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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
Office of Energy Projects

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Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC Docket No. PF15-3-000
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MOUNTAIN VALLEY PIPELINE PROJECT

Chatham High School
100 Cavalier Circle
Chatham, Virginia 24531
Thursday, May 7, 2015

The evening scoping meeting, pursuant to notice,
convened at 7 p.m, before a Staff Panel:

PAUL FRIEDMAN, Environmental Project Manager,

FERC

With:

LAVINIA DiSANTO, Cardno

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

2 MR. FRIEDMAN: My name is Paul Friedman and I am
3 the Environmental Project Manager for the Federal Energy
4 Regulatory Commission. Good evening, ladies and gentleman.
5 I would like to welcome you here tonight to our public
6 scoping meeting to take environmental comments on the
7 proposed Mountain Valley Project, sometimes I like to
8 abbreviate that MVP, in West Virginia and Virginia, in FERC
9 Docket No. PF15-3. Let the record show that this meeting
10 began precisely at 7 p.m. on Thursday May 7, 2015 at the
11 Chatham High School in Chatham, Virginia.

12 You may have noticed, over here to my right and
13 your left is a court reporter who is transcribing this
14 meeting. This is to we can have an accurate record of
15 tonight's comments. The FERC has a transcription contract
16 with Ace Federal Reporters. If you wish to obtain a copy of
17 the transcript prior to its placement in our public files,
18 you must make arrangements directly with Ace. The
19 transcripts will be posted on our eLibrary system about 15
20 days after we get receipt from Ace, and later tonight I will
21 talk about our eLibrary System.

22 [Slide presentation]

23 The goal of my Project team is to write an
24 Environmental Impact statement, or EIS for the Mountain
25 Valley Project. The FERC team would consist of

1 interdisciplinary specialists in fields such as engineering,
2 biology, geology and archeology. To expand our staff's
3 capabilities, we use a third party contractor and that
4 contractor is called Cardno. Let me introduce my team
5 members who are present tonight. Next to me is Lavinia
6 DeSanto. In the back of the table are Charles Brown and
7 Doug Mooneyhan.

8 We have several other Federal agencies who are
9 cooperating with us in the production of the EIS. Those
10 other cooperating agencies include the Pipeline and
11 Hazardous Material Safety Administration of the U.S.
12 Department of Transportation or DOT; the U.S. Army Corps of
13 Engineers; the U.S. Forest Service; the Environmental
14 Protection Agency; the West Virginia Department of Natural
15 Resources and the West Virginia Department of Environmental
16 Protection. Cooperating agencies have jurisdiction or
17 special expertise. They can adopt our EIS for their own
18 regulatory purposes.

19 So for example, the Forest Service will use our
20 EIS to analyze potential amendments to their forest plan to
21 allow the project to cross Federal lands. They will also
22 issue a right-of-way grant to Mountain Valley should they
23 find that acceptable. The FERC is the lead Federal agency
24 for both the authorization of this project under the Natural
25 Gas Act and for compliance under the National Environmental

1 Policy Act or NEPA. To comply with NEPA, FERC will produce
2 an EIS, which I will discuss later.

3 The FERC was originally known as the Federal Power
4 Commission when it was created in 1920. We were reorganized
5 and renamed during the Carter Administration. The FERC is
6 an independent regulatory agency. What that means is a
7 Commission decision cannot be changed by the Executive or
8 Legislative Branches but only by a court.

9 One of the industries we regulate is the
10 interstate transportation of natural gas. We also regulate
11 non-Federal hydropower and electric and oil rates. However,
12 we do not do siting for electric power lines nor do we site
13 oil pipelines. There are other industries we do not
14 regulate such as the exploration and production or gathering
15 of natural gas, or the local distribution of natural gas.
16 We have heard lots of comments about fracking. Fracking is
17 a method of hydraulic fracturing used during exploration and
18 production of natural gas. Guess what? The FERC doesn't
19 regulate that. You know who does? The individual states.
20 So if you have comments about fracking, please send it
21 either to the states of Virginia or West Virginia.

22 Our agency is directed by five commissioners who
23 are appointed by the President of the United States and
24 approved by Congress. They are the decision-makers. There
25 are always three in the party in power, so three Democrats.

1 That would be Norman Bay, the Chair, Collette Honorable, and
2 Cheryl LeFleur. Two Republicans; that would be Tony Clark
3 and Phil Moeller.

4 So, we the FERC staff do not make decisions; an
5 EIS is not a decision-document. It is the commissioners who
6 make decisions and they write their decisions as something
7 called a project order which I will talk about later
8 tonight.

9 Also tonight the things I would like to cover is
10 to summarize the project, explain the role of the FERC in
11 review of the project, outline how the public may
12 participate in the process, and allow you the public an
13 opportunity to voice your concerns about the project at this
14 forum.

15 I ask that you reserve your question and comments
16 until after my presentation. There is a table in the back
17 in the hall there, manned by Charlie and Doug, where you can
18 still sign up to be a speaker at tonight's meeting.

19 However, I do have some ground rules about
20 behavior. Unfortunately, two nights ago in Elliston,
21 Virginia we had a number of very rude people who interrupted
22 speakers, belittled speakers, heckled speakers, and I know
23 that the people in this room in Chatham, Virginia are going
24 to be much better behaved. So I offer you this challenge,
25 that you will by your behavior tonight show me that you are

1 courteous and considerate of all speakers regardless of
2 their points of view.

3 For those of you would want more information about
4 the Mountain Valley Pipeline and its route, we have set up
5 Mountain Valley in room C103. There is also a table from a
6 citizen's group there as well.

7 I would like to clarify that the FERC and the
8 cooperating agencies did not conceive of this project nor
9 are we promoting it. The project was designed by Mountain
10 Valley Pipeline, LLC or Mountain Valley, which is a joint
11 venture between EQT Corporation and NextEra Energy, Inc. We
12 will call them the Company or the Applicant. The company
13 came up with the proposed location for their facilities and
14 it's up to the FERC staff to analyze the environmental
15 impacts associated with the construction of those
16 facilities.

17 The FERC is not an advocate for this Project.
18 FERC staff are advocates for the environmental review
19 process.

20 Let's review some project background. On October
21 27, 2014, Mountain Valley filed its request to initiate the
22 FERC's pre-filing environmental review process. We accepted
23 that request on October 31 and assigned a project number and
24 docket PF15-3 and we selected Cardno as our contractor.

25 During pre-filing, the company is supposed to

1 communicate with stakeholders to identify issues of concern,
2 attempt to resolve those issues and perfect its formal
3 application to the FERC, that the application Mountain
4 Valley would like to file in October of 2015. So we don't
5 have an application before us. We are in the prefiling
6 Environmental Review Stage.

7 At the time of application, Mountain Valley must
8 also file an environmental report that complies with the
9 regulation at 18 Code of Federal Regulations CFR 380.12.
10 Those environmental reports will address such resource
11 topics as Geology and Soils, Water and Wetlands, Vegetation
12 and Wildlife, Cultural Resources, Socioeconomics, Land Use,
13 Air Quality and Noise and Safety. During prefiling,
14 Mountain Valley will file drafts of those reports in the
15 public record that anyone can comment on. I will explain
16 how to submit comments to the FERC later in this
17 presentation.

18 In October of 2014, in January of 2015, Mountain
19 Valley conducted on its own sixteen open houses along the
20 route of the pipeline in West Virginia and Virginia, with
21 two additional open houses held in April for alternative
22 routes. FERC staff did attend those meetings, and we were
23 available at that time to answer some questions from the
24 public. On December 1, 2014, Mountain Valley filed its
25 first Draft Resource Report One, which is the project

1 description and a summary of alternatives. The FERC staff
2 issued a data request on those resource reports on March 13,
3 2015.

4 On March 25, the FERC issued a project update to
5 inform the public where we were in the review process and
6 that project update foreshadowed these scoping meetings.
7 Mountain Valley filed revised Resource Report One and First
8 Draft Report Seven, which is Soils; Resource Report Eight,
9 which is Land Use on March 27; Resource Report Five which is
10 Socioeconomics and Resource Report Eleven Safety, on April
11 10. Revised Resource Report Ten on April 14; Resource
12 Report Three, which is Vegetation and Wildlife, and Resource
13 Report Four which is Cultural Resources on April 24.

14 On April 17, the FERC issued its Notice of Intent
15 to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement or NOI. The
16 NOI was sent to our Environmental mailing list that includes
17 landowners, elected officials, government agencies, Indian
18 tribes, environmental groups, nongovernmental agencies,
19 local libraries and newspapers and other interested parties.
20 The NOI announced six public scoping meetings in the project
21 area and explained how the public could file comments. The
22 NOI was also published on April 28, 2015 to the Federal
23 Register.

24 The scoping period will end on June 18, 2015;
25 however, the FERC will continue to consider comments up

1 until the time we write the draft EIS. We will use the
2 comments we received during scoping to shape the content of
3 the DIES, which will focus on the issues raised during
4 scoping. We will also consider the many comments we
5 received after the beginning of pre-filing in October of
6 2014, up until the beginning of scoping on April 17, 2015.

7 The FERC will not sent out answers to individual
8 comment letters, but will instead address environmental
9 issues raised during scoping under General Research Topics
10 in our DEIS.

11 Mountain Valley proposes to construct and operate
12 a 294-mile long, 42-inch diameter pipeline in West Virginia
13 and Virginia. The pipeline would originate at the existing
14 Equitrans system in Wetzel County, West Virginia and
15 terminate at the existing Transcontinental Pipeline
16 Company's Zone 5 compressor station 165 in Pennsylvania
17 County, Virginia, which is where we are now, I think.

18 Additional facilities would include four new
19 compressor stations in Wetzel, Braxton, and Fayette
20 Counties, West Virginia and one in Montgomery County,
21 Virginia. The project is designed to transport about two
22 billion cubic feet per day of natural gas from production
23 sources in the Appalachian Basin to markets in the Mid-
24 Atlantic and Southeast United States. There is a
25 false rumor being circulated that natural gas from this

1 project would be exported. I seem to say this every night
2 and we still get people who do not understand what I am
3 saying, so I will try to be as simplistic as possible. In
4 order to export natural gas as LNG or any other way you need
5 two things. You need permission from the FERC and you need
6 permission from the U.S. Department of Energy, Mountain
7 Valley has not applied for either of those permits.
8 Therefore, Mountain Valley cannot, under law, export LNG or
9 natural gas.

10 Pipeline construction activities can be summarized
11 as follows: Clearing and grading, trenching, pipe-stringing
12 and welding, lowering in and back-filling and cleanup and
13 restoration.

14 This slide illustrates the pre-filing and final
15 review process. I would like to point out where we are in
16 the process currently. We are in the scoping period. Later
17 during pre-filing process, the FERC will issue data requests
18 to fill in gaps and Mountain Valley will respond with
19 Revised Resource Reports.

20 During pre-filing, the public has opportunities to
21 comment to the FERC about the project. The issuance of our
22 NOI is our way of notifying stakeholders and requesting
23 comments on environmental issues. We urge you to place your
24 comments into the FERC's official public record before the
25 end of the scoping period. Later in this discussion I will

1 explain how to submit comments via the Internet. Other
2 opportunities for the public to comment on the project occur
3 after Mountain Valley files its formal application with the
4 FERC.

5 Post-application opportunities for comments
6 include commenting in response to our Notice of Application
7 or commenting in response to the issuance of our draft
8 environmental impact statement. Parties may request
9 intervenor status in response to the Notice of Application.
10 Being an intervenor is a legal position. Intervenors can
11 request rehearing of a Commission decision. They also have
12 the burden of serving all parties with their filings. You
13 do not have to be an intervenor to have your environmental
14 comments considered. You cannot intervene during the pre-
15 filing process. You may only intervene after Mountain
16 Valley files its application. That is again supposed to be
17 in October.

18 If you want to file comments into the Commission's
19 official record, please follow the directions given in the
20 public participation portion of our NOI. Do not send me
21 emails. The Commission urges the electronic filing of
22 comments through our Internet webpage. Got to www.ferc.gov,
23 click on documents and filings, click on eFilings and follow
24 the directions.

25 If you have questions about the process you can

1 call our IT department and the phone number for that is in
2 the NOI.

3 You may also comment in writing by sending a
4 letter to the Secretary of the Commission at 888 First
5 Street Northeast, Washington, D.C. 20426. In all
6 correspondence, whether electronic or in hard copy,
7 reference the Docket No. PF15-3.

8 You will also have the opportunity to comment
9 orally at this public scoping meeting. We will be taking
10 comments from attendees after my presentation. Remember to
11 sign into the speakers list which is in the back of the
12 hallway here. As I said before, the transcript for this
13 meeting will be placed in the public's records for these
14 public screenings.

15 The FERC process is firely transparent. The
16 public has electronic access to all documents filed through
17 the Internet. The FERC webpage is www.ferc.gov. Go to
18 documents and filing, click on eLibrary. Within the
19 eLibrary, choose general search, select a date range and put
20 in the Docket number which is PF15-3. The eLibrary contains
21 copies of all documents filed in these proceedings.

22 To be notified via email of all future filings in
23 these proceedings, you need to sign up for eSubscription
24 service through the FERC web page. Again, you go to
25 www.ferc.gov, click on documents and filings, click on

1 eSubscription and follow the instructions.

2 Based on the application that Mountain Valley may
3 file in October and our own research, the FERC Staff and
4 cooperating agencies will produce an EIS in accordance with
5 the regulations of the Council of Environmental Quality or
6 CEQ, at Title 40 CFR Parts 1500-1508 to satisfy the
7 requirements of NEPA. That document will offer our
8 independent analysis of the potential environmental impacts
9 of the proposals and alternatives. Generally, the EIS will
10 discuss the current environment, identify potential project-
11 related impacts on specific resources, and present proposed
12 measures to avoid, reduce or mitigate adverse effects.

13 Once the FERC staff is convinced that the
14 application is complete so that we can fully understand the
15 potential impacts of the project, we will issue a notice of
16 schedule for our EIS. In accordance with the Energy Policy
17 Act of 2005, other federal agencies would have ninety days
18 after the FERC releases its final EIS to issue their permits
19 and approvals.

20 The FERC staff will produce a DEIS that will be
21 circulated for public comment. Copies of the DEIS will be
22 sent to our Environmental mailing list. After mailing out
23 the DEIS, the FERC staff would hold public meetings to the
24 project area to take verbal comments on the content of the
25 DEIS. The comments on the DEIS will then be addressed in a

1 final EIS. The Commission would only make its decision
2 after an FEIS has been issued.

3 The EIS is not a final decision document. It
4 would be prepared to advise the Commissioners and to
5 disclose to the public the environmental impacts associated
6 with construction and operation of the project. The
7 commissioners would consider our environmental analysis
8 together with other staff material pertaining to non-
9 environmental issues before making an informed decision
10 about the project. The Commission has the option of
11 accepting the proposal in whole or in part, approving the
12 proposal with or without conditions, or denying the
13 application altogether. The final decision by the
14 Commission is issued as an order. It is the Order, not the
15 EIS, which would make a finding of public benefit.

16 If the project is authorized, the Commission would
17 issue a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity to
18 Mountain Valley. The Commissioners would make their
19 decision based on their Certificate Policy Statement that
20 establishes the criteria for determining whether or not
21 there was a need for a project.

22 If the Commission decides to authorize the
23 project, the FERC staff will make certain that the
24 environmental conditions appended to the Order are
25 satisfied. Those conditions usually include a stipulation

1 that the company must obtain all other necessary federal
2 permits and authorizations prior to construction.

3 The Company must implement all of the measures
4 they committed to in their application and mitigation
5 programs, FERC Staff and our contractor will monitor the
6 project through construction, restoration and the completion
7 of mitigation programs. We will perform on-site inspections
8 for compliance with the environmental conditions of the
9 order.

10 Now is the time for public comments. Let me
11 emphasize that this is not a hearing on the merits of the
12 proposal. Other Commission staff will consider the economic
13 need for this project and the rates to be charged for
14 service.

15 As I said earlier, this meeting provides you the
16 public and opportunity to comment on the type of
17 environmental issues that you would like to see covered in
18 the EIS. The more specific your comments about
19 environmental issues, the more useful they will be to the
20 FERC Staff. However, comments either for or against the
21 project and not discussing environmental issues are not
22 particularly useful.

23 This is not a question and answer session. I'm
24 here to listen to your comments. We will address all
25 questions raised during scoping in the EIS after we have

1 conducted the appropriate research.

2 There are some basic ground rules about decorum
3 during this meeting. Apparently, the people at the last
4 meeting could not follow those rules but I know you will.
5 Treat all speakers with respect whether you agree with them
6 or not. No booing, cheering, applauding, or yelling out out
7 of turn.

8 If this audience becomes unruly, and I believe
9 there is a public safety issue, I reserve the right to close
10 the meeting. We will take speakers up until our contracted
11 time for this venue is closed, which is at 10 o'clock.
12 Before that time I will take every single person who has a
13 number. Those who are not called because we run out of time
14 can still place their comments into the public record by
15 filing a letter with the Commission. We treat electric or
16 written letters the same way we treat verbal comments; they
17 carry the same weight.

18 I will call up speakers individually in the order
19 they signed up, by number. To move the meeting along in an
20 expeditious manner, I will call several members at a time
21 and have you sit in the front row.

22 Speak clearly into the microphone, state your name
23 and spell it for the court reporter. If you represent an
24 organization, you can tell us what that is without using an
25 acronym. If you are a landowner along the pipeline route,

1 please indicate where your property is located according to
2 mile-marks or cross streets.

3 To allow adequate time for everybody to speak
4 tonight, each speaker will be limited to not more than three
5 minutes. As a matter of fairness, we will strictly enforce
6 the three minute rule. We have a visual device here. A
7 little child's stoplight. It's green for two and a half
8 minutes, it is yellow for thirty seconds and red at three
9 minutes; at that time you need to yield the floor to the
10 next speaker.

11 So at this time let's call up speakers one, two,
12 three, four, five and sit in the front row.

13 AUDIENCE: Will you be accepting hard copies
14 tonight?

MR. FRIEDMAN: Yes. If you
15 have a hard copy you can give it to Doug or Charlie at the
16 back. And yes, we will put that in the record for you.

17 AUDIENCE: At the table at the front?

18 MR. FRIEDMAN: Yes, at the table where you signed
19 in.

AUDIENCE: Okay, thank you.

20 MR. FRIEDMAN: All right, so speaker number one,
21 the floor is yours.

22 MR. LAITY-SNYDER: Hi. My name is Mark Laity-
23 Snyder, that's M-A-R-K L-A-I-T-Y hyphen S-N-Y-D-E-R. I am
24 a mechanical engineer of Preserve Franklin, and I have two
25 pieces of advice for everyone here: Divest from fossil

1 fuels and invest in renewables. Get a loan and put solar
2 and wind on your property. You can save money and become
3 energy independent on your own.

4 A recent article from Oil Prices and Energy News
5 is entitled: HSBC Advises Clients Against Fossil Fuel
6 Investment. A major player in world finances told clients,
7 fossil fuel companies will become economically nonviable.

8 Clearly, divestment from fossil fuels is growing
9 by leaps and bounds. There was a ninety-six percent
10 downgrade in shale Oil reserves in the Monterey Play in
11 California last year as given by the EEIA, which was meant
12 to have the largest shale oil reserves in the US. David
13 Hughes, a petroleum geologist meticulously analyzed industry
14 data from sixty-five thousand U.S. shale, oil and natural
15 gas wells and concluded there is an eighty or eighty-five
16 percent decline after only three years of drilling from
17 fracked wells.

18 Arthur Berman, a geologist with 36 years of oil
19 and gas experience states that the U.S. has only two years
20 worth of tight oil production left given current levels of
21 consumption. So will we build this pipeline only to have
22 the fracking industry collapse just as the pipeline is
23 finished? Now how can FERC justify three massive 42-inch
24 pipelines cutting through West Virginia and Virginia? Not
25 to mention all the other pipelines existing and in the

1 works. If this pipeline gets built and abandoned, there is
2 no plan for what will happen to it.

3 The fracked gas transported in the MVP will
4 contribute to climate change even more than burning coal
5 because leaks from the pipe and from the fracked wells is
6 much more potent than CO2. The lost methane from the energy
7 industry is enough to meet the needs of 5 million households
8 and packs the same climate-change punch over the first
9 twenty years as the CO2 emissions from more than a hundred
10 and sixty coal-fired power plants.

11 EQT has a very poor record for protecting the
12 environment where they do their work. They have had
13 numerous violations of the Clean Water Act. I have heard
14 numerous reports of surveyors lying to landowners, surveying
15 when they do not have permission, and one surveyor set fire
16 to a property in Franklin County. MVP was evasive in
17 answering questions regarding the pipeline, and their
18 economic benefit analysis is highly overinflated. As many
19 landowners attested at the Elliston Scoping Meeting, the
20 route MVP has chosen looks like they didn't even use Google
21 maps to avoid people's homes, our schools, our historic
22 landmarks or even the steepest slopes that would be hardest
23 to build on.

24 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comments.
25 Speaker number two.

1 (Applause)

2 MR. BUFORD: I'm Guy Buford, G-U-Y B-U-F-O-R-D,
3 from Franklin County. I'm on the MVP line. My house is
4 located on Iron Ridge Road. I wish to speak briefly about
5 this pipeline following along Teels Creek in Franklin
6 County, a small stream in a narrow valley in my
7 neighborhood, beginning at a crossing on Grassy Hill Road.
8 The MVP follows along downstream to its intersection with
9 Little Creek adjacent to my property, a distance of
10 approximately two miles. Another mile downstream Little
11 Creek enters the Blackwater River just upstream of the
12 intake for the Rocky Mount Water Treatment Plant.

13 When I asked representatives of MVP at the open
14 houses in December: In this narrow valley. how can you
15 develop your 125 foot wide work area alongside this stream
16 and maintain the integrity of the stream and the creatures
17 that dwell there? Their response: 'We will avoid disturbing
18 the stream using horizontal directional drilling beneath the
19 stream.'

20 This to me is ludicrous. I can accept the
21 possibility of successfully avoiding a stream when crossing
22 it beneath with HDD, but along the stream for two miles?
23 Who will be there to monitor the protection of the stream?

24 I offer this example which is typical of many
25 locations in Franklin County, to illustrate the haphazard

1 way of route selection by MVP. MVP surveyors have been seen
2 along this stretch of stream but there has been no evidence
3 of a route adjustment. I believe that MVP has found out
4 that there is no reasonable route through Franklin County.
5 They continue to avoid answering the tough questions and
6 have been deceptive and misleading in conversations.

7 I have no confidence in the ability of MVP to
8 responsibly build this project. FERC should deny them the
9 opportunity. After all of these comments opposing the MVP
10 that you have received thus far, many well written and
11 researched, how can you allow this charade to continue? You
12 can save the landowners, the communities and even MVP a lot
13 of unnecessary grief if you end it now. Thank you.

14 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comment.
15 Speaker number three.

16 (Applause)

17 MS. REILLY: Thank you neighbor. He's my
18 neighbor. My name's Carolyn Reilly, C-A-R-O-L-Y-N R-E-I-L-
19 L-Y. I am here tonight to speak for my father, who is
20 physically unable to be here tonight.

21 We are along milepost 260 potentially. Quoting my
22 father:

23 My name is David Warner, and together with my family, I
24 own a 58-acre farm in Franklin County, Virginia.

25 According to their map, the proposed MVP pipeline would

1 traverse the Southwest corner of our farm, which is
2 bordered by two creeks.

3 We raise pastured poultry, grass-fed beef and range-
4 raised pigs on our farm. No chemicals, hormones or
5 antibiotics are used in the raising of all of our
6 animals. Furthermore, according to the proposed
7 pipeline route as viewed on the MVP site, the pipeline
8 would need to descend from a hill, down into the creek
9 area, cross under the creek and then run along the South
10 side of the creek until ascending a very steep hill to
11 continue on its way to Franklin County --

12 which my neighbor Mr. Buford just described.

13 As the scope of this meeting is to raise environmental
14 issues only, my comments will focus on those issues
15 only; although there are many other concerns such as
16 economic, safety, etc. The environmental concerns are:

17
18 Number one: Crossing under a creek and routing along the
19 same creek would surely cause sediment problems. This
20 creek ultimately flows into the Blackwater River -- the
21 water source for the town of Rocky Mount -- and
22 sedimentation and turbidity would obviously affect water
23 quality. Moreover, sedimentation could create blockage
24 or a dam in the creek, thus causing the creek to flood
25 on our lower pasture, rendering it unusable.

1 Number two: The use of Roundup or similar herbicides
2 creates a threat to our animals, which are raised
3 organically with organic practices on pasture. If we
4 are unable to use our pastures due to this nearby
5 spraying, we're put out of business.

6 Number three: During construction we would be concerned
7 about noise, water and air pollution emanating from the
8 equipment. As our prevailing winds are from the West,
9 the location where construction would be taking place,
10 we would surely be overtaken by these polluting sources.

11
12 Our recommendation: Take no action on the MVP
13 application. We don't want this pipeline. We don't
14 want it running through our rural, beautiful county of
15 Franklin. If FERC believes it must continue the
16 application process, extend the deadline for scoping an
17 additional 90 days, from June 16, 2015 to September
18 16th. And two: Host additional scoping meetings along
19 the proposed route in Franklin County. New routes were
20 suggested, alternative routes in February in Craig
21 County, Montgomery, Roanoke, Franklin; and Franklin
22 County has the most residents or landowners affected by
23 this pipeline, yet this is the closest location, over an
24 hour away, to travel.

25 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you so much for your

1 MR. FRIEDMAN: Next is number five, but before
2 number five, let me call up number six, seven, eight, nine
3 and ten. Please come to the front of the room. We've
4 reserved the front row for you.

5 Speaker number five, the floor is yours.

6 MS. CRUTCHFIELD: Thank you for the opportunity to
7 speak tonight and offer my comments. My name is Carol
8 Crutchfield, C-A-R-O-L C-R-U-T-C-H-F-I-E-L-D. I live in
9 Franklin County on the Blackwater River, just downstream
10 from its junction with Magadee Creek. I do not know the
11 milepost. The pipeline is not routed through my property,
12 but it is currently set to pass through my neighbor's
13 property where it will cross both Magadee and the Blackwater
14 near their junction.

15 There has been a lot of information about the
16 disturbance of stream beds and the complications that will
17 go with that. I am very concerned about those. My home is
18 located within the estimated blast zone in the event of a
19 breach of the pipeline. It is also close enough that it
20 could sustain serious damage from blasting of rocky areas
21 during the construction process.

22 Ironically, there was an article in Wednesday's
23 Roanoke Times explaining scientifically that natural gas is
24 actually worse than other fossil fuels. That research was
25 done by a Dr. Robert Howorth at Cornell University. It is

1 clear that if FERC approves this project, those of us who
2 oppose the pipeline will have no recourse other than in the
3 courts. I want to go on record that even though I am
4 retired on a fixed income, I will find the means to join a
5 coalition of other property owners like myself to fight this
6 monstrous pipeline by every means possible. Thank you.

7 (Applause)

8 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comment.

9 Speaker number six.

10 MS. ARTHUR: My name is Sandy Arthur, S-A-N-D-Y
11 A-R-T-H-U-R. I am an affected landowner in the Boone's Mill
12 area, somewhere around mile-marker 265. My husband and I
13 are both proud citizens of this country and both veterans,
14 and like most middle-class Americans, we have fought hard
15 and made huge sacrifices for everything we have.

16 Our residentially-zoned home is situated on six
17 park-like acres with Teels Creek, the one we've been talking
18 about, being the centerpiece. This is a fifteen to twenty-
19 foot wide creek. It's not a tiny waterway.

20 The proposed route bores under Teels Creek at one
21 end of my property running parallel within thirty-feet of
22 that creek, sixty feet from my home, over my septic drain
23 field and seven hundred and fifty feet later, bores under
24 the creek again. Teels Creek, as we've discussed, feeds
25 right under Rocky Mount's Municipal Water System. The

1 construction easement would extend beyond the border of the
2 creek and take out my home. By the proposed route there is
3 no way thirty feet from the creek you would not extend
4 beyond the creek.

5 Hundreds of trees would be removed. Pesticides
6 would be used to keep the area defoliated. My property has
7 many rock outcroppings and extensive blasting would be
8 necessary. This will affect my well, which sits elevated
9 less than three hundred feet away from the proposed route.
10 With this extensive destruction, my property would never be
11 the same. My property value would plummet, my homeowner's
12 insurance would skyrocket and I'd be left with a property I
13 can't sell or use in which I wouldn't feel safe raising my
14 family on.

15 Despite the assurances that the Mountain Valley
16 Pipeline has not applied for export permission, you cannot
17 deny the fact that just last December, FERC approved the
18 first large-scale liquefied natural gas station at Cove
19 Port, Maryland for export. It's convenient to the Marcellus
20 Shale fields and within a few short months, several major
21 transmission lines have applied for FERC approval. This is
22 not a coincidence.

23 As far as supplying natural gas to the Southeast,
24 this absolutely does not meet the requirements of public
25 necessity and convenience. The Mountain Valley Pipeline

1 Project should be deemed unnecessary, a devastating public
2 inconvenience for private corporate gain. Thank you.

3 (Applause)

4 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comments.

5 Speaker number seven.

6 DR. HILDEBRAND: Hello, everyone. I'm Dr. Ken
7 Hildebrand. I ran for Congress here in the State of
8 Virginia in the 5th District, the last in the 2012 and 2014
9 elections.

10 Looking from the outside, this whole project just
11 seems absolutely ludicrous, why we're even here tonight.
12 There are other means of energy that are completely safe,
13 that would provide of tens of thousands of jobs, not fifty
14 jobs; and yet we're not using those. One of those is
15 industrial hemp, which in the February 1938 issue of Popular
16 Mechanics was called a billion dollar crop. They didn't use
17 that word normally back in those days. Now it's been
18 estimated to be a trillion dollar crop.

19 So all these people, these farm owners who you
20 here are actually going to be devastated by this outrageous
21 project could be flourishing if industrial hemp was legal,
22 which is used to be illegal in the State of Virginia not to
23 grow hemp before the Nation was founded.

24 What I want to ask everybody here, it's hard to,
25 normally you're talking to an audience at you, not towards

1 you, but if you were of superior intelligence and you were
2 looking at Earth from afar, how would you see us? You know,
3 cutting through these pristine woods and forests. Mountain
4 Valley. What propaganda. We should be using our fields to
5 grow our own energy and create tens of thousands of jobs,
6 not fifty because a few rich people want to make profit and
7 spoil everyone's lives.

8 Thank you.

9 (Applause)

10 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comment.

11 Speaker number eight.

12 At this time I would like speakers number nine,
13 ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen to be in
14 the front row. The floor is yours.

15 MR. BRUNNER: My name is Arthur Brunner, B-R-U-N-N-
16 E-R, and I live here in Chatham. I own some light
17 industrial land on the east side of route 29. Thank you for
18 letting me present some of my concerns and some those for
19 the community of Pennsylvania County, Virginia.

20 I had attended and presented some of these
21 concerns at an open house meeting at Hampton Inn in Gretna,
22 Virginia on December 15, 2014. As I brought up at that
23 meeting, the proposed original route would affect about ten
24 light industrial zoned parcels on the east side of Route 29,
25 north of the Dual Track Road Bridge and Rail Tracks.

1 Since that meeting, EQT has proposed alternative
2 routes 144, 192 and 35. The questions or concerns that I
3 have at this time relate to some of the alternatives or
4 original proposed route, since they do not explain how and
5 where the pipeline will cross Route 29. There is a bridge
6 between surface Route 29 and the dual tracks of the railroad
7 in the area of Dual Track Road north of the town of Chatham.

8

9 What are the plans to locate a possible 42-inch
10 pipe under Route 29 surface road and bridge or under the
11 railroad tracks? Will the pipeline be strong enough to
12 support the weight of the loaded trains? Will the weight
13 and traffic of the surface of the bridge be safe? What
14 damages could a vehicle traveling on surface Route 29 over
15 the bridge cause? Could either situation explode a 42-Inch
16 pipeline?

17 Thank you for your consideration of these
18 potential problems.

19 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comments.

20 Number nine.

21 (Applause)

22 MS. WIEGMANN: Good evening, thank you for
23 allowing me to express my concerns regarding the Mountain
24 Valley Pipeline for the transport of natural gas. It
25 appears per the maps on the Internet the alternate routes

1 have been proposed. The small properties along 29 North
2 have been bypassed allowing for future and current progress
3 for economic growth.

4 If this huge pipeline were to go through these
5 small light industrial, commercial and residential lots,
6 they would become useless and lose their value. However,
7 these maps do not show where you plan to cross Route 29 with
8 the pipeline. Also, how did you plan the route for the
9 pipeline?

10 Yes, we do need natural gas, but what benefits
11 would we the people receive? And at what cost? How can you
12 guarantee our safety, well-being and keeping the environment
13 safe with the pipeline routing? Thank you for your
14 consideration.

15 MR. FRIEDMAN: Excuse me, young lady? Can you
16 state your name and spell it for the court reporter?

17 MS. WIEGMANN: I'm sorry. My name is Ann Wiegmann
18 W-I-E-G-M-A-N-N. I live in Chatham and we own property on
19 29 North.

20 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you.

21 Speaker number ten.

22 (Applause)

23 MS. LIPSCOMB: Good evening. My name is Hollis
24 Lipscomb, spelled H-O-L-L-I-S L-I-P-S-C-O-M-B, like lips
25 that you kiss with and then comb your hair. My comments

1 this evening are specific to the use of the chemicals that
2 are used to keep the vegetation down over the pipeline
3 route.

4 The World Health Organizations's International
5 Agency for Research on Cancer has stated that Roundup causes
6 cancer. Specifically, it is the active ingredient,
7 glyphosphate. The World Health Organization claims that
8 studies show that glyphosphate can now be classified as a
9 carcinogen to humans.

10 In the case of glyphosphate, they particularly
11 focused on a special form of cancer called non-Hodgkin's
12 lymphoma. More cases of this advanced cancer are showing up
13 in people under 30. This is unprecedented in the past 50
14 years. In 2015, the World Health Organization estimates
15 that an additional 71,850 men, women and children will be
16 diagnosed with this cancer. Your risk is one in five.

17 Let us stop the use of this dangerous chemical now
18 before those odds get any worse. Thank you.

19 (Applause)

20 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comments.

21 Speaker number eleven.

22 MS. LIPSCOMB: Good evening. My name is John
23 Lipscomb L-I-P-S-C-O-M-B. I am a citizen of Franklin County
24 and I'm here to comment on the procedure that is being
25 outlined by FERC to get to your Environmental Impact Study,

1 and I have in my hand a document that your group out in the
2 lobby provided for me.

3 And I want to start out with the last page first
4 and it says: Why do jurisdictional natural gas companies
5 get to use eminent domain? It's very specific in the
6 answer. It talks about in 1947 when the Congress added
7 Section 7H to the NGA National Gas-whatever. That portion
8 of the law granted eminent domain to any jurisdictional
9 natural gas company to whom the Commission conveys a
10 Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity. Here's the
11 key part: Thus, when the Commission finds that a project has
12 public benefit, the application is given the legal right to
13 acquire the right-of-way for its pipeline by eminent domain.

14
15 Well, let's just take a little bit further look
16 into public benefit first of all, and on page two of your
17 document, it says, How do the Commissioners determine public
18 benefit and need? I won't read the whole thing, but in the
19 second paragraph under that heading it says the Commission
20 developed a Certificate of Policy Statement that established
21 criteria for determining whether there is a need for a
22 proposed project and whether the proposed project would
23 serve the public interest.

24 The Certificate Policy Statement explains that in
25 deciding whether or not to authorize the construction

1 operation of major new natural gas facilities, the
2 Commissioners must balance the public benefits against the
3 potential adverse economic and environmental consequences.

4 The reason that I bring this up is that it goes on
5 in the latter part of the third paragraph and it says: If
6 residual adverse effects on these interests remain, after
7 the company made an effort to minimize them, the
8 Commissioners would evaluate the project, that's you guys,
9 you would evaluate the project -

10 MR. FRIEDMAN: Let me stop you there. We are not
11 the Commissioners. We are Staff. We are not the decision-
12 makers. My slide with the five people on the screen? Those
13 are the Commissioners and they make the decision, and they
14 write the order.

15 MR. LIPSCOMB: Why aren't they here tonight?

16 MR. FRIEDMAN: I represent the Commission as a
17 whole.

18 MR. LIPSCOMB: Thank you very much. You represent
19 them.

20 MR. FRIEDMAN: I represent the Commission as a
21 whole. We are not decision-makers.

22 MR. LIPSCOMB: Okay. I would like to thank you
23 for wasting my time.

24 MR. FRIEDMAN: We write the environmental impact
25 statement, and you are going to get all your time back.

1 MR. LIPSCOMB: And it says: The Commissioners
2 would evaluate the project by balancing the evidence of
3 public benefit against the residual adverse effects. This
4 is essentially an economic test. Only after determining
5 that the benefits outweigh the adverse effects of economic
6 interest will the Commissioners proceed.

7 The reason I bring this up is because I have
8 looked in the County of Franklin's archives and their public
9 documents for some kind of an economic assessment. And the
10 only economic assessment for benefit that I see, because
11 this gas comes from one boundary and goes all the way
12 through the other boundary is that they may get, or they
13 will get some tax revenues; but there is no assessment of
14 the cost to the county. And in fact it says here in your
15 document that: only after determining that the benefits
16 outweigh the adverse effects on economic interests will the
17 commissioners proceed to examine the environmental impacts
18 and issue your EIS, your Environmental Impact Study.

19 It seems as though you've kind of got the cart
20 before the horse, and I would suggest that if I am correct,
21 that you guys, your organization, start publishing some
22 truth in your assessments about the economic impacts to
23 Franklin County and not use that fifty-some page report
24 that's on the Franklin County Website that says all of the
25 beautiful benefits of giving gas to Franklin County, which

1 means putting in a gas distribution system which the Roanoke
2 County Gas Company has looked at on four different occasions
3 over the past twenty years and has never come close to
4 building a business model that will justify that.

5 So I think we've got the cart before the horse
6 here. MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your
7 comments.

8 (Applause)

9 MR. LIPSCOMB: Thank you.

10 MR. FRIEDMAN: Number twelve.

11 MR. ANGLE: I am Dale Angle, D-A-L-E A-N-G-L-E.
12 I live and farm at 1116 Iron Ridge Road, Rocky Mount,
13 Virginia. This pipeline as planned will cross my property
14 and cross Little Creek and cross Teels Creek next to my
15 property, and it will destroy my honeybee apiary that's been
16 there for fifty-four years. The environmental damage to the
17 steep slopes and the headwaters of Smith Mountain Lake
18 property alone will be astronomical.

19 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comments.

20 Number thirteen.

21 MS. RAUCHLE: I'm Judith Rauchle, R-A-U-C-H-L-E,
22 with Preserve Franklin. I own land on Cahas Mountain Road
23 and I am gravely concerned about our environment, our safety
24 and our health.

25 Franklin County is mainly a rural area and we know

1 that the regulations for pipelines in a more sparsely
2 populated area are much more lax, such as the much thinner
3 wall thickness and the much greater shutoff valve distance.
4 So we're at twice the risk for hazardous incidents, at twice
5 the risk with far less infrastructure to respond to and deal
6 with these hazards.

7 That sounds to me like we in a rural county are
8 just so much collateral damage. Our lives are not in the
9 least bit important to these companies. So are we to
10 surrender our property rights, violate and pollute our
11 mountains, rivers, forests, wildlife and farms and our own
12 health so that fracked natural gas can be exported? There
13 is no justification for constitutional public use eminent
14 domain here.

15 Mountain Valley may not have applied yet, but we
16 know they are going to export. Most of us have wells. Our
17 mountainous area is greatly prone to soil erosion problems.
18 There would be trouble with water pollution, flooding,
19 stream channel damage, decreased groundwater storage, slope
20 failures, damage to adjacent or downstream properties.
21 Storm water runoff is a huge problem here, and it could
22 carry petroleum, salt, sediment and metals into groundwater
23 and our well supplies.

24 We know that numerous toxic chemicals from
25 equipment during the construction process will enter surface

1 and groundwater immediately, and then chemicals from
2 potential leaks and explosions would saturate the surface
3 and groundwater with this toxic mix and this will
4 contaminate and have serious health effects on livestock and
5 crops and our drinking water. And then the continual
6 spraying of easements will result in more toxic chemicals in
7 our soil and water supply. This will greatly impact our
8 lives, our health and for many of us the way we make our
9 living.

10 High pressure gas pipelines are not safe, and this
11 one will have as much as 1500-psi of pressure. The U.S.
12 Department of Transportation's PHMSA reports 11,314
13 significant gas pipeline accidents from 1995 to 2014
14 resulting in thousands of injuries and hundreds of deaths;
15 and most of these were from much smaller pipelines. These
16 incidents are going up, not down. In January 2015 alone
17 there were five such explosions.

18 Environmental engineers tell us that if a 42-inch
19 pipeline exploded the blast radius would be at least half a
20 mile; and the recommended minimum evacuation distance would
21 be three-quarters of a mile. Our rural volunteer fire
22 departments are not equipped, are not trained and we do not
23 have the manpower to deal with such blasts. We know that
24 natural gas fires have to burn off. You cannot put them
25 out. There would almost certainly be devastating forest

1 fires, and most people in the impacted counties and
2 communities are just now finding out about this proposed
3 pipeline.

4 We request a 90-day extension of the scoping
5 period so that the impacted communities will have additional
6 time to evaluate and inform the Commission on these issues.
7 Thank you.

8 (Applause)

9 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comments.

10 Next would be number fourteen and after number
11 fourteen I would like number fifteen, sixteen, seventeen,
12 eighteen, nineteen and twenty to be in the front row.

13 MR. ANGLE: I'm Daniel Angle. I live at 1116 Iron
14 Ridge Road. This pipeline is destined to come across our
15 property, and I'm wanting to let you know that I'm opposed
16 to it.

17 MVP had an open house in Franklin County. It's
18 going to hurt our apiary. I asked them about protecting the
19 pollinators and they said they would do that. I asked them
20 how, and they said they will send someone out to hand-cut
21 all the shrubs and trees that grew in the right-of-way. I
22 said you're not going to tell me that because all they're
23 going to do is spray it with Roundup, and that is another
24 environmental hazard.

25 So I just wanted to let you know that I'm opposed

1 to this pipeline. Thank you.

2 (Applause)

3 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comment.

4 Number fifteen.

5 MS. DUNNAGAN: My name is Kate Dunnagan, D-U-N-N-
6 A-G-A-N and I am speaking on behalf of the Blue Ridge
7 Environmental Defense League and it's chapters and members
8 in Virginia. I would like to tell the audience that in the
9 classroom next to the ladies restroom we have a table with
10 lots of handouts and information about landowner rights, no
11 trespassing signs and other resources. Please take them
12 with you tonight.

13 This pipeline represents a massive assault on the
14 environment and the communities along the proposed
15 pipelines. The impacts of extraction, transport and
16 combustion of natural gas would have devastating impacts on
17 local communities, Virginia, on the Nation and on the entire
18 planet.

19 This Commission is legally bound to assess the
20 consequences of the expanded use of fossil fuel and
21 recognize the worldwide environmental problems. Once the
22 impacts are weighed we believe the no-action alternative
23 will be the only recourse.

24 This misuse of eminent domain by EQT and NextEra
25 is contradictory to its true purpose. The purpose of

1 eminent domain cannot and must not be used to take property
2 for private use. One can drive on an interstate highway,
3 one cannot get gas from an interstate pipeline. Property
4 values and county levies which depend on them will suffer.
5 Professional appraisers say that losses in property value
6 can be from fifty percent of the land value for pipeline
7 easement area up to thirty percent more for the whole
8 property value.

9 The basis of our call for a community veto is the
10 constitution of the Commonwealth of Virginia, which declares
11 that all power is vested in and consequently derived from
12 the people. The general police power held by every county
13 in Virginia grants them the authority to enact rules which
14 promote health, safety and welfare of its citizens. In
15 fact, Pennsylvania County's charter requires its Board of
16 Supervisors to reject companies with violations of health
17 and safety or environmental regulations.

18 One single air compressor station can release huge
19 amounts of toxic air pollution and global warming gases per
20 year. Presently, the Transcontinental Pipeline Compressor
21 Station in Pennsylvania County has eleven internal
22 combustion engines with a combined total of 24,000
23 horsepower. In addition to the Transco Station, four
24 additional compressor stations are contemplated for this
25 pipeline. The Commission must assess the cumulative impact

1 of these stations on the environment and public health.

2

3 The impacts on the land, air and water resources,
4 which would occur if this project advances are contrary to
5 the letter and the spirit of the National Environmental
6 Policy Act; which is to prevent or eliminate damage to the
7 environment and the biosphere.

8 We recommend denial of the Certificate of
9 Convenience and Public Necessity. Thank you.

10 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comments

11 (Applause)

12 MR. FRIEDMAN: Number sixteen.

13 MS. DIX: I'm Deborah Dix, D-I-X, Blairs,
14 Virginia, which is Pennsylvania County. I am part of the
15 Piedmont Residents in Defense of the Environment. I do not
16 think the Mountain Valley Pipeline is needed, therefore the
17 FERC should just say no. FERC should say no for the
18 following reasons. The Roanoke River Basin, it has dozens
19 of impaired streams.

20 FERC should say no because uranium deposits and
21 rocks are located throughout our whole county, not at just
22 Coals Hill. I know that for a fact. I have a Geiger
23 counter. I can run up on hot rocks in a minute. I can run
24 up on somebody digging a hole in Route 29 and the Geiger
25 counter goes crazy. Therefore you're exposing that worker,

1 I guess DDOT is exposing that worker to radiation.
2 Therefore FERC does scoping and has no problems for finding
3 radiation through our county, you will have a problem
4 because it's not true.

5 FERC should say no because radon gas is highly
6 concentrated in this county. We are in the red area, which
7 is on the EPA map. You can have radon gas. If you frack
8 it, or frack a rock around radon gas or uranium, that radon
9 gas can stay at ground level during our heavy and hot summer
10 days when he have inversions in this county, which happens
11 very often. Ninety-nine percent of the time, maybe eight-
12 five percent of the time in our county you cannot see our
13 hills because the pollution is so bad. Therefore, radon gas
14 will stay to the ground, stay with whoever is -- who will
15 not be digging a pipeline, but people will be exposed.
16 Therefore we have radon gas problems here, we have radium
17 rock located all over our county, and we have impaired
18 streams; plus a lot of people in our county love to spread
19 biosolids and animal sludge. In these areas where they
20 supposed no pipeline would be coming. Therefore those
21 workers will be exposed to impurities.

22 According to the Natural Academy of Science, has
23 linked biosolids with health problems such as toxic
24 exposure, viral infections, bacterial and protozoan
25 infections, irritation, allergic reaction to radon gas and

1 the uranium rocks in this county would expose people to
2 radiation.

3 Therefore, say no to this pipeline because this
4 county is not safe and we're not the only county in Virginia
5 that has high concentration of radon gas and uranium. No to
6 the pipeline.

7 (Applause)

8 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comments.

9 Number seventeen.

10 MS. HUDSON: My name is Barbara Hudson and I'm
11 reading this on behalf of Mara, M-a-r-a Robbins of Floyd
12 County. She is a member of the Blue Ridge Environmental
13 Defense Fund:

14 We have talked a lot about the environment, but it seems
15 that sometimes we forget about the fact that people
16 themselves are an integral part of the environment.
17 From the environment we eat to the environment we
18 breathe. The health of the environment is our health.
19 The future of the environment is our future. As you
20 scope out our land in order to provide an environmental
21 impact statement, please make sure that you include in
22 the definition the definition of the environment
23 includes us, it includes the people who stand also to
24 inherit the Earth, but it also includes our rights and
25 our lives.

1 It is a travesty that we must adhere to restrictions
2 upon our rights to the safe and quiet enjoyment of our
3 land and that's precisely what EQT and the NextEra are
4 trying to do. They have behaved irresponsibly and with
5 profound lack of respect. They have surveyed property
6 they were expressly forbidden to enter, giving false and
7 misleading information and they should not be allowed to
8 build this pipeline. Before you even glance at the
9 source water the pipeline would devastate or reflect on
10 the risks of building on Karst topography, consider
11 this: We are the environment of Southwest Virginia and
12 we say no, not on our land, not on our watch, not on our
13 neighbor's land or our neighbor's watch. We encourage
14 you and ask you to stand with us and to reject the
15 Mountain Valley Pipeline Proposal.

16 Thank you.

17 (Appause)

18 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comment.

19 It's now number eighteen's turn, but at this time
20 I would like nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two,
21 twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five to come sit in the
22 front row.

23 Number eighteen, the floor is yours.

24 MR. BRYANT: Hi, I'm Marvin Bryant. I am an
25 affected landowner at the intersection of Anderson Mill Road

1 and Rebel Road in Pennsylvania County. I'm the 4th
2 generation of my family since the 1800's to live on and farm
3 property that the MVP line proposes to cross. Pennsylvania
4 County zoned this property and the adjoining properties C-1
5 in order to protect Chatham's water supply which is
6 Cherrystone Lake. The streams on my property flow into
7 Cherrystone Lake.

8 I think it's wrong to allow the pipeline to
9 potentially contaminate the water supply for the Central
10 Portion of Pennsylvania County. I ask that FERC consider
11 these facts and force MVP to cancel this project or consider
12 a different route.

13 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comments.

14 Number nineteen.

15 (Applause)

16 MS. O'CONNOR: Good evening, my name is Cindy
17 O'Connor, O-C-O-N-N-O-R. I live in Moneda. My property is
18 not directly affected by the pipeline. I am in favor of
19 this pipeline because it will generate revenues to the
20 counties it travels through. In Franklin and Pennsylvania
21 Counties the amount is close to two million dollars each
22 year.

23 As a retired teacher, the counties could use this
24 money in their school budget. Maybe a raise for us
25 teachers. In Franklin County, the yearly budget for Parks

1 and Recreation is \$800,000. The revenue from the pipeline
2 could fund it and maybe increase it. The money the counties
3 receive could reduce the property taxes on the average
4 citizen, who already pays too much. Thank you.

5 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comments.

6 Speaker number twenty.

7 MR. KITCHENS: I'm Greg Kitchens, from Franklin
8 County. K-I-T-C-H-E-N-S. The pipeline does not cross over
9 my property; however, as a business man in Franklin County
10 I've noticed the increased cost at AEP has gone with the
11 coal-burning plants, you know, it seems like every couple of
12 years the cost of electricity has skyrocketed.

13 The pipeline would provide businesses as well as
14 small companies like myself a cheaper source of energy and a
15 cleaner source of energy than the coal-burning plants.
16 That's the reason I favor it. The economic benefits in the
17 ten to twenty-year timeframe from now, we're looking at
18 economic benefits for our children and our grandchildren and
19 for some of us old-timers our great grandchildren; we need
20 to be smart enough to look ahead and prepare the
21 infrastructure so they can have clean, affordable, low cost
22 energy.

23 Again, the tax revenues as mentioned previously
24 would greatly benefit the counties and we can't overlook
25 that, and that's all I've got to say. Thanks.

1 MR. FRIEDMAN: Number twenty-one.

2 MR. ROUSCHLE: My name is Brach Rauchle. I live
3 in Franklin County, own property on Cahas Mountain Road.
4 It's B-R-A-C-H R-A-U-C-H-L-E.

5 We, the citizens of Preserve Franklin have a
6 multitude of very legitimate concerns, not the least of
7 which is that some would be forced to be forced to surrender
8 property via eminent domain. Not legitimate eminent domain
9 for public use or good, but eminent domain for public use or
10 good but eminent domain for private gain, since it
11 ultimately benefits only private gas companies.

12 This proposed huge, 42-inch pipeline is not a
13 distribution line, but is a transmission line. EQT
14 describes it as a transportation line. If it were possible
15 to tap off this transmission line, which would cost millions
16 of dollars, just the process of tapping into the huge
17 transmission line means that it would also greatly increase
18 and expand all the numerous safety hazards involved. There
19 is no precedent for construction of a 42-inch pipeline in
20 Virginia across steep forested terrain and in fact, the
21 company which proposes to build it has no experience at all
22 building one of that size.

23 And let me mention quickly here that a recent
24 statewide survey found that eight-three percent of
25 Virginians support Virginia developing its own state plan to

1 reduce pollution and increase the use of clean and renewable
2 energy as a way to meet Virginia's future needs and to
3 increase energy independence. Over eight in ten want to
4 increase energy efficiency and more permanent job creation
5 by the use of renewable sources. This pipeline represents
6 the exact opposite of that.

7 The EQT/NextEra representatives have said that
8 after the commercial life of the pipeline, it would be
9 retired in place. This is even worse than it being
10 abandoned. This mammoth pipeline would be left beneath the
11 property of landowners across the country, slowly
12 deteriorating and leaching contaminants into the soil and
13 water. Natural gas pipelines in the retired category do not
14 have to comply with all of the state regulations of even an
15 abandoned pipeline.

16 The Pipeline Hazardous Materials Safety
17 Administration has acknowledged that pipelines in this
18 category and I'm quoting, "pose varying levels of risk to
19 public safety and may be eligible for deferral for certain
20 requirements such as integrity management activities."

21 Dr. Todd Fredrickson, associate professor of
22 Forestry and Wildlife at Ferrum College told us that there
23 would be habitat fragmentation, destruction and negative
24 impact on forest interior wildlife species. He said that
25 the forest edges may be colonized by invasive species and

1 there would be obvious toxicological problems with any weeds
2 and wildlife risk with gas line explosion. The safety
3 hazards involved are tremendous.

4 We already know that EQT is not concerned with
5 water protection, as they have had six criminal charges of
6 water pollution brought against them in Pennsylvania and
7 numerous other violations from 2006 to 2014 in Pennsylvania,
8 West Virginia and Kentucky. They were charged with
9 pollution of waters and disturbance of waterways. These are
10 considered major pollution instruments causing untold damage
11 to these communities and the environment, but these huge
12 corporations can afford their thousands of dollars of fines
13 so they just pay it and move on to the next one, apparently.

14

15 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comments.

16 (Applause)

17 MR. FRIEDMAN: And remember that when you don't
18 have time to say everything you want to say, you can always
19 submit written comments with lots of details to the FERC.

20 Twenty-two.

21 MR. MORRIS: My name is Thomas T-H-O-M-A-S W.
22 Morris, M-O-R-R-IS. I'm a resident of Pennsylvania County.
23 I am not a landowner, and the pipeline does not go over my
24 property in this State. I have a pipeline on my property in
25 Kentucky on my farm. I have been a citizen member of a

1 regulatory agency in Kentucky.

2 Mr. Friedman, thank you for remarks but, you are
3 incorrect. I need the people to know that personnel staff
4 to federal agencies make recommendations to commissioners.
5 Commissioners are like you and I. They are members of the
6 public with some expertise that are appointed, but staff
7 make recommendations.

8 WGL, I'm from Maryland also, I lived in Maryland.
9 I'm familiar with WGL because I was a shareholder with WGL
10 in Calvert County, Maryland. Amoco plan has what's called
11 the stainless steel giant that's now owned by WGL, that is
12 going to be used for liquid natural gas. If one goes back
13 and looks at WGL's annual reports it will speak to
14 pipelines. It doesn't speak to this pipeline. This has
15 been, this pipeline and other pipelines have been on the
16 board for ten years. This is not something new, and people
17 are talking about the people coming on their land to make
18 surveys, dears, I'm going to tell you, that's not necessary.
19 Only thing they need to do is take a helicopter over the top
20 and they shoot pictures. They know where they're going to
21 put their pipe. They look at your survey is the last thing
22 they do.

23 I can assure you that the stockholders of WGL know
24 about this pipeline. They are invested in it and they look
25 forward to it. The pipeline on my property was owned by

1 Cincinnati Gas and Electric or Columbia Gas. It is not
2 abandoned, it will be abandoned. As the young person just
3 spoke, there is no recourse for that under the federal law.

4

5 I thank you. I would like to suggest that if you
6 want to do something you call Kean, Warner and the rest of
7 the bunch up there in D.C. and tell them about it. Thank
8 you.

9

(Applause)

10 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comments.

11 That gentleman was correct, staff does make
12 recommendations to the commissioners; however, my little
13 group only makes environmental recommendations and our
14 recommendations will be viewed by the public in the EIS,
15 it's not a secret. Other staff members make recommendations
16 about economic issues.

17 Number twenty-three.

18 MS. LAITY-SNYDER: My name is Natasha Laity-
19 Snyder, L-A-I-T-Y dash S-N-Y-D-E-R. I am here to represent
20 Preserve Franklin, which is a citizen's group opposing the
21 Mountain Valley Pipeline's route through Franklin County,
22 and we request that you deny their application.

23 Franklin County is the longest section of the
24 route. We also request that the FERC has an additional
25 scoping meeting in Franklin County. Franklin County is

1 lucky to be home to many pristine rivers, mountains and
2 lakes. Cahas Mountain is sought out by hikers and
3 naturalists because it one of the last undisturbed mountains
4 of the area.

5 This pipeline, whether it goes across the mountain
6 or skirts the mountain as suggested in the alternate route,
7 will damage the viewshed of this mountain permanently, and
8 degrade a prime attraction to our area. Franklin's County's
9 rivers are havens for fishermen and boating enthusiasts.
10 The pipeline as planned zigzags back and forth through these
11 water features often multiple times in a single landowner's
12 tract.

13 Sedimentation and erosion are inevitable. This
14 will adversely affect stream ecology and damage the fishing
15 resources in our county. People's wells and the water
16 supply of Boone's Mill and Rocky Mount will be risked. The
17 town of Boone's Mill has written to the FERC to ask you to
18 deny the permit. The pipeline company assures people that
19 they will provide water if the wells are ruined, but nothing
20 can replace a good well, especially not a giant plastic
21 water tank.

22 The FERC is familiar with the Smith Mountain Lake.
23 Have you guys considered the impact of the sedimentation and
24 the other pollutants on the watershed for Smith Mountain
25 Lake? Damage to the water quality at the lake will have a

1 real and lasting negative effect on our county. I asked the
2 FERC to take a hard look at how these projects conflict with
3 each other. Agriculture and Forestry are major parts of
4 Franklin County's economy.

5 Huge amounts of land will be permanently
6 deforested. This is an immediate and everlasting economic
7 impact on the landowner and on the landowner's descendants.
8 Farmers make long-term investments in their land like
9 orchards, vineyards and forests, none of which can coexist
10 with the pipeline easements. The massive applications of
11 herbicides that the pipeline will require to keep brush down
12 will kill pollinators and make it impossible for people to
13 maintain their organic standards.

14 Disturbed land will have a high potential for
15 growing invasive species. Even farmers that could
16 potentially grow some crops on the pipeline easement will
17 have to contend with excessive erosion and loss of topsoil.
18 All of these impacts will do lasting damage to the farmer's
19 income and the environment. This pipeline will inevitably
20 cause real estate values to drop. When my husband and I
21 came to this area, we looked at houses in Chatham, and
22 Gretna and Franklin County. Although we saw some lovely
23 farms in Chatham and Gretna, we decided to go to Franklin
24 County because of the Transco Pipeline sited here and also
25 the possibility of uranium mining.

1 Pennsylvania County lost two professionals and a
2 small business, so these issues do matter to people,
3 especially when they are coming to an area where real estate
4 is plentiful. The county will lose potential residents.

5 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you so much for your
6 comments.

7 (Applause)

8 MR. FRIEDMAN: Number twenty-four is up.

9 After number twenty-four I would like number
10 twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-
11 nine and thirty to be in the front row, ready to speak.

12 MS. LEECH: I'm Irene Leech, I-R-E-N-E L-E-E-C-H.
13 I live in Montgomery County. I was one of the people who
14 sat there until after 10:30 and was not able to speak. It's
15 very hard to give you the specificity that you've asked for
16 when we don't know the exact location of the compression
17 station, which is what I anticipate is going to be very
18 close to my property and we're told that we won't know until
19 this whole process is done, which makes it really unfair to
20 us and makes it so you will not get accurate information.

21 I'm concerned about the regular methane releases
22 that I understand occur with these stations, and will affect
23 our air and as someone else has already said, there may be
24 very few of us who live here but it matters. I'm concerned
25 about noise. We have a very quiet area and noise that maybe

1 wouldn't be noticed in an urban area will be noticed for
2 much farther in our area. I'm concerned that there will
3 have to be bright lights all the time on this for security
4 and so forth, which will come up into the sky. People come
5 to my property to look at the stars and the moon and if
6 there is light that is coming from other places that will be
7 a problem. If this facility is near us that would probably
8 happen.

9 I believe that these compression stations are
10 terrorist targets and that we are in extreme danger because
11 of it.

12 Also very concerned about water quality. That has
13 been in issue in the thirty-two years that I've lived in
14 Montgomery County. When we first moved there, we had a
15 hand-dug well and when it went dry and we had to dig, we had
16 to go thousands of feet down. We're only got to gallons a
17 minute. We have lots of iron in it which we treat for and
18 we still have problems. My neighbor, which is on the same
19 farm, but we own acreage but my neighbor has problems with
20 his water being so that you can't even drink it. So I'm
21 worried that with the rocky land that we have and the fact
22 that it's a part of a system, that we need to look at the
23 whole system.

24 Seeing that the time is running out I'm very, very
25 concerned that you keep making points about not looking at

1 the whole system that's happening here. We must look at
2 everything from the fracking to the end of the life of these
3 facilities before we put them into place.

4 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you so much for your
5 comments.

6 (Applause)

7 MR. FRIEDMAN: And I appreciate the fact that you
8 drove here from Montgomery County, because we went very late
9 last night.

10 MR. FRIEDMAN: Twenty-five.

11 MR. CUFFLE: Hi. My name is Kenny Cuffle, K-E-N-
12 N-Y C-U-F-F-L-E. I'm from Rocky Mount. The pipeline does
13 not directly affect my property.

14 To me, this pipeline is all about the jobs.
15 People my age can't find jobs that you can live on. I know
16 this pipeline will create jobs so I support the pipeline and
17 I hope you will approve it so people will be able to work.
18 Thank you.

19 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comment.

20 Number twenty-six.

21 MR. MOTLEY: Tommy Motley, T-O-M-M-Y M-O-T-L-E-Y.
22 I didn't know I was living in a dangerous area. The
23 pipeline is going through a farm of ours. It is probably at
24 mile 293 or -4. We're within a mile or so of the Transco
25 pumping station. But I live on the farm that Williamson

1 Pipeline goes across and I've lived there for thirty years.

2

3 I'm in the dairy business. We have raised feed
4 for these dairy cows. We have grazed these cattle on the
5 pipeline. I have never know them to spray any chemicals.
6 They have always bush-hogged the areas where it goes through
7 the timber companies, but I never have known them to spray
8 it. So a whole lot of inconsistencies aer being told. And
9 I just wanted to bring that on to, I really hadn't thought
10 about speaking, but yet maybe I'm just not aware of it.

11 I was raised within a few miles of Transco and I
12 have seen where they went under the Bannister River. My
13 cattle drank out of Georgia Creek where the Williamson
14 Pipeline goes under. We have never had a problem. So I
15 don't know where they are finding these problems but I do
16 know in South Dakota this week they had a rail car that
17 exploded. A year ago this week, they had a rail car to turn
18 over and explode in the James River in Lynchburg, and we're
19 saying we need a safer way to transport these things. The
20 pipeline is a safer way. Every one of us take risks when you
21 get in a car and get on a highway. Thank you.

22 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comment.

23 Number twenty-seven.

24 MR. CHRISTIAN: Good evening. My name is David
25 Christian, C-H-R-I-S-T-I-A-N. I just moved to Rocky Mount.

1 The Mountain Valley Pipeline will bring jobs to the area.
2 I'm twenty-five years old. Good paying jobs are hard to
3 find. This pipeline will produce about two thousand good-
4 paying jobs. Yes, I know it will be only for about two
5 years, but if you need a good job, two years sounds pretty
6 good. Once it's done, Rocky Mount and other towns will hook
7 up to the gas line and bring more business to the area,
8 create more jobs.

9 I support the pipeline. We need jobs in our area.
10 Thank you.

11 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comment.
12 Number Twenty-eight.

13 MS. O'CONNOR: My name is Kaitlin O'Connor, O-C-O-
14 N-N-O-R and I live in Moneda. I have a degree in biology
15 from George Mason University and I am working on my master's
16 currently. I support the pipeline because it would be
17 beneficial to the environment. By reducing our dependency
18 on coal and oil it will allow businesses, power plants, the
19 government and citizens to burn natural gas instead of coal
20 or oil, which will be a plus for the environment.

21 The environmental impact of installing the
22 pipeline will be minimal and temporary. It's time we reduce
23 our use of coal and oil and this pipeline will do this.
24 Thank you.

25 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comment.

1 After number twenty-nine, I need thirty, thirty-
2 one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four.

3 The floor is yours.

4 MS. MENON: I'm Eloise Nenon E-L-O-I-S-E and the
5 last name N-E-N-O-N, and I live in the oldest house in
6 Chatham, built in 1782, a half a block from the Pennsylvania
7 County Court House which has the oldest, continually used
8 court room in the Commonwealth. James Johnson, William
9 Tunstil and Hunt Hagrave, the founder of Hagrave Military
10 Academy, lived here for, over many years in the house I live
11 in.

12 We are concerned, deeply concerned with this
13 proposal. My children are Hunt Hargrave's great
14 grandchildren. Eric and Julie are HMA grads and Julie plans
15 to come home to her house in Chatham when she retires. We
16 are on a fault line already. With the last quake, some of
17 the bricks from the corner of the courthouse fell out. We
18 donated some antique bricks which I had collected for
19 repairs. This monster of a pipeline will endanger us our
20 land, air and water. Property values would go down. Some
21 people will move away. Little new industry would want to
22 come here. Some might leave.

23 Energy, energy, yes we need it but let's let the
24 sun do it. S-U-N that is. It seems that Dominion has a
25 project in Chersterfield County with Phillip Morris on

1 solar. So they are doing that, we need to do more of it.
2 You can be sunburned essentially 365 days of the year if you
3 go out, but we need to remember the community is worried
4 about safety and having this come fairly near to us is
5 frightening. We have the county mountain scenery, pristine
6 environment, local breweries even a key to tourist appeal.
7 Industrial infrastructure diminishes that, and would
8 threaten part of our economy.

9 It's all about heart, and it will hurt the heart
10 of southside citizens, it's all about greed, which big
11 corporations are all for greed, even against their own
12 employees. We don't want this pipeline. It would not
13 benefit the citizens. The late Francis Hurt can be
14 remembered here, a woman who worked all of her life to bring
15 health, beauty and preserve our history, much of which he
16 researched. She would stand here with all of us.

17 But no pipeline, please. Let the sun do it. I
18 thank you for coming to Chatham. Thank you very much.

19 (Applause)

20 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comments.

21 Next speaker is number thirty.

22 MR. BURROWS: Good evening. My name is Darryl
23 Burrows. I live in Pennsylvania County, and I benefit from
24 the natural gas. We have a Dominion Pipeline or a pipeline
25 that is going through the Dominion. It goes through

1 Pennsylvania County right now. Within a matter of a few
2 months, they will be throwing the switch on. Now, if you
3 didn't have the natural gas which is what they put in place,
4 you would still be burning coal. Coal is very filthy. We
5 have other coal-powered plants that have been closed down as
6 in Danville here. We have one going in West Virginia that
7 is going to be closing down. Right now, we are running off
8 of West Virginia. When they close the coal plant down
9 there, what are you going to do when you throw the switch on
10 and have no lights? As Dominion power is changed over, as
11 Duke has changed over, we are going to natural gas.

12 The problem we have with it is, if the pipeline is
13 not large enough to carry the SFFIs through it and the PSIs
14 through it, then we won't have enough gas to be able to
15 produce the energy for the power plants. And everybody
16 likes to come home and throw the light switch on, the
17 amenities of watching cable, having air conditioning. It's
18 time you've got to think about an alternative fuel.

19 Unfortunately, solar isn't expensive; the problem
20 is there are no incentives in this State to put solar in.
21 This is why neighboring states are far ahead of us. Again,
22 as I said, I do benefit from it, and there is an economic
23 impact from it. The economic impact, there are are projects
24 that are in, there's a lot of people do not know about, that
25 are on the table right now. I'm part of a couple of those

1 projects. And it will bring, very much so, a lot of
2 employment. And it's long term and self-sustaining, but
3 it's also based around natural gas.

4 So I'm for the natural gas pipeline coming
5 through. I just hope we do it adequately and very safely.
6 We've only had one incident with natural gas, and that's
7 been approximately four years ago. Unfortunately, it was on
8 plan to be -- they were inspecting and replacing old pipe
9 with new pipe. And when the accident happened, where it
10 happened at was on the next window to be inspected and
11 replaced, and that's why, unfortunately, it happened. There
12 was no casualties, nobody lost homes; but it was a little
13 scary, it is natural gas, and I understand.

14 But at this particular time, if we don't change
15 over and start really using our heads and thinking about
16 usage of natural gas, some of us are going to be in the
17 dark, and that's no fun. Plus the natural gas costs a lot
18 less, and to you all as consumers who are going to be using
19 heat and who will cook on it, if you're not already on it,
20 you're going to find less on your bills. So if we keep on
21 battling bringing the pipeline through, we're only hurting
22 ourselves. And if you stop and think about it, there are
23 already pipelines that are here.

24 That's all I have to say.

25 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you very much for your

1 comments.

2 Number thirty-one.

3 MS. GOLDMAN: Good evening. My name is Lauren
4 Goldman, L-A-U-R-E-N G-O-L-D-M-A-N. Thank you so much for
5 being here tonight and for giving me this opportunity to
6 speak.

7 I'm here tonight with the Chesapeake Climate
8 Action Network. We believe that this pipeline is a really
9 bad idea, and we urge FERC to take no action on this
10 project.

11 Mountain Valley Pipeline's 300-mile project would
12 lock Virginia into a multibillion dollar investment in more
13 fossil fuel energy at a time when scientists say we must be
14 investing in truly carbon-free wind, solar and energy
15 efficiency technologies to curb the most devastating effects
16 of climate change.

17 We ask FERC, when conducting a review of the
18 proposed pipeline, under NEPA, to account for the cumulative
19 life-cycle greenhouse gas emissions of the pipeline. This
20 proposed pipeline would drive demand for new fracked gas in
21 our region, while inevitably leaking methane, an extremely
22 potent greenhouse gas, into the atmosphere.

23 The climate impacts of the proposal are a key
24 issue that we ask FERC to consider and assess, but one that
25 was omitted from FERC's Notice of Intent to Prepare an

1 Environmental Impact Statement. Especially given that VA's
2 Tidewater region is second only to New Orleans in
3 vulnerability to sea level rise. This omission is
4 unacceptable. We ask FERC to meaningfully consider the
5 environmental benefits of not building the pipeline. FERC
6 must fully and meaningfully consider the alternative of
7 refusing the project to move forward.

8 If FERC fully considers the severe environmental
9 health and safety impacts of this pipeline proposal, I
10 believe the results will show that a massive new conduit for
11 fracked gas is not in the public interest.

12 Thank you again for holding this hearing.

13 (Applause)

14 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comments.

15 Number thirty-two.

16 MR. TRIBLE: Hi, my name is Dave Tribble, T-R-I-B-
17 L-E. I am a professional wetlands scientist, certified; and
18 a certified professional wetland delineator with the State
19 of Virginia. I'm here on behalf of neighbors and clients
20 from Catawba, Virginia to Franklin, Virginia. I've been
21 working on people's sites. They call me out to their
22 property to have me inspect their property for
23 jurisdictional waters of the U.S., and I can sit here and
24 say that every single property I've gone to -- dozens, by
25 the way -- has contained wetlands, streams, sometimes

1 wetlands and/or streams -- but lots of water on these
2 properties.

3 I hear people talking about how natural gas is
4 cleaner than other energy sources. I can't speak to that;
5 that's not my area of expertise. What I do know is the
6 impact that natural gas, fracking and pipeline construction
7 and maintenance has on our water supply. Sure, it's great
8 to go home every night and flick on your switch, but I would
9 actually be more interested in being able to get a clean
10 drink of water.

11 I think at the end of the day we're going to find
12 that water is hands-down way more important than any natural
13 gas pipeline. Not to mention the history of the people
14 living in their region and what not. I would like to say
15 there needs to be more time, many more meetings to discuss
16 this project, given that they're -- it's turning thousands
17 of people's lives upside-down. Second, I would like to say
18 it's no wonder that MVP has no filed for a gas export permit
19 at this stage of the game; it would be very unwise to do so
20 at this time; it would expose their plans, they're smarter
21 than that, apparently.

22 Some facts: EQT is a non-utility, private, for-
23 profit transporter of gas. They are not here for the
24 greater good, they're here to turn a dollar. Secondly, EQT
25 has never designed or constructed a pipeline on this scale,

1 not even close. EQT has received record fines and criminal
2 charges for their inability to handle their own small
3 projects in Pennsylvania.

4 EQT has surveyed illegally all along the
5 pipeline's path, even starting a small forest fire here in
6 Franklin County on a property that was being illegally
7 surveyed. EQT has -- I've spoken to many residents on Bent
8 Mountain -- I'm a Bent Mountain resident -- spoken to many
9 residents that have been illegally surveyed, they've been
10 lied to. When the survey company was caught, they told
11 these people they were from Roanoke County. I've even heard
12 stories of farmers being told that they would actually be
13 enlisted and make money by using their farm equipment. It's
14 ridiculous.

15 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you so much for your
16 comments, and if you want to --

17 MR. TRIBLE: They lie and deceive.

18 MR. FRIEDMAN: -- send in more detailed comments,
19 you can put them in writing.

20 (Applause)

21 MR. FRIEDMAN: Number thirty-three.

22 Number thirty-four.

23 Oh, young lady, you've already spoken?

24 MS. REILLY: I read my father's statement, and
25 according to Charles Brown, he said that I can speak for

1 myself now.

2 MR. FRIEDMAN: All right.

3 MS. REILLY: So my name is Carolyn Reilly, R-E-I-
4 L-L-Y. We are at approximately mile post 260 somewhere
5 around there. My husband, Mr. Ian Reilly, a
6 lovely man, he showed this surveying tape which we found on
7 our property after sending a certified letter to not come on
8 our property. And it was in Teels Creek, which is a creek
9 that we love to play on. And three years ago we found this
10 amazing, huge millstone; because there was a historic mill
11 up the stream from us. And my husband and my cousins all
12 got together, and my is over here -- they rigged up the
13 tractor and then hauled this millstone -- you wouldn't
14 believe; I have photos, I wish I would have brought them --
15 and we brought it up to our farmhouse and displayed it
16 there, and we still have it there to this day. That creek
17 is special.

18 We play in it; I have four children, my oldest is
19 here. It flows into the Little Creek, which I mentioned
20 earlier. Little Creek is a designated wetland area,
21 according to the U.S. Fish & Wildlife website; it is a
22 certified wetland area.

23 We forage through the woods, we found wild
24 mushrooms, we explore. There's just no reason for a private
25 company to be able to take our land, destroy our springs,

1 our creeks as well as our property values.

2 I'd like to share a poem that my son Jonas wrote.

3 Just earlier this month: The Creek.

4 In the woods, among the trees, there is a stream we call
5 the creek.

6 Wading and splashing through the water cold, I think of
7 how this liquid is millennia old.

8 Who drink this? I wonder. A dinosaur, maybe, or a
9 thirsty horse. Perhaps an Eskimo chopped a hole in the
10 ice that this water is now. A herd of Zebras could have
11 plunged through it on the plains of Africa, or a raccoon
12 washed his dinner where I'm standing now.

13 I will never know. But I do know that I am standing in
14 the shade of a tree, and in this water I'm happy.

15 And I'd like to use the rest of my time to sing, because I
16 believe that we're allowed to sing, right? So I'm inviting
17 anyone who would like to sing with me to chant along,
18 because we the people have a right to make decisions for our
19 communities.

20 (Speaker and audience members signing.)

21 (Applause)

22 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comments.

23 I want to compliment everyone in this audience.

24 You were courteous to everyone who spoke, and I greatly
25 appreciate that.

1 On behalf of the FERC, I want to thank you all for
2 coming here tonight to help us focus the environmental
3 review process on those issues of concern to you. That was
4 our last speaker, so let the record show that the meeting
5 concluded at 8:40 p.m. Thank you.

6 (Whereupon, at 8:40 p.m., the Chatham scoping
7 meeting concluded.)

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