well, I wanted to  
23 talk about trees, and you can refer to my earlier comment on  
24 water which is that it's crazy to be pumping fresh water  
25 down and to be bringing in sand from Wisconsin, et cetera,



# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

PS1B – Lewis County High School, WV – Room 2 – November 1, 2016

1 to put down these fracking wells which will furnish the  
2 material to be carried by the pipeline.

3 I was at the West Virginia Herb Association  
4 conference a few weeks ago. One of our old organic growers  
5 had moved up to Wisconsin. She brought down a friend with  
6 her and I was astonished to hear that the Oak wilt, which is  
7 killing Oak trees out in the West, has gone all the way to  
8 Wisconsin. When trees are stressed, they are susceptible to  
9 disease and insects.

10 Here in West Virginia we have the hemlocks being  
11 decimated by woolly albs. The white ash being decimated by  
12 emerald ash borers. The beech trees are succumbing to bark  
13 diseases. The chestnuts of course are long gone. The  
14 walnuts and the butternuts have cankers; they are  
15 disappearing at a great rate, et cetera, et cetera, et

16 cetera. Pick a tree. We can't survive without the trees.  
17 The Appalachian forest that these pipelines are proposed to  
18 run through are crucial to the life and to the water of  
19 millions and millions and millions of people, not to mention  
20 all the animals and the other plants.

21 There's no reason for these pipelines. We don't  
22 need to bring up this gas to convert it to liquid natural  
23 gas to convert it to products that we don't need. There's  
24 not one thing that comes out cracking plant that can't  
25 already be made with natural substances. We don't need more

PS1B2-7

PS1B2-8

PS1B2-7

See the response to comment IND155-2 regarding forest impacts. Vegetation is discussed in section 4.4 of the EIS. See the response to comment IND270-1 regarding wildlife.

PS1B2-8

See the response to comment FA11-12 regarding need. The MVP pipeline would transport natural gas in vapor state; not LNG.

# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

PS1B – Lewis County High School, WV – Room 2 – November 1, 2016

20161116-4001 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 11/16/2016

27

1 Proctor and Gambles. We don't need these plastic products.

2 I wish that everybody who's associated with FERC

3 and everybody who lives in this whole area, would pay some

4 attention to what is going to be destroyed here when

5 Dominion, et cetera say "We're going to run this line

6 through here and this is our, we'll have remediation." No.

7 No. You can't have remediation. Birds won't cross these

8 corridors. Flying squirrels won't cross the corridors.

9 Chipmunks won't cross the corridors. All sorts of animals

10 won't cross the corridors. And plants are being isolated.

11 And there's research on this. The Northern

12 Research station did research on the flying squirrels for

13 example. They won't cross an opening that's big enough for

14 cross country skiing, let alone these massive pipeline

15 corridors.

16 Well, I have a lot more to say but my three

17 minutes are definitely up so I thank you very much and I

18 hope you will read *The Man Who Planted Trees*, by Jim

19 Robbins. And I hope that everybody will read that book and

20 consider what he has to say. Thank you.

21 FERC: Thank you very much.

22 <>

23 THE REPORTER: If we could start by giving me

24 your name, sir.

25 MR. BERLIN: My name is Thomas Berlin. I live at

PS1B2-9

PS1B2-9

Mountain Valley is the company proposing the project; not Dominion. Forest corridors are discussed in section 4.5.2.2 of the EIS.

# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

PS1B – Lewis County High School, WV – Room 2 – November 1, 2016

1 1833 Left Millstone Road. Weston, West Virginia. There in  
2 Lewis County. B E R L I N. Just like the town.

3 THE REPORTER: All right, sir. Go ahead.

4 MR. BERLIN: All right. Well my land is not  
5 directly on the pipeline route; however, it is just a short  
6 distance away from me. I am quite concerned that this  
7 project is going to harm the land that it goes through but  
8 also harm nearby landowners.

9 I am a owner of a hundred acres of well-managed  
10 and well-maintained forestland and I'm quite concerned with  
11 the potential damage that is caused by projects of this  
12 type. First, the right-of-way will pass through a large  
13 amount of forest land and this directly removes over 10  
14 acres of land for every mile of -- from permanent  
15 production. It will never grow forest again. That's a big  
16 loss.

17 Further, when you run a right-of-way through a  
18 forest, you further fragment already relatively modest  
19 forest stands, forest tracts. And that fragmentation has a  
20 number of negative effects. Some of the effects are due to  
21 the increased edge that is created when you cut your  
22 pipeline through a forest, and trees near the edge will be  
23 subjected to greater wind damage. They'll be subjected to  
24 more sprouting and less natural pruning due to increased  
25 light near the edge.

PS1B2-10

PS1B2-10

See the response to comment IND155-2 regarding forest impacts. See also the response to comment IND343-1 regarding invasive species. See the response to comment LA1-7 regarding herbicides.

# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

PS1B – Lewis County High School, WV – Room 2 – November 1, 2016

PS1B2-10  
cont'd

1                   So, the effects are wider than the actual hundred  
2 feet or whatever the right-of-way is, it will extend  
3 probably a total of another hundred feet. Also, there would  
4 be greater damage to ice and snow loading and poorer growth  
5 form as trees near the edge tend to lean towards the light.  
6 All of these are environmentally damaging but also  
7 economically damaging to the forest and the forest owners.

8                   A further effect is that the forest land will be  
9 open to invasive species. Invasive species always follow  
10 pipeline rights-of-way or other types of clearing and  
11 development of this sort.

12                   As they follow the right-of-way, they will then  
13 move into the forest. Species such as Autumn Olive,  
14 Japanese stilt grass, bittersweet elders that will follow  
15 the pipeline and colonize nearby forest lands. I know that  
16 as a landowner I have had to deal with Autumn Olive which  
17 was introduced, not on my land, but on nearby lands. And  
18 it's spread; and I've spent thousands of dollars and  
19 thousands of hours of my time trying to clean up invasive  
20 species from somebody else's work.

21                   Further vegetation control on the pipeline will  
22 most likely be done by using herbicides, probably aerial  
23 spraying. The overspray of the herbicides and herbicide  
24 drift will certainly impact the health and the growth of  
25 nearby forests.

# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

## PS1B – Lewis County High School, WV – Room 2 – November 1, 2016

1 I think that's all I intended to say right at  
2 this time.

3 <>

4 MR. BOND: Now, before we start let me give you  
5 my points and a set of references.

6 THE REPORTER: All right.

7 MR. BOND: All right, my name is Tom Bond. I  
8 live at 1779 Jesse Run, Jane Lew, West Virginia, 26378.

PS1B2-11

9 The point I want to get across is pipelines  
10 encourage global warming. Half of the new electrical

PS1B2-12

11 generating capacity in the world last year was renewable.  
12 Ninety nine percent of the generating capacity in the US for  
13 the first quarter of this year was renewable.

14 To increase capacity by the same amount,  
15 renewable electrical generating capacity offers three jobs  
16 or one job in conventional generation. New jobs in solar  
17 alone exceeded the jobs in oil and gas extraction for the  
18 first time in March. Jobs go to both men and women.  
19 Renewable workers sleep at home at night and are not exposed  
20 to explosions and dangerous chemicals.

PS1B2-13

21 The Yale School of Public Health examined more  
22 than a thousand chemicals that may be released by fracking.  
23 Eighty percent were not properly researched for toxicity.  
24 Of the remaining 119 compounds, 55 are identified as  
25 confirmed or possibly carcinogens and 20 of those are linked

PS1B2-11

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

PS1B2-12

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

PS1B2-13

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

# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

PS1B – Lewis County High School, WV – Room 2 – November 1, 2016

20161116-4001 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 11/16/2016

31

1 to increased risk for leukemia and lymphoma.

2 The Pennsylvania Medical Society, with 16,000  
3 members has called for a moratorium on the new shale gas  
4 drilling and hydraulic fracturing in Pennsylvania. Its 300  
5 member House of Delegates unanimously approved the motion.  
6 The past president of the American Public Health Association  
7 was the author of the resolution.

8 Pipelines and fracking is an ideal investment for  
9 big banks. Projects require huge dollar amounts avoiding  
10 middle level bankers. Ultimately the money is paid back by  
11 national gas ratepayers through cost plus utilities.  
12 Pipelines and fracking have no conscience at all. They go  
13 by schools, close to homes and through our little remaining  
14 wilderness. Fracking companies now have--

15 FERC: That's your three minute warning but you  
16 can finish your thoughts.

17 TOM BOND: All right. Fracking companies now are  
18 having hard times, as about half have failed. Investors and  
19 top managers take no health risk or property loss risk.  
20 These are put off on the people living in the area and the  
21 workers.

22 Miserable reclamation and drainage can be  
23 expected over rough land if the Rover Pipeline south of  
24 Weston is any example. The evidence of climate change is  
25 overwhelming, and climate change is the defining issue of

PS1B2-14

PS1B2-14

Cumulative impacts are discussed in section 4.13.

# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

PS1B – Lewis County High School, WV – Room 2 – November 1, 2016

20161116-4001 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 11/16/2016

32

1 our time. The 19 pipelines propose for Appalachia will help  
2 cook life on our planet.

3 A little bit more about myself; that's the  
4 official thing. But I farm near Jane Lew, about 2 miles  
5 from Jane Lew. My daughter wants the farm, wants to live  
6 there. And I don't want the farm ruined. This pipeline  
7 will affect me indirectly. All pipelines affect me  
8 indirectly because they make possible taking that gas out  
9 and filling the area with carbon dioxide. The only thing we  
10 have to worry about more than carbon dioxide is nuclear war.  
11 We can't do anything about that. That's all over our heads,  
12 but this I feel we can work on. Thank you.

13 MS. WINE: Elaine Wine. W I N E.

14 FERC: All right. So now I'll start your timer.

15 MS. WINE: Today's news reported the explosion of  
16 the Colonial Pipeline in Shelby, Alabama. In the days prior  
17 to the explosion, 340,000 gallons of gas leaked into the  
18 environment. The EPA stated it was unknown how long the  
19 pipeline had been leaking. due to the remote area it was  
20 located in.

21 The Mountain Valley Pipeline will be going  
22 through some of the most quote, unquote, "remote forests  
23 left in the country." Just last month three major spills  
24 were reported along with 220 major spills this year, 2016.  
25 Since 2006, 2032 major spills have been reported.

PS1B2-15

PS1B2-15

Air quality is addressed in section 4.11.1 of the EIS.

# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

PS1B – Lewis County High School, WV – Room 2 – November 1, 2016

PS1B2-16

1 It is my belief the MVP will pose a major threat  
2 to the health, safety and environmental integrity of our  
3 state. Because of the particular geography of West Virginia  
4 and the absence of sophisticated emergency facilities in our  
5 more remote regions, the danger is exponentially magnified.  
6 The possibility of devastation to our forests and waterways  
7 put us at great financial risk.

8 We know that the need for fossil fuels will be  
9 phasing out in the near future as more effective sustainable  
10 technologies are becoming available. But what will West  
11 Virginia have if we sacrifice our most precious and  
12 sustainable resource? Our natural beauty. And what would  
13 be the benefit to our nation if we allow our climate to  
14 reach the level of devastation that the use of this fuel  
15 gives rise to? Period.

PS1B2-17

16 I also would like to comment that our community,  
17 Braxton County, needs a more readable map to understand the  
18 communities which will be affected by this pipeline.

19 FERC: All right. Thank you.

20 MS. WINE: We are requesting that. Thank you.

21 FERC: Thank you very much.

22 <>

23 MS. LYNCH: I have a lot of information about so  
24 I'm deciding, what should I say? So, you'll just tell me  
25 when to go?

PS1B2-16

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

PS1B2-17

Alignment sheets can be found on our e-Library system. Copies of 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle maps illustrating all facility locations are attached as an appendix to the EIS.



# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

PS1B – Lewis County High School, WV – Room 2 – November 1, 2016

20161116-4001 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 11/16/2016

34

1 THE REPORTER: Well, first we need --

2 FERC: We need to get your name.

3 MS. LYNCH: Roberta Lynch. L Y N C H.

4 THE REPORTER: All right. That's all I need.

5 FERC: All right, timer has started.

6 MS. LYNCH: I support the construction and

7 operation of the Mountain Valley Pipeline Project and would

8 encourage FERC to approve the project. It will have a very

9 positive economic impact on the communities across West

10 Virginia. I just encourage FERC to approve the Mountain

11 Valley Pipeline construction.

12 Is that all right?

13 FERC: That's fine.

14 THE REPORTER: That's fine, yes.

15 MS. LYNCH: There's lots of other things I'm sure

16 probably you know the things that it will do. I'm just in

17 favor of it. Is that all right?

18 FERC: That was perfect.

19 MS. LYNCH: Thank you very much. I hope you have

20 a nice day.

21 <>

22 MR. McCORMICK: Paul McCormick. M c C O R M I C

23 K. FERC: All right, your timer. Now.

24 MR. McCORMICK: I'm a Business Representative for

25 the International Union of Operating Engineers, pipeline

PS1B2-18

PS1B2-18

Comments noted.

# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

PS1B – Lewis County High School, WV – Room 2 – November 1, 2016

20161116-4001 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 11/16/2016

35

PS1B2-19

1 department. I want to thank FERC for holding these  
2 meetings. The operating engineers support this project.  
3 The Mountain Valley Pipeline can be built, safely built and  
4 safely operated.

5 Between FERC, Army Corps, EPA, state and local  
6 agencies they all have exceptional environmental and safety  
7 practices that are part of the FERC permit that will  
8 followed and implemented before, during, and after  
9 construction by our pipeline contractors. Our operating  
10 engineers are the most highly skilled and safety trained  
11 equipment operators in the industry. Our national training  
12 department puts on 180 training classes this year alone.  
13 This project will benefit local communities along the route.  
14 Additionally, it will benefit hundreds of operating  
15 engineers and their families with good paying jobs, health-  
16 care and pension benefits.

17 I ask FERC to approve this project. Thank you.

18 <>

19 FERC: And you'll have a three minute time limit.  
20 Just so that you know.

21 MS. THIELE: All right.

22 FERC: Let's get your name first and then I will  
23 set the timer.

24 THE REPORTER: Can you give me your name first?

25 MS. THIELE: My name is Natalie Thiele.

PS1B2-19

Comments noted.

# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

PS1B – Lewis County High School, WV – Room 2 – November 1, 2016

20161116-4001 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 11/16/2016

36

1 THE REPORTER: And last name?  
2 MS. THIELE: It's T H I E L E.  
3 THE REPORTER: All right.  
4 FERC: All right. And time will start right now.

PS1B2-20

5 MS. THIELE: I would like to say that I am  
6 horrified by every aspect of this pipeline project. It will  
7 certainly destroy the safety, beauty, and value of peoples'  
8 property along the route but it may also costs lives and  
9 health. There are no redeeming factors and no adequate  
10 compensation for the people along its path.

PS1B2-21

11 The MVP is unnecessary for anyone except the  
12 people who wish to impose it on the citizens of West  
13 Virginia. It will endanger lives both in the construction  
14 and in the future when it will inevitably fail, as all

PS1B2-22

15 pipelines do. I do not trust the MVP will take every  
16 precaution to ensure safe construction conditions for  
17 workers or the communities in which they will be working. I  
18 do not trust that MVP will spend the money or time to  
19 complete the pipeline with the highest quality materials and  
20 construction techniques.

PS1B2-23

21 My deep distrust in the company's intentions is  
22 confirmed by the fact that MVP is currently hiding, down-  
23 playing, and underreporting serious safety and environmental  
24 problems associated with the proposed pipeline. They are  
25 not reporting adequately any analysis of the safety of

PS1B2-20

See the response to comment IND2-1 regarding safety. See the response to comment IND12-1 regarding property values. Visual impacts are addressed in section 4.8 of the EIS. We conclude that with mitigation, the project is not likely to have significant environmental impacts on most resources.

PS1B2-21

See the response to comment FA11-12 regarding need.

PS1B2-22

See the response to comment IND152-1 regarding the FERC's third-party monitoring program.

PS1B2-23

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

# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

PS1B – Lewis County High School, WV – Room 2 – November 1, 2016

20161116-4001 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 11/16/2016

37

PS1B2-23  
cont'd | 1 drinking water wells along the route. They haven't provided  
PS1B2-24 | 2 a landslide mitigation plan. They have chosen perhaps the  
PS1B2-25 | 3 most environmentally damaging and stupid methods for dealing  
| 4 with river crossings and wetlands.  
| 5 I've even seen concerns from geologists that the  
PS1B2-26 | 6 pipeline would be constructed in areas described as no build  
| 7 zones because of Karst, steep slopes, and earthquake  
| 8 hazards. I can't imagine the impact of a earthquake or a  
| 9 collapsing sinkhole on a high pressure gas pipe. I'm  
PS1B2-27 | 10 concerned because the MVP has failed to provide adequate  
| 11 detailed emergency response analysis for the areas that face  
| 12 the dangers of pipe damage and failure.  
| 13 I'm very afraid for the people who will have to  
PS1B2-28 | 14 live in the sacrifice zones near the proposed pipeline. I  
| 15 can't imagine the health impact of a leaky pipe near my  
| 16 neighbors and friends or children or our water. These pipes  
PS1B2-29 | 17 leak. They explode. They can shoot streams of fire like a  
| 18 flamethrower with a 200 yard range.  
| 19 Please issue a revised DEIS with a new comment  
PS1B2-30 | 20 period. Please require full disclosure on the MVP project.  
| 21 A new EIS should address whether a new pipe is needed. I  
| 22 believe FERC will discover this pipe is unnecessary. Thank  
| 23 you.  
| 24 <>  
| 25 FERC: First, give your name and you will have a

PS1B2-24 See the response to comment IND177-1 regarding Mountain Valley's Landslide Mitigation Plan.

PS1B2-25 The statements regarding waterbody and wetland crossings are noted.

PS1B2-26 Karst is addressed in section 4.1 of the EIS.

PS1B2-27 Earthquakes and sinkholes are addressed in section 4.1 of the EIS. See the response to comment IND18-2 regarding emergency response.

PS1B2-28 See the response to comment IND2-1 regarding safety. The potential health effects regarding methane are discussed in section 4.12 of the EIS.

PS1B2-29 Safety is discussed in section 4.12 of the EIS.

PS1B2-30 See the response to comment FA11-12 regarding need. See the response to comment FA11-2 regarding preparation of the draft EIS. The period for commenting would not be extended. The final EIS revises the draft.

# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

PS1B – Lewis County High School, WV – Room 2 – November 1, 2016

1 three minute time limit to state your comments. And I will  
2 set a timer.

3 MR. KOTCON: My name is James Kotcon from  
4 Morgantown, West Virginia.

5 THE REPORTER: Spell the last name.

6 MR. KOTCON: Kotcon. K O T C O N. My major  
7 concern is that I do not believe the pipeline is needed. I  
8 am aware of a study by Synapse Energy which documents that  
9 existing pipeline capacity already is adequate to meet  
10 projected needs. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement  
11 has not addressed that need or the other studies that  
12 analyzed the need.

PS1B2-31

13 I would request that FERC issue a supplemental  
14 EIS that actually analyzes whether the pipeline is needed.  
15 If the pipeline is not needed, then we should not have to  
16 bear the cost or the environmental impacts of a pipeline and  
17 the application for the pipeline should be rejected by FERC.

PS1B2-31

See the response to comment FA11-12 regarding need.

PS1B2-32

18 My other concern is that I don't believe the  
19 pipeline is good for West Virginia economically. Right now,  
20 West Virginia is an economically depressed state. It has  
21 few advantages for attracting business and industry. One of  
22 those advantages is low energy costs. If the pipeline  
23 increases our energy costs, while lowering that for  
24 competing states, that will make it even harder for West  
25 Virginia to compete for jobs.

PS1B2-32

Socioeconomics are discussed in section 4.9 of the EIS.

# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

PS1B – Lewis County High School, WV – Room 2 – November 1, 2016

PS1B2-33

1 We all know that West Virginia needs jobs. We  
2 need that economic development. We should be retaining  
3 those advantages here. I think the draft environmental  
4 impact statement should also consider, therefore, the  
5 economic justice or environmental justice implications of  
6 leading West Virginia further into a state of poverty.

7 Thank you.

8 <>

9 THE REPORTER: Before we go, can we get your  
10 names.

11 MS. AUGUSTINO: K Y L E E Augustino, A U G U S T  
12 I N O.

13 THE REPORTER: All right. Your name please?

14 MS. McNEIL: Virginia McNeil. M c N E I L.

15 THE REPORTER: All right. Go ahead.

PS1B2-34

16 MS. McNEIL: I wanted to voice my concern about  
17 the issue of jobs for the State of West Virginia that this  
18 pipeline is touting. The companies that are proposing to  
19 put this pipeline in tell us that it will bring jobs. All I  
20 see is that these are temporary jobs; that they will go away  
21 once the pipeline is constructed and they will leave us then  
22 without those jobs and even the side businesses that occur.

23 We've already seen evidence of that with some of the

24 pipelines that have come through this state thus far.

25 That is my main concern, that the jobs issue will

PS1B2-33

Environmental justice is discussed in section 4.9 of the EIS.

PS1B2-34

As discussed in section 4.9 of the EIS, the MVP would employ more than 1,200 local workers in West Virginia during construction. During operation of the MVP, a total of about 54 direct and indirect jobs would be supported in West Virginia, with average annual salaries of about \$65,000. Mountain Valley would pay a total of up to \$17 million in property of ad valorem taxes in West Virginia annually (FTI Consulting, 2015a).

# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

PS1B – Lewis County High School, WV – Room 2 – November 1, 2016

20161116-4001 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 11/16/2016

40

PS1B2-34  
cont'd

1 be, is an artificial method of salving the concerns. It's  
2 supposedly like a payoff for the destruction that it's going  
3 to provide to the environment. The disruption that it's  
4 going to cause on people's property and their land and their  
5 lifestyles. When in fact the jobs aren't going to be there  
6 after the work has been completed.

7 So, that's my concern. These are also jobs that  
8 you can't hold up to any community in terms of youth to  
9 aspire to because they're going to be gone by the time those  
10 youth move through their development. So these are not long  
11 term employment options for the State of West Virginia.

12 The End. Put that in. The End.

13 <>

14 THE REPORTER: So, we start these by, give me  
15 your name and then our lady from FERC here will time things.

16 MS. PIERSON: My name is April Pierson Keating  
17 and I live in Upshire County, West Virginia.

18 FERC: I'll start the timer.

19 MS. PIERSON: Well, I'm concerned about the  
20 Mountain Valley Pipeline for a number of reasons. One is  
21 that this is a money-making venture for the companies in  
22 which they will take gas out of our state and not give it to  
23 any of our people, and sell it outside the state and  
24 offshore possibly, probably.

PS1B2-35

25 When they, the way they get the gas is going to

PS1B2-35

Section 1.2 of the EIS provides a list of the subscribers for both the MVP and the EEP. See the response to comment IND2-3 regarding export.

# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

PS1B – Lewis County High School, WV – Room 2 – November 1, 2016

20161116-4001 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 11/16/2016

41

PS1B2-36 | 1 be through additional fracking which contaminates water  
2 supplies. They're going to need compressor stations to push

PS1B2-37 | 3 the gas through the lines which will be emitting noxious  
4 gases and carcinogens into the air and sickening the people  
5 in the area. Currently when they go to a landowner they,

PS1B2-38 | 6 the land men that work for the gas company will try to get  
7 people to sign, and if the people resist, the land men will  
8 threaten them with eminent domain and they will say: "If you  
9 don't sign, we're going to take it anyway, your eminent  
10 domain."

11 That is not, neither is it ethical or legal at  
12 this point because the pipelines have not been approved yet  
13 and eminent domain does not apply. But when you talk to  
14 landowners they tell you that this is what's happening.

PS1B2-39 | 15 I also am concerned about the development, the  
16 economic development and community development foregone if  
17 we invest in this large and very dangerous fossil fuel  
18 expansion. Methane leakage is responsible for climate

PS1B2-40 | 19 disruption, which is the greatest challenge that we face  
20 right now as a species.

21 The jobs numbers are inflated beyond anything  
22 that's reasonable. The dangers, the costs are downplayed.  
23 Communities have no idea what kind of danger they are facing  
24 from a 42-inch natural gas high-pressure pipeline going

PS1B2-41 | 25 through their communities. This pipeline would have an 1800

PS1B2-36 See the response to comment IND2-3 regarding hydraulic fracturing.

PS1B2-37 Air quality is discussed in section 4.11.1 of the EIS.

PS1B2-38 The statements regarding Mountain Valley's land agents are noted. The FERC expects applicants to enter into good faith negotiations with all landowners. For more information on eminent domain see sections 1.3 and 4.9 of the EIS. The U.S. Congress granted the power of eminent domain to private companies that obtain a Certificate from the FERC.

PS1B2-39 Socioeconomics are discussed in section 4.9 of the EIS.

PS1B2-40 Climate change is discussed in sections 4.11 and 4.13 of the EIS.

PS1B2-41 See the response to comment PS1B1-10 regarding the potential impact radius. See the response to comment IND2-1 regarding safety.



# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

PS1B – Lewis County High School, WV – Room 2 – November 1, 2016

PS1B2-41  
cont'd

1 foot blast potential impact radius. That is the worst  
2 damage. The secondary impact would be 3600 feet out with a  
3 two mile evacuation zone.

PS1B2-42

4 There are many other things that we can do with  
5 our economy that will bring safe and clean, reliable jobs  
6 that are sustainable to our communities that will preserve  
7 the landscape and not poison the water that we can invest in  
8 right now instead of this.

9 All right. Thank you.

10 (The Verbal Comment Session concluded at 6:45  
11 p.m.)

12

13

14

15

16

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18

19

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21

22

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24

25

PS1B2-42

Water resources are addressed in section 4.3 of the EIS.

# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

PS1B – Lewis County High School, WV – Room 2 – November 1, 2016

20161116-4001 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 11/16/2016

43

1 CERTIFICATE OF OFFICIAL REPORTER

2

3 This is to certify that the attached proceeding

4 before the FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION in the

5 Matter of:

6 Name of Proceeding:

7 MOUNTAIN VALLEY PIPELINE LLC

8 EQUITRANS EXPANSION PROJECT

9

10

11

12

13 Docket No.: CP16-10-000

14 CP16-13-000

15 Place: Weston, West Virginia

16 Date: November 1, 2016

17 were held as herein appears, and that this is the original

18 transcript thereof for the file of the Federal Energy

19 Regulatory Commission, and is a full correct transcription

20 of the proceedings.

21

22

23

24 Daniel Hawkins

25 Official Reporter

# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

## PS2A – Franklin County High School, Rocky Mount, VA– Room 1 – November 2, 2016

PS2A - ROOM 1

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BEFORE THE

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

x

IN THE MATTER OF:                                 : Project No.  
MOUNTAIN VALLEY PIPELINE LLC               : CP16-10-000  
EQUITRANS EXPANSION PROJECT                : CP16-13-000

x

Franklin County High School  
700 Tanyard Road  
Rocky Mount, Virginia 24151

Wednesday, November 2, 2016

The above-entitled matter came on for Scoping  
Meeting, pursuant to notice, at 5:00 p.m.,

# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

PS2A – Franklin County High School, Rocky Mount, VA– Room 1 – November 2, 2016

1 P R O C E E D I N G S

2 (5:01 p.m.)

3 MR. BERNARD: My name is Stephen W. Bernard. I  
4 live at 7879 Grassy Hill Road in Boones Mill. I am a  
5 landowner and am affected by this proposed pipeline. I want  
6 to inform FERC of the unfair negative impact on our  
7 property, Tax Map 0370001901, and 037000192, Franklin  
8 County, Virginia Tract BVAFR13 and VFR046.01. There are  
9 three areas of maximum negative impact: landowner's rights,  
10 home safety and our front field for use as an archeological  
11 and historic resource.

PS2A1-1

12 Number one, landowner's rights. The proposed  
13 pipeline is too close to our home. We are a mere 170 feet  
14 from the center line to our new well and work studio, and  
15 180 feet to the back door of our home. In addition,  
16 proposed work area MVPATWS613 is ten feet from our work  
17 studio and art classroom area.

PS2A1-1

See table 3.5.3-2 regarding the commentor's parcel. See also the response to comment PS2A1-3.

PS2A1-2

18 Proposed access for construction and permanent  
19 maintenance use for our only entrance driveway MVPPR296 for  
20 heavy equipment and would cross our narrow bridge over  
21 Teel's Creek and then cross our front yard 25 feet from our  
22 front door. This is not acceptable and would have great  
23 negative hardship on us. I have severe COPD and I'm on  
24 oxygen and if I can't have access to our driveway in an  
25 emergency, I could suffocate and die.

PS2A1-2

See table 3.5.3-2 regarding the commentor's parcel. See also the response to comment PS2A1-3.

# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

PS2A – Franklin County High School, Rocky Mount, VA– Room 1 – November 2, 2016

20161103-4005 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 11/03/2016

3

PS2A1-3

1           Number two, our house. Our house was built in  
2 1880. We pride ourselves on keeping it much like it was  
3 built with original wood siding, windows and roof. Our home  
4 is too fragile to risk heavy construction and perhaps  
5 blasting so close by, it may now be, or in the future,  
6 qualify as a historical site, a notable farmhouse in its  
7 original condition.

8           Our front field, Tract BVAFR13 and Virginia  
9 Department of Historic Resources 44FR0191, according to the  
10 Virginia Department of Historic Resources. This property  
11 contains artifacts dating from the middle Archaic period to  
12 the middle Woodland periods. Surveyors from Tetra Tech  
13 conducted a ten-day Phase 2 Archeological Survey and related  
14 to us that this is a very sensitive and significant site.

15           A proposed pipeline here would have a damningly  
16 significant negative impact on a cultural period in America,  
17 which would show the evolving culture of indigenous people  
18 from hunter/gatherers to an agricultural way of life. A  
19 large work area, MVPATWS614 of 31,000 square feet will  
20 complete the destructive impact on this property.

21           In summary, unimaginative and lazy planning has  
22 completely impacted our properties in a negative way, and we  
23 feel singled out for construction, as few in our county have  
24 been. Just look at the MVP map. The information about our  
25 architectural site has gathered only days before the

PS2A1-3

The Bernard home was recorded as historic architectural site #33-5398 by Mountain Valley's contractor. It has been found eligible for the NRHP. The pipeline would be about 170 away from the house. The Virginia SHPO agrees with Mountain Valley's assessment that the MVP would have no adverse effects on site #33-5398.

Archaeological site 44FR191 was tested by Mountain Valley's contractor and found to be not eligible for the NRHP.

# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

PS2A – Franklin County High School, Rocky Mount, VA– Room 1 – November 2, 2016

20161103-4005 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 11/03/2016

4

1 release.

2 MS. MOYE: I'm not on the pipeline. I don't  
3 think. I'm not part of an organization. I'm just me. My  
4 name is Iris Moye. I'm here this evening to speak out to  
5 the Mountain Valley Pipeline executives in regard to their  
6 plans to literally ram a pipeline down our throats. My  
7 ancestors settled in the valley about five miles north of  
8 Boones Mill, Virginia, in 1782. My family has lived on that  
9 land ever since. My son is the eighth generation to live  
10 and raise his family there.

11 I love Franklin County. I love Virginia. I love  
12 the beauty. I love everything about it. I don't want it  
13 marred. I don't want it messed up. It's going to be awful.  
14 The property that I'm speaking about, like I said, it's been  
15 in my family for over eight generations. And I know I speak  
16 for every landowner who is in the path of this terrible  
17 destruction. You can just take it to the bank that if  
18 you've come for a fight, you've got one. Because everybody  
19 is up in arms about this.

20 No more platitudes about damage is minimal or  
21 limited, or anything like that. No more wailing about  
22 needing clean energy. Gas is not clean. It's proven that  
23 the best use of clean energy is solar power, and you who are  
24 so much into the environmental impact and new business  
25 coming along and new jobs, well the jobs will be gone as

# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

PS2A – Franklin County High School, Rocky Mount, VA– Room 1 – November 2, 2016

20161103-4005 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 11/03/2016 5

1 soon as the pipeline's finished.

2 To continue on with the Mountain Valley Pipeline

3 discussion, more and more landowners are being bullied into

4 giving up their land to the pipeline. This is going to

5 cause a lot of problems of people who really love their land

6 like I do.

7 For some time now, I have been writing to FERC

8 regarding the many areas of only bad things can happen when

9 it comes to this pipeline. Now I read that FERC is not

10 paying attention to the people and is white-washing the

11 effects of the said pipeline. Also they're leaning towards

12 okaying the pipeline and are going to allow imminent domain

13 to take over.

14 But I have proof that several experts on this

15 case have come out and said the proposed pipeline is

16 dangerous and about all that is not needed. Synapse Energy

17 Economics, Incorporated, a leading international research

18 and consulting firm, released a study which examined the

19 pipeline situation in Virginia and provided statistics that

20 show neither pipeline proposed for our state is needed.

21 Greg Buppert, an attorney for the Southern

22 Environmental Law Center, has written extensively about

23 this. Creating a corridor 125 feet wide in five neighboring

24 counties, forcing our neighbors to negotiate away full use

25 of their land. If they decline, the companies merely seize

PS2A1-4

PS2A1-4

The EIS documents that the MVP would not have significant adverse impacts on most environmental resources. Renewable energy alternatives are discussed in section 3 of the EIS. See also the response to comment IND40-1 regarding renewable energy. See the response to comment PS1B2-34 regarding jobs in West Virginia. See the response to comment IND1-3 regarding eminent domain.

PS2A1-5

PS2A1-5

See the response to comment IND2-1 regarding safety. See the response to comment FA11-12 regarding need. Non-environmental FERC staff may address the Synapse report in the Project Order.

# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

PS2A – Franklin County High School, Rocky Mount, VA– Room 1 – November 2, 2016

20161103-4005 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 11/03/2016

6

1 the easements in court. As Atlantic Coast Pipeline and it  
2 was going more than 800 miles across farms, forests,  
3 mountains and meadows.

4 We are told that the pipeline is needed to keep  
5 the lights on and homes heated. This is a blatant lie. In  
6 2015, the Department of Energy reported that using the  
7 existing pipelines in the region would reduce the need for  
8 new ones to at least 2030.

9 MS. SINK: My address is 1881 Brick Church Road,  
10 Rocky Mount. So FERC members: Where does one begin with  
11 concerns when you know in your heart that these comments  
12 will be tossed aside and ignored? Must be nice to have a  
13 heart so cold that nothing phases you. But let me state my  
14 concerns anyway. Mountain Valley Pipeline -- by the way,  
15 who are you?

16 MR. MATZKE: I'm with the Bureau of Land  
17 Management. We're a cooperating agency on this.

18 MS. SINK: Mountain Valley Pipeline will have no  
19 economic benefit to Franklin County and its residents. The  
20 only ones that will benefit will be the investors of MVP and

21 EQT. You have stated that it will bring jobs and tax  
22 revenue. How so? The jobs MVP says it will bring will be  
23 around 4,000 jobs. About half of those jobs will be taken  
24 by union workers from the pipeline itself. Do you really  
25 think the members of the community will be able to obtain

PS2A1-6

PS2A1-6

See section 4.9 of the EIS. See the response to comment PS1B2-34 regarding jobs in West Virginia. The Commission would decide about the benefits and need for these projects. The EIS documents that the MVP would not have significant adverse impacts on most environmental resources.



# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

PS2A – Franklin County High School, Rocky Mount, VA– Room 1 – November 2, 2016

20161103-4005 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 11/03/2016

7

PS2A1-6  
cont'd

1 the jobs with the pipeline? Do you think the union workers  
2 will allow non-union persons on the jobsite? I doubt it.  
3 This monster's only job is to destroy acres of  
4 farmland, working farms, homes, family churches, and in some  
5 areas, the entire community. The land will be polluted with  
6 harsh chemicals from the drills, fuel from the large  
7 machines, no longer to be usable for farming, crops,  
8 livestock, or human habitation.

PS2A1-7

9 The fresh water streams and rivers will also be  
10 contaminated, killing any aquatic ecosystems living there,  
11 even the little snail darter that's living in my creek,  
12 which by the way, is on the endangered list. These streams  
13 and rivers provide food, water, shelter for the animals and  
14 the aquatic life in this area.

15 Our wells will be contaminated, mine number one.  
16 No longer will we be able to survive on our small parcel of  
17 land without fresh, pure, clean water to drink. But there  
18 again, what do you care? It doesn't affect you and you  
19 could care less who or what this contamination does affect.  
20 This is just plain cold-hearted.

PS2A1-8

21 The air we breathe will be compromised by the  
22 toxic fumes from the heavy equipment and the fumes from the  
23 pipeline itself. Are you aware that a person who lives near  
24 a pipeline has more health issues than those who do not?  
25 Are you willing to take responsibility for those health

PS2A1-7

The EIS addresses water resources in section 4.3 and aquatic resources in section 4.6. Drinking water is discussed in section 4.3 of the EIS. See also the response to comment IND3-1 regarding drinking water.

PS2A1-8

Air quality is addressed in section 4.11.1 of the EIS. The potential health effects regarding methane are discussed in section 4.12 of the EIS.

# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

PS2A – Franklin County High School, Rocky Mount, VA– Room 1 – November 2, 2016

20161103-4005 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 11/03/2016

8

1 issues? And are you asking, why move? Or why not move?

2 Most of us can't afford it.

PS2A1-9

3 Tourists that currently visit our beautiful  
4 county will not want to bring their families to visit  
5 tourist sites because of the dangers this line will cause.  
6 Would you bring your children to visit, play in an area that  
7 has so much toxicity to offer? As parents and grandparents,  
8 I would not and will not expose my children and  
9 grandchildren to the dangers this pipeline possesses, not  
10 possesses or could possess, but will bring.

11 The land acquisition persons that you have  
12 working for you are some of the most unscrupulous persons my  
13 husband and I have ever dealt with. They lie, misconstrue,  
14 and pressure persons they have been assigned to contact, and  
15 of course, those are the ones you want to work for you,  
16 right? Well, in this part of the country, that behavior is  
17 unacceptable. By the way, my husband and I told Mrs. Ozee  
18 that the MVP could buy our whole five acres and not worry  
19 about us being a thorn in their side, but she said MVP's not  
20 interested.

PS2A1-10

21 With regards to the easement, how can it be legal  
22 or morally right for the MVP to own part of our property,  
23 but we still have to pay the taxes? Something's just not  
24 right. Property values will not be affected or going up.  
25 Property values will go down. There was no way that this

PS2A1-9

Tourism is addressed in section 4.9 of the EIS.

PS2A1-10

The statements regarding Mountain Valley's land agents are noted. The FERC expects applicants to enter into good faith negotiations with all landowners. For more information on eminent domain see sections 1.3 and 4.9 of the EIS. See the response to comment IND12-1 regarding property values. See the response to comment IND2-1 regarding safety.

# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

PS2A – Franklin County High School, Rocky Mount, VA– Room 1 – November 2, 2016

1 monster will cause the value of our property to go up or  
2 even stay the same.

3           Let me ask you a question. Would you want to  
4 live in a home less than 32 feet from a 42" natural gas  
5 line, knowing that you would be living in a blast zone?  
6 Knowing that it would mean instant incineration if this  
7 monster decides to blow? And it will blow, as we have seen  
8 in the last couple of days. If truth be told, your answer  
9 would be no. So why put us in that scenario?

10           This pipeline will bring only devastation, no  
11 good. Please reconsider this horrible creature through our  
12 beautiful county. And there is a saying, what goes around  
13 comes around. Your what won't be far away.

14           MS. LEONARD: My name is Pat Curran Leonard. My  
15 address is 4638 Dillons Mill Road, Callaway, Virginia 24067.  
16 The pipeline will be 500 feet from our property line.

17           I am here to express my opposition to the  
18 EQT's Mountain Valley pipeline. I've been told by FERC  
19 representatives to keep my comments only as they pertain to  
20 the environmental impact study. The proposed route is  
21 slated to be built approximately 500 feet from our property  
22 line. I will be forever living in a blast and evacuation  
23 zone.

PS2A1-11

24           But first and foremost brings up the issue of  
25 safety. In the EIS, it states the route is within eight

PS2A1-11

See the response to comment IND2-1 regarding safety. See the response to comment IND18-2 regarding emergency response. See the response to comment LA1-4 regarding existing 42-inch pipelines in mountainous terrain.

# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

PS2A – Franklin County High School, Rocky Mount, VA– Room 1 – November 2, 2016

20161103-4005 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 11/03/2016

10

PS2A1-11  
cont'd

1 miles, give or take, EMS fire rescue. If you're referring  
2 to Boones Mill and Callaway Fire Rescue, they are more than  
3 eight miles driving distance. I would also like to draw  
4 your attention to the recent article by Rob Maunch, with  
5 WSOS who wrote about the Franklin County Fire/EMS resources  
6 that are stretched to keep up with current demand.

7 The EIS refers to a mitigation plan by EQT  
8 foundation. What are the exact resources set aside for  
9 Boones Mill and the Callaway EMS? By exact, I mean dollar  
10 amount? Training certificates? Liability? Where's the EIS  
11 in reference to similar pipelines in a safety record?

12 I would like to see going the distance of 300  
13 miles or more, 42", mixed gas, mountain terrain, sink-holes,  
14 harsh environments, running through national forests, close  
15 to residents, schools, churches? By close, I mean less than  
16 one mile, within the DOT class specifications that EQT and  
17 MVP is proposing? With the amount of pressure gas and type  
18 of gas going through the same or greater distance, I would  
19 like to see the safety record, any infractions, inspections  
20 and completed outcome.

PS2A1-12

21 Environmental impact to water. Where is the, in  
22 the EIS, are the details of the long-term effects of similar  
23 pipeline projects described above? In the construction in  
24 the pipeline, it says MVP will use water found locally in

PS2A1-13

25 streams and waterways. In Southwest Virginia summers, water

PS2A1-12

The EIS provides a discussion of water resources in section 4.3. The EIS discusses the currently proposed projects. However, the FERC staff use their extensive knowledge of existing pipelines to prepare the EIS.

PS2A1-13

Drinking water is discussed in section 4.3 of the EIS. See also the response to comment IND3-1 regarding drinking water. Most water for hydrostatic testing would be obtained from municipal sources. See the response to comment PS1A1-15 regarding working with the Applicant during and after construction regarding impacts.

# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

PS2A – Franklin County High School, Rocky Mount, VA– Room 1 – November 2, 2016

PS2A1-13  
cont'd

1 gets into drought status. Where will the water for their  
2 construction come from? How can we be guaranteed well water  
3 that we only rely on, will be affected from construction  
4 blasting or leaking or disturbed pipelines over the lifetime  
5 of the pipeline use?

6 Flooding, mitigation plan uses sand and other  
7 product, bags to anchor down the pipeline in areas of  
8 flooding. Weeks ago this detail site where the proposed  
9 pipeline is said to be built, had four inches of rain come  
10 in a twenty-four-hour period. This caused flooding down the  
11 slope and impacted our pond within our property. These  
12 floods come annually, and there's no predicting the type or

PS2A1-14

13 extreme weather, dry periods locally. How will MVP mitigate  
14 these extreme flooding environments in areas other than  
15 outlined in the EIS?

16 Bees. We keep bees on our property. They have  
17 struggled over the past year because of the extreme weather

PS2A1-15

18 conditions mentioned above. With the taking of natural  
19 flowering vegetation along the route, I did not see the  
20 mention of impact or the destruction of trees and other  
21 flowering vegetation and what they will have on the bee  
22 population. Our bees are critical to assisting in the  
23 production of organic farm food and an organic small  
24 vineyard on our property.

25 Bats. I've read about various bat studies and

PS2A1-14

A revised discussion of flash flooding is provided in the final EIS.

PS2A1-15

As stated in section 4.4 of the EIS, Mountain Valley, in partnership with the Wildlife Habitat Council, would promote growth of ground cover species that flower for long durations throughout the growing season in an attempt to create new habitat for native and domestic pollinators such as bees and butterflies.

# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

## PS2A – Franklin County High School, Rocky Mount, VA– Room 1 – November 2, 2016

20161103-4005 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 11/03/2016 12

1 observations along the proposed route within the EIS. But  
2 the data was not as updated in recent years when bats, other  
3 than the Indiana bat had been suffering from mold disease.  
4 We have bat houses on our property and try to help their  
5 populations. I think the EIS needs to do more recent  
6 studies on various bats, especially in Franklin County.

7 I expect for it to do an independent search,  
8 weigh the pros and cons of hydraulic fracturing and the  
9 impact on, now and in the future, please include a  
10 cumulative impact analysis regarding the life of the, and  
11 the usage of the project.

12 Do not ignore the very people who will be  
13 impacted by the MVP proposed pipeline. Do not permit this  
14 profit-making business to put our community at risk for the  
15 sheer greed of the dollar. This is not a public use. Thank  
16 you.

17 MR. FLORA: Name is Wendell W. Flora. I am a  
18 landowner, it's affecting my property. And I don't think  
19 I've got my tax map. My address is 150 Floradale Farms  
20 Lane, Boones Mill, Virginia. And I'm speaking on behalf of  
21 just myself. I'm a concerned landowner. And, of course, my  
22 wife. I am married.

23 The Naff area over on, in Franklin County over  
24 there you come out of Roanoke County, the Naff Road area  
25 that's considered a historical district, we understood from

PS2A1-16 As discussed in section 4.7 of the EIS, Mountain Valley conducted bat surveys in the areas that would be impacted by the MVP.

PS2A1-17 See the response to comment IND2-3 regarding hydraulic fracturing. Cumulative impacts are discussed in section 4.13 of the EIS.

PS2A1-18 Historic Districts are discussed in section 4.10 of the EIS. The Flora Farm was previously recorded as historic architectural site #33-389. It is eligible for the NRHP. The pipeline would be about 879 feet away from the farm house. The Virginia SHPO agrees with Mountain Valley that the MVP would have no adverse effects on site #33-389.

# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

PS2A – Franklin County High School, Rocky Mount, VA– Room 1 – November 2, 2016

PS2A1-18  
cont'd

1 some reports that that's one reason the pipeline wasn't  
2 going through there because it was historical. And so I've  
3 got here and it's highlighted, if you want to look at it,  
4 that ours is, too, and so why are we being discriminated  
5 against? Was the question I had there. Because we are on  
6 the state, we're potentially --

7 We feel like predators have been coming on our  
8 land and I haven't seen this personally, some, and this  
9 would be hearsay that some of the people have had firearms  
10 and the surveyors have had these backpacks that are just  
11 full of whatever, and then when they did the wetland study  
12 there, they were way up on the hill, so we didn't quite  
13 understand why they thought it would be wet up on the hills.

14 It is causing a lot of frustration with me and my  
15 wife and some neighbors, but I do take a medication to sleep  
16 and we know that they're sneaking through properties, trying  
17 to get on other people's properties. We have a next-door  
18 neighbor up there where they constantly ask them and been  
19 there, wanting to go through their property to sneak back on

PS2A1-19

20 some of ours. And I guess, why is this not in the public  
21 meeting forum was the question?

22 We feel like, in a lot of cases, when I get the  
23 truth, we feel like it would've been better to had a  
24 moderator with a public meeting. Now my parents and  
25 grandparents, I promised them -- our place has been in our

PS2A1-19

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

**PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS**

**PS2A – Franklin County High School, Rocky Mount, VA– Room 1 – November 2, 2016**

1 family since the late 1800s and we promised that we'd take  
2 good care of the land and I didn't bring pictures, but all  
3 my creeks and everything, the creek that runs through the  
4 land, it's got rice right down to it.

PS2A1-20

5 When I've had an erosion problem, I filled it  
6 with rocks and everything, gullies and try to keep it like  
7 that. And a question I had is what's it gonna to look like  
8 once the pipeline goes up some of those hills on there.  
9 Who's gonna be responsible for keeping that from eroding?

PS2A1-20

See the response to comment IND70-1 regarding erosion. The Applicant would be responsible for maintaining erosion control measures.

10 And then I just -- has FERC ever had anything, or  
11 the employees of FERC had anything that they didn't want  
12 torn up? Messed up, messed with? And then the first time  
13 the archeologist came to my property, I had hay down. They  
14 were moving the hay and starting to dig holes. I went up to  
15 talk to 'em a little bit. Well, they had the tax map for my  
16 brother's property right across the road. I proved who I  
17 was and the man that was in charge made some phone calls and  
18 so he said, well, we're just gonna leave.

PS2A1-21

19 I said, well, while you're here, why don't you go  
20 over there? And so, come to find out later, when we talked  
21 to 'em another time, he said, well, it's woods up there and  
22 it's probably -- Indians probably wasn't there is what we  
23 were told. And there is a spring up there, what we  
24 originally got water from years ago, in a level place. So a  
25 spring means water and I'm sure they could find some

PS2A1-21

Cultural resources are discussed in section 4.10 of the EIS.



# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

## PS2A – Franklin County High School, Rocky Mount, VA– Room 1 – November 2, 2016

PS2A1-21  
cont'd

1 archeologist stuff, I mean some natural Native American  
2 stuff in that.

PS2A1-22

3 All the times they've come, they've always come  
4 on my property and my brother's only once, and when they did  
5 the actual rep for the pipeline. The little snail darter is  
6 in the creek there. I've seen some just recently. I've  
7 mentioned that to some of the people that oversee -- the  
8 head, not the archeologists themselves, but the ones that  
9 stand up, that oversee 'em.

10 I've mentioned that several times and it, you  
11 know, they don't seem to pay any attention to it. And then  
12 we wonder if there's really a need for the pipeline, and  
13 then many in America, over the years, have gotten a real  
14 distaste and mistrust of the Federal government, and I'm  
15 just wondering, is this gonna be yet another example for us,  
16 the citizens of America, to look upon? And is anything  
17 here, anybody's gonna say, gonna make a difference  
18 whatsoever?

19 MS. BOONE: My name is Jobyl Boone. I am from  
20 Franklin County. I don't live here now. My family lives  
21 here. I am not with an organization. I represent myself,  
22 my family and the residents of this county.

23 My name is Jobyl Boone. I'm a fifth generation  
24 Franklin County, bred, born and raised. I grew up in the  
25 farm house my great-grandfather built in 1875 on Wirtz Road,

PS2A1-22

Wildlife is discussed in section 4.5 of the EIS; aquatic resources in section 4.6. Threatened and endangered species are discussed in section 4.7 of the EIS. See the response to comment FA11-12 regarding need.

# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

PS2A – Franklin County High School, Rocky Mount, VA– Room 1 – November 2, 2016

20161103-4005 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 11/03/2016

16

1 which wasn't actually a road back then, 141 years ago. My  
2 parents still live in that house, and we have a home on  
3 Smith Mountain Lake that we've built ourselves after  
4 purchasing a lot in 1979.

5 My parents met attending this very high school  
6 where we are now, and I graduated from here in '87. I was  
7 blessed to grow up in a beautiful rural setting where I  
8 always felt safe, surrounded by extended family and a county  
9 where everyone knew everyone else.

10 We grew a garden, put up food in the winter,  
11 hunted, shared with neighbors, walked in the woods, and  
12 drank clean water from creeks and springs. The spring at  
13 our family farmhouse is still the cleanest, best water I've  
14 ever tasted. And in the summer, I still swim in Smith  
15 Mountain Lake. It's still so clean, you can see down ten  
16 feet to the bottom, through the clear waters off the end of  
17 our dock.

18 I stand against the Mountain Valley Pipeline.  
19 It's slated to cross over 100 waterways in Franklin County  
20 and run along the crests of hills and steep mountains  
21 throughout the commonwealth. Our beautiful green county,  
22 the streams, rivers and natural springs here are utilized by  
23 wildlife, livestock, farms, homeowners and outdoor  
24 enthusiasts. They're all part of the watershed of Smith  
25 Mountain Lake.

# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

PS2A – Franklin County High School, Rocky Mount, VA– Room 1 – November 2, 2016

PS2A1-23

1 Erosion is unavoidable with the clearance  
2 necessary to build this pipeline. I'm not satisfied with  
3 MVP's erosion and runoff mitigation plan, nor with FERC's  
4 assessment of those plans, in terms of aggressively  
5 questioning details and demanding follow up to ensure that  
6 every possible safeguard is in place to guarantee stoich  
7 oversight and to preserve the water quality of all waterways  
8 and water sources potentially impacted.

9 Once the lake is tainted, it will take years,  
10 decades for it to recover. Tourism dollars will be lost,  
11 property value will be lost. In my view, ten feet down of  
12 the clean lake that I grew up with will be lost. It's a  
13 risk with no guarantees. MVP's goal is to paint a rosy  
14 picture to flood public opinion in their favor, and their  
15 website cheerfully references the economic impact report  
16 that they themselves commissioned with lauding the  
17 pipeline's merit.

18 But when read closely, these benefits are not  
19 guaranteed their equivocation. Franklin County could  
20 contribute labor and other resources to the construction  
21 effort. The project could generate up to \$2.2 million in  
22 property taxes once in service. Residential, commercial and  
23 municipal sectors could save up to a million dollars  
24 annually by switching to gas. Maybe, possibly, could, if.  
25 There is no guarantee.

PS2A1-23

See the response to comment on IND70-1 regarding erosion. See the responses to letter CO14 regarding Smith Mountain Lake. See the response to comment IND12-1 regarding property values. Tourism is discussed in section 4.9 of the EIS. Jobs are also discussed in section 4.9.

# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

PS2A – Franklin County High School, Rocky Mount, VA– Room 1 – November 2, 2016

20161103-4005 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 11/03/2016

18

1           No business has committed to locate here if we  
2 have natural gas access. MVP's not promised jobs to county  
3 residents. Frankly, if demand existed, a line could've been  
4 run already from existing sources in Clear Brook, in  
5 Roanoke, less than fifteen miles away.

6           Any my last point is personal. The propaganda  
7 that MVP LLC has created and used to win over the people of  
8 this county is not unexpected in this era of spin and media  
9 manipulation, in which we're living. This county is not  
10 populated on the whole with highly educated,  
11 critically-thinking people. The people here are good  
12 people, largely honest people, people who want to believe  
13 the best of others and are not cynical in this trusting.

14           As a person who grew up here and a family that  
15 worked hard and wanted its next generations to think bigger,  
16 be smarter and get out into the world, I'm still proud to  
17 call this place home. I'm proud to be from here. I'm proud  
18 of the moral compass growing up here gave me. And I still  
19 feel safer and more at home here than any other place I've  
20 lived.

21           I consider all the people here my people. The  
22 land here, it's my land. As a person who did go to college,  
23 did get a graduate degree, who's roamed and lived far afield  
24 of Franklin County, both domestically and abroad, I'm deeply  
25 offended by MVP's dishonest, manipulative tactics in both

# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

PS2A – Franklin County High School, Rocky Mount, VA– Room 1 – November 2, 2016

20161103-4005 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 11/03/2016

19

1 presenting and advertising this pipeline, and the tone and  
2 content of their easement negotiation with residents.

PS2A1-24

3 I take great umbrage the MVP's land agents are  
4 presenting themselves as allies working with land owners.  
5 This campaign is clearly designed to take advantage of the  
6 trusting, good-intentioned people of this county who would  
7 assume people are not lying to them to take or use their  
8 land. I'm deeply offended that anyone would attempt to make  
9 money off the backs of the good people of this county  
10 because they can, and that's what is happening.

11 MR. WERNER: My name is David Werner. And  
12 actually, I'll be glad to give you a copy of what I'm gonna  
13 say. I am a landowner; however, I don't have my tract  
14 number information. My address of the affected properties  
15 is 404 Old Mill Creek Lane, Rocky Mount, Virginia 24151.

16 I've addressed this to Secretary Bose. As an  
17 affected property owner, not a stakeholder, and registered  
18 intervenor, I request that FERC deny the application for  
19 building the proposed Mountain Valley Pipeline. While  
20 there's many reasons, I'm gonna cite only a few. Global,  
21 regional, local and personal reasons.

22 First global. According to the U.S. Energy  
23 Administration's Natural Gas publications, LNG exports are  
24 forecasted to increase. And I quote, "Across the different  
25 export scenarios and baselines, higher natural gas

PS2A1-24

The statements regarding Mountain Valley's land agents are noted. The FERC expects applicants to enter into good faith negotiations with all landowners.

# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

PS2A – Franklin County High School, Rocky Mount, VA– Room 1 – November 2, 2016

1 production satisfies about 61% to 84% of the increase in  
2 natural gas demand for LNG exports."

PS2A1-25

3 EQT and Mountain Valley Pipeline contracts  
4 indicate an increased interest in exporting natural gas and  
5 in fact, reports I've studied show that there is no increase  
6 in demand for domestically consumed natural gas. The LNG  
7 industry uses public relations efforts to convince lawmakers  
8 and the public that LNG exports will fix the crisis in the  
9 Ukraine, solve climate disruption and improve other issues  
10 facing the US.

PS2A1-25

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

11 While the export of natural gas may be considered  
12 by some to be good policy for natural defense, it is not  
13 justified by the use of eminent domain to force property  
14 owners into unwanted and one-sided easement agreements to  
15 support national policy. Specifically, EQT and Mountain  
16 Valley Pipeline's problem is they have large reserves of  
17 natural gas to sell and wish to do so using eminent domain  
18 to build their pipeline, which will take natural gas to the  
19 Transco distribution point for further distribution to Cove  
20 Point LNG Export facility in Maryland, for one, as well as  
21 to existing and new LNG plants being built in Florida,  
22 Georgia and Louisiana. I have attached an Exhibit A in this  
23 letter that shows the approved and pending locations.

PS2A1-26

24 I believe this is improper use of eminent  
25 domain, because property owners receive no local benefits,

PS2A1-26

See the response to comment IND1-3 regarding eminent domain. See the response to comment CO2-1 regarding benefits.

# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

## PS2A – Franklin County High School, Rocky Mount, VA– Room 1 – November 2, 2016

1 but EQT and Mountain Valley Pipeline reap the profits on our  
2 back. Now, as for regional, in a letter from Paul Washburn  
3 to FERC dated December 29th, 2014, writer states, "Contrary  
4 to MVP statements, DIA models indicate the projected growth  
5 rate for natural gas consumption in the south Atlantic  
6 regions considerably lower than other U.S. regions and below  
7 the national average."

PS2A1-27

8 MVP has not been able to show an increased demand  
9 for natural gas in the areas stemming from the Transco  
10 pipeline. Again, it appears that LNG exports are driving  
11 any such "demand". Admittedly, it's difficult to prove  
12 this, since MVP/EQT contracts are confidential from the  
13 public.

PS2A1-27

See the response to comment FA11-12 regarding need.

14 Their statement that they have long-term  
15 contracts to sell natural gas to other companies, of which  
16 some, like WGL Holdings also has share of the interest in  
17 EQT, who are LNG exporters, confuses the public and the lack  
18 of transparency that we deserve.

PS2A1-28

19 Locally, Key-Log's Economic Impact reported May,  
20 2016, clearly shows that approval of proposed pipeline  
21 project will result in costing residents, rather than  
22 benefiting them. And just in Franklin County, this little  
23 rural county, the property value at risk and the  
24 right-of-ways is roughly \$50 million. In the evacuation  
25 zone, \$390 million. So the total property value lost would

PS2A1-28

See the response to comment IND137-1 regarding the KeyLog report. See the response to comment IND12-1 regarding property values.

# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

## PS2A – Franklin County High School, Rocky Mount, VA– Room 1 – November 2, 2016

PS2A1-28 | 1 be \$17 to \$21 million.  
cont'd | 2 MR. LOVELESS: I am a property owner along the  
3 proposed pipeline. Name, Glenn W. Loveless. 255 Monty  
4 Road, Boones Mill, Virginia 24065. With regard to the draft  
5 Environmental Impact Statement that was issued by FERC and  
6 Mountain Valley Pipeline, I have a quote here. "Limited  
7 adverse environmental impacts, with the exceptions of  
8 impacts on Forts."  
9 All right, limited is a relative term. Mountain  
10 Valley Pipeline admits that more than 7,000 acres of  
11 forested land would be lost to the pipeline. It will leave  
12 a 300 mile, 50- to 75-foot-wide scar on the landscape in  
13 some of the most scenic mountains and valleys on the East  
14 Coast.

PS2A1-29 | 15 Eventually, the pipeline would be abandoned in  
16 place. Does that mean that in time the pipeline casing will  
17 deteriorate to the point of collapse, creating a 300-mile  
18 trench? And what would this deterioration do to the ground  
19 water along the Mountain Valley Pipeline route?

PS2A1-30 | 20 The karst geology, sinkholes, springs, caves and  
21 steep slopes, potential serious erosion, witness a recent  
22 devastation in West Virginia from flooding, construction and  
23 placement of the Mountain Valley Pipeline, such terrain will  
24 have a significantly detrimental effect on the ground water  
25 along this route.

PS2A1-29 Section 2.7 of the EIS provides an overview of future plans and abandonment. Abandonment in place is one of several options.

PS2A1-30 The EIS provides a discussion of water resources in section 4.3; and geology, karst, sinkholes, and steep slopes in section 4.1. See the response to comment IND70-1 regarding erosion. A revised discussion of flash flooding is provided in section 4.3 of the final EIS.



# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

## PS2A – Franklin County High School, Rocky Mount, VA– Room 1 – November 2, 2016

	20161103-4005 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 11/03/2016	23
PS2A1-31	1 Those cheerful prognosticators who poo-pooed the 2 adverse environmental impact of the proposed Mountain Valley 3 Pipeline do not live here, nor will they be found when the 4 proverbial stuff hits the fan. EQT Corporation has been 5 sued and fined in the past for environmental degradation.	PS2A1-31
PS2A1-32	6 The next issue is FERC allegiance. What's wrong 7 with this picture? The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission 8 is funded by the energy industry. It was created for the 9 benefit of the energy industry, and the commissions are 10 industry friendly. Either they are former employees of 11 energy corporations or they hope to be once they leave 12 government service. 13 With this background, it is impossible to obtain 14 an impartial objective decision as evidenced by the 15 commission's overwhelming record of pro-industry decisions, 16 earning it the divisive term, "rubber-stamp" organization. 17 Rarely does the FERC deny a pipeline application. The 18 people who prepared the draft environmental impact statement 19 were paid by Mountain Valley Pipeline.	PS2A1-32
PS2A1-33	20 Next category is imminent domain. Mountain 21 Valley Pipeline, a for-profit, limited liability corporation 22 is permitted to seize the private property of the citizens 23 for its economic gain, under the designation of public 24 utility, which permits it to invoke the imminent domain 25 doctrine. A key determinant for the application of imminent	PS2A1-33

PS2A1-31 See the response to comment IND28-3 regarding financial responsibility.

PS2A1-32 See the response to comment IND196-5 review of the projects. The FERC is funded by the United States Congress, "which has no relationship to the number of approved pipelines or quantity of gas being transported" (Delaware Riverkeeper et al. v FERC No. 16-416 D.D.C Mar. 22, 2016). It is true that the third-party contracting system is established so that the Applicant are financially responsible for funding the program. However, third-party contractors work under the sole direction and control of the FERC staff, not the Applicants.

PS2A1-33 See the response to comment IND1-3 regarding eminent domain.

# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

## PS2A – Franklin County High School, Rocky Mount, VA– Room 1 – November 2, 2016

PS2A1-34

1 domain is the demonstration of public necessity.  
2 From all indications, the Mountain Valley  
3 Pipeline would be a transmission pipeline of limited  
4 usefulness to the jurisdiction. It traverses with much of  
5 the fact natural gas slated for export. Market value is  
6 greater overseas.

PS2A1-34

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

PS2A1-35

7 Final issue is safety. The specifications for  
8 the proposed Mountain Valley pipeline would be a 42"  
9 diameter pipeline carrying fracked natural gas of  
10 approximately 1,450 psi per cubic foot at a rate of two  
11 billion cubic foot per day. If a calamitous event brought  
12 about an explosion of a pipeline, its blast radius is  
13 estimated to be roughly a quarter mile, thus obliterating  
14 and/or severely damaging everything within a half mile  
15 diameter. To create a left body explosion would be roughly  
16 forty feet deep. Shutoff valves for the pipeline are slated  
17 to be ten miles apart.

PS2A1-35

See the response to comment PS1B1-15 regarding the potential impact radius and MLVs.

PS2A1-36

18 MS. LAW: My name is Bonnie Law. I don't know my  
19 tract number or anything like that. I live on Wirtz Road  
20 here in Franklin County. I just wanted to make the Federal  
21 Energy Regulatory Commission aware of the fact that Giles  
22 County, Virginia, is one of the two most dangerous areas for  
23 seismic activity in the State of Virginia. This has not  
24 been addressed in the DEIS for the proposed Mountain Valley  
25 Pipeline.

PS2A1-36

The EIS provides a discussion of earthquakes, including the Giles County Seismic Zone, in section 4.1.

# PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

## PS2A – Franklin County High School, Rocky Mount, VA– Room 1 – November 2, 2016

PS2A1-37 1                    There are also two earthquake faults located in  
2 the Franklin County, Virginia area that have not been  
3 addressed by DEIS regarding the Mountain Valley Pipeline.  
4 They are the Ridgeway Fault and the Bowens Creek Fault.

PS2A1-38 5                    There's also -- there are one percent pure  
6 American Chestnut trees that have been discovered on land  
7 that may be crossed by the proposed Mountain Valley  
8 Pipeline. These trees could prove to have genetically  
9 viable material by the U.S. Forestry Service. Federal  
10 protection of this species has not been addressed in the  
11 DEIS.

PS2A1-39 12                   These comments are directed to Chairman Bay.  
13 Chairman Bay, we are not building a pipeline through a dry  
14 and arid climate like New Mexico where you were from. We  
15 have torrential seasonal rains here, five or six inches of  
16 rain at a time. We want our mountains to stay on the  
17 mountains, and we feel like, with this project, that will  
18 not happen.

19                   This comment is for Commissioner Honorable. We  
20 are not building a pipeline through a flat, Arkansas delta  
21 swamp like where you are from.

22                   Finally for Commissioner Cheryl Lefleur, while  
23 you were sitting in your nice, cushy home in D.C. doing your  
24 crossword puzzles, worrying about whether you want to go to  
25 your favorite pizza or French restaurant in Georgetown, we

PS2A1-37                   Both the Ridgeway and Bowens Creek Faults are inactive, and would not pose a risk to the MVP.

PS2A1-38                   Comment noted.

PS2A1-39                   A revised discussion of flash flooding is provided in section 4.3.2 of the EIS. See the response to comment IND2-1 regarding safety. Mr. Bay is no longer with the Commission. There are existing pipeline installed in mountainous topography; such as the Rockies, Sierra, and Cascades.