

June 09, 2015

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

RE: Mountain Valley Pipeline, #PF15-3-000

Dear Ms. Bose,

The following comprise the comments of Wild Virginia on the Notice of Intent to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement regarding the Mountain Valley Pipeline project under Docket #PF15-3-000.

1. FERC must prepare an EIS that addresses the full environmental, socio-economic, cultural and historical and environmental justice impacts of the Mountain Valley Pipeline, the Atlantic Coast Pipeline and the Supply Header, the Appalachian Connector Pipeline and any other projects recent, pending or foreseeable in the same geographic area, or with similar, overlapping or connected purposes.

The potential cumulative impacts of these pipelines include:

- Attracting industries that would increase the industrial land uses in the region,
- Attracting more interstate and intrastate pipeline expansion through the region,
- Encouraging the development of shale gas drilling throughout the region,
- Clearing of forest habitat on public and private lands throughout the region, including habitat occupied by endangered and threatened species,
- Increasing the region's greenhouse gas emissions,
- Reduction in ecosystem services to Virginia communities,
- Adversely affecting the region's air quality,
- Impacts on the regional economies,
- Impacts on the national forest lands in the region, including the loss of forest habitat and the disruption of forest habitat connectivity,
- Harm to water quality and watershed providing drinking water.

2. FERC must develop and consider alternatives that will avoid or minimize cumulative impacts for the entire region, including alternatives that highlight:

- no action,
- increased energy efficiency,
- expanded use of renewable energy for any increase in energy supply,
- use of existing or upgraded natural gas transmission infrastructure,
- construction of new pipelines in existing rights-of-way,
- elimination of need to condemn land through eminent domain,

- selection among other new pipelines proposed to serve the same function as the MVP, and
  - a route that is consistent with the Land and Resource Management Plan of the Jefferson National Forest.
3. FERC must conduct a thorough analysis of the purpose and need for the MVP and all related projects based on complete demand analysis in the present and in the reasonably foreseeable future extending through the life of the pipeline.
4. FERC must conduct a thorough analysis that assesses public benefits v. public costs that includes a county-by-county analysis. Impacts analysis must include both the construction and implementation phases over the entire life of the pipeline with regard to effects on
- property values
  - existing business income
  - potential business investment
  - insurance rates
  - community character
  - historical and cultural resources
  - ecosystem services
  - community human health
  - cost of emergency services
5. FERC must, given the MVP is being built for “redundancy” do full economic analysis of the extreme likelihood yet unacknowledged purpose of MVP to provide large volumes of natural gas for markets outside the domestic US through export at Dominion’s Cove Point and potentially proposed Chesapeake export terminals.
6. FERC must conduct a thorough economic analysis that assesses private benefits v. private costs given limited liability and projected earnings over the expected life of the pipeline.
7. FERC must conduct a thorough analysis that assesses the associated impacts to water resources from
- water withdrawals from hydrostatic testing
  - construction through rivers, streams, ephemeral streams, floodplains and wetlands
  - construction, maintenance and use of access roads
  - effects on water table and wells
  - water quality from sedimentation and accidents during construction and over the lifetime of the project.
8. FERC must conduct a thorough analysis that assesses the potential impacts from construction, operation and maintenance resulting from
- karst geology
  - orographic uplift and stalling weather patterns
  - landslides and erosion from talus slopes

9. FERC must do a thorough analysis that assesses the potential impacts from construction, operation and maintenance on intact mountain and valley viewsheds and their effects on recreation and tourist economies and the Blue Ridge Parkway and the Appalachian Trail.

10. FERC must provide a qualitative assessment of GHG emissions and consider the climate change impacts of the pipeline resulting from increased greenhouse gas emissions. GHG emissions will increase global warming, harming both the local and global environments and, most specifically, the George Washington and Jefferson National Forests. The impacts of global warming include increased air temperatures, changes in precipitation patterns, melting and thawing of global glaciers and ice, increasingly severe weather events, such as hurricanes of greater intensity, and sea level rise.” Other impacts that have already occurred and are expected to increase in the future include more severe wildfires, degraded air quality, more heavy downpours and flooding, increased drought, harm to water resources, harm to agriculture, and harm to wildlife and ecosystems. These have dramatic consequences in the George Washington and Jefferson National Forests which are the largest carbon sinks in the Commonwealth, further decreasing their capacity to sequester carbon.

11. FERC must consider in detail the potential for the MVP to contribute to climate change both directly from the pipeline itself as well as from indirect contributions from other sources over the life of the project, including

- Emissions from fossil fuels burned to provide energy for construction and operation
- Emissions from leakages in fracking, drilling and extraction operations and throughout the transmission system including compression stations, condensate, liquefaction and export facilities,
- Emissions from end use of the natural gas carried by the MVP

12. FERC must analyze and evaluate the human health impacts from the cumulative analysis of related pipelines, infrastructure and extraction. Fracking operations, pipeline infrastructure and compressor stations are a significant source of methane, volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and hazardous air pollutants (HAPs). Exposure to this pollution can cause eye, nose, and throat irritation, respiratory illnesses, central nervous system damage, birth defects, cancer, or premature death chest tightness.

In addition to the chemicals injected, fracking also impacts water quality by releasing contaminants into the groundwater that were formerly bound within rock formations. Additionally, much of the brine brought closer to the surface by fracking operations contains very high levels of radioactive materials. Finally, fracking can create blowback from existing wells, increasing the levels of toxics released by those leaking or uncapped wellheads.

13. FERC must thoroughly analyze the impacts from forest fragmentation from the proposed project and all access roads that will be necessary as part of the project. The Jefferson National Forest contains some of the last and most contiguously forested areas in the East Coast, some of

the highest biodiversity in the northeastern US. Large linear corridors created by the MVP would permanently fragment these areas of continuous high-quality forest and increase forest edge. The fragmentation up of such large continuous blocks of habitat has been recognized as “one of the most pervasive threats to native ecosystems. Fragmentation results in significant, long-term impacts on species and communities both within and adjacent to the proposed pipeline corridor, including

- Habitat loss for forest interior species, including neotropical migrants and amphibians
- Loss of bear denning sites
- Loss of high quality mast production for wildlife
- Increased predation and parasitism
- Increased light reaching the forest floor, decreased moisture and organic matter levels,
- Increased range and populations of non-native invasive species, and
- Changes in soil chemistry, associated micro biota and nutrient cycling.

14. FERC must analyze the negative impacts to native brook trout populations and related restoration efforts related to construction, operation and maintenance of the MVP due to disturbance, sedimentation and increases in water temperature.

15. FERC must fully analyze the impacts to watersheds and drinking water resources, both from the Jefferson National Forest and from all other local and regional water districts, wells and surface waters that serve residents, families and communities and all water users downstream in affected watersheds.

16. FERC must fully analyze the potential harm to protected, sensitive, rare, threatened and endangered species along or near the route. This would include the project’s potential impacts to mammals, reptiles, birds, invertebrates, and fish, their habitats, and the ecological systems that link them throughout the entire project area or other areas affected by the project. This must include an evaluation of the direct and indirect impacts from the project, including those from construction, operation, and decommissioning. Impacts to terrestrial and freshwater biology from combustion of the natural gas must also be analyzed in the EIS, including impacts from the project’s contribution to climate change on terrestrial and freshwater biological resources.

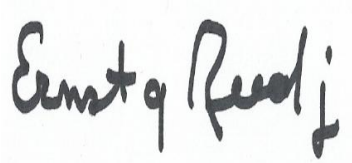
There are several federally protected species that may be impacted by the proposed project, including the following:

- Dwarf wedgemussel (*Alasmidonta heterodon*): endangered
- James spinymussel (*Pleurobema collina*): endangered
- Clubshell mussel (*Pleurobema clava*): endangered
- Snuffbox mussel (*Epioblasma triquetra*): endangered
- Tar River spinymussel (*Elliptio steinstansana*): Endangered
- Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*): endangered
- Virginia big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii virginianus*): endangered
- Northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*): threatened
- American chaffseed (*Schwalbea americana*): endangered
- Michaux’s sumac (*Rhus michauxii*): endangered
- Northeastern bulrush (*Schpus ancistrochaetus*): endangered

Pondberry (*Lindera melissifolia*): endangered  
Rough-leaf loosestrife (*Lysimachia asperulaevolia*): endangered  
Running buffalo clover (*Trifolium stoloniferum*): endangered  
Shale barren rock cress (*Arabis serotina*): endangered  
Eastern prairie fringed orchid (*Platanthera leucophaea*): threatened  
Small whorled pogonia (*Isotria medeoloides*): threatened  
Swamp pink (*Helonias bullata*): threatened  
Virginia spiraea (*Spiraea virginiana*): threatened  
Virginia sneezeweed (*Helenium virginicum*): threatened  
Red-cockaded woodpecker (*Picoides borealis*): endangered  
Roanoke logperch (*Percina rex*): endangered  
Cheat Mountain salamander (*Plethodon nettingi*): threatened  
Madison Cave isopod (*Antrolana lira*): threatened  
Bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)  
Golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*)

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ernie Reed". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

Ernie Reed, President  
Wild Virginia  
P. O. Box 1065  
Charlottesville, VA 22902  
lec@wildvirginia.org  
info@wildvirginia.org  
www.wildvirginia.org