PUBLIC MEETINGS
P1 – Public Meeting in Caldwell, OH

1 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
2 FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
3 Office of Energy Projects
4 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - x
5 Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC Docket No. CP15-514-000
6 Columbia Gulf Transmission, LLC Docket No. CP15-539-000
7 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - x
8 LEACH XPRESS PROJECT AND RAYNE EXPANSION PROJECT
9 Noble Country Community Center
10 Noble County Fairgrounds
11 Caldwell, Ohio 43724
12 Wednesday, May 18, 2016
13 The DEIS comment meeting, pursuant to notice, convened
14 at approximately 6:00 p.m., before a Staff Panel:
15 WARREN POOLE, Environmental Project Manager, OEP,
16 FERC
17 CHRISTINE MALLORY, FERC
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

P1 – Public Meeting in Caldwell, OH (cont'd)

P R O C E E D I N G S

MR. POOLE: On behalf of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, or FERC, I want to welcome you all here tonight for the common meeting on the draft of environmental impact statement for the Leach Xpress Project and the Rayne Xpress Expansion Project. Let the record show that the meeting began at 6:02 on May 18th at the Nobel County Community Center in Caldwell, Ohio. Can everyone hear me back there? Loud enough?

My name is Warren Poole and I'm the environmental project manager in FERC's office of Energy Projects. I am responsible for conducting a detailed environmental analysis of the two above mentioned projects proposed by Columbia Gas Transmission and Columbia Gulf Transmission, respectively, and for producing the environmental impact statement or EIS, for short. Alisa Likens my supervisor at FERC is with me here tonight, sitting in the back sign up table. Up here with me is Christine Mallory, she also works at FERC. We've also asked Oliver Dugas and Lance Witters, ah, to assist us tonight, and their present also in the back or somewhere around here. Mr. Dugas and Witters are from our contractor ERM, who we've asked to help us develop the EIS and to conduct these meetings. We also have representatives from each of the two companies present tonight. You may have already met them at the sign up table. And they have told me

P1 – Public Meeting in Caldwell, OH (cont'd)

that they're available after the meeting ends for further questions and you can see their information. As you can see this meeting is being recorded by a court reporter so that we can have an accurate record of tonight's comments. A transcript of this meeting will be placed in a public record so that everyone has access to the information discussed here tonight. Our sign up table is on left side in the back of the room and we have a sign up sheet for those who want to speak. We also have some other sheets for making sure that your on the ** meeting list and we have some informational handouts.

As a federal licensing agency, the FERC has a responsibility under the National Environmental Policy Act, or NEPA, to consider the potential environmental impact associated with the projects under its jurisdiction. With regards to the Leach Xpress and the Rayne Xpress Expansion Projects, FERC is the lead federal agency for the NEPA review and we also are responsible for preparing the EIS.

In June of 2015, Columbia Gas Transmission file its application under section 7 of the Natural Gas Act to construct and operate certain interstate natural gas pipeline facilities as part of the Leach Xpress Project. The Leach Xpress Project would include the installation of about 161 miles various sized diameter natural gas pipeline in the states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia. It would

P1 – Public Meeting in Caldwell, OH (cont'd)

also involve 28 miles of pipeline abandonment and that 28 is included within the 161. It also includes 3 new compressor stations, modifications at 2 existing compressor stations, and various appurtenant facilities.

In August of 2015, Columbia Gulf Transmission filed their application to construct and operate the Rayne Xpress expansion project which would also be interstate natural gas facilities. This project would include construction of two new compressor stations in Kentucky.

The primary purpose of tonight's meeting is to give you an opportunity to provide specific comments on the draft EIS that we have prepared for both of these projects. It would help us out quite a bit if your comments are as specific as possible, regarding environmental impacts, and you can comment on the projects or the actual draft EIS that we issued. I would like to clarify that these projects are being proposed by the companies. They are not projects being proposed by FERC. FERC is the lead federal agency responsible for evaluating applications for environmental impacts resulting from construction and operation of natural gas pipeline facilities. FERC is basically an advocate for our environmental review process. Now during the review of these projects that we have conducted so far we have assembled information from a variety of sources including the applications filed by the companies, the public, other

P1 – Public Meeting in Caldwell, OH (cont'd)

state and local federal agencies, and our own independent analysis and field work. FERC staff has analyzed all of the information in the public record and prepared a draft EIS. The single draft EIS covers both of the projects and is intended to be comprehensive study of the potential impacts upon human and natural environments associated with the construction and operation of the projects.

In developing the draft EIS, we've had the assistance of several other agencies. These include the US Environmental Protection Agency, the US Army Corp of Engineers, the US Fish and Wildlife Service, the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, the Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection, the West Virginia Division of Natural Resources, and the Kentucky Department for Environmental Protection. These agencies have been participating with us in what we call a Co-Op Agency Status. And we really want to thank them for their assisting in our review of the projects.

A notice of availability of the draft EIS was issued for both of the projects on April 21st, 2016. This notice afforded the public and any interested party an opportunity to comment on the draft EIS. The draft EIS was distributed to all effected landowners and other selected

P1 – Public Meeting in Caldwell, OH (cont'd)

third party members of the public included elected officials, federal and state agencies, non-governmental organizations, libraries in the project's vicinity. This 45-day comment period, officially ends on June 13th, 2016. I encourage you if you plan to submit comments, to do so here today either in the verbal comment portion of tonight's meeting or you can come up and speak or by using one of the written comment forms that are available in the sign-in table in the back.

If you don't wish to comment here tonight, you can also submit your comments using the procedures that are outlined in that notice that was sent out on April 21st. Those instructions include methods that you can use to submit your comments and all of that is explained in a brochure in the back that contains instructions on how to file to FERC. We encourage you to pick up those brochures.

Do be assured that your comments will be considered with equal weight regardless of whether or not they are provided tonight or if you decide to write them in and electronically file them at a later date.

All the comments that FERC receives, whether they be written or spoken, will be addressed in FERC's upcoming Final EIS to be issued later this year in September.

Concerning the Final EIS, if you have received a copy of the draft EIS in the mail, and you should have

P1 – Public Meeting in Caldwell, OH (cont'd)

received it either as a paper copy, or a CD. You're automatically on the mailing list and you will automatically receive a copy of the final. However, if you did not receive a copy of the draft EIS in the mail and you would like to get one, please provide your name in the back on the sign up sheet and we can make sure you get that copy.

I'd like to state that the Final EIS is not a decision-making document. In other words, that means that once it is issued it does not determine whether or not the projects are approved. Also, I'd like to differentiate some of the different roles at FERC. The staff that you see tonight are the ones who are actually responsible for preparing the draft and the Final EIS.

Regarding the determination of whether or not the project moves forward, that responsibility falls on the five member FERC commission. Once the Final EIS is issued, the commission will proceed to go through its deliberations towards making its ultimate decision on whether or not to issue a certificate for the projects. That five member commission will consider the public comments on the draft EIS as well as all of the other environmental information in the Final EIS. As well as a host of other non-environmental information related to engineering, markets, and rates.

Should the commission vote to approve the project and grant a certificate, they will grant what's called a

P1 – Public Meeting in Caldwell, OH (cont'd)

Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity. Columbia Gas Transmission and Columbia Gulf Transmission upon receiving that certificate, if they decide to use it, they are only required to meet certain specific conditions that are outlined in the certificate. Now when we say conditions, I'm talking about environmental conditions. Once the project, if it is certificated and there goes construction, FERC staff or representatives of FERC staff would be on site to inspect the construction. These FERC staff will be on site daily and they will be inspecting compliance with the document, compliance with the environmental conditions that are in the certificate as well as the plans with other environmental knowledge and regulations.

I wanted to go ahead and get to the important part of tonight's meetings where we get to hear your comments. We're going to take these off of the sign up sheet that I have. So far we have three people. Before I begin, just to mention that we have a court reporter here so that your comments will be transcribed and accurately placed on to the public record. When your name is called please step up to the chair I have here and I'll hand you the microphone. Please clearly state your name, spell your name, and if you have any affiliation that you might want to add. But go ahead and spell out your name.

Please speak directly into the microphone and

P1 – Public Meeting in Caldwell, OH (cont'd)

keep your comments basically on the environmental aspects of the project. So, without further ado, I'd like to call up our first speaker and that will be Rose Zatezalo. You can either stand or sit.

MS. ZATEZALO: Hi, my name is Rose Zatezalo, its spelled Z A T E Z A L O. I own three tracts of beautiful land in Southern Township of Noble County Ohio. All three parcels will be impacted by the construction and operation of the Leach Express Project. The proposed Columbia Gas Transmission Pipeline will come through all three parcels. I have read and reviewed the Draft EIS. It was mailed to me in late April of 2016. Firstly, I found two errors in this published book. Allow me to clear up the misconceptions.

P1-01 On table 4.3.1-2 Water wells within 150 Feet of the Leach Project, on page 4-23, shows there is a private well for domestic use at milepost 60.7 in Noble County. At 25 feet from the proposed pipeline and at a distance of zero feet from the edge of the construction work space. The measurements coincide with Columbia Gas survey maps. This well is listed as inactive on the table, but it is an active water well and in use by me. This needs to be corrected. I have previously pointed out this mistake at the first *scoping meeting in 2015. In accordance with section 4.3.1.6 **P1-02** Groundwater, on page 4-28, I am requesting a pre and post-construction testing of my active water well supply, near

P1-01 Table 4.3.1-2 has been updated to reflect the active well.

P1-02 Section 4.3.1.6 states that Columbia Gas would conduct pre-and post-construction testing of water wells and springs found within 150 feet of the LX Project construction workspace, at the landowner's request.

P1 – Public Meeting in Caldwell, OH (cont'd)

P1-02 mile post marker 60.7, and it's less than three feet from the work space.

P1-03 The second error. Table 4.3.2-1, Watersheds crossed by LX Project. Page 40-30, shows mile post marker 59.4-62.9 in Noble County as part of the Wills Watershed. My parcel includes from, mile point, mile post marker 60.36 to 60.76 which is within this watershed, but Appendix K1 indicates there are no water bodies on my parcel. And Appendix L shows there are no wetlands on my parcel, but in Appendix K-2 page K-2-1, at mile post marker 58.1 there is shown the east fork of Duck Creek, which I believe is a tributary to at least one of the lower sections of my parcels. In Appendix L, Wetlands crossed or impacted by the Leach Xpress Project, page L-4, shows that my post marker 60.3 in the work space, there are two wetland pipes listed, PSS and PEM, milepost 60.3 is part of my parcels and Appendix K-1, page K-1-19 lists unnamed tributaries of South Fork and milepost marker 60.3 as ** with a ** classification as minor 3 feet wide by 4 feet long and at milepost 60.4 as intermittent with intermediate classification as 1 foot wide by 12 feet long. Both show a *wet *open *cut proposed crossing method. Additional, on the Noble County website GIS mapping online, the map showing my parcels indicates that the South Fork of Buffalo Creek runs through my lower eastern parcel along Township Road 146.

P1-03 Mile markers 60.36 to 60.76 as indicated by the landowner are within the boundaries of the Wills Watershed indicated to be between mile markers 59.4-62.9 in table 4.3.2-1 in the final EIS.

Appendix K-1 does indicate one waterbody identified as SA2N0135 as being located at mile marker 60.4 which would be within the mile markers 60.36 to 60.76 that the landowner indicates is her property. The other waterbodies mentioned at mile markers 58.1 and 60.3 are not within the boundaries of the landowner's property.

P1 – Public Meeting in Caldwell, OH (cont'd)

P1-03 So I conclude that my parcels are in a Watershed and that there are water bodies and wetlands on my parcels. Secondly, I would like to respond to several issues of concern to me regarding the draft EIS and the Columbia Gas Transmission Pipeline. You wanted details.

P1-04 The first is safety issues. Appendix A, the distribution list has no contact phone numbers or addresses. I would like to have emergency contact numbers and names for Columbia Gas for, and any other entity that would be needed if any questionable or negative events happened during or after the pipeline construction. This is especially necessary because Noble County has only a volunteer fire department and limited emergency medical specialists available. Also, if something should happen after normal business hours, how can I notify someone to get immediate help with a problem by quick notification?

P1-05 Who is the EI, the Environmental Inspector for the Leach Xpress? Am I to use the FERC dispute resolution service hotline listed in the EIC for emergencies?

P1-06 Secondary is blasting plan and spill plan. As referenced in the EIS, that's ES-4 page 5, 11, and 13, Columbia Gas will have a blasting plan and a spill plan. I would like to have a copy of each of those plans. In section 2.6.2 Pipeline Facilities, it notes that markers will clearly indicate the presence of a pipeline and will provide

P1-04 In the event that an individual detects an emergency incident along the pipeline or at a compressor station, individuals should contact 911 or their local fire department and contact Columbia Gas or Columbia Gulf to report the incident. The phone numbers include: Columbia Gas Transmission at (800) 835-7191 and Columbia Gulf Transmission at (866) 485-3427. These phone numbers are also available at https://www.cpg.com/about-us/contact-us. Section 4.12.1 of the EIS also notes that Columbia Gas and Columbia Gulf must establish an Emergency Plan, in accordance with DOT regulations, that includes procedures for • making personnel, equipment, tools, and materials available at the scene of an emergency.

P1-05 Consistent with FERC guidelines, Columbia Gas and Columbia Gulf would have their own Environmental Inspectors (EI) during construction of the Project. In addition to those EIs, FERC would oversee Third-party Compliance Monitors who would provide daily reports to the FERC staff on compliance issues. Additional details on the environmental inspection program and FERC monitoring is provided in section 2.5. See also the response to comment P1-04 for reporting an emergency.

P1-06 The current version of the blasting plan was included as appendix 6D to Resource Report 6 in the October 23, 2015 application (Accession No. 20151023-5090). The Blasting Plan can be viewed on the FERC website at http://www.ferc.gov. Using the "eLibrary" link, select "Advanced Search" from the eLibrary menu and enter 20151023-5090 Accession No. in the "Numbers: Accession Number" field. We have also recommended that CPG file a revised Blasting Plan prior to construction. This plan with also be available for public viewing through our eLibrary website.

P1 – Public Meeting in Caldwell, OH (cont'd)

P1-07 a telephone number and address in case of emergency. Table 4.12.1-1 Blast locations crossed by the LX Project shows milepost 59.9-61 as class 1, which includes my parcels. Does this mean that a minimum depth of soil will be 30 inches in normal soil and 18 inches in consolidated rock that's on page 4-178 and 179 for my parcels. According to the EIS, Class 1, means that my parcels are not considered HCA, high consequence areas. So are my parcels not considered high priority for safety due to fewer inhabitants? I request to be notified of the blasting plan and schedule to my primary residence in the same manner and time frame that FERC will be notified.

P1-08 Noise. According to the EIS, Class 1 appears to have a low priority for noise control, even though 2 of my parcels are one of the highest elevations in Noble County where noise will carry. The *Summerfield Propressor Station noise may not reach my property due to the distance. I hope the noise will not reach my parcels with my high elevation but when the trees and other vegetation are removed will the noise carry due no absorption of noise by trees and other vegetation.

P1-09 Forest Impact. Section 4.5, Vegetation. Pages ES 6 and 7, pointed out that the greatest impact on vegetation would be on forested areas because the time required for tree regrowth to pre-construction condition. In Noble County

P1-07 Table 4.12.1-1 of the EIS presents class locations, not blast locations, by milepost. As section 4.12.1 of the EIS explains, per DOT regulations, different class locations require varying design requirements (e.g. depth of cover, pipeline thickness, spacing of mainline valves). See the response to comment P1-06 for how to obtain a copy of the Blasting Plan. Also section 4.12.2 explains that in the blasting plan, Columbia Gas would notify all occupants of nearby buildings, stores, residences, places of business, places of public gathering, and farmers at least 48 hours in advance of blasting.

P1-08 There is no correlation between class location presented in section 4.12.1 of the EIS (safety) and noise (addressed in section 4.11.2). As explained in section 4.11.2.3, the Summerfield Compressor Station would contribute noise well below our 55 dBA L_{dn} criterion at all of the NSAs, which is the level established by EPA as protective of indoor and outdoor activity interference and is below the noise level of normal conversation.

P1-09 Comment noted.

P1 – Public Meeting in Caldwell, OH (cont'd)

P1-09

alone, 128.7 acres of interior forest will be impacted by the LX Xpress, and this is on table 4.5, 4.4-1 on page 4-58. All three of my parcels have exterior and interior forest which are in the permanent pipeline easements and work space easements. In 4.5.4, Interior Forest Habitats, page 4-59, it was pointed out that 1142.9 acres of interior forest *block habitat would be impacted by the LX Project. Page 4-57. Long term impacts require more than three years of re-vegetation. That's in 4.5.6 General Impact and Mitigation. I am extremely concerned because re-vegetation will not occur in my lifetime. During the rest of my lifetime, I will be deprived of the beauty of the forests as they are today in their natural state. I have been a naturalist my whole life, and savor the beauty of my land with the spectacular view of the valley, the lush native plant material, and the thriving wildlife. For not only myself but also for generations to come. What consideration are you giving to these impacts and the mitigation of the impacts in the draft EIS? Erosion, silt control, run off in landslides.

Since the elevation of two of my parcels is one of the highest in Noble County, I am concerned about the problems of erosion, silt loss, and run off of chemicals and other undesirable materials into the tributaries, the creek, at the lower sections of my parcels. Even though these issues are quite detailed in the draft EIS, I hope that

P1 – Public Meeting in Caldwell, OH (cont'd)

*Firk and the other environmental agencies will look out for these details and protect our water areas and the creatures who inhabit them as the project is being constructed and afterwards.

According to section 4.1.1.3, Geological Hazards/Landslides, on pages 4-6 and 7, Noble County has averaged 180 to 200 landslides annually. I anticipate an increase in these occurrences due to the pipeline construction and the high elevation of my parcels. I highly encourage the use of devices outlined in the EIS to minimize the risk of landslides during the construction in areas where steep slopes, which include my parcels, are located.

Temporary ECD's. Those are environmental erosion controls and devices. During construction and permanent ECD's may be very necessary to minimize erosion, silt loss, run off, and landslides now and in the future.

P1-10 Wildlife. I am conscientiously and deeply concerned about the impact this change of forestry and elimination of forestry will have on the wildlife habitat nesting, feeding, breeding, and health from large creatures like White Tail Deer to the mid-sized wildlife like foxes, bobcats, raccoons, eagles, hawks, herrings, pheasants, wild turkey, and coyotes, to the smaller critters like grouse, squirrels, chipmunks, blue jays, chickadees, that, salamanders, snakes, and much more. They will all be

P1-10 Section 4.6.1.4 of acknowledges and discusses the expected impacts to wildlife habitat. Most of the tree and vegetation clearing adjacent to this residence would occur within temporary right-of-way, which would undergo a successional reforestation with mostly native species in the period following construction. A variety of vegetational habitats, including herbaceous cover, early successional tree species and shrubs, and eventually understory and canopy-occupying tree species would colonize these former work areas.

P1 – Public Meeting in Caldwell, OH (cont'd)

P1-10 affected for quite some time. Just as the forest will take decades to recover, I worry that the wildlife will take as long, or longer, to adjust and recover. How will FERC resolve those impacts in the EIS?

P1-11 I have a work space request. I would like to request that the work space area to the west of my residence at mile post 60.7 be minimally impacted or changed as far as the vegetation is concerned. The existing vegetation adds to the privacy from Town Hill Road because it makes the residence less visible from the road. Also, the vegetation acts as a natural noise buffer and wind break from the road from my residence. This area is extremely steep and has above ground electric wires across it and storm water run off piping. Both would have to be relocated if the trees and other vegetation were removed. I do not believe it would be a good location for work space vehicles or equipment because of the steep grade and the tight spacing. Relocating the work space would not hamper the construction of the pipeline in any way.

Property Values. Section ES-9 states that based on our experience we are not aware of instances where an interstate natural gas pipeline has resulted in any impacts on property values. In 4.9.5, Property Values, page 4-141 to 143. FERC concludes that impacts on property values, especially with regards to pasture land, would not be

P1-11 Comment noted. FERC has modified environmental condition 12 to specify that Columbia Gas should continue to assess the route crossings of properties listed in table 3.3.3-1 toward incorporating a route crossing that avoids the landowners' stated concerns.

P1 – Public Meeting in Caldwell, OH (cont'd)

16

P1-12 significant. In 4.9.6, Economy Tax, how could my property taxes potentially increase when my property value may potentially decrease? There are studies that have shown the contradiction. I was very pleased to read that and I quote, "Columbia Gas will be responsible for paying any increased property tax resulting from the operation of the LX Project." Landowner would not be responsibility for increased property taxes resulting from installation or operation of the pipeline, page 4-143. But I would like to know how this increase is going to be determined? How will Columbia Gas for it and for what period of time will Columbia Gas be responsible?

P1-13 Proximity. In ES-13 and table 3.3.3.1, the minor route variations Columbia Gas Transmission made for the work space near my residence at mile post 60.7, are referenced. Although I am pleased that Columbia Gas is not going to demolish or move my residence as originally proposed, I am extremely concerned that the center of the pipeline will fully be 30 feet from my residence and the work space will only be 5 feet from my residence. That's on table 4.8.3-1 on page 4-124. I could toss a ball at the pipeline from my residence, it will be that close. The proximity of the work space and pipeline to my residence will necessitate pre-construction and post-production examination of my active water well, electric line, gas line, and residence. Appendix

P1-12 Property taxes are determined by each county who are responsible for determining the contributory value of the pipeline for tax purposes. FERC cannot interpret terms of easements arranged between Columbia Gas and landowners.

P1-13 We acknowledge your comment concerning potential disturbance to your active water well, electric line, gas line and locked-wire gated barbwire fence bordering Town Highway 139. Appendix O contains a site-specific residential construction plan for this residence (Drawing No. 337236-RES-08 as filed on Oct 23, 2015). We have included a recommendation that Columbia Gas file evidence of landowner concurrence with the site-specific residential construction plans for all locations identified by milepost in table 4.8.3-1 where LX Project construction work areas would be within 10 feet of a residence. This does not mean concurrence with the easement agreement, merely with the accuracy of the property items needing identification and their mapping on this drawing.

P1 – Public Meeting in Caldwell, OH (cont'd)

P1-13 O24 shows my residence. As indicated on page 4-127, I have one of the 4 residence identified within 10 feet of the construction work space. FERC request Columbia Gas for written documentation of an agreement with the landowners, of which I am one. Even though I have provided two separate agreements from my lawyer over a month ago, as of today, neither agreement has even been acknowledged by Columbia Gas.

P1-14 Extra Work Space. Appendix N. Extra work space, page N-19 indicates that mile post 60.7, there will be extra work spaces. 79 feet by 50 and 100 feet by 50 feet for road crossing. That's identified as *ATWS ID 3A3N34 Are these for Townhill Road or that's Old Township Road 139 or are these extra work spaces in addition to the project easement and temporary work spaces in the area? Is this additional temporary work space shown on the photos indicated by red cross hatch marks the same as the two extra work spaces in Appendix N? How will this new road crossing impact the existing Texas Eastern Pipeline, now the *spectral line that crosses Townhill Road now? I would just like clarification on these items.

P1-15 Lighting. At the first scoping meeting in Noble County on January 28th 2015, I questioned if there would be temporary or permanent lighting for the Columbia Gas Transmission Pipeline. Pre-construction or Post-construction

P1-14 The extra workspace in adjoining the road is to accommodate construction and access during construction for the pipeline and crossing the road and existing pipeline as mentioned. This additional temporary workspace is included in the easement.

The road crossing will not affect existing adjacent pipelines as various precautions are taken to avoid tampering with existing hot lines. Columbia Gas participates in the "One-Call" program, as described in section 4.12.1 and additional information regarding the safety of utility crossings is discussed in section 4.9.4.1.

P1-15 There are no aboveground facilities planned for construction on or directly near the property that would require lighting during operations. As for construction, section 4.11.2.2 states facilities would be predominantly scheduled during daylight hours.

P1 – Public Meeting in Caldwell, OH (cont'd)

P1-15 and no one would give me a firm answer. I read in this draft EIS that all construction will take place during daylight hours unless an agreement has been made with the landowner. The issue of lighting is not addressed in this draft EIS. It is a great concern to me because the night sky in Noble County is void of light pollution. I would like it to stay that way. So that the night sky with all the amazing stars in the Milky Way will still be visible with the naked eye.

P1-16 Maps and Construction Requirements on Maps. Appendix O-13 and Appendix O-24 cites the specific plans for residences within 50 feet of construction areas show maps with details. Both are labeled "Preliminary Map for Construction", neither are dated. They appear to be identical, but are they? The construction requirements listed on the site of the photographic map seem consistent with the rest of the information in the EIS but I want reassurance that they are the same. For the past two years there have been several incorrect maps distributed to me from Columbia Gas, so I'd like the final maps to be dated and numbered for identification when they are used in the Final EIS and for construction.

P1-17 Security. If construction for the permanent easement and work place for the Pipeline necessitate the removal of the existing locked-wire gated barbwire fence on the upper parcels along Townhill Road, I'd require that

P1-16 Columbia Gas included two maps of the property in their Appendix 1D of the October 23, 2015 filing. Though the two maps vary in scale, the easement and workspace areas are the same. The final EIS will have the same maps unless Columbia Gas provides updated mapping in their Implementation Plan mentioned in EIS condition 6.

P1-17 Section 4.8.2 of the final EIS discusses land ownership and easement requirements. See comment P1-13 above.

P1 – Public Meeting in Caldwell, OH (cont'd)

P1-17 they'd be replaced. I further require that I be provided with a key to the lock for access to my parcels. I am very concerned that security of my parcels and especially my residence will be hampered by the removal of the gated fence, so their replacement is a solution. Two years ago my residence was robbed, and it was quite an expensive robbery, so I am trying to avoid that happening again.

P1-18 Enforcement. All of the lines of the United States are very valuable, and made for good reasons, but they are only as strong as the enforcement of them. Who will enforce the wonderful requirements, guidelines, necessary limitations, and restrictions outlined in the draft EIS that FERC published this April. Will the Environmental Inspector and the Environmental Foreman enforce them and for how long will they be overseers to the pipeline?

Thank you for this opportunity to address FERC and Columbia Gas with my concerns, questions, corrections, and issues. I look forward to getting answers to my questions and resolutions and issues. Thank you for your patience.

MR. POOLE: Thank you very much for your comments. We'll go ahead and move on to the next speaker which is Clyde Williams. Could you come on up please? Remember to spell out your name kindly.

MR. WILLIAMS: My name is C L Y D E, W I L L I A

P1-18 In addition to the many local, state, and federal entities (e.g., the EPA) that establish and enforce regulations, FERC would also require that the conditions in the final EIS be implemented. As stated in section 5.2 of the final EIS, within 60 days of the acceptance of the Certificate and before construction begins, Columbia Gas and Columbia Gulf shall file their respective Implementation Plans for review and written approval by the Director of OEP. The Director of OEP has delegated authority to take whatever steps are necessary to ensure the protection of all environmental resources during construction and operation of the Projects.

P1 – Public Meeting in Caldwell, OH (cont'd)

M S. I am here representing my son and his wife and my wife on the west half of our farm. When this started our first land representative came to the farm October of 2014, the locations right of way was supposed to be on the east half of our farm and it got moved because it slipped through my son's property to the west half of our farm and at that time we were contacted by a survey crew. - We went to work one night to head cattle, our farm is a working farm with livestock and stakes had been driven between our reservoir stock tanks and route way into what was that night, frozen ground. Of course stakes got broke off by cattle and made it very hard to avoid those stakes trying to maintain the farm. - I questioned the land agent on why that was done between our two springs and stock tank and reservoir. It was basically done off of the Google Earth map, so in October 22nd, 2015 a *Jesse Norton came to the farm to view objects on the Google Map which were two well wells and the reservoir in the springs, so that time -and they did have wetlands showed on the map- that time they decided they would move it again. So they moved it further west. We are

P1-19 on our number 6 land agent now and we found out from legal council that most of the time FERC recommends that they follow a previous right of way. Which we had one Kinder Morgan on our property on the backside. Which was a lot better location than what they have right now because

P1-19 The alternatives analyses conducted for the proposed Projects are provided in section 3 of the final EIS. Project siting and routing considers many issues that are discussed in the final EIS, including environmental, cultural, constructability, and safety issues.

P1 – Public Meeting in Caldwell, OH (cont'd)

P1-19

there's wetland where they are going now and it's splitting our west half of our farm in half. My question was to Dave Sizemore who came out the 19th of March and looked at it with the land agent, and he kind of scratched his head on what was going on with it and finally we've been over here trying to get someone to come and look at it from engineering. They just say "No, we're not changing it." That's what they tell the land agent. They won't even come talk to us.

So March 22nd a land agent came out, Dave Sizemore, a couple of the guys looked at it and more or less to satisfy me because no one would come and look at it and they basically said, "We're not moving it." But the location we've offered them is close to the inner border line, it's a lot better location, it's not as steep, doesn't have wet spots in it, no wetland slips, and I think if they put it where they have it now, they're going to have drain problems later on and it's going to be costly for them to do where it's at, where they're saying they're going to put it. There will be problems on down the road. But if they ran parallel with the Kinder Morgan it would be less trouble now to install it, expense-wise and later on if there weren't any problems with slippage.

I was in fire service for 27 years in our county and I've seen the Kinder Morgan line go up twice and it's a

P1 – Public Meeting in Caldwell, OH (cont'd)

concern of mine.

Thank you for your time.

MR. POOLE: Thank you very much Mr. Williams. Our third speaker listed tonight is Terry Langley.

MR. LANGLEY: I want the landowners to know that I'm a representative for the workers who will be doing the welding on the project and I want the landowners to know that we respect your property and we'll do everything we can to treat you right and your property when we do go out there and do the work.

P1-20 My name is Terry Langley, I am the organizer Pipeliners Local 798. I am here today to speak on behalf of the Leach Project. As you well may know it's 160 mile pipeline project, 30 and 36 Inch in diameter. With three state of the art compressor stations it will generate approximately 5700 hundred jobs and we anticipate $2.5 billion dollars in revenue and deliver natural gas from the heart of the Marseilles community shell from Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, to regional areas providing reliable and affordable new gas supply.

I've attended a numerous meetings at this time and I understand that the state and federal agencies have a job to do to make sure that projects of this magnitude meet all safety and environmental requirements. At the same time

P1-20 Comment noted.

P1 – Public Meeting in Caldwell, OH (cont'd)

P1-20

I know you're picking me to do the work. We have several workers within a hundred miles of this project, we probably have close to 1000-1500 workers who will be able to gain prosperous jobs on this. We all agree that safety and environmental concerns are important and need to be addressed but they need to be addressed in a more timely manner so far that free enterprise can remain intact and the hard working men and women of this country can go back to work. So our communities can benefit from the tax revenue created by these projects so that the people who live in these regions can benefit from affordable clean energy. It has been proven time and again that pipelines are the safest way to transport natural gas and have the least long-term environmental impact than any other method of transportation and I would like to ask that FERC complete their study and permit this project.

Thank you for your time.

MR. POOLE: Thank you much Mr. Langley. Right now our last speaker, number 4 is all we've got tonight, so I'd encourage anyone else who would like to speak would go ahead and put your name on the list and we'll get it up here. For now, can we have John Eichelberger come up and give your comments please.

MR. EICHELBERGER: My name is John Eichelberger, J O N, E I C H E L B E R G E R. I'm very unprepared, I

P1 – Public Meeting in Caldwell, OH (cont'd)

24

1 wasn't aware of this meeting tonight until just a while back
2 so I just want to talk a little bit about the environmental
3 problem we have/had that I know of since October of 2014
4 when I was made aware of it it was in November of 2014 and
5 at that time I was told that there was a pipeline that was
6 going to go through my property along with all my neighbors
7 and I live on a road that's a little over two miles long,
P1-21 8 there's only about 8 residencies on this road. We are unable
9 to run water in our area, they have tried several times and
10 I know that that is a situation that a lot of people don't
11 ever have to deal with because there is water in most areas
12 but we can't get water. We haul our water in or we get our
13 water from out of the ground and the base problem that I
14 have is my neighbors, which this involves me because back in
15 later 2015 and early 2015, the pipeline company was advised
16 that they were running their line right over a water supply
17 for my neighbors. There are only a couple and that's how
18 they get their water. And also the animals, it's a farm
19 land, so the animals get their water. At that time, the
20 company was asked that their line be moved so that it
21 wouldn't interfere with the couple water supplies. This has
22 been going on now for a year and a half, I do believe that
23 on April the 21st it was submitted to FERC and it will be
24 the existing pipeline. The neighbors have continued to be
25 put off with no comment on whether the line is being moved,

P1-21 Comment noted. Section 4.3.1 addresses impacts on groundwater, existing hydrology and drinking water supply. Specifically Columbia Gas would conduct pre- and post-construction testing of water wells and springs found within 150 feet of the LX project construction workspace at the landowner's request. Columbia Gas would compensate the landowner for the repair of the well, installation of a new well, or otherwise arrange for provision of suitable water supplies.

P1 – Public Meeting in Caldwell, OH (cont'd)

even though there has been several people out to look at it and they keep telling them that it's in the process but I understand that as of April 21st that it's set in stone right now and filed with FERC on the land.

So my concern is more morality, I know that big business can come in and take over people's property, I have no problem with that, I understand. We live in America and that's how we have the big business but I'm concerned by the people who have worked all their lives, I've been down here since the mid-nineties and there's a lot of people that's worked hard for what they've got. I know that they hate to lose it.

That's all I have to say right now, I'll just speak more later.

MR. POOLE: Alright if we have no other speakers, again I'd like to offer the chance to anyone to come up and give me your name and go ahead and speak. Did you say you had more comments that you wanted to give tonight? I know you said you had more comments, did you want to give them tonight? I don't mean that you can talk for 20 more minutes but if you've got one or two more things to say..

MR. EICHELBERGEAR: I'm really unprepared because I want to talk with all my neighbors first.

MR. POOLE: Okay I just encourage you to write those in and get them into FERC and you can use the

P1 – Public Meeting in Caldwell, OH (cont'd)

brochures at the table to get them in and they'll show you how to do that. If there's no one else, I'd like to end the formal part of the meeting. I'll go ahead and mention that the complete administrative record for these projects is available on the FERC's website. Use the brochures in the notice as how to access our website. You can find all the findings for the applicant, comments made by individuals, and also issuance including notice that FERC has made.

On behalf of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, I'd like to thank you all for coming here tonight. Let the record show that the public comment meeting concluded at 6:48 PM. Thank you.

(Whereupon, at 6:48 p.m., the meeting was concluded.)

P1 – Public Meeting in Caldwell, OH (cont'd)

1 CERTIFICATE OF OFFICIAL REPORTER
2
3 This is to certify that the attached proceeding
4 before the FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION in the
5 Matter of:
6 Name of Proceeding:
7 LEACH XPRESS PROJECT AND
8 RAYNE EXPANSION PROJECT
9
10
11
12
13
14 Docket No.: CP15-514-000
15 CP15-539-000
16 Place: Caldwell, OH
17 Date: Wednesday, May 18, 2016
18 were held as herein appears, and that this is the original
19 transcript thereof for the file of the Federal Energy
20 Regulatory Commission, and is a full correct transcripton of
21 the proceedings.
22
23
24 Daniel Hawkins
25 Official Reporter

P2 – Public Meeting in Moundsville, WV

1 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
2 FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
3 Office of Energy Projects
4 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - x
5 Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC Docket No. CP15-514-000
6 Columbia Gulf Transmission, LLC Docket No. CP15-539-000
7 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - x
8 LEACH XPRESS PROJECT AND RAYNE EXPANSION PROJECT
9 Grand Vue Park
10 250 Trail Drive
11 Moundsville, West Virginia 26041
12 Thursday, May 19, 2016
13 The DEIS comment meeting, pursuant to notice, convened
14 at approximately 6:00 p.m., before a Staff Panel:
15 JUAN POLIT, Environmental Project Manager, OEP,
16 FERC
17 CHRISTINE MALLORY, FERC
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

P2 – Public Meeting in Moundsville, WV (cont'd)

P R O C E E D I N G S

MR. POLIT: All right, folks. Let's get started.

On behalf of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission or FERC, I want to welcome all of you here tonight for the comment meeting being held for the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Leach XPress Project and the Rayne XPress Expansion Project.

Let the record show that the Draft Environmental Impact Statement Comment Meeting began at 6:12 p.m. on May 19th, at Grand Vue Park in Moundsville, West Virginia.

My name is Juan Polit and I am an Environmental Project Manager in FERC's Office of Energy Projects. I am responsible for conducting a detailed environmental analysis of the two above-mentioned projects proposed by Columbia Gas Transmission and Columbia Gulf Transmission, respectively, and for producing the environmental impact statement, or EIS for short.

Lisa Likens, my supervisor at FERC, is taking pictures of me; is at the back sign-up table; up here in front with me I have Christine Mallory, also with FERC. We also have asked Oliver Duggas and Nance Witters to assist us here tonight; and they're in the back. They are with ERM, our contractor, who has been assisting FERC in conducting these meetings.

We also have representatives from Columbia Gas

P2 – Public Meeting in Moundsville, WV (cont'd)

Transmission and Columbia Gulf here tonight; you've already met most of them at their information table.

As you can see, this meeting is being recorded by a court reporter so that we can have an accurate record of tonight's comments. A transcript of tonight's meeting will be placed onto the public record so that everyone will have access to the information discussed here tonight.

We have a sign-in table in the back; it's on the left side, or actually on the right side as you come in; that's FERC's table; the other side is for Columbia. We have sign-up sheets there; if you'd like to speak go ahead and put your name as a speaker. We encourage that. You can speak for a few minutes or as long as you want tonight, because right now we don't have that many speakers. There is also a lot of information in handouts on that table, and there's also a sheet for you to sign in if you want to be added to the mailing list or if you're not sure you're on the mailing list, go sign in on that particular sheet.

As a federal licensing agency, the FERC has the responsibility under the National Environmental Policy Act or NEPA to consider the potential environmental impact associated with projects under its jurisdiction. With regard to the Leach XPress and Rayne XPress Expansion projects, FERC is the lead federal agency for the NEPA review, and we have the responsibility to prepare the EIS.

P2 – Public Meeting in Moundsville, WV (cont'd)

In June of 2015, Columbia Gas Transmission filed its application under Section 7 of the Natural Gas Act to construct and operate certain interstate natural gas pipeline facilities known as the Leach XPress Project.

This project would include the installation of approximately 131 miles of various size diameter natural gas pipeline in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, as well as 28 miles of pipeline abandonment, 28 miles possibly of looping pipeline, three new compressor stations, ancillary modifications at two existing compressor stations, and various other appurtenant facilities.

In August of 2015, Columbia Gulf Transmission filed their application to construct and operate the Rayne XPress Expansion Project. And that would also include interstate natural gas facilities. This project would consist of two new compressor stations in the State of Kentucky.

The primary purpose of tonight's meeting is to give you an opportunity to provide specific comments on the Draft EIS that has been prepared by FERC staff for these projects. It would help us most, if you have comments tonight, to be as specific as possible regarding these proposed projects and the Draft EIS that has been issued.

We'd like to clarify that these projects are being proposed by the companies mentioned above; they are

P2 – Public Meeting in Moundsville, WV (cont'd)

not proposed by the FERC. The FERC is the lead federal agency responsible for evaluating environmental impacts resulting from the construction and operation of natural gas pipeline facilities.

During our review of the projects, we have assembled information from a variety of sources including the applications filed by the companies, the public, other state, local and federal agencies, and our own independent analysis and field work. FERC staff have analyzed all the information in the public record; and as I said before, we have prepared a Draft EIS. This single draft EIS is intended to be a comprehensive study of the potential impacts upon the inland and natural environment associated with construction and operation of these two projects.

In developing the Draft EIS, several other agencies have assisted FERC in our review. Those agencies included the USEPA, or Environmental Protection Agency; the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; the Ohio Department of Environmental Protection Agency; the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection; Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources; the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection; the West Virginia Division of Natural Resources; and the Kentucky Department for Runoff Protection. Each of these agencies participated as what we

P2 – Public Meeting in Moundsville, WV (cont'd)

call cooperating agencies, and we would like to thank them for assisting us in our review of these projects.

A notice of the availability of the Draft EIS was issued for both of the projects on April 21, 2016. This notice afforded the public and any interested party an opportunity to comment on the Draft EIS. That Draft EIS was distributed to all affected landowners, and other selected third party members of the public, including elected officials, federal and state agencies, nongovernmental organizations in the vicinity of these projects.

There was a 45-day comment period associated with this Notice, and that period ends on June 13, 2016.

If you plan to submit comments tonight, you can do so here either in the verbal comment portion, where you come up and speak, or you can use one of the handout forms we have at the sign-in table. In addition to commenting tonight, you can write comments in by submitting them using procedures outlined in the Notice of Availability that was issued on April 21st; and that has instructions also on how to submit your comments electronically to FERC. There's also a brochure at the sign-in table that contains instructions for how to submit comments.

Do be assured that your comments will be considered equally regardless of whether or not they are provided tonight verbally, or if you decide to write them

P2 – Public Meeting in Moundsville, WV (cont'd)

in, or file them in at a later date. All the comments that FERC receives, whether they be written or spoken, will be addressed in the FERC's upcoming Final EIS, to be issued later this year.

Concerning the Final EIS, if you have received a copy of the Draft EIS in the mail, and you either got it as a paper copy or on a CD, you will automatically receive a copy of the Final EIS. If you did not receive a copy of the Draft EIS in the mail and you would like to receive a copy of the Final EIS, or a copy of the draft, for that matter, please come back to the table in the back and provide your name and address so that FERC can add you to the official mailing list. I'd like to state that the Final EIS is not a decision-making document. In other words, that means that once it is issued, that does not determine whether or not the project is approved. In addition, I would like to make a difference between the roles of the staff at the FERC. Myself and other staff here tonight are part of the Office of Energy Projects within FERC, and we are the ones responsible for preparing the draft and final EIS.

However, the five member Commission, as appointed by the President, has the responsibility of determining whether the project goes forward, and is built or not. Once the Final EIS is issued, that Commission will proceed to go

P2 – Public Meeting in Moundsville, WV (cont'd)

through its deliberations toward making its ultimate decision of whether or not to issue a Certificate; in this case one for each of the projects.

The Commission will consider all the comments on the Draft EIS, all the environmental information contained in the Final EIS, as well as a host of other non-environmental information relating to engineering, markets and rates.

Should the Commission vote to approve the project, and a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity is issued, Columbia Gas Transmission and Columbia Gulf Transmission will be required to meet certain conditions outlined in the certificate. FERC environmental staff would monitor a project through construction and restoration. That staff would also include its contracted inspectors, would perform daily, onsite inspections during construction and restoration, to document compliance with environmental conditions and compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

So now I'm going to go ahead and begin the important part of tonight's meeting, which is where we hear your comments. We're taking them from the sign-up sheets, and I just wanted to check if we had any more additional people sign up.

Okay, that's a No. We have one person, and

P2 – Public Meeting in Moundsville, WV (cont'd)

before we ask that person to come up, I just wanted to mention that the court reporter is here so your comments can be transcribed and accurately placed on the public record. When your name is called, please step up to the podium and clearly state your name and spell it out. You could also mention your affiliation. We ask that you please speak into the microphone, either standing or sitting at the stand.

I'll go ahead and introduce our speaker; it's going to be Rob Richard.

MR. RICHARD: It's Rob Richard (spelling).

Good evening. My name is Rob Richard. Thank you for giving me the opportunity to voice my support for the building of the Leach XPress pipeline here in the Great State of West Virginia.

MR. POLIT: Speak into the microphone, please.

P2-01 MR. RICHARD: I was an organizer with the West Virginia Appalachian Labor District Council. I know that I am speaking on behalf of my fellow labor members as well.

The Labor International Union of North America is the most progressive, fastest-growing union of construction workers, public service employees. Our 500,000 members are among the 12 million construction workers who together help produce over 5 percent of our nation's economic output. We are devoted to conducting ourselves at the highest level of professionalism and adhering to the highest in safety,

P2-01 Comment noted.

P2 – Public Meeting in Moundsville, WV (cont'd)

P2-01

engineering and construction standards. This is why we have been chosen to help construct the Leach pipeline; and why it's sure to be one of the safest, and most reliable transporters of energy ever built.

Furthermore, we on the West Virginia Appalachian Labor District Council, have reviewed the Federal Energy regulation Commission Draft Environmental Impact study and can see that the Leach pipeline officials share our devotion to maintaining a safe workplace while minimizing disruption to the environment; landowners and the community at large.

Not only have they hired the best laborers, but they have also solicited the help of the best and most experienced environmental engineers. agricultural experts and land consultants in order to ensure the short and long-term impacts of the pipeline are minimal and temporary. Moreover, we at LIUNA know that by helping construct the Leach pipeline, we are also helping in our nation's pursuit of achieving energy independence and lessening our reliance on imports from hostile and unstable countries.

Natural gas is a clean, stable and affordable means of energy that will provide households and businesses both here in West Virginia and nationwide, reliable energy for decades into the future.

For these reasons, I extent my support to the Leach pipeline and look forward to working with the pipeline

P2 – Public Meeting in Moundsville, WV (cont'd)

1 officials to ensure that this project is completed safely,
2 correctly, and in a timely manner. Thank you.
3 MR. POLIT: Thank you very much, Mr. Richard.
4 We have no other speakers. You can come up and
5 put your name on the list. Maybe what we could do is wait
6 ten more minutes for any latecomers who happen to be lost,
7 or thinking to come here.
8 I'd like to go ahead and wait ten minutes, and
9 then close it out.
10 We'll take a break for ten minutes and see if any
11 other speakers show up.
12 (Break)
13 MR. POLIT: Okay, folks, I'm going to close it
14 out. We don't have any more speakers.
15 You can find any filed documents by the
16 Applicants, any individuals, and issuances made by at
17 www.FERC.gov.
18 So on behalf of the Federal Energy Regulatory
19 Commission, I'd like to thank you all for coming here
20 tonight. Let the record show that the public comment
21 meeting concluded at 6:38 p.m.
22 (Whereupon, at 6:38 p.m., the DEIS comment
23 meeting in Moundsville, West Virginia concluded.)
24
25

P2 – Public Meeting in Moundsville, WV (cont'd)

1 CERTIFICATE OF OFFICIAL REPORTER
2
3 This is to certify that the attached proceeding
4 before the FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION in the
5 Matter of:
6 Name of Proceeding:
7 LEACH XPRESS PROJECT AND
8 RAYNE EXPANSION PROJECT
9
10
11
12
13
14 Docket No.: CP15-514-000
15 CP15-539-000
16 Place: Moundsville, WV
17 Date: Thursday, May 19, 2016
18 were held as herein appears, and that this is the original
19 transcript thereof for the file of the Federal Energy
20 Regulatory Commission, and is a full correct transcripton of
21 the proceedings.
22
23
24 Daniel Hawkins
25 Official Reporter

P3 – Public Meeting in Logan, OH

1 BEFORE THE
2 FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
3 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - x
4 IN THE MATTER OF: : Project No.
5 LEACH XPRESS PIPELINE PROJECT AND : CP15-514-000
6 RAYNE EXPANSION PROJECT : CP15-539-000
7 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - x
8
9 Lee's Banquet Haus
10 580 Radio Lane
11 Logan, Ohio 43138
12
13
14 Tuesday, May 24, 2016
15 The above-entitled matter came on for Scoping
16 Meeting, pursuant to notice, at 6:00 p.m., Juan Polit, the
17 moderator.
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

P3 – Public Meeting in Logan, OH (cont'd)

P R O C E E D I N G S

MR. POLIT: On behalf of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission or FERC, I would like to welcome all of you here tonight for the comment meeting on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Leach Xpress Project and the Rayne Xpress Expansion Project. Let the record show that the DEIS comment meeting tonight began at 6:10 P.M. on May 24th, 2016 at Lee's Banquet Haus in Logan, Ohio.

My name is Juan Polit and I am the Environmental Project Manager in FERC's Office of Energy Projects for this particular project. I am responsible for conducting a detailed environmental analysis of the two abovementioned projects proposed by Columbia Gas Transmission and Columbia Gulf Transmission and for producing an Environmental Impact Statement or EIS for short.

I have with me also FERC Kevin Bowman, we have also asked Terry Hair and Tyler McGeary of our contractor ERM to help us in the back by the sign-in table to be with us tonight. These two folks, Terry and Tyler from ERM have been assisting us in conducting these meetings.

We also have representatives from the Columbia Gas and Columbia Gulf present here tonight you probably already met them at their information table. As you can see this meeting is being recorded by a court reporter so that we can have an accurate record of tonight's comments. A

P3 – Public Meeting in Logan, OH (cont'd)

1 transcript of tonight's meeting will be placed on to the
2 public record so that everyone has access to the information
3 discussed here tonight.
4 FERC's sign-in table is the one back there that
5 you first encountered and we have another sign-in sheet one
6 is just to have your name recorded as being present at the
7 meeting. That same sheet also serves as a repository for
8 those who feel were not notified or they are not sure they
9 are on the mailing list for all of the documents that have
10 been mailed out for this project up to date.
11 If you didn't get a copy of the DEIS go ahead and
12 we invite you to put your name on that list and we will make
13 sure that you get your copy of the Final when you are on
14 that list. We also have some brochures that tell you how to
15 file comments with the Commission and about where they have
16 the pipeline crossing the land from the industry's point of
17 view and from FERC's point of view.
18 We also have some extra copies of the DEIS. I
19 invite you to take them out they are on CD's and we have two
20 paperbacks.
21 Now as a federal licensing agency, the FERC has
22 the responsibility under the National Environmental Policy
23 Act or NEPA, to consider the potential environmental impact
24 associated with projects under its jurisdiction. With
25 regard to the Leach Xpress and the Rayne Xpress Projects,

P3 – Public Meeting in Logan, OH (cont'd)

1 the FERC is the lead federal agency for the NEPA review and
2 the preparation of the EIS.
3 In June of 2015, Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC
4 filed its application under Section 7 of the Natural Gas Act
5 to construct and operate certain interstate natural gas
6 pipeline facilities as part of the Leach Xpress Project.
7 This project will include the installation of approximately
8 131 miles of various-sized diameter natural gas pipeline in
9 Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia as well as 28 miles of
10 pipeline abandonment, 28 miles of looping pipeline, 3 new
11 compressor stations, modifications at 2 existing compressor
12 stations and various appurtenant facilities.
13 In August of 2015, Columbia Gulf Transmission,
14 LLC filed their application to construct and operate the
15 Rayne Xpress Expansion Project, which would also be
16 interstate and natural gas facilities. This project would
17 include construction of two compressor stations in Kentucky.
18 The primary purpose of tonight's meeting is to
19 give you an opportunity to provide specific comments on the
20 Draft EIS prepared by FERC staff for these projects. It
21 will help us the most if your comments are as specific as
22 possible regarding the environmental impacts of these
23 proposed projects and also on the Draft EIS that is prepared
24 by FERC staff.
25 I would like to clarify that these are projects

P3 – Public Meeting in Logan, OH (cont'd)

1 being proposed by the above mentioned companies, they are
2 not projects being proposed by the FERC. Rather, the FERC
3 is the lead federal agency responsible for evaluating
4 applications for the environmental impacts resulting from
5 construction and operation of these proposed projects.
6 During the review of these projects that we have
7 conducted so far, we have assembled information from a
8 variety of sources including the applications filed by the
9 two companies, by the public, by other state, local and
10 federal agencies and from our own independent analysis and
11 field work.
12 FERC staff has analyzed all the information that
13 is on the public record and we have prepared a Draft EIS.
14 This single Draft EIS cover both of the projects and is
15 intended to be a comprehensive study of all of the potential
16 impacts upon the human and natural environment associated
17 with the construction and operation.
18 In developing the Draft EIS, several other
19 agencies assisted FERC in our review. And I would like to
20 thank them actually for their assistance and they include
21 the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Army Corps of
22 Engineers, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Ohio
23 Environmental Protection Agency, the Pennsylvania Department
24 of Environmental Protection, the Pennsylvania Department of
25 Conservation and Natural Resources, the West Virginia

P3 – Public Meeting in Logan, OH (cont'd)

Department of Environmental Protection, the West Virginia Division of Natural Resources and the Kentucky Department for Environmental Protection.

A Notice of Availability of the Draft EIS was issued for both of these projects on April 21st of this year. This Notice informs the public and gives any interested party an opportunity to comment on the Draft EIS. The Draft EIS was distributed to all of effected land owners and other third party members of the public including elected officials, federal and state agencies, non-governmental organizations and public libraries in the project's vicinity.

There is a 45-day comment period that officially ends on June 13, 2016, however we will accept all comments that come in for this project. I do have extra copies of this Notice in the back side of the table and we encourage you to pick those up. If you plan to submit comments we encourage you to do so and you can do it either here in the verbal portion of tonight's meeting or by using one of the written comment forms that are available back at the table.

In addition to commenting tonight you can also submit your comments using the procedures outlined as described or in where the brochures that are also on the back table. These instructions include how to submit your comments electronically or in written form to the FERC.

P3 – Public Meeting in Logan, OH (cont'd)

1 Be assured that all of your comments will be
2 considered with equal weight regardless of how you provide
3 them or when you provide them. The Final EIS if you did
4 receive a copy of the EIS in the mail, either paper copy or
5 a CD you will automatically get that copy when it is
6 finalized so there is going to be a Final EIS that we will
7 issue later this year probably around September.
8 And again just as a reminder if you feel that you
9 have not received anything that you should have please add
10 your name to the list in the back of the room.
11 Alright the Final EIS itself is not a
12 decision-making document. In other words that means that
13 once it is issued it does not determine whether or not the
14 projects are approved. That decision actually goes with the
15 five member Commission that is also a part of FERC.
16 The five member Commission is appointed by the
17 President. They have the decision-making authority. The
18 rest of the FERC staff including the two ladies here are
19 mainly responsible for producing just the EIS. Now
20 regarding the decision by the five member FERC Commission to
21 accept or not accept the project application -- preceding
22 that of course is the Final EIS that has to be issued.
23 Once they are issued the Commission will proceed
24 to go through its deliberations to make a decision of
25 whether or not to issue a Certificate. The Commission will

P3 – Public Meeting in Logan, OH (cont'd)

consider the public comments on the Draft EIS, all the environmental information contained in the final EIS and a host of other environmental information related to engineering, markets and rates.

If the Commission votes to approve the project they will issue a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity to Columbia Gas and Columbia Gulf will be enough to start the project. They will also be required to meet all the conditions that are outlined in the certificate. Some of those conditions will be environmental conditions that are described in the Draft and Final EIS.

The construction and restoration if it happens FERC staff will monitor the project either at company headquarters or from its contracted inspectors. FERC staff would conduct beginning onsite inspections to document compliance with the environmental conditions and compliance with certain other environmental laws and regulations.

I would like to go ahead and begin the important part of tonight's meeting where we are going to hear your comments and I will be going off the sign-up sheet that I have with me and any time that you would like to make comments and you are not on the sheet go ahead and sign-up there, we have a new one in the back and my people will relay that to me up here.

We have a court reporter here so your comments

P3 – Public Meeting in Logan, OH (cont'd)

are going to get transcribed and actually get placed on to the public record. When your name is called please come up and either stand at the podium or have a seat in the chair and go ahead and prepare to state and spell your name and that way we can be sure to get it accurate for our record.

And this microphone I guess you have to speak loudly into it. With that I would like to go ahead and call up Mr. Chris Weese or is it Wise? Just spell your name again.

MR. WEESE: My name is Chris Weese that's W-e-e-s-e. I have already expressed most of my complaints

P3-01 together with some of the Columbia Gas people. We are getting no cooperation on where the line should be. We are asking just to be moved a little bit out of the center where our pasture field, our farm field and no cooperation. I would hope that FERC would realize that the only protection a lot of us have except for hiring a lawyer is this.

P3-02 And I would like to see them postpone this for 6 to 12 months until Columbia Gas is a little further along with what they are wanting to do and maybe help them realize they need to negotiate fairly with people like they said they would in their application to FERC.

And I would encourage everybody here to call your Congressman, your representatives and talk to them about this and tell them how you are being treated and see if

P3-01 Comment noted.

P3-02 Comment noted.

P3 – Public Meeting in Logan, OH (cont'd)

anyone stepped in to do something or try to do something because other than that we don't have much of a chance. If FERC doesn't do anything then our politicians better do something for us. Thanks.

CHAIRMAN POLIT: Thank you Mr. Weese. We also have next Richard Emens, is that correct, come up please. You can sit down right there.

MR. EMENS: Thank you my name is Richard Emens. I'm an attorney in Columbus with the firm of Emens and Walker and we represent many land owners on the Leach Xpress and hundreds of land owners on the pipelines that are proposed and in front of FERC at the present time.

And half of the land owners I would like to make

P3-04 several comments -- the first is that on page 1 of the I'll just call it the Draft EIS, the DEIS it says that the projects we are talking about tonight were developed for the transportation of stranded gas supplies. And we seriously question whether these are stranded gas supplies and we will come back and talk about that a little more later but at this point my request is that the word stranded be deleted.

It also appears in the DEIS of another pipeline that is currently being considered and it should be deleted from that also.

P3-05 Secondly based on our experience I'm quoting from page 9 of the DEIS, "Based on our experience we" -- which I

P3-04 See the response to comment CO1-01.

P3-05 While the statement reflects that generally overall property values are not negatively impacted by the presence of the pipeline' each property crossed by the project is unique and could have individual impacts to the landowner that should be addressed. This is recognized in the final EIS in section 4.2.2.3 regarding damages and section 4.9.5 of the final EIS.

Columbia Gas has committed to mitigate for impacts by compensating landowners affected by the project. If the LX and RXE projects require permanent or temporary use of land affecting property owner income, normal practice is for local appraisers to review the placement of the pipeline and conduct appraisals on an individual property basis as a basis for compensation.

P3 – Public Meeting in Logan, OH (cont'd)

P3-05

assume means FERC although I'm not sure if this was written by FERC or by its staff or by one of the contracted companies that works with them -- but it says "Based on our experience we are not aware of instances where intrastate natural gas pipeline has resulted in impact of property values."

Do you want me to read that again or is it absurd enough to say that? I mean think about this -- we know that there are many houses in this and other FERC proposed pipelines in the state of Ohio that are within 100 feet of residences and some of them within 50 feet.

And to say that that doesn't result in reduced property values is absurd. There's also evidence in other pipeline filings at FERC that identifies where and when these property values of land owners that have been hurt and -- I'm sorry could you pronounce your name?

MR. POLIT: Polit (pronounced Pol--eet).

MR. EMENS: Polit. I'm sure Mr. Polit in your 16 years at FERC you must have been aware of some cases where land owner properties' values were reduced by having a pipeline on their property and we request that that statement on page ES-9 be deleted.

We do appreciate that Columbia Gas is committed to funding a separate third party compliance monitoring program during the construction phase of each of these

P3 – Public Meeting in Logan, OH (cont'd)

1 projects, especially in the Leach Project. I'm well aware
2 that there is mention in the DEIS of two year and three year
P3-06 3 reporting requirements but our request is that Columbia Gas
4 commit to fund a separate compliance monitoring program for
5 five years after the pipeline is in place and remediation
6 has occurred, because there have been instances that FERC
7 knows about and I am sure that FERC contract companies know
8 about, where problems come up after the initial remediation
9 and land owners do not have the resources to then get those
10 remedied.
11 On page 4-22 of the DEIS is the statement,
12 "Pipeline operators must obtain easements for assisting land
13 owners to construct and operate authorized facilities or
14 where the land on which the facilities would be located.
15 Compensation would be fully determined through negotiation
16 between Columbia Gas and the land owner."
17 And then it goes on to say if the easement cannot
18 be negotiated with a land owner and if the projects are
19 approved by the Commission, Columbia Gas and Columbia Gulf
20 may use the right of eminent domain to acquire the property
21 necessary to construct and operate a project.
P3-07 22 And our comment is that to date we cannot tell if
23 Columbia expects to just sue land owners rather than
24 negotiate. As the current compensation offers and the
25 original terms of the easement are certainly not land owner

P3-06 See the response to comment CO1-03.

P3-07 See the response to comment CO1-04.

P3 – Public Meeting in Logan, OH (cont'd)

P3-07 friendly. The dollar compensation in fact is significantly less than other smaller pipelines in the area are offered.

We want to thank FERC's staff and their contractors for the recommended mitigation measures that are in Section 5.2 of the DEIS and the specific recommendation that all 33 of these recommendations be included as specific conditions if the Commission issues an order which based on history for the last 20 years we know is going to happen.

P3-08 And we would also ask that with the information gained at this meeting, the other comments that will be made and we will be filing ours in writing that other conditions which may appear appropriate also appear in the certificate.

I mentioned earlier this point about stranded gas. Page 513 of the DEIS acknowledges that there are 12 planned proposed or existing FERC jurisdictional natural gas transmission projects that have portions within 25 miles at the Leach Project but there are only a few of these listed and the only large one listed is the Rover Pipeline.

The Iroquois Express Pipeline isn't mentioned, the Texas Eastern Spectra Open Pipeline I'm hoping was the name which clearly goes right into the same area and is a large pipeline. The Nexus Spectra Pipeline is not mentioned and then there are several of the Aim Pipeline, Sunoco Mariner and Kinder Morgan Utility Pipeline so there are plenty of pipelines. This is not stranded gas that they are

P3-08 Comment noted.

P3 – Public Meeting in Logan, OH (cont'd)

1 going after.

P3-09 2 And the reason -- there are several reasons that
3 gets important and it is pointed out on page 4197 and 4198
4 of the DEIS that cumulative impacts for example -- on
5 wildlife would occur where projects are constructed in the
6 same general time frame and the location and that is just on
7 wildlife. The same applies to forest resources. I mean
8 there are going to be 800 acres that are just going to be
9 wiped out. I mean you know that where the pipeline easement
10 is going to be all of the trees have to be cut down and kept
11 that way permanently.
12 Ohio is going to have over 400 acres that that's
13 going to happen and we think that that is going to have a
14 real impact on the wildlife, on birds, aquatic animals and
15 fish and we think that the Final EIS needs to recognize that
16 there are these additional pipelines and how large they are.
17 I mean we are talking about Rover which is
18 mentioned with two 42 inch pipelines side by side 20 feet
19 apart. Nexus is 36 inch -- I mean there's going to be so
20 much activity in southeastern Ohio that is going to affect
21 -- it's going to affect all of these factors and one of the
P3-10 22 things that really intrigued us is tourism is never
23 mentioned in this report under the socio-economic part of
24 the discussion.
25 I mean tourism is a major industry in

P3-09 Section 4.13 contains the analysis of cumulative impacts and the analysis uses an approach consistent with the methodology set forth in relevant guidance (CEQ, 1997b, 2005; EPA, 1999). See table 4.13-1 for existing or proposed projects evaluated for potential cumulative impacts.

P3-10 Section 4.8.6 addresses visual resources.

P3 – Public Meeting in Logan, OH (cont'd)

P3-10

southeastern Ohio and these pipelines are going to have an adverse effect. Page 5.9 talks about the visual impacts resulting from the projects and it says will also be minor -- cutting down 400 acres of trees on a 50 foot strip?

We think that that part of the Final EIS should discuss those issues. And again I thank you for letting us be here this evening and testify. We think that on this project and the Leach Xpress Project the staff of the FERC and the contractors that really worked hard and come up with many of the relevant points -- well we request that what we have said here tonight will be recognized and acted upon so thank you.

CHAIRMAN POLIT: Thank you Mr. Emens. Do we have any more speakers who would like to come up tonight? Come one, come all. Please remember to state and spell your name thanks.

MR. LANGLEY: I'll come up and speak but I'm not much for speaking. Excuse me -- I just want to clarify on something here --

CHAIRMAN POLIT: Your name?

P3-11

MR. LANGLEY: Oh Terry Langley. T-e-r-ry L-a-n-g-l-e-y. I don't think that it is in the best interest of the project or of the labor force that is going to be doing labor and the developers that are going to be doing the work on the project and the land owners you know I

P3-11 Comment noted.

P3 – Public Meeting in Logan, OH (cont'd)

P3-11 respect their concerns but I would encourage FERC to stick with the time line on the DEIS and let's get this done in a timely manner.

We have several workers that have been waiting on this project for 76 months, 67 months and I think that we have -- just like the Rover he spoke about, we are still waiting on it to be permitted to get our workers out working and Mariner 2 is the same deal so it seems like everything is going well in the permitting process and we understand that you all have ways and means of what we need to do to get your EIS's done but we would just ask FERC to keep this in a respectful time frame and let's get this project underway, thank you.

CHAIRMAN POLIT: If any other speakers want to come up let me know, okay please spell out your name, thanks.

MR. YATES: I'm Charles Yates, that's C-h-a-r-l-e-s Y-a-t-e-s. I also represent the welders of Local 798 and the United Association 340,000 strong and I am also a land owner here in southeast Ohio. I would like to just speak to what -- the comments that were made about the wildlife. I love wildlife and most of my members do you know these pipelines that are put in -- we are skilled individuals, highly skilled individuals.

P3-12 We have to go to safety and environmental

P3-12 Comment noted.

P3 – Public Meeting in Logan, OH (cont'd)

P3-12

training before we ever step foot on these right-of-ways. And these right-of-ways after they are completed you know they are seeded, they create habitat, they don't take the habitat away as much as some people would let on. They create habitat, its more food, it is better habitat. So that being said you know I just wanted to point that out as well, as you know I said I am a land owner and I actually have a pipeline running through my farm and I'm here to tell you it didn't hurt a thing so thank you.

CHAIRMAN POLIT: Thank you Mr. Yates. I just wanted to address a little bit and maybe answer a few of the questions raised by Mr. Emens and maybe even to help me if I am off-track. What we have included in the document or what was shown the Commission takes all responsibility for the EIS.

It is not up to our contractors or anyone doing the projects and not to sponsor the project or the applicants, it's our Commission EIS. Also regarding the large terrain for a logger terrain in two to three years after the project is built. We haven't asked how wetland marsh plans that will cover a small portion of the project but believe me as alternatives they are in the EIS positions and they extend out to five years.

We do also have a complete resolution procedure described in the EIS that will provide landowners with phone

P3 – Public Meeting in Logan, OH (cont'd)

numbers and kind of a flow chart of contacts and company people that they can contact and if it doesn't work they can go to the Commission and we have an established hotline that they can call.

And this is not only for during construction, but during the administration or any time during the life of the project. Land owners can call the Commission if for some reason you haven't gotten construction restored correctly across your land and if it falls within reasonable parameters or attempting trying to get too much out of the company, you at least want to get your land stabilized -- anything that is environmentally later it can always be brought up with the hotline that we have at FERC.

And I also believe on the FERC's website we have information for land owners to be able to have access to that hotline. So without any further ado if we have any other speakers now is your last chance.

MR. WEESE: I have one thing -- the state of Ohio has through the Department of Agriculture a set of guidelines for how this is being installed and how deep it will be and it's partly -- has an advised route number I don't have that number with me, so there are guidelines that the state of Ohio has adopted as minimal guidelines that may have a five year contact scenario set up longer than five feet deep on top of the pipe I think.

P3 – Public Meeting in Logan, OH (cont'd)

P3-03

And that's already set up and the next thing is how did they ever prove that the gas is needed at the other end?

CHAIRMAN POLIT: Well all I can say is the majority of need instances -- economic factual data we are going nowhere with as an environmental staff but I know that before the company even thinks about filing their application they have probably done their research and established that they have got contracts that people are willing to pay for it to provide the gas in a way that they describe on the application.

But beyond that when it comes to need we will refer to it in a very careful way that is probably already being referred to in the EIS and I can't comment on that, it's just not my expertise.

We will note your comment and by the way that was Chris Weese again okay. Thank you very much. Are there any more questions? Speakers? I want to go ahead and mention that the complete administrative record for both of these projects is available on FERC's website under the e-library link at www.ferc.gov and therein you can find all of the filings made by applications, individuals as well as the FERC's own issuances.

On behalf of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission I would like to thank you all for coming here

P3-03 Section 1.1 of the EIS describes the purpose and need for the Project.

P3 – Public Meeting in Logan, OH (cont'd)

1 tonight. Let the record show that the public meeting
2 concluded at 6:46 p.m., Thank you.
3 (Whereupon at 6:46 p.m., the meeting was
4 adjourned.)
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

P3 – Public Meeting in Logan, OH (cont'd)

1 CERTIFICATE OF OFFICIAL REPORTER
2
3 This is to certify that the attached proceeding
4 before the FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION in the
5 Matter of:
6 Name of Proceeding:
7 LEACH XPRESS PROJECT AND
8 RAYNE EXPANSION PROJECT
9
10
11
12
13
14 Docket No.: CP15-514-000
15 CP15-539-000
16 Place: Logan, OH
17 Date: Tuesday, May 24, 2016
18 were held as herein appears, and that this is the original
19 transcript thereof for the file of the Federal Energy
20 Regulatory Commission, and is a full correct transcripton of
21 the proceedings.
22
23
24 Larry Flowers
25 Official Reporter

P4 – Public Meeting in Oak Hill, OH

BEFORE THE

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - x

IN THE MATTER OF: : Project No.

LEACH XPRESS PIPELINE PROJECT AND : CP15-514-000

RAYNE EXPANSION PROJECT : CP15-539-000

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - x

Oak Hill Elementary School

401 East Evans Street

Oak Hill, Ohio 45656

Wednesday, May 25, 2016

The above-entitled matter came on for Scoping Meeting, pursuant to notice, at 6:00 p.m., Juan Polit, the moderator.

P4 – Public Meeting in Oak Hill, OH

P R O C E E D I N G S

MR. POLIT: On behalf of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission or FERC, I want to welcome you here tonight for the comment meeting on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Leach Xpress Project and the Rayne Xpress Expansion Project. Let the record show that the DEIS comment meeting tonight began at 6:04 P.M. on May 25th, 2016 at Oak Hill Elementary School in Oak Hill, Ohio.

My name is Juan Polit and I am the Environmental Project Manager in FERC's Office of Energy Projects, one of many project managers. I am responsible for conducting a detailed environmental analysis of the two abovementioned projects sponsored by Columbia Gas Transmission and Columbia Gulf Transmission and for producing an Environmental Impact Statement or EIS for short.

With me also from FERC Kevin Bowman who is at the sign in table over there in the left-hand corner. We have also asked Terry Hair and Tyler McGeary from our contractor ERM to assist us here tonight and they are also at the back sign-in table.

We also have representatives from the Columbia Gas and Columbia Gulf present who you have already met probably at their information tables. As you can see this meeting is being recorded by a court reporter so that we can have an accurate record of tonight's comments. A transcript

P4 – Public Meeting in Oak Hill, OH (cont'd)

of this meeting will be placed on to the public record so that everyone has access to the information discussed here tonight.

Our sign-in table in the back has various sheets for those of you who would like to sign-up as attending this meeting. We also have sheets for making yourself be added on to the mailing list if you think you haven't been added already. We also have some information handouts and brochures. We also have extra copies of the DEIS either in CD or hard back form that you are welcome to take with you.

As a federal licensing agency, FERC has the responsibility under the National Environmental Policy Act or NEPA, to consider the potential environmental impacts associated with projects under its jurisdiction. With regard to the Leach Xpress and the Rayne Xpress Expansion Projects, the FERC is the lead federal agency for NEPA review and for preparation of the EIS.

In June of 2015, Columbia Gas Transmission filed its application under Section 7 of the Natural Gas Act to construct and operate certain interstate natural gas pipeline facilities as part of the Leach Xpress Project. This Leach XPress Project will include the installation of approximately 131 miles of various-sized diameter natural gas pipeline in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia as well as 28 miles of pipeline abandonment, 28 miles of pipeline

P4 – Public Meeting in Oak Hill, OH (cont'd)

1 looping, 3 new compressor stations and modifications at 2
2 existing compressor stations and various appurtenant
3 facilities.
4 In August of 2015, Columbia Gulf Transmission
5 filed their applications to construct and operate the Rayne
6 Xpress Expansion Project, which would also be new interstate
7 and natural gas facilities. This project would include
8 construction of two new compressor stations in the state of
9 Kentucky.
10 The primary purpose of tonight's meeting is to
11 give you an opportunity to provide your specific
12 environmental comments on the Draft EIS that has been
13 prepared by FERC staff for these projects. It will be
14 helpful if most of your comments are as specific as possible
15 regarding these projects and projects and the Draft EIS.
16 I would like to clarify that these projects are
17 being proposed by the above mentioned companies, they are
18 not projects being proposed by the FERC. What FERC's role
19 in this overall is is that we are the lead federal agency
20 responsible for evaluating the applications and stating the
21 expected environmental impacts resulting from construction
22 and operation of natural gas pipeline facilities.
23 During our review of these projects we have
24 assembled information from a variety of sources including
25 the applications filed by the two companies, information by

P4 – Public Meeting in Oak Hill, OH (cont'd)

1 the public, other state, local and federal agencies and our
2 own independent analysis and field work.
3 FERC staff analyzed all the information on the
4 public record and prepared a Draft EIS. This single Draft
5 EIS is intended to be a comprehensive study of the potential
6 impacts upon the human and natural environment associated
7 with the construction and operation of the two projects.
8 In developing the Draft EIS we would like to
9 thank other agencies who have assisted FERC staff in
10 reviewing the DEIS before it was issued. These agencies
11 include the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Army
12 Corps of Engineers, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the
13 Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, the Pennsylvania
14 Department of Environmental Protection, the Pennsylvania
15 Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, the West
16 Virginia Department of Environmental Protection, the West
17 Virginia Division of Natural Resources and the Kentucky
18 Department for Environmental Protection.
19 A Notice of Availability of the Draft EIS was
20 issued for both of these projects on April 21st, 2016.
21 This Notice afford the public and any interested party an
22 opportunity to comment on the Draft EIS by coming to
23 tonight's meeting or by writing their comments in. The
24 Draft EIS was distributed to all of effected land owners and
25 other suspected third party members of the public including

P4 – Public Meeting in Oak Hill, OH (cont'd)

1 elected officials, federal and state agencies,
2 non-governmental organizations and public libraries in the
3 vicinity of the projects.
4 The 45-day comment period officially ends on June
5 13, 2016. I encourse you if you plan to submit comments
6 additionally here today either here in the verbal portion of
7 tonight's meeting or by using one of the written comment
8 forms that are available at the sign-up table.
9 In addition to commenting here tonight you can
10 also submit your comments using the procedures outlined in
11 the FERC's notice which we have copies over at the sign-up
12 table. You could also use the brochures that are also there
13 with the instructions and file accordingly.
14 Be assured that all of your comments will be
15 consider with equal weight regardless of whether or not they
16 were provided tonight or they are verbal or written comments
17 of if you decide to comment at a later date. All the
18 comments that FERC receives, whether they be written or
19 spoken will be addressed in FERC's upcoming Final EIS to be
20 issued later this year. Concerning the Final EIS if you
21 received a copy of the Draft EIS in the mail either as a
22 paper copy or a CD you will automatically receive a copy of
23 the Final. If you did not receive a copy of the DEIS in the
24 mail and you would like to get the Final copy please provide
25 your name and address on the FERC staff sign-in sheet in the

P4 – Public Meeting in Oak Hill, OH (cont'd)

1 back so that we can make sure that you get on the mailing
2 list and you will receive your Final copy.
3 And again if you didn't get your CD or EIS copy
4 for the Draft we have extra copies that you could pick up.
5 I'd like to state that the Final EIS is not a
6 decision-making document. In other words that means that
7 once it is issued it, itself does not determine whether or
8 not the projects are approved. That really belongs to the
9 five member FERC Commission which is appointed by the
10 President. FERC staff like myself who are here tonight and
11 also at the office are responsible simply for overseeing the
12 preparation of the Draft and the Final EIS.
13 As I said the responsibility for the
14 decision-making as to whether or not the project moves
15 forward or not falls to the five member Commission is
16 appointed by the President. They have the decision-making
17 authority.
18 Once the Final EIS is issued the Commission will
19 proceed to go through its deliberations toward making its
20 ultimate decision of whether or not to issue any
21 Certificate. The Commission will consider the public
22 comments on the Draft EIS, all the environmental information
23 contained in the final EIS as well as a host of other
24 non-environmental information related to engineering,
25 markets and rates.

P4 – Public Meeting in Oak Hill, OH (cont'd)

1 Should the Commission vote to approve either one
2 of the projects or both they will issue a Certificate of
3 Public Convenience and Necessity. Columbia Gas Transmission
4 and Columbia Gulf Transmission in using those certificates
5 would be required to meet certain conditions outlined in the
6 certificate. Some of those conditions are the environmental
7 conditions show up in the Draft EIS that you can see.
8 During construction of a project that is approved
9 FERC staff will monitor it on a daily basis using staff from
10 the office or contracted inspectors. Those daily inspections
11 will be done to document compliance with the environmental
12 conditions and compliance with environmental laws and
13 regulations.
14 So having said all of this I would like to go
15 ahead and begin the important part of tonight's meeting
16 which is when we hear your comments. I'm taking the
17 comments from the sign-up sheet at the table and right now
18 we have got one person signed up so if anyone else would
19 like to provide their comments please feel free to come
20 forward and either write your name in the back or go ahead
21 and sign-up on the sheet and that sheet will be brought up
22 to me.
23 So with that let's go ahead and begin with your
24 comments and I would like to go ahead and have Phillip Smith
25 come up. If you could just state your name and spell it out

P4 – Public Meeting in Oak Hill, OH (cont'd)

for the recorder.

P4-01 MR. SMITH: Phillip P-h-i-l-l-i-p S-m-i-t-h. I live on Fork Road. I know that everybody wants to say modern technology the likelihood of an issue is not very likely but I know there were three instances. One was out in California and I forgot where the third one was and then once again, the one that exploded in Pennsylvania, within a few months of being built, with a faulty shutoff valve, exploded. It leveled everything off the shelves in the home. It was a half mile away and I believe it caused five hundred and eighty something thousands dollars in personal property damage.

Had that same instant happened where I live, I believe I'm also along an 8" line, I'm not sure of the line size, but it was not a 47,700 horsepower compression station and if that same explosion happened with the 36" line me and my family probably would not be here today with that type of deal. There's also the pollution going to come

P4-02 from this -- it is going to put out 150 tons of carbon monoxide a year it is going to put out 100 tons of NOX, which when it gets into the atmosphere it falls as acid rain and it is going to put out one ton of formaldehyde that is providing that the numbers are correct from the place in Texas who did the design because all of the mathematical equations they have -- the numbers they have are mere

P4-01 Section 4.12 of the EIS discusses safety measures, the potential impacts of an incident, and the likelihood of an incident. This section concludes that the number of significant incidents over the more than 300,000 miles of natural gas transmission lines indicates the risk is low for an incident at any given location. The operation of the projects would represent a slight increase in risk to the nearby public.

P4-02 Section 4.11.1 of the EIS identifies the anticipated air emissions from each compressor station. As stated in section 4.11.1.2, each compressor station would be subject to air permitting by the applicable state agency. The state agencies are responsible for enforcing emission limits, mitigation measures, or compliance with conditions of any permits they issues.

P4 – Public Meeting in Oak Hill, OH (cont'd)

P4-02 speculation because there is not an existent motor of this size, this Mars 100 does not exist right now so they are taking a half power motor, doubling it -- doubling the math and you know basically hoping that that is going to be the proper numbers this will put out.

P4-03 And also there is the visual pollution. I've seen this and this is not going to be you know some nice little building it is going to be external storage containers and it is going to be right in the view of my house. And my property is the main road from almost every -- my property is a rectangle and I bought this property with the intention of when I retire building at least 8 homes and make my whole mini-development.

And if this plan is put there it will completely destroy that opportunity. It is going to devalue my property so bad that we are going to be -- that I am going to have to sell it. I don't think anybody will want to live with that -- some people may choose to live by that, but not me. I moved out there to have a country because we like to enjoy life.

P4-02 If I wanted to have the pollution, the 150 tons of carbon monoxide a year is equivalent I believe to 485 or 585 cars running 24/7. And if I wanted that I would have moved to the city. There is also the sound pollution -- the numbers that they have there is once again based off of this

P4-03 Comment noted. Section 4.8.3.2 of the final EIS discusses property values.

P4-02 Section 4.11.1 of the EIS identifies the anticipated air emissions from each compressor station. As stated in section 4.11.1.2, each compressor station would be subject to air permitting by the applicable state agency. The state agencies are responsible for enforcing emission limits, mitigation measures, or compliance with conditions of any permits they issues.

P4 – Public Meeting in Oak Hill, OH (cont'd)

P4-02 1 assumption that by doubling the numbers of the existing
2 motor that this is going to work and the numbers they have
3 is also based off 1100 feet which is my front porch.
4 And the virtual definition of a residence is the
5 property line and my property line is only about 350 feet
6 which is where my kids would be standing to get on the bus
7 next to this plant. So the number that is in the book and
8 the numbers that have been placed out to the public -- and
9 it even says in the book that there's no -- and it says it
10 is going to be above 10 decibels and right in the book it
11 states that monthly 12.6 but that is once again 1100 feet
12 not 350 feet.
13 They are also and you know this -- they are being
14 bought out by Trans-Canada and it is very defined that it is
15 so close to the Canadian border where they have been trying
P4-01 16 to get rid of natural gas for so many years. This is
17 something that is being placed out in the vicinity with
18 homes.
19 This school that we are standing in is only about
20 3/4ths of a mile away and I just cannot believe that they
21 are allowing -- the government would allow, hopefully they
22 will allow something of this caliber with the pollution,
23 with the danger -- one the exploded in 1914 in Cleveland
24 there was no record of the size of the horsepower.
25 It obliterated everything for a mile and a half

P4-01 Section 4.12 of the EIS discusses safety measures, the potential impacts of an incident, and the likelihood of an incident. This section concludes that the number of significant incidents over the more than 300,000 miles of natural gas transmission lines indicates the risk is low for an incident at any given location. The operation of the projects would represent a slight increase in risk to the nearby public.

P4 – Public Meeting in Oak Hill, OH (cont'd)

P4-01

radius that would include the school that we are standing in right now with kids on a non-horsepower rated station. And this is a 47,000 horsepower. It is just so close to schools, to residences this is something that should be you know away from homes, something that should be away from anything.

And I know that people keep telling me well I have seen this noise level is not that bad or you know I've lived by these -- they may choose to do that. I did not choose to do that. My family bought this property it joins my father-in-law's property. He planned on passing it down to my grandkids. I planned on my kids living there. This was a property that has been worked on since the sixties and it is interrupting our live so majorly if this is allowed to go.

The closest one of this size that I could find on the internet just searching was about a half mile away this size. And this is the largest one in the whole run of I believe five compressor stations, this one is the largest and it has the closest NSA to it.

That does not even -- that shouldn't even make sense to me. You know if you are going to build the largest one it should be elsewhere, not around homes, not around residences and this is also not to mention but I wouldn't even have found out about this had someone come to my house

P4 – Public Meeting in Oak Hill, OH (cont'd)

to visit me telling about it.

P4-04 From the onset of this they have had my address wrong. I don't believe any of my neighbors are in here tonight. I have got one neighbor here that had to stop and tell me. None of my neighbors are getting it in the mail. No one knows about this. I told them I don't know how many times about my wrong address. I told FERC about my wrong address and everything keeps getting sent to the wrong address.

This building that is being built and I understand you have explained to me that this is just kind of a rough draft but at some point in time FERC needs to release some sort of solid, solid things -- some solidity as to what needs to be built -- some definition.

You know it shouldn't be if the monitors are placed inside of the building. It should be the monitors will be placed inside of the building. Or if they are going to be outside then that needs to be stated. There needs to be some parameters set in and Columbia Gas needs to be held to this.

P4-02 Also it says that they have one year -- I was just informed but they have one year to fix the noise issues. I don't know what my family is supposed to do for that year. In that book, in your paper it says a 10 unit raise in sound is more than double effective -- affecting

P4-04 Comment noted.

P4-02 See comment for P4-02 above.

P4 – Public Meeting in Oak Hill, OH (cont'd)

P4-02

the human body it is going to raise 20.7 so it is going to quadruple for me and my family and that is at night time when we are trying to sleep.

There should be no more than a week. I mean if they are so sure about how this is going to be built, these numbers are so correct and they say like they believe them when you talk to them, then they shouldn't have any problem with a week. They should be able to say this is what it is going to be.

The fact that they wanted a year or whoever did want a year leads me to believe that they know there's the potential for a problem and it is going to take them a year to fix it and this will affect my family for that year. If you look up the health effects of noise on the human body when it raises by that number it greatly increases suicide.

It greatly effects the body with a lack of sleep. It is such a huge effect to me and my family. Now also it talks about how this is -- they want eminent domain. You know this is going down and branching out and I'm not so sure that this is positively affecting the country like everybody believes it is going to.

Fracking is causing problems -- in the state of New York, they have already stopped fracking they won't allow it. There's the potential of it causing ill effects on people's property. This is land that we as Americans

P4-02 See comment for P4-02 above.

P4 – Public Meeting in Oak Hill, OH (cont'd)

fought and we pay our taxes and we take care of them and we should be able to live our lives without some large corporation telling me and having to worry about are they going to meet these standards, are they going to meet this criteria.

The pollution this plant is going to put out is title 5 and they already know that they are not going to be able to meet it. So if they can't meet that pollution you know what effects does that have on my family while we are breathing all that pollution during the time, whether it is a week or two weeks? What is it my family is supposed to do while this plant is putting out more pollution than what it's supposed to?

And if Columbia Gas cannot get my address correct, as simple as my address -- why do we believe that they are going to be able to keep all of these numbers and all of these parameters in line? You know they are building this and they have all of these statements and it all stems from a place in Texas. I've called them multiple times and talked to them about how you can't take a motor like that and just double it up to multiple mechanics, it's just not going to happen that way.

P4-02 This is going to be much larger than what they think it is going to be. I don't even know if they understand how bad it is going to be and so that's why they

P4-02 See comment for P4-02 above.

P4 – Public Meeting in Oak Hill, OH (cont'd)

P4-02

want the year. But there should be something put in place you know especially when you can prove that it is going to be 47.8 decibels at 1100 feet.

And FERC's definition of a residence is property line and that is 350 feet so that puts it around 112 decibels at my property line. Before this project is ever okayed for this project or even comes close to being solidified they should be able to prove on paper with proof how they are going to be able to get that number 350 feet down to 55 decibels.

They should be able to take it and say you FERC this is how we will fix this issue. This is how we will fix the issue with over-built compressor station at 1081 Pilot Road at 350 feet. This is how we will get it down to your 55 bd.

Because if they can't tell you in the onset that this will be at 55 bd at 350 feet how are they going to be able to do that once it's built? How are they going to be able to shut down 1.5 bt whatever the number is for natural gas that's going through there, are they should to shut that down and fix that noise?

What are they going to do? And this has been going on for 2 years being drug out with misinformation, phone calls not being returned, mailing address being wrong, people giving me mail at the post-office to get a hold of

P4-02 See comment for P4-02 above.

P4 – Public Meeting in Oak Hill, OH (cont'd)

them because they are watching for my mail and running down to get my mail. It is just very unnerving with such a large company that is not able to do simple processes correctly. And the government is going to trust them to build this compressor station and trust them that their numbers are correct and trust them that this is going to meet all of their requirements that's never been built.

P4-01 If there is going to be a test compressor station built -- something that has never been built before it should be somewhere you know out in the middle of nowhere. They can set an atomic bomb off 1100 feet next to someone's house which I know that it is an outlandish comparison but if a 36 inch gas line explodes, if there is a mistake made by a faulty well in Pennsylvania -- if that same mistake is made at this compressor station we do not know the ramifications of that. That could level this building, that could level this community and it should not be tested here.

CHAIRMAN POLIT: Thank you very much Mr. Smith. At this point I emphasize we put the conditions in there and expect them to meet them. We don't -- I'm not saying we don't trust companies but we put them in there as benchmarks that we expect to hold them to when they have built the pipeline, when the build all of the components for the compressor station and during operations and especially in this case when they are doing the initial studies.

P4-01 See comment for P4-01 above.

P4 – Public Meeting in Oak Hill, OH (cont'd)

The conditions we have for the noise, to measure the noise and we don't let them back down if they exceed them are merely to shut it off and we expect them and making sure that they abide by the limits that we put on there and you know it takes usually several years of repeated noise surveys and studies, questions back and forth between the agency and county company to where we feel that we are satisfied that they are actually meeting the noise conditions on a long-term operational basis.

MR. SMITH: So what's my family supposed to do for those two years?

CHAIRMAN POLIT: Well if it takes that long --

MR. SMITH: Do you want me to come in your house and scream in your ear when you are trying to sleep? I mean we're just supposed to sit there and deal with that and live like that?

CHAIRMAN POLIT: I understand and there is nothing that we can do beyond what's written in the Petition for those contingencies.

MR. SMITH: Is it finding out if it is okay at 350 feet?

CHAIRMAN POLIT: I understand. Anyways thank you very much. I know it took a lot to get up there and if we have any other speakers this is the last chance we will have this evening. Okay I will go ahead and end the speaking

P4 – Public Meeting in Oak Hill, OH (cont'd)

parts for tonight's meeting and I'll wrap up shortly. I just want to mention that the complete administrative record for these projects is available on our website at www.ferc.gov. If you could find that website and get into it you will notice that there are tabs and a number of ways that you can access information about this project.

In particular if you are trying to find the e-library link or tab that will drive you to where you can find all the filings that have been made by the applicant, comments by the individuals and any issuance that we have made regarding these two projects.

So on behalf of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission I would like to go ahead and thank you all for coming here tonight. And let the record show that the public comment meeting concluded at 6:43 p.m. Thank you.

(Whereupon at 6:43 p.m., the meeting was adjourned.)

P4 – Public Meeting in Oak Hill, OH (cont'd)

1 CERTIFICATE OF OFFICIAL REPORTER

2

3 This is to certify that the attached proceeding

4 before the FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION in the

5 Matter of:

6 Name of Proceeding:

7 LEACH XPRESS PROJECT AND

8 RAYNE EXPANSION PROJECT

9

10

11

12

13

14 Docket No.: CP15-514-000

15 CP15-539-000

16 Place: Oak Hill, OH

17 Date: Wednesday, May 25, 2016

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

19 transcript thereof for the file of the Federal Energy

20 Regulatory Commission, and is a full correct transcripton of

21 the proceedings.

22

23

24 Larry Flowers

25 Official Reporter

P5 – Public Meeting in Huntington, WV

BEFORE THE

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - x

IN THE MATTER OF: : Project No.

LEACH XPRESS PIPELINE PROJECT AND : CP15-514-000

RAYNE EXPANSION PROJECT : CP15-539-000

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - x

Huntington High School

1 Highlander Way

Huntington, West Virginia

Thursday, May 26, 2016

The above-entitled matter came on for Scoping Meeting, pursuant to notice, at 6:00 p.m., Juan Polit, the moderator.

P5 – Public Meeting in Huntington, WV (cont'd)

P R O C E E D I N G

CHAIRMAN BOWMAN: Alright everyone good evening. On behalf of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission or FERC I would like to welcome you all here tonight to the comment meeting on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Leach and Rayne XPress Projects.

Let the record show that the Draft EIS comment meeting in Huntington, West Virginia began at 6:11 p.m. So my name is Kevin Bowman and I am an environmental scientist in the FERC's Office of Energy Projects responsible for conducting environmental reviews of interstate natural gas projects like this.

So the primary purpose of tonight's meeting is to give everyone here the opportunity to provide FERC comments on its Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Leach and Rayne XPress Projections and provide FERC with general comments about the projects themselves.

So in June and August, 2015 Columbia Gas Transmission and Columbia Gulf Transmission filed applications under Section 7 of the Natural Gas Act to construct and operate certain natural gas pipeline facilities. These projects in front of us today would involve the installation of about 130 miles of variable diameter natural gas pipelines in West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio as well as abandonment of some

P5 – Public Meeting in Huntington, WV (cont'd)

1 pipeline facilities.
2 It would also involve construction of three new
3 compressor stations as well as other more minor facility
4 modifications. So as I am sure many of you know that this
5 is a project that is being proposed by Columbia Gas
6 Transmission and its affiliates. It's not projects being
7 proposed by FERC the federal agency. We are merely
8 responsible for reviewing these applications, conducting an
9 environmental review and making decisions on whether or not
10 these projects move forward.
11 So as I mentioned before we are taking comments
12 today here on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement
13 issued for this project by FERC. That Environmental Impact
14 Statement was issued early in April and we have opened up a
15 comment period to take public comment.
16 We are currently taking public comment
17 electronically by mail and here at today's meeting. That
18 comment period is going to close June 13th of this year so
19 if you have additional comments that you want to provide
20 FERC at this meeting we do have instructions on how to
21 provide those comments to FERC at the sign-in table outside
22 of this auditorium I guess is what you would call this.
23 So if you haven't submitted comments I do
24 encourage you to do so that helps us conduct our
25 environmental review and ultimate decision for these

P5 – Public Meeting in Huntington, WV (cont'd)

projects. So with that I'll mention that we do have a court reporter here today to transcribe this meeting and any comments you want to provide us so they will be accurately placed into the public record along with the other comments that FERC has on this project.

So I am going to go ahead and move forward into the part of the meeting where we take your comments. We will make things a little bit more abbreviated today since we have only got one person signed up so far and that's Terry Langley is the first person signed up and I'd like Terry to come on up to the podium, lectern actually and state your name, spell it and provide your comments to us.

P5-01 MR. LANGLEY: Terry Langley L-a-n-g-l-e-y. I am an organizer for Pipeliner's Local Union 798 out of Tulsa, Oklahoma. I represent the welders that will be doing the project and I want you to know that we are in full support of this project going forward and we encourage the FERC to get the EIS completed and give us a pertinent sign so that we can put people to work. Thank you.

MR. BOWMAN: Thank you Mr. Langley. So that is the last person that I have signed up. Does anyone else want to come up and provide comments? Anybody? You guys came all the way out here just to listen to me talk for 5 minutes? Are you sure anyone? Alright then so with that I want to thank you guys all for coming here tonight.

P5-01 Comment noted.

P5 – Public Meeting in Huntington, WV (cont'd)

If you have any other comments that you do want to provide us again there are materials outside. We will be here for a little bit longer if you have any questions for us or the Columbia staff is here about their project.

So, on behalf of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, thank you all for coming here tonight -- let the record show that the meeting concluded at 6:18 p.m, thank you.

(Whereupon at 6:18 p.m., the meeting was adjourned.)

P5 – Public Meeting in Huntington, WV (cont'd)

1 CERTIFICATE OF OFFICIAL REPORTER
2
3 This is to certify that the attached proceeding
4 before the FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION in the
5 Matter of:
6 Name of Proceeding:
7 LEACH XPRESS PROJECT AND
8 RAYNE EXPANSION PROJECT
9
10
11
12
13
14 Docket No.: CP15-514-000
15 CP15-539-000
16 Place: Huntington, WV
17 Date: Thursday, May 26, 2016
18 were held as herein appears, and that this is the original
19 transcript thereof for the file of the Federal Energy
20 Regulatory Commission, and is a full correct transcripton of
21 the proceedings.
22
23
24 Larry Flowers
25 Official Reporter

APPLICANT
A1 – Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC

Columbia Gas Transmission

5151 San Felipe Suite 2500
Houston, TX 77056
Direct: 713.386.3797
tbrown@cpg.com

Tyler R. Brown
Senior Counsel

June 9, 2016

Ms. Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
Room 1A, East
888 First Street, N.E.
Washington, D. C. 20426

Re: Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC
Leach XPress Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement Comments and Clarifications
Docket No. CP15-514-000

Dear Ms. Bose:

On June 8, 2015, Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC's ("Columbia") filed with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("Commission") an application pursuant to Section 7(c) of the Natural Gas Act ("NGA"), as amended. Columbia's filing requested permission and approval to install, construct, and operate (i) two new natural gas greenfield pipelines, (ii) two new natural gas looping pipelines, (iii) the abandonment in-place of a segment of one existing natural gas pipeline, (iv) the construction and operation of three new greenfield compressor stations, and (v) various appurtenant and auxiliary facilities, all located in either Marshall and Wayne Counties, WV, Greene County, PA, or Monroe, Noble, Muskingum, Morgan, Perry, Jackson, Lawrence, Vinton, Fairfield, and Hocking Counties, OH, (the "Leach XPress Project") as more fully detailed in the application.

The Commission issued a Draft Environmental Impact Statement ("DEIS") on April 21, 2016 for the Leach XPress Project as well as Columbia Gulf Transmission, LLC's Rayne XPress Expansion Project (FERC Docket No. CP15-539-000). Upon review of the DEIS, Columbia has identified inconsistencies with the current Environmental Report documents for the Leach XPress Project, as presented in the supplemental filing provided on March 18, 2016. Therefore, Columbia hereby submits Comments and Requested Technical Revisions regarding the Leach XPress Project information presented in the DEIS. Copies of the relevant tables from Columbia's March 18, 2016 supplemental filing, which are referenced in Columbia's Comments and Requested Technical Revisions, are provided as Attachment 1. Attachment 2 includes a table identifying additional data clarifications and updates in regards to the DEIS. All comments and clarifications provided herein pertain only to the Leach XPress Project components of the DEIS.

I have read and know the contents of the application and the contents are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Very truly yours,

Tyler R. Brown
Senior Counsel

Attachments: Attachment 1 – Relevant Tables from Columbia's March 18, 2016 Supplemental Filing
Attachment 2 – Leach XPress Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement Data Clarifications and Updates

cc: Juan Polit (w/Attachment), Joanne Wachholder (w/Attachment)

A1 – Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC (cont'd)

LEACH XPRESS PROJECT
JUNE 9, 2016

Columbia Gas Transmission

Leach XPress Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement Comments and Requested Technical Revisions

	DEIS Section	DEIS Page #	DEIS Text	Comment / Technical Revision
	Executive Summary			
A1-1	Proposed Action	ES-2	Columbia Gas' proposal includes the following: • two natural gas pipelines in Ohio; • two natural gas pipeline loops in Ohio;	The proposed 36-inch-diameter LEX pipeline is located in Ohio, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania, while the proposed 30-inch-diameter LEX pipeline is located entirely within Ohio. In addition, the proposed 36-inch-diameter R-801 Loop is located entirely within Ohio; however, the proposed 36-inch-diameter BM-111 Loop is located in both Ohio and West Virginia.
A1-2	Proposed Action	ES-2	Columbia Gas' proposal includes the following: … • modification of two compressor units in Ohio and the abandonment of one compressor unit at an existing compressor station in West Virginia;	The Project will require modifications at two existing compressor stations, including the Crawford CS located in Fairfield County, OH and the Ceredo CS located in Wayne County, WV. Project activities at the Crawford CS will not include the installation of new compression or otherwise involve the facility's existing compressor units. Project activities at the existing Ceredo CS will include the installation of three new electric motor-driven compressor units and the decommissioning of one existing natural gas-driven compressor unit.
A1-3	Proposed Action	ES-2		The four new regulator stations (K-260 Regulator Station [RS], R-System RS, Benton RS, and McArthur RS) and modifications at one existing regulator station (RS-1286) are missing from the list of proposed Leach XPress Project facilities.
A1-4	Groundwater, Waterbody Crossings, Water Use, and Wetlands	ES-5	Columbia Gas would use the HDD crossing method at 17 waterbodies using 5 HDDs.	Columbia anticipates that seven HDDs will be required for the Project, and a total of 24 waterbody crossings will occur along these HDDs.
A1-5	Groundwater, Waterbody Crossings, Water Use, and Wetlands	ES-5	Construction of the LX project would affect a total of 16.1 acres of wetlands, including 1.4 acres of forested wetlands, 0.8 acre of scrub-shrub wetlands, and 13.9 acres of emergent wetlands.	These acreages represent temporary wetland impacts only and do not reflect the total wetland impacts for construction of the Project, which includes both temporary impacts as well as permanent impacts associated with the 10-foot and 30-foot operational corridors, as these areas will also be affected by construction activities.
A1-6	Groundwater, Waterbody Crossings, Water Use, and Wetlands	ES-5	During the operational life of the project, Columbia Gas would maintain a 30-foot-wide corridor with selective removal of trees that could compromise the integrity of the pipeline coating, impacting 1.1 acres of forested and 0.2 acre of scrub-shrub wetlands. Additionally, a 10-foot-wide herbaceous maintained right-of-way would affect 0.1 acre scrub-shrub, and 0.3 acre forested wetlands during project operations.	As presented in Resource Report 2, Table 2.4-1, which was submitted to FERC with Columbia's March 18, 2016 supplemental filing and is provided herein with Attachment 1, a total of 0.95 acre of forested and scrub-shrub wetlands will be permanently converted to other wetland types within the 30-foot operational corridor, including 0.84 acre of PFO wetlands that will be converted to either PSS or PEM wetlands and 0.11 acre of PSS wetland that will be converted to PEM wetlands. Operation of the 10-foot corridor will result in a total of 0.38 acre of permanent conversion to herbaceous wetlands, including 0.27 acre of PFO wetland and 0.11 acre of PSS wetland.

PAGE 1 OF 13

A1-1 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-2 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-3 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-4 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-5 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-6 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1 – Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC (cont'd)

LEACH XPRESS PROJECT
June 9, 2016

Columbia Gas Transmission

Leach XPress Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement Comments and Requested Technical Revisions

	DEIS Section	DEIS Page #	DEIS Text	Comment / Technical Revision
A1-7	Vegetation, Wildlife, Fisheries, and Federally Listed and State-Sensitive Species	ES-6	Although Columbia Gas has attempted to route its pipeline adjacent to existing disturbed areas and outside forested areas where possible, impacts on forest habitat represents a significant impact and still account for about 1,380.6 acres of upland forest impacts and 1.1 acres of forested wetland impacts.	As presented in Resource Report 2, Table 2.4-1, which was submitted to FERC with Columbia's March 18, 2016 supplemental filing and is provided herein with Attachment 1, a total of 2.22 acres of forested wetlands will be impacted by the Project, including 1.38 acres of temporary impacts and 0.84 acre of permanent conversion impacts.
A1-8	Vegetation, Wildlife, Fisheries, and Federally Listed and State-Sensitive Species	ES-6 & ES-7	The LX Project pipeline would cross a total of 983 freshwater waterbodies including 7 Ohio state-designated superior high quality waters; 3 waterbodies classified by the COE as Section 10 (navigable waterway); 3 Pennsylvania state-designated warmwater streams; 1 PA Fish and Boat Commission approved trout water; and 128 waterbodies listed as 303(d) impaired waters.	As stated in Resource Report 2, Section 2.3.3, the Project will cross six Ohio state-designated superior high quality waters, including Piney Fork, Muskingum River, Turkey Run (two crossing locations), Hocking River, Queer Creek, and the Ohio River (two crossing locations). In addition, the Project will require a total of 18 waterbody crossings within Pennsylvania, all of which have a Warm Water Fishes Aquatic Life use designation per the Pennsylvania *Water Quality Standards*.
A1-9	Air Quality and Noise	ES-10	Since there are counties in the project area that are in nonattainment and maintenance areas, we are recommending that Columbia Gas submit a plan for monitoring the emissions during construction to ensure emissions meet the General Conformity requirements.	Subsequent to the Columbia's October 23, 2015 supplemental filing, which contained construction emissions estimates based on very preliminary and conservative assumptions, Columbia refined the Project design and concluded that the assumptions previously used to calculate construction emissions estimates were overly conservative. This initial conservatism resulted in calculated construction emissions exceeding 100 tons of NOx for Marshall County, West Virginia. However, Columbia's revised construction emissions analysis presented in the March 18, 2016 supplemental filing, which included refined construction operation assumptions based on specific information received from potential contractors, indicated actual emissions of NOx during the maximum emissions year (2017) will be below 100 tons. As summarized in Resource Report 9, Table 9.2-13, which was submitted to FERC with Columbia's supplemental information on March 18, 2016 and is provided herein with Attachment 1, conservative emissions estimates showed that General Conformity applicability thresholds will not be exceeded. Therefore, this monitoring will be impractical and unnecessary, and a monitoring plan should not be required.
A1-10	Air Quality and Noise	ES-10	Columbia Gas' LX Project would consist of the construction of three new compressor stations, modifications at two existing stations, abandonment of one compressor station, four new regulator stations, modification at one existing regulator station, 13 bi-directional pig launcher and/or receiver facilities, nine mainline valves, and five new odorization stations.	The Project does not include the abandonment of an existing compressor station, however, Project activities at the existing Ceredo CS include the decommissioning of one existing natural gas-driven compressor unit among other modifications.

PAGE 2 OF 13

A1-7 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-8 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-9 We disagree. We are responsible for ensuring our compliance with the Clean Air Act General Conformity requirements. The information submitting by Columbia and presented in the EIS is based on estimates. The most recent emission estimates are close to the general conformity threshold. Should actual construction conditions change (e.g. a shift in project schedule, or the need for additional equipment or workspace, etc.), emission levels would change and could result in an exceedance of the General Conformity thresholds. We would then be responsible for performing a General Conformity Determination at that time. Therefore, we continue to find this recommendation appropriate.

A1-10 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1 – Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC (cont'd)

LEACH XPRESS PROJECT
JUNE 9, 2016

Leach XPress Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement Comments and Requested Technical Revisions

	DEIS Section	DEIS Page #	DEIS Text	Comment / Technical Revision
A1-11	Air Quality and Noise	ES-10	The majority of new emissions from the Columbia Gas' and Columbia Gulf's projects would result from operation of the five new compressor stations and modifications at the three existing compressor stations.	Air emissions associated with the proposed operation of additional compression at the existing Ceredo CS are anticipated to be minor and limited, as the new compressor units at this facility will be powered by purchased electricity. In addition, the proposed piping modifications at the existing Crawford CS will not result in new operational air emissions sources. The primary sources of new operational emissions associated with the Project will be limited to the proposed Lone Oak, Summerfield, and Oak Hill compressor stations.
A1-12	Air Quality and Noise	ES-11	Columbia Gas anticipates five HDD locations.	As stated in Resource Report 1, Section 1.3.3, Columbia anticipates that seven HDDs will be required for the Project.
	Section 1 – Introduction			
A1-13	1.2	1-3	Columbia Gas has field surveyed about 96.8 miles (47.4 percent) of the total pipeline facilities along the LX Project route.	As presented in Appendix 2A - *Areas Not Surveyed for Wetlands and Waterbodies along the Leach XPress Project* and in Appendix 2D - *Wetland Delineation Reports*, which were submitted to FERC with Columbia's March 18, 2016 supplemental filing, field surveys are not complete for approximately 3.7 percent, or 5.98 miles of the 160.67 total miles of proposed Project pipelines. Field surveys are complete for the remaining 154.69 miles of the proposed Project pipelines.
A1-14	1.2.3	1-4	Accordingly, Columbia Gas submitted a preconstruction notification to the COE on July 12, 2015.	As presented in Resource Report 1, Table 1.6-1, Columbia submitted its initial Pre-Construction Notifications for the Project to the US Army Corps of Engineers Huntington and Pittsburgh districts on June 12, 2015.
A1-15	1.3	1-8 & 1-9	Table 1.3-1. Minor Route Alternatives Adopted into the Proposed Pipeline Route for the LX Project	Table 1.3-1 contains inaccurate milepost references for several of the minor route alternatives adopted into the proposed pipeline routes.
	Section 2 – Project Description			
A1-16	2.1.1	2-1	About 40 percent (64.6 miles) of the new pipelines would be co-located with existing Columbia Gas rights-of-way (59.9 miles) or paralleling existing utility corridors (6.0 miles).	As presented in Resource Report 1, Table 1.1-2, which was submitted to FERC with Columbia's March 18, 2016 supplemental filing and is provided herein with Attachment 1, a total of 43.07 miles of the proposed pipelines would be paralleling existing foreign pipelines or utility corridors, while 21.53 miles of the proposed pipelines would be co-located with existing Columbia rights-of-way.
A1-17	2.1.2.1	2-9	To maintain compliance with the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) Minimum Federal Safety Standards (49 CFR Part 192), Columbia Gas proposes to construct four new odorization stations along the R-System in Jackson and Lawrence Counties, Ohio to odorize its existing R-486, R-130, R-543, and R-300/R-300 lines. In addition, Columbia Gas would install odorant systems within the proposed K-260 RS and Benton RS as well as its existing Crawford CS.	As stated in Resource Report 1, Section 1.1.2, Columbia proposes to construct odorization sites at five existing facilities to odorize natural gas along its existing pipeline system following the flow reversal that will be created by the proposed Project. One odorization site will be constructed at Columbia's existing Benton CS in Hocking County, OH, and the remaining four new odorization sites will be installed at existing regulator stations located along the R-System in Jackson and Lawrence counties, OH. In addition, Columbia will install odorization systems within the proposed K-260 RS and R-System RS.

PAGE 3 OF 13

A1-11 The EIS has been updated to reflect this change.

A1-12 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-13 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated numbers.

A1-14 The EIS has been revised to reflect the correct date.

A1-15 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated numbers.

A1-16 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated numbers.

A1-17 The EIS has been revised to reflect the changes indicated.

A1 – Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC (cont'd)

LEACH XPRESS PROJECT
June 9, 2016

Leach XPress Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement Comments and Requested Technical Revisions

	DEIS Section	DEIS Page #	DEIS Text	Comment / Technical Revision
A1-18	2.2.1	2-15	During construction of the pipelines, Columbia Gas would require work areas outside of the construction right-of-way for contractor parking and storage of pipe and equipment... [A] total of 517.1 acres of land, including eight areas within Palustrine Emergent (PEM) wetlands, would be temporarily affected during construction (see table 2.2.1-1).	As stated in Resource Report 2, Section 2.4.1, although several wetlands occur within contractor/staging/pipe yards, all will be avoided during construction, and no impacts are anticipated.
Section 4 – Environmental Impact Analysis				
A1-19	4.1.2.1	4-10	However, should the proposed Lone Oak CS occur within the coal seam boundary, Columbia Gas would adjust the sitting of the facility to avoid areas of potential subsidence. Further, major compressor equipment and associated piping, as well as non-gas related structures, would be reconfigured to provide a minimum buffer of 300 feet from the mine boundary. In addition to minor re-sitting and equipment configurations, Columbia Gas would implement other precautionary measures such as, installation of foundations at shallow depths to reduce friction with surrounding soils and/or use of compressible backfill materials (e.g., expanded polystyrene foam, void form, or other proprietary materials) in areas located adjacent to foundation walls.	This text was included in Columbia's Application submitted on June 8, 2015 but is no longer current per an updated version of Resource Report 6, which was filed as supplemental information on March 18, 2016. As stated in Resource Report 6, Section 6.4, Columbia had previously shifted the Lone Oak CS facility site to avoid the coal seam boundary and future areas of potential subsidence. During recent coordination efforts with the mining company, however, Columbia has learned that longwall mining activities are tentatively scheduled to occur in the area between 2023 and 2025, but are not expected to cause impacts within the vicinity of the Lone Oak CS. Therefore, Columbia shifted the proposed Lone Oak CS facility site back to the northern portion of the property, which is characterized by terrain that is more suitable for construction and operation of the facility. Columbia and the associated mining company are developing a commercial solution in the event any real impacts, which would adversely affect the construction or operation of the proposed Lone Oak CS facility site, are determined to exist.
A1-20	4.2.1	4-13	The scope of the proposed LX and RXE Projects span 16 counties, including three in Kentucky, nine- in Ohio, two- in Pennsylvania, and two- in West Virginia.	The Project facilities will be located within only one county in Pennsylvania (Greene County).
A1-21	4.3.2.4	4-36	In West Virginia, the LX Project would cross four West Virginia state-designated high quality waters; Fish Creek, Grave Creek, Ohio River, and Twelvepole Creek (Brooks, 2015). WVDNR recommends trenchless crossing methods during fish spawning season (April 1 to June 30) and dry open-cut crossing methods outside of fish spawning season. Columbia Gas intends to use the dry open-cut construction method for one crossing of Twelvepole Creek and at Grave Creek.	In addition to utilizing dry open-cut construction methods for one of the two crossings of Twelvepole Creek and at the Grave Creek crossing, Columbia will utilize the HDD construction method for both Ohio River pipeline crossings, the remaining Twelvepole Creek crossing, and the pipeline crossing of Fish Creek, as stated in Resource Report 2, Section 2.3.3.
A1-22	4.3.2.4	4-37	Table 4.3.2-4 - Sensitive Surface Waters Crossed by the Project	This table does not appear to have been updated per the modified and additional information provided in the revised Resource Report 2, Table 2.3-4, which was submitted to FERC with Columbia's March 18, 2016 supplemental filing and provided herein with Attachment 1.
A1-23	4.3.2.5	4-40	In addition, Columbia Gas would use the HDD crossing method at 17 waterbodies using 5 HDDs, as described in section 2.3.2.3.	A total of 24 stream crossings will occur along the seven proposed HDDs.

PAGE 4 OF 13

A1-18 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-19 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-20 The EIS has been revised to reflect the revised county information.

A1-21 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-22 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-23 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1 – Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC (cont'd)

LEACH XPRESS PROJECT
JUNE 9, 2016

Columbia Gas Transmission

Leach XPress Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement Comments and Requested Technical Revisions

	DEIS Section	DEIS Page #	DEIS Text	Comment / Technical Revision
A1-24	4.3.2.5	4-40	Waterbodies in 309 locations along the proposed pipeline route would be within construction workspaces, but not crossed by the pipeline (appendix K). Additionally, waterbodies along the proposed pipeline route would have timber matting installed prior to construction.	While timber mats, portable prefabricated equipment bridges, or other approved equivalent, may be installed where construction equipment and vehicular traffic will cross waterbodies along the construction corridor, or as otherwise needed to facilitate construction activities, Columbia does not propose to install timber matting (or other approved equivalent) across all waterbodies within the Project area.
A1-25	4.3.2.7	4-43	Approximately 63 feet of one minor, intermittent waterbody would be permanently filled as a result of modifications within the existing Ceredo CS.	Approximately 63 feet of one minor, intermittent waterbody will be permanently filled as a result of construction and operation of the proposed Lone Oak CS. In addition, approximately 100 feet of one minor, ephemeral waterbody will be permanently relocated to accommodate a new stormwater management pond within the existing Ceredo CS.
A1-26	4.3.2.7	4-43	Additionally, five streams would be permanently impacted by the construction of new or replacement of existing permanent culverts along three proposed permanent access roads. A new permanent culvert would also be constructed within an ephemeral waterbody of the Oak Hill CS tie-in facility.	As stated in Resource Report 2, Section 2.3.5, a total of five streams will be permanently impacted by the construction of new or replacement of existing permanent culverts along three proposed permanent access roads. Of these five streams, a total of four streams are located along two existing roads with existing culverts that will be replaced with new permanent culverts to facilitate permanent access during operation of the Summerfield CS and the K-260 RS. In addition, construction of the new permanent access road for the Oak Hill CS tie-in facility will require placement of a new permanent culvert within a stream.
A1-27	4.4.1.1	4-46	Columbia Gas submitted a district-specific wetland report to the Pittsburgh District COE and the Huntington District COE in November 2015. Of the 3,208.7-acre survey area, a total of 22.4 acres of wetlands are in the Pittsburgh District. Within the 7,461.3-acre survey area within the Huntington District, 115.2 acres of wetlands were identified.	Columbia submitted updated information, including revised Wetland Delineation Reports, to the USACE Pittsburgh and Huntington Districts on April 1, 2016. Copies of the revised Wetland Delineation Reports, including updated acreages for areas surveyed and wetlands delineated within each USACE district, were provided as Appendix 2D with Columbia's March 18, 2016 FERC supplemental filing.
A1-28	4.4.2	4-47	In West Virginia, the LX Project would cross 32 wetlands, including 6 forested, 1 scrub-shrub, and 32 emergent wetlands.	As presented in Resource Report 2, Tables 2.4-1 and 2.4-2, which were submitted to FERC with Columbia's March 18, 2016 supplemental filing and provided herein with Attachment 1, a total of 39 wetlands will be crossed by the Project within West Virginia.
A1-29	4.4.3	4-48	Table 4.4.3-1 and table 4.4.3-2 below summarize impacts of the proposed LX Project on wetlands. Construction would affect a total of 15.2 acres of wetlands. This includes about 1.4 acres of forested wetlands, 0.8 acres of scrub-shrub wetlands, and 12.9 acres of emergent wetlands.	The acreages listed in these statements correspond to temporary wetland impacts and do not reflect the total wetland impacts for construction of the Project, which includes both temporary and permanent impacts associated with the 10-foot and 30-foot operational corridors, as these areas will also be affected by construction activities. Overall, construction of the Project, including temporary and operational impacts associated with the pipelines, aboveground facilities, and access roads, will affect a total of 17.02 acres of wetlands, consisting of 2.22 acres of forested wetlands, 0.89 acre of scrub-shrub wetlands, and 13.91 acres of emergent wetlands. Of these totals, construction (includes both temporary and operational impacts) of the pipelines would impact a total of 16.16 acres of wetlands, including 2.22 acres of forested wetlands, 0.88 acre of scrub-shrub wetlands, and 13.06 acres of emergent wetlands.
A1-30	4.4.3	4-51	Operation of the LX Project would result in the permanent conversion of 0.2 acre of PEM wetlands for industrial use for the life of the Lone Oak CS...	As stated in Resource Report 2, Section 2.4.1 and presented in Table 2.4-2, which was submitted to FERC with Columbia's March 18, 2016 supplemental filing and provided herein with Attachment 1, construction of the Lone Oak CS will require temporary impacts on two PEM wetlands, resulting in a total of 0.17 acre of temporary impacts. No wetlands will be permanently filled by the construction or operation of the Lone Oak CS.

PAGE 5 OF 13

A1-24 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-25 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-26 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-27 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-28 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-29 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-30 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1 – Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC (cont'd)

Columbia Gas Transmission

Leach XPress Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement Comments and Requested Technical Revisions

	DEIS Section	DEIS Page #	DEIS Text	Comment / Technical Revision
A1-31	4.4.3	4-51	About 1.1 acre of forested wetlands would be converted permanently to emergent or scrub-shrub wetlands for the operation of the LX Project.	As presented in Resource Report 2, Table 2.4-1, a total of 0.95 acre of forested and scrub-shrub wetlands will be permanently converted to other wetland types within the 30-foot operational corridor, including 0.84 acre of PFO wetlands that will be converted to either PSS or PEM wetlands and 0.11 acre of PSS wetland that will be converted to PEM wetlands. Operation of the 10-foot corridor will result in a total of 0.38 acre of permanent conversion to herbaceous wetlands, including 0.27 acre of PFO wetland and 0.11 acre of PSS wetland.
A1-32	4.4.5	4-53	However, 0.2 acre of wetlands would be converted to industrial land for the Lone Oak CS and 1.1 acre of forested land would be permanently maintained as either PEM or PSS wetlands during operation of the pipeline.	As stated in Resource Report 2, Section 2.4.1 and presented in Table 2.4-2, which was submitted to FERC with Columbia's March 18, 2016 supplemental filing and provided herein with Attachment 1, construction of the Lone Oak CS will require temporary impacts on two PEM wetlands, resulting in a total of 0.17 acre of temporary impacts. No wetlands will be permanently filled by the construction or operation of the Lone Oak CS. As presented in Resource Report 2, Table 2.4-1, a total of 0.95 acre of forested and scrub-shrub wetlands will be permanently converted to other wetland types within the 30-foot operational corridor, including 0.84 acre of PFO wetlands that will be converted to either PSS or PEM wetlands and 0.11 acre of PSS wetland that will be converted to PEM wetlands. Operation of the 10-foot corridor will result in a total of 0.38 acre of permanent conversion to herbaceous wetlands, including 0.27 acre of PFO wetland and 0.11 acre of PSS wetland.
A1-33	4.5.4	4-57	The LX Project would affect 1,380.6 acres of upland forests and 1.1 acres of wetland forest during construction.	A total of 2.22 acres of forested wetlands will be impacted during construction of the Project facilities, including 1.38 acres of temporary impacts and 0.84 acre that will be permanently converted to either scrub-shrub or herbaceous wetlands as a result of operation of the pipeline facilities.
A1-34	4.5.4	4-57	Approximately 40% of the proposed pipelines would be collocated with existing Columbia Gas rights-of-way.	Approximately 40 percent (64.60 miles) of the new pipelines will be co-located with existing Columbia ROWs or paralleling existing utility corridors. As presented in Resource Report 1, Table 1.1-2, which was submitted to FERC with Columbia's March 18, 2016 supplemental filing and is provided herein with Attachment 1, a total of 43.07 miles, or approximately 27 percent, of the proposed pipelines would be paralleling existing foreign pipelines or utility corridors, while 21.53 miles, or approximately 13 percent, of the proposed pipelines would be co-located with existing Columbia rights-of-way.

A1-31 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-32 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-33 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-34 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1 – Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC (cont'd)

LEACH XPRESS PROJECT
June 9, 2016

Columbia Gas Transmission

Leach XPress Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement Comments and Requested Technical Revisions

	DEIS Section	DEIS Page #	DEIS Text	Comment / Technical Revision
A1-35	4.5.4	4-57 & 4-58	Section 4.5.4 - Interior Forest Habitat	Columbia would like FERC to provide additional justification and clarification regarding the methods that were utilized to define and calculate interior forest habitat. For instance, the Draft EIS states that "1,142.9 acres of interior forest block habitat would be impacted" which accounts for 83 percent of all forest impacts associated with the Project; however, the Draft EIS also states that only 13.1 miles of new greenfield edge habitat would be created as a result of construction of the proposed LX Project", or 8 percent of the total project pipeline. Even if a maximum construction corridor width of 125 feet is assumed, the impacts resulting from creation of new greenfield edge habitat would be less than 200 acres. If the majority of the forested areas that are crossed by the Project would not result in new greenfield edge habitat, that area cannot be considered interior forest habitat, as it is already fragmented. Similarly, the method that is described for calculating interior forest habitat impacts by calculating impacts on all forested blocks at least 100 acres in size, does not accurately reflect the quantity of interior forest habitat crossed by the Project. As described in the Draft EIS, it appears as if an entire forested block, even if surrounded by agricultural land or other non-forested areas, was considered interior forest habitat. For the purposes of wildlife habitat, which is the focus of the section, forested land immediately adjacent to other non-forested cover types would not be suitable habitat for interior forest dwelling species. As such, Columbia is respectfully requesting that FERC provide justification for the methods used to calculate interior forest impacts as well as clarification regarding the apparent discrepancy between the "1,142.9 acres of interior forest block habitat that would be impacted" and the "13.1 miles of new greenfield edge habitat". In order to provide clarity to the reader regarding the Project impacts on interior forest habitat as calculated by FERC, FERC should provide a map depicting the areas that were identified as interior forest habitat.
A1-36	4.5.4	4-58	Newly created edge habitats would be established by maintenance of the permanent right-of-way and the indirect impacts could extend for 300 feet on each side (600 feet total) of the new right-of-way into remaining interior forest blocks.	Provide a citation for the indirect impacts extending 300 feet from the new right-of-way.
A1-37	4.5.6.1	4-63	Additionally, the proposed modifications at the Crawford CS would not require an expansion at the existing facility...	Project activities at the Crawford CS will be conducted entirely within Columbia-owned properties, and the majority of construction activities will occur within the existing facility fence lines or existing facility access roads. However, Columbia proposes to construct a new regulator and valve facility east of the existing Crawford CS to connect to its existing Line K-170, resulting in 0.38 acre of new permanent impacts.
A1-38	4.5.6.1	4-63	...proposed modifications at the Ceredo CS would require a minor expansion at the facility fence lines resulting in impacts on 1.3 acre forested and 0.8 acre open land during construction.	In addition to 1.34 acres of forest and 0.82 acres of open land impacts, 14.24 acres of industrial land will also be impacted by construction activities at the existing Ceredo CS. Expansion of the existing Ceredo CS fence line will also result in 0.82 acre of open land impacts and 2.07 acres of industrial impacts during operation.
A1-39	4.5.6.1	4-66	No permanent impacts would result from modifications of the existing RS-1286 station.	Modification of the existing RS-1286 will result in 0.08 acre of new permanent impacts.

PAGE 7 OF 13

A1-35 We are defining interior forest as forested areas greater than 300 feet from the influence of forest edges or open habitat (Jones et al., 2001). As stated in the draft EIS, the reference to forest tracts of 100 acres or larger is related to the discussion of habitat requirements for breeding interior forest bird species rather than a definition of minimum interior forest tract size. Using the above definition of interior forest (i.e., 300 feet from the influence of forest edges or open habitat), FERC identified existing interior forest tracts along the proposed Project route, accounting for existing forest disturbances and open habitats. We subsequently calculated impacts to the identified interior forest areas based on proposed project-related tree clearing, including both greenfield tree clearing and tree clearing adjacent to existing rights-of-way and open habitats. The final EIS has been revised to clarify our definition of interior forest and associated impact analysis.

A1-36 Comment noted. See response to A1-35.

A1-37 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-38 Comment noted.

A1-39 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1 – Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC (cont'd)

LEACH XPRESS PROJECT
June 9, 2016

Columbia Gas Transmission

Leach XPress Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement Comments and Requested Technical Revisions

	DEIS Section	DEIS Page #	DEIS Text	Comment / Technical Revision
A1-40	4.5.6.1	4-66	As presented in table 4.5.6-2, construction of four new regulator stations, as part of the LX Project, would affect various habitat types during construction and operation. … Current habitat types include forest, industrial, open land, agricultural, and wetlands. Construction impacts on these habitats would be comparable to those described for pipeline facilities and include soil compaction and erosion, the potential establishment of invasive species, and fragmentation of interior forested tracts.	All proposed aboveground facilities with forest impacts will be constructed within or adjacent to existing utility rights-of-way, and should therefore not be considered interior forest habitat.
A1-41	4.6.1.3	4-71	In accordance with the MOU's definition of mitigation, which includes "compensating for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments," where impacts cannot be avoided or fully minimized, compensatory mitigation is appropriate to fully mitigate for removed habitat that was used by either migratory birds or listed species.	Columbia would like to note that the March 30, 2011 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the USFWS and FERC does not apply to threatened and endangered species listed under the *Endangered Species Act* of 1973. Columbia is continuing to coordinate with the applicable USFWS field offices regarding potential impacts on federally listed threatened and endangered species habitat and the appropriate mitigation, if required. In addition, a conservation plan for impacts on migratory bird habitat is not warranted based on the MOU, as none of the federal statues listed in the MOU, including the *Migratory Bird Treaty Act*, or Executive Order 13186 protect migratory bird habitat or require mitigation for migratory bird habitat impacts.
A1-42	4.6.1.3	4-71	The species listed on these tables potentially have breeding habitat that is known or expected to occur in the LX and RXE Project areas.	The species listed in Table 4.6.1-2 represent all Birds of Conservation Concern potentially occurring in the Project area, as defined by the USFWS in its 2008 *Birds of Conservation Concern*, which includes species with only wintering and/or migration ranges in the Bird Conservation Region in which the Project is located.
A1-43	4.6.1.3	4-73	The loss of approximately 1,380.6 acres of upland forest and 1.1 acres of forested wetlands associated with pipeline and aboveground facility construction would present a long-term impact for migratory birds that depend on forests.	A total of 2.22 acres of forested wetlands will be impacted during construction of the Project facilities, including 1.38 acres of temporary impacts and 0.84 acre that will be permanently converted to either scrub-shrub or herbaceous wetlands as a result of operation of the pipeline facilities.
A1-44	4.6.1.3	4-73	FWS provided three recommendations to avoid and minimize impacts on migratory birds. FWS recommended avoiding clearing during the nesting season and to carry out clearing of natural or semi-natural habitats between September 1 and March 31 to minimize impacts on migratory birds. Additionally, they recommended minimizing habitat fragmentation by avoiding large contiguous tracts of wildlife habitat and co-locating project facilities adjacent to previously disturbed or maintained areas such as existing easements. Furthermore, FWS is currently seeking compensatory mitigation and if accepted would be incorporated into a Migratory Bird Conservation Plan. The FWS is a cooperating agency in the review of this proposal.	The USFWS provided three recommendations to avoid and minimize impacts on migratory birds within and around the Project area on July 13, 2015, including avoiding clearing during the nesting season, avoiding large contiguous tracts of wildlife habitat, and co-locating the project facilities adjacent to previously disturbed or maintained areas such as existing easements. As stated in Resource Report 3, Section 3.4, Columbia will conduct clearing activities during the non-nesting season and has sited the Project within previously disturbed areas, where feasible, and a majority of the new pipelines will be co-located with existing Columbia easements or paralleling existing utility corridors. By implementing these recommendations, the Project will sufficiently avoid and minimize impacts on migratory bird species; therefore, compensatory mitigation is not appropriate at this time.
A1-45	4.6.1.4	4-74	This maintenance would result in the conversion of 515.6 acres of upland forest and 1.4 acre of forested wetlands to herbaceous and scrub-shrub habitat.	A total of 2.22 acres of forested wetlands will be impacted during construction of the Project facilities, including 1.38 acres of temporary impacts and 0.84 acre that will be permanently converted to either scrub-shrub or herbaceous wetlands as a result of operation of the pipeline facilities.

PAGE 9 OF 13

A1-40 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-41 Comment noted. Section 4.6.1.3 and section 5 of the final EIS was revised following additional consultations with the FWS.

A1-42 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-43 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-44 Comment noted. Section 4.6.1.3 and section 5 of the final EIS was revised following additional consultations with the FWS.

A1-45 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1 – Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC (cont'd)

LEACH XPRESS PROJECT
June 9, 2016

Columbia Gas Transmission

Leach XPress Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement Comments and Requested Technical Revisions

	DEIS Section	DEIS Page #	DEIS Text	Comment / Technical Revision
A1-46	4.6.1.4	4-75	A 30-foot-wide cleared corridor would be maintained following construction, allowing areas outside the permanent easement to return to pre-construction conditions.	As stated in Resource Report 1, Section 1.2.2 and depicted on the Project alignment sheets provided in Appendix 1B, Columbia will retain a 50-foot wide permanent easement centered along the pipeline routes. However, some areas of the permanent easement associated with the R-801 Loop will overlap up to 20 feet with existing easement, resulting in 30 feet of new permanent easement.
A1-47	4.6.1.4	4-75	Columbia Gas would minimize these impacts by reducing the construction right-of-way in forested areas to 100 feet when possible.	As stated in Resource Report 1, Section 1.2.2 and depicted on the Project alignment sheets provided in Appendix 1B, Columbia proposes to utilize a typical construction corridor of 110 feet or 125 feet through upland areas, including upland forest.
A1-48	4.6.1.4	4-76	...maintaining a 30-foot wide permanent right-of-way width in upland areas;	As stated in Resource Report 1, Section 1.2.2 and depicted on the Project alignment sheets provided in Appendix 1B, Columbia will retain a 50-foot wide permanent easement centered along the pipeline routes. However, some areas of the permanent easement associated with the R-801 Loop will overlap up to 20 feet with existing easement, resulting in 30 feet of new permanent easement.
A1-49	4.6.2.1	4-78	Sunfish Creek, East Fork Queer Creek, Piney Fork, Muskingum River, Turkey Run, Pine Creek and Queer Creek are Ohio state-designated superior high quality waters.	As stated in Resource Report 2, Section 2.3.3, the Project will cross six Ohio state-designated superior high quality waters, including Piney Fork, Muskingum River, Turkey Run (two crossing locations), Hocking River, Queer Creek, and the Ohio River (two crossing locations).
A1-50	4.6.2.2	4-81	• use dry-crossing methods for waterbodies up to 30 feet wide that are state-designated as either coldwater or significant coolwater or warmwater fisheries;	In accordance with its Project-specific ECS, Columbia will use dry crossing methods for waterbodies up to 30 feet wide that are state-designated as either coldwater or significant coolwater or warmwater fisheries, unless otherwise approved by the applicable state agency.
A1-51	4.6.2.7	4-82	The HDD method would be used at five waterbodies along the LEX pipeline (Fish Creek, Ohio River [north], Muskingum River, and Rush Creek) and the BM-111 Loop (Ohio River [south]).	A total of seven HDDs will be used for construction of the Project and a total of 24 waterbody crossings will occur along these HDDs.
A1-52	4.6.2.9	4-83	Water would be withdrawn from municipal water sources and/or surface waterbodies not determined to be state designated high quality streams or exceptional value waters, waterbodies providing habitat for federally listed threatened or endangered species, or streams used as public water supply.	Columbia will not withdraw water from surface waterbodies determined to be state designated high quality streams or exceptional value waters, waterbodies providing habitat for federally listed threatened or endangered species, or streams used as public water supply, unless otherwise approved by the appropriate federal and/or state agency.
A1-53	4.7	4-84	Because the LX and RXE Projects may affect federally listed species, in compliance with Section 7 of the ESA, FERC requests that the FWS consider the EIS, along with various survey reports prepared by Columbia Gas and Columbia Gulf, as the biological assessment for the LX and RXE Projects.	Based on adherence to recommendations and information received from the USFWS West Virginia Field Office on September 23, 2014, USFWS Ohio Ecological Services Field Office on October 6, 2014, and USFWS Pennsylvania Ecological Services Field Office on June 30, 2015, Columbia concluded that the Project will have no effect or is not likely to adversely affect all federally listed species with potential to occur within the Project vicinity. Therefore, Columbia respectfully requests that FERC reconsider these conclusions, which would not necessitate the preparation of a Biological Assessment (BA) or consideration of the Draft EIS as a BA.

PAGE 9 OF 13

A1-46 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-47 Comment noted.

A1-48 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-49 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-50 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-51 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-52 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-53 Comment noted. We are continuing consultations with the FWS.

A1 – Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC (cont'd)

LEACH XPRESS PROJECT
JUNE 9, 2016

Columbia Gas Transmission

Leach XPress Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement Comments and Requested Technical Revisions

	DEIS Section	DEIS Page #	DEIS Text	Comment / Technical Revision
A1-54	4.8.1.3	4-115	Columbia Gas proposes to construct 12 new aboveground facilities and modify 3 existing aboveground facilities.	Columbia is proposing to construct 10 new aboveground facilities, including three new compressor stations (Lone Oak CS, Summerfield CS, and Oak Hill CS), four new regulator stations (K-280 RS, R-System RS, Benton RS, McArthur RS), and three new standalone launcher/receiver facilities (start of LEX, terminus of LEX1, and start of BM-111 Loop). The 10 remaining bi-directional launcher/receiver facilities proposed as part of the Project will be installed within the limits of other proposed aboveground facilities. Columbia is proposing to conduct modifications at eight existing aboveground facilities, including modifications at two compressor stations (Crawford CS and Canado CS), modifications at one regulator station (RS-1286), and installation of odorization at five existing facilities located along Columbia's R-System (Benton CS, R-130, R-486, R-543, R-300/R-500).
A1-55	4.8.3	4-127	Specifically, no trees over 15 feet tall or permanent structures would be allowed within the permanent right-of-way.	This statement corresponds to a requirement associated with the 2003 version of the FERC Procedures and is now outdated per issuance of the 2013 Procedures. Per the 2013 FERC Procedures, in forested wetlands Columbia will selectively cut and remove trees within 15 feet of the pipeline with roots that could compromise the integrity of the pipeline coating.
A1-56	4.8.6.3	4-132	The contractor yards would be land classified as forest, open land, agriculture, open water, one PFO wetland, and developed land.	As presented in Appendix 2E, which was submitted to FERC with Columbia's March 18, 2016 supplemental filing, all wetlands located in the contractor/staging/pipe yards will be avoided during construction, and no impacts are anticipated.
A1-57	4.9.6	4-142	Columbia Gas would be responsible for paying any increased property tax resulting from operation of the LX Project. The landowner would not bear responsibility for increased property taxes resulting from installation or operation of the pipeline.	Columbia will compensate landowners in accordance with the terms of the existing permanent easement agreements and for the acquisition of new property and easements, including compensation for construction related damages, such as those associated with residential areas, crops, and pasture. In the event that a landowner observes damage after the restoration is complete, Columbia will work with the landowner to correct the situation. The effect that an easement may have on property values is an issue that Columbia and landowners negotiate during the easement acquisition process. The easement acquisition process focuses on providing fair compensation to the landowner for the right to use the property for pipeline construction and operation.
A1-58	4.10.1.1	4-147	Columbia Gas has committed to the following measures to mitigate impacts to archaeological sites in Ohio: • Monitoring of 33VI227 and 33VI781 during construction	As stated in Resource Report 4, Section 4.4.1 and Appendix 4C, Columbia will adhere to recommendations received from the Ohio SHPO for these two sites, which include the presence of an archeological monitor during construction as well as limiting impacts to areas with no intact deposits for Site 33VI227 and matting over Site 33VI781.
A1-59	4.10.1.1	4-147	Columbia Gas has not filed mitigation plans for these sites…	Plans for avoidance of impacts on Sites 33MG224 and 33MG225 were filed as Privileged Information on March 22, 2016 with Columbia's responses to FERC's March 17, 2016 data request.
A1-60	4.10.1.1	4-147	Columbia Gas recommends further investigation of Site 103 (late 19th century dwelling), Site 136 (early 20th century dwelling and late 20th century barn), and Site 140 (ca. 1830 dwelling and ca. 1960 outbuildings) to assess indirect (i.e., visual) impacts, but recommends no indirect impacts and thus no adverse effects on the remaining 146 resources.	In addition to these listed sites, Section 4.4.2 of Resource Report 4 also identifies two more sites, Site 69 and Site 95, where consultation with the Ohio SHPO is ongoing. As such, there are a total of 144 architectural sites for which adverse effects are not anticipated, and no further investigations are recommended.
A1-61	4.10.3.2	4-149	The archaeological survey report was submitted to the Pennsylvania SHPO on October 16, 2015. Pennsylvania SHPO comments on the report have not been filed.	The PA SHPO concurred with the recommendations of the survey report in a letter dated November 20, 2015. A copy of this correspondence was provided in Appendix 1G with Columbia's supplemental information filed on March 18, 2016.

PAGE 10 OF 13

A1-54 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-55 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-56 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-57 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-58 Columbia Gas has committed to the following measures to avoid impacts to archaeological sites in Ohio:
- Monitoring of 33VI227 and 33VI781 during construction
- Limiting impacts to areas with no intact deposits for Site 33VI227
- Protection of Site 33VI781 by matting

A1-59 Site plans for avoidance of impacts on Site 33MG224 and 33MG225 were filed in March 2016. Columbia Gas has not filed other plans for the remainder of these sites.

A1-60 Columbia Gas recommends further investigation of Site 103 (late 19th century dwelling), Site 136 (early 20th century dwelling and late 20th century barn), and Site 140 (ca. 1830 dwelling and ca. 1960 outbuildings) to assess indirect (i.e., visual) impacts. Additionally, at two more sites, Site 69 and Site 95, Columbia Gas is continuing consultation with the Ohio SHPO.

A1-61 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1 – Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC (cont'd)

Columbia Gas Transmission

Leach XPress Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement Comments and Requested Technical Revisions

	DEIS Section	DEIS Page #	DEIS Text	Comment / Technical Revision
A1-62	4.10.5	4-150	The Delaware Tribe of Indians responded in a letter dated June 27, 2014 in which they requested to participate as a consulting party. They also requested an archaeological survey, a copy of the final archaeological survey report, that construction not begin until they review the report and provide written comments, and that they be notified if any human remains are discovered. Copies of the archaeological survey reports were sent to the tribe on October 19, 2015. ... No other responses have been filed.	The Delaware Tribe responded in a letter dated January 28, 2016 that they concurred with report recommendations, and asked for work stoppage and to be informed if human remains were discovered during construction of the Project. Additional reports were sent to the Delaware Tribe on March 16, 2016. Copies of this correspondence were provided in Appendix 1G with Columbia's supplemental information filed on March 18, 2016.
A1-63	4.11.1.1	4-153	The entirety of the LX Project is designated attainment or unclassifiable for all criteria air pollutants, except as indicated below: • Fairfield County, Ohio, is a marginal nonattainment area for the 2008 8-hour ozone standard	In a final rule published in the May 4, 2016 Federal Register, the US EPA determined that the Columbus, OH area achieved attainment of the 2008 ozone standard by July 20, 2015. This finding is effective as of June 3, 2016. Although the determination of attainment is not a redesignation of the attainment status, it is a major step in that direction, which Columbia recommends should be noted in this section.
A1-64	4.11.1.2	4-159	Table 4.11.1-6 - Comparison of Construction Emissions to General Conformity De Minimis Thresholds	The emissions values for Marshall County do not appear to have been updated per the revised data presented in Resource Report 9, Table 9.2-13, which was submitted to FERC with Columbia's supplemental information on March 18, 2016 and is provided herein with Attachment 1.
A1-65	4.11.1.2	4-159	Because emissions are very close to one of the applicability thresholds and to ensure that the construction schedule does not trigger General Conformity, we recommend that: Prior to construction, Columbia Gas should file with the Secretary for review and written approval by the Director of OEP, a Construction Emission Plan identifying how Columbia Gas would track its construction schedule for each component of the LX Project within the Wheeling, OH-WV PM2.5 Maintenance Area and ensure construction emissions of NOx would remain under the General Conformity applicability threshold. If a change in the construction schedule or project results in emissions of NOx greater than the General Conformity applicability threshold of 100 tpy, Columbia Gas and Columbia Gulf should provide and document all mitigation measures under 40 CFR 93.158 it would implement to comply with the General Conformity Regulations.	Subsequent to the Columbia's October 23, 2015 supplemental filing, which contained construction emissions estimates based on very preliminary and conservative assumptions, Columbia refined the Project design and concluded that the assumptions previously used to calculate construction emissions estimates were overly conservative. This initial conservatism resulted in calculated construction emissions exceeding 100 tons of NOx for Marshall County, West Virginia. However, Columbia's revised construction emissions analysis presented in the March 18, 2016 supplemental filing, which included refined construction operation assumptions based on specific information received from potential contractors, indicated actual emissions of NOx during the maximum emissions year (2017) will be below 100 tons. As summarized in Resource Report 9, Table 9.2-13, which was submitted to FERC with Columbia's supplemental information on March 18, 2016 and is provided herein with Attachment 1, conservative emissions estimates showed that General Conformity applicability thresholds will not be exceeded. Therefore, this monitoring will be impractical and unnecessary, and a monitoring plan should not be required.
A1-66	4.11.1.3	4-163	Table 4.11.1-7 - Summary of Potential Construction Emissions from the Proposed LX and RXE Projects (tons)	Several of the construction emissions totals are not consistent with those presented in Resource Report 9, Table 9.2-9 and Appendix 9B, which were submitted to FERC with Columbia's supplemental information on March 18, 2016. A copy of Table 9.2-9 is provided herein with Attachment 1.

A1-62 The Delaware Tribe of Indians responded in a letter dated June 27, 2014 in which they requested to participate as a consulting party. They also requested an archaeological survey, a copy of the final archaeological survey report, that construction not begin until they review the report and provide written comments, and that they be notified if any human remains are discovered. Copies of the archaeological survey reports were sent to the tribe on October 19, 2015. In a letter dated January 28, 2016, the Delaware Tribe of Indians responded agreeing with the avoidance of resources. They also indicate that there are no religious or culturally significant sites in the project area and have no objection to the project reroutes. Columbia Gas submitted additional reporting to the Delaware Tribe of Indians on March 16, 2016.

A1-63 The EIS has been modified to reflect this information.

A1-64 Values in table 4.11.1-6 were based on revised construction emission calculations provided in early February 2016. The NOx and PM2.5 annual construction emissions in table 4.11.1-6 have been updated based on the values presented in supplemental information submitted on March 18, 2016.

A1-65 See the response to comment A1-9.

A1-66 Construction emissions in table 4.11.1-6 have been updated based on the values presented in supplemental information submitted on March 18, 2016.

A1 – Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC (cont'd)

Columbia Gas Transmission

Leach XPress Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement Comments and Requested Technical Revisions

	DEIS Section	DEIS Page #	DEIS Text	Comment / Technical Revision
A1-67	4.11.1.4	4-166	Table 4.11.1-9 - Air Dispersion Modeling Results for LX and RXE Compressor Stations in Comparison to the NAAQS	The description states that Columbia ran dispersion models, and the table generally reflects the modeling except for 1-hour NO2, annual PM2.5, and SO2 for the Project. Regarding 1-hour NO2, Tier 2 model results, which are appropriate to use without EPA approval, were provided in Resource Report 9. Table 4.11.1-9 has Tier 1 results, which are greater (Tier 2 = 0.8 x Tier 1). Also, Resource Report 9 provided SO2 impacts based on a reasonable short-term fuel sulfur content of 1 gr/100 scf. This is four times the maximum annual average of 0.25 gr/100 scf. It is overly conservative to use impacts based on the regulatory limit of 20 gr/100 scf, and the Project impacts currently listed in Table 4.11.1-9 significantly overstate SO2 impacts from the Lone Oak, Oak Hill, and Summerfield compressor stations. The values in this table should be replaced by those presented in the updated versions of Resource Report 9, Tables 9.2-10, 9.2-11, and 9.2-12, which were submitted to FERC with Columbia's supplemental information on March 18, 2016.
A1-68	4.11.2.2	4-169	Table 4.11.2-1 - Calculated HDD Noise Levels at the Nearest NSAs for the LX Project	The data associated with the Highway 33 HDD does not appear to have been updated per the data provided in Columbia's revised Resource Report 9, Table 9.3-12, which was submitted to FERC with Columbia's October 23, 2015 supplemental filing and is provided herein with Attachment 1.
A1-69	4.13.5.2	4-196	Table 4.13-2 - Forested and Scrub-Shrub Wetland Impacts in Monroe County, Ohio	As presented in Appendix 2E, which was submitted to FERC with Columbia's supplemental information on March 18, 2016, a total of 0.2 acre of forested wetlands will be impacted by construction of the Project within Monroe County, OH.
A1-70	4.13.5.10	4-204	The Lone Oak CS, Summerfield CS, and Seneca CS, associated with the LX Project, would be located in areas designated as attainment/unclassifiable (considered attainment) for all criteria pollutants.	The Rover Pipeline Project's Seneca CS is inadvertently listed as part of the proposed Leach XPress Project.
Section 5 – Conclusions and Recommendations				
A1-71	5.1	5-3	No long-term impacts are anticipated on waterbodies as a result of construction of the Projects.	Approximately 63 feet of one minor, intermittent waterbody will be permanently filled as a result of construction and operation of the proposed Lone Oak CS, and a portion of one minor, ephemeral waterbody will be permanently relocated to accommodate a new stormwater management pond within the existing Cetedo CS.
A1-72	5.1	5-4	Construction of the LX Project would affect a total of 15.2 acres of wetlands. This includes 1.4 acres of forested wetlands, 0.8 acre of scrub-shrub wetlands, and 13.9 acres of emergent wetlands. ... About 1.1 acre of forested wetlands would be converted permanently to emergent or scrub-shrub wetlands for the operation of the LX Project.	The acreages listed in these statements correspond to temporary wetland impacts and do not reflect the total wetland impacts for construction of the Project, which includes both temporary and permanent impacts associated with the 10-foot and 30-foot operational corridors, as these areas will also be affected by construction activities. Overall, construction of the Project, including temporary and operational impacts associated with the pipelines, aboveground facilities, and access roads, will affect a total of 17.02 acres of wetlands, consisting of 2.22 acres of forested wetlands, 0.89 acre of scrub-shrub wetlands, and 13.91 acres of emergent wetlands. Of the 2.22 acres of forested wetlands that will be impacted during construction of the Project facilities, 1.38 acres will be temporarily impacted, and 0.84 acre will be permanently converted to either scrub-shrub or herbaceous wetlands as a result of maintenance of the 30-foot operational pipeline corridor.
A1-73	5.1	5-6	Columbia Gas and Columbia Gulf would minimize impacts on wildlife through route planning, and a reduced construction right-of-way through wetlands and forests.	As stated in Resource Report 1, Section 1.2.2 and depicted on the Project alignment sheets provided in Appendix 1B, Columbia proposes to utilize a typical construction corridor of 110 feet or 125 feet through upland areas, including upland forest.

A1-67 Table 4.11.1-9 has been updated with the AERMOD results provided in Tables 9.2-10, 9.2-11, and 9.2-12 of RR 9, dated March 2016.

A1-68 The EIS has been modified to reflect this information.

A1-69 The EIS has been modified to reflect this information.

A1-70 The EIS has been revised and the out of scope compressor station has been removed.

A1-71 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-72 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-73 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1 – Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC (cont'd)

LEACH XPRESS PROJECT
June 9, 2016

Columbia Gas Transmission

Leach XPress Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement Comments and Requested Technical Revisions

	DEIS Section	DEIS Page #	DEIS Text	Comment / Technical Revision
A1-74	5.1	5-6	A variety of migratory bird species, including BCCs, are associated with the habitats that would be affected by the LX Project pipeline. The clearing of vegetation during the nesting season could have direct impacts on individual migratory birds.	As stated in Resource Report 3, Section 3.4.2, Columbia intends to conduct clearing activities associated with Project construction during the non-nesting season to the extent practicable in accordance with recommendations received from the USFWS Midwest Regional Office on July 13, 2015.
A1-75	5.1	5-7	Species specific surveys for 19 species are on-going.	Species-specific surveys were conducted or are being conducted for all listed mussel species (14 species), Kirtland's snake, timber rattlesnake, eastern spadefoot toad, running buffalo clover, small whorled pogonia, Nuttall's hedge nettle, American beakgrain, leaf-cup, and single-headed pussytoe. Surveys have been completed or remain ongoing for a total of 17 species, including all listed mussels, running buffalo clover, small whorled pogonia, and single-headed pussytoe.

PAGE 13 OF 13

A1-74 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-75 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

ATTACHMENT 1

Relevant Tables from Columbia's March 18, 2016 Supplemental Filing

A1 – Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC (cont'd)

Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC
Leach XPress Project
Attachment 1

Table 1.1 2
Locations of Adjacent Corridors

Company	Corridor Type	Beginning Milepost	Ending Milepost	Length (miles)	Corresponding Construction Typical [a]
LEX					
Columbia	Pipeline	1.06	1.15	0.09	17
Columbia	Pipeline	1.39	1.55	0.16	17
Columbia	Pipeline	2.70	2.88	0.18	17
MarkWest	Pipeline	3.67	3.72	0.05	16
MarkWest	Pipeline	4.14	4.16	0.02	16
MarkWest	Pipeline	8.31 RR-1	8.33 RR-1	0.02	16
Texas Eastern	Pipeline	8.33 RR-1	9.55 RR-1	1.22	16
Texas Eastern	Pipeline	11.28	14.11 RR-2	2.83	16
AEP	Power line	14.11 RR-2	14.17 RR-2	0.06	18
Williams	Pipeline	14.25 RR-2	14.75 RR-2	0.50	16
Williams	Pipeline	14.98 RR-2	15.02 RR-2	0.04	16
AEP	Power line	15.57 RR-2	15.61 RR-2	0.04	18
Spectra	Pipeline	16.15	16.66 RR-3	0.51	16
AEP	Power line	17.14 RR-3	17.25	0.11	18
Blue Racer	Pipeline	18.27	18.59 RR-4	0.32	16
Blue Racer	Pipeline	19.67	20.54	0.87	16
AEP	Power line	29.38	30.33	0.95	18
Spectra	Pipeline	30.35	30.84	0.49	16
AEP	Power line	30.83	31.22	0.39	18
Spectra	Pipeline	31.28	31.35	0.07	16
AEP	Power line	31.42	31.52	0.10	18
Spectra	Pipeline	32.50	35.72	3.22	16
Spectra	Pipeline	36.71	41.81	5.10	16/7
Spectra	Pipeline	42.26	44.95	2.69	7
Spectra	Pipeline	46.20	50.66 RR-6	4.46	7
Spectra	Pipeline	51.05 RR-6	51.31	0.26	7
Spectra	Pipeline	51.63	51.75	0.12	7
Spectra	Pipeline	59.59	60.86	1.27	7
W.E.C.	Power line	60.86	61.37	0.51	1
Spectra	Pipeline	62.21	63.06	0.85	7
AEP	Power line	68.71	68.82	0.11	1
AEP	Power line	69.62	70.54	0.92	1
AEP	Power line	71.45	71.99	0.54	1
Spectra	Pipeline	72.28	73.43	1.15	7
W.E.C.	Power line	73.50	74.19	0.69	1
Spectra	Pipeline	74.19	75.38	1.19	7

Page 1 of 16

A1 – Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC (cont'd)

Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC
Leach XPress Project
Attachment 1

Table 1.1 2
Locations of Adjacent Corridors

Company	Corridor Type	Beginning Milepost	Ending Milepost	Length (miles)	Corresponding Construction Typical [a]
East Ohio Gas Company	Pipeline	75.44	78.36	2.92	7
Spectra	Pipeline	78.40	80.91	2.51	7
Texas Eastern	Pipeline	80.91	82.60	1.69	7
Kinder Morgan	Pipeline	82.60	84.42	1.82	7
Kinder Morgan	Pipeline	85.29	85.69	0.40	7
Kinder Morgan	Pipeline	85.74	85.80	0.06	7
Kinder Morgan	Pipeline	87.28	87.47	0.19	7
Kinder Morgan	Pipeline	87.69	87.81	0.12	7
Kinder Morgan	Pipeline	88.29	88.36	0.07	7
Unknown	Power line	112.40	112.74	0.34	1
Columbia	Pipeline	127.17	127.35	0.18	8B
Columbia	Pipeline	128.05	128.10	0.05	8B
Columbia	Pipeline	128.70	128.84	0.14	8B
Columbia	Pipeline	130.92	131.06	0.14	8B
Columbia	Pipeline	131.19	131.32	0.13	8B
			Subtotal	*42.86*	-
LEX1					
AEP	Power line	0.00	0.98	0.98	1
			Subtotal	*0.98*	-
R-801 Loop					
Columbia	Pipeline	0.00	0.47	0.47	8A
Columbia	Pipeline	0.64	6.44	5.80	8A
Unknown	Power line	7.15	7.45	0.30	1
Columbia	Pipeline	7.68	8.58	0.90	8A
Columbia	Pipeline	9.39	11.49	2.10	8A
Columbia	Pipeline	12.19	16.79	4.60	8A
Columbia	Pipeline	17.11	19.58	2.47	8A
Columbia	Pipeline	19.83	22.05	2.22	8A
Columbia	Pipeline	22.21	22.69	0.48	8A
Columbia	Pipeline	23.41	24.16	0.75	8A
			Subtotal	*20.09*	-
BM-111 Loop					
Columbia	Pipeline	1.84	2.51	0.67	8B
			Subtotal	*0.67*	-
			Total	64.60	-

[a] Typical construction corridor configurations are contained in Appendix 1C.

Page 2 of 16

A1 – Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC (cont'd)

Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC
Leach XPress Project
Attachment 1

Table 2.3 3
Surface Water Intakes for Public Water Supplies within 3 miles Downstream of the Leach XPress Project

Public Water System Name	Public Water System ID	Surface Water Intake Source	Milepost of Tributary Crossed by the Project	Approximate Distance from Project (miles)
LEX				
Monroe County, OH				
Woodsfield Village	OH5600711	Woodsfield Reservoir 2	42.69	0.78
		Woodsfield Reservoir 1	42.69	1.35
		Sunfish Creek	43.51	1.98
			43.62	2.03
			43.71	2.07
			43.82	2.14
			44.01	2.24
			44.15	2.32
			44.35	2.47
			44.55	2.62
			44.69	2.72
			45.16	2.97
Noble County, OH				
Caldwell Village	OH6100011	Caldwell Lake	65.14	0.20
			65.23	0.17
			65.36	0.21
			65.51	0.20
			65.68	0.19
			65.80	0.25

Page 3 of 16

A1 – Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC (cont'd)

Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC
Leach XPress Project
Attachment 1

Table 2.3 4
Sensitive Surface Waters Crossed by the Leach XPress Project

Waterbody Name	Approximate Milepost of Crossing	Feature ID	County, State	Basis for Sensitivity	Proposed Crossing Method
LEX					
Dunkard Fork	1.76	SA6MR001	Greene, PA / Marshall, WV	Approved Trout Water [a]	Dry open-cut
Grave Creek	16.12	SA2MR580	Marshall, WV	High quality water [d]	Dry open-cut
Fish Creek	21.28	SA6MR328	Marshall, WV	High quality water [d]	HDD
	TAR-14 (MP 21.4)	SA7MR019			Existing bridge
Ohio River	25.40 RR-5	SA7MN027	Marshall, WV / Monroe, OH	High quality water [d]; Section 10 [b]; Superior high quality [c]	HDD
Piney Fork	38.73	SA3MN107	Monroe, OH	Superior high quality [c]	Dry open-cut
Muskingum River	89.43	SA6MO298	Morgan, OH	Section 10 [b]; Superior high quality [c]	HDD
Turkey Run	110.08	SA8PE174	Perry, OH	Superior high quality [c]	Dry open-cut
	118.18	SA6PE236			Dry open-cut
Hocking River	130.44	SA1HO291	Hocking, OH	Section 10 [b]; Superior high quality [c]	HDD
R-801 Loop					
Blackjack Branch	7.63	SA2HO368	Hocking, OH	State resource water [c]	Dry open-cut
Little Blackjack Branch	8.93	SA1HO313	Hocking, OH	State resource water [c]	Dry open-cut
Queer Creek	11.77	SA1HO324	Hocking, OH	Superior high quality [c]	Dry open-cut
Elk Fork	19.06	SA1VN351	Vinton, OH	State resource water [c]	Dry open-cut
BM-111 Loop					
Ohio River	0.09	SA1WA368	Lawrence, OH / Wayne, WV	Section 10 [b]; Superior high quality [c]; High quality water [d]	HDD
Twelvepole Creek	0.49	SA1WA370	Wayne, WV	High quality water [d]	HDD
	2.60	SA2WA450			Dry open-cut

[a] As designated by the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission.
[b] As designated by the US Army Corps of Engineers.
[c] As designated by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency.
[d] As designated by the West Virginia Division of Natural Resources.

Page 4 of 16

A1 – Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC (cont'd)

Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC
Leach XPress Project
Attachment 1

Table 2.4 1
Summary of Wetland Resources Impacted by the Leach XPress Project Pipeline Facilities

State	Wetland Type [a]	Number of Wetlands Impacted	Construction Impacts (acres)	10-foot Corridor Operational Impacts (acres) [b]	30-foot Corridor Operation Impacts (acres) [c]
Pipeline Facilities					
LEX					
West Virginia	PEM	26	1.13	0.00	0.00
	PSS	1	0.03	0.01	0.01
	PFO	2	0.06	0.02	0.05
Pennsylvania	PEM	3	0.09	0.00	0.00
Ohio	PEM	181	11.01	0.00	0.00
	PSS	18	0.73	0.10	0.10
	PFO	20	1.22	0.22	0.71
LEX Subtotal		*251*	*14.27*	*0.35*	*0.87*
LEX1					
Ohio	PEM	1	0.08	0.00	0.00
	PSS	1	0.01	0.00	0.00
LEX1 Subtotal		*2*	*0.09*	*0.00*	*0.00*
R-801 Loop					
Ohio	PEM	14	0.66	0.00	0.00
R-801 Loop Subtotal		*14*	*0.66*	*0.00*	*0.00*
BM-111 Loop					
West Virginia	PEM	2	0.02	0.00	0.00
	PFO	3	0.10	0.03	0.08
BM-111 Loop Subtotal		*5*	*0.12*	*0.03*	*0.08*
R-501 Abandonment					
Ohio	PEM	2	0.07	0.00	0.00
R-501 Abandonment Subtotal		*2*	*0.07*	*0.00*	*0.00*
Pipeline Facilities Total		**274**	**15.21**	**0.38**	**0.95**

The numbers in this table have been rounded for presentation purposes. As a result, the totals may not reflect the sum of the addends.

[a] Cowardin Wetland Types: PEM - Palustrine emergent; PSS - Palustrine shrub-scrub; PFO - Palustrine forested
[b] Operational impacts in this column are based on a 10-foot wide area in PFO and PSS wetlands that will be converted to other wetland types due to pipeline maintenance.
[c] Operation impacts in this column are based on a 10-foot wide operation impact on PSS wetlands that will be converted to herbaceous wetlands due to pipeline maintenance. Operation impacts on PFO in this column reflect potential for selective thinning of trees within 15 feet of the pipeline that have roots that could compromise the integrity of the pipeline coating.

Page 5 of 16

A1 – Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC (cont'd)

Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC
Leach XPress Project
Attachment 1

Table 2.4 2
Summary of Wetland Resources Impacted by the Leach XPress Project Aboveground Facilities, Access Roads, and Contractor/Staging/Pipe Yards

County, State	Wetland Type [a]	Number of Wetlands Impacted	Construction Impacts (acres)	Operational Impacts (acres) [b]
Aboveground Facilities				
Lone Oak Compressor Station				
West Virginia	PEM	2	0.17	0.00
Lone Oak Compressor Station Subtotal		2	0.17	0.00
Benton Regulator Station				
Ohio	PEM	1	0.02	0.00
Benton Regulator Station Subtotal		1	0.02	0.00
Benton Compressor Station				
Ohio	PEM	1	0.22	0.00
Benton Compressor Station Subtotal		1	0.22	0.00
Aboveground Facilities Total		**4**	**0.41**	**0.00**
Access Roads				
LEX				
West Virginia	PEM	2	0.02	0.00
	PFO	1	<0.01	0.00
Pennsylvania	PEM	2	0.04	0.00
Ohio	PEM	9	0.17	0.00
	PSS	2	0.01	0.00
	PFO	0	0.00	0.00
LEX Subtotal		16	0.24	0.00
R-801 Loop				
Ohio	PEM	1	0.00	<0.01
R-801 Loop Subtotal		*1*	*0.00*	*<0.01*
R-501 Abandonment				
Ohio	PEM	6	0.21	0.00
R-501 Abandonment Subtotal		*6*	*0.21*	*0.00*
Access Roads Total		**23**	**0.45**	**<0.01**
Contractor/Staging/Pipe Yards				
Several wetlands occur within contractor/staging/pipe yards, as identified in Appendix 2E; however, all wetlands will be avoided during construction, and no impacts are anticipated.				

The numbers in this table have been rounded for presentation purposes. As a result, the totals may not reflect the sum of the addends.

[a] Cowardin Wetland Types: PEM - palustrine emergent; PSS - palustrine shrub-scrub; PFO - palustrine forested.
[b] Operation impacts in this column reflect permanent wetland loss due to fill.

Page 6 of 16

Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC
Leach XPress Project
Attachment 1

Table 6.4-1
Active and Abandoned Mines within 0.25 mile of the Leach XPress Project

Approximate Milepost		Distance and Direction from Project (miles)	Crossing length (miles)	Elevation (feet)	Status	Type	Mine Name	Operator Name
Begin MP	End MP							
LEX								
Marshall County, WV								
1.83	2.09	N/A [a]	0.78	Unknown	Active (scheduled for completion December 2015)	Longwall, coal	Shoemaker	Murray Energy, Co.
2.13	2.40				Active (scheduled for completion September 2016)			
2.44	2.69				Future (Sep. 2016 – Sep. 2017)			
3.06	3.37	N/A [a]	4.05	Unknown	Inactive (completed Aug. 2014)	Longwall, coal	Bailey	Consolidation Coal, Co.
3.41	3.76				Inactive (completed April 2015)			
3.81	4.17				Active (scheduled for completion Feb. 2016)			
4.21	4.47				Future (March 2016 – Jan. 2017)			
4.51	4.79				Future (Feb. 2017 – Jan. 2018)			
4.85	5.33				Future (Jan. 2018 – Dec. 2018)			
5.38	5.681				Future (Dec. 2018 – Nov. 2019)			
5.714	6.01				Future (Nov. 2019 – Dec. 2020)			
6.05	6.35				Future (Dec. 2020 – Nov. 2021)			
6.37	6.68				Future (Nov. 2021 – Dec. 2022)			
6.71	7.12				Future (Dec. 2022 – Nov. 2023)			
7.15	7.54 RR-1				Future (Nov. 2023 – Dec. 2025)			
9.57	9.88	N/A [a]	1.86	Unknown	Inactive	Longwall, coal	McElroy	Murray Energy, Co.
9.83	10.18				Future (January 2017- June 2017)			
10.31	10.70				Unknown			
10.86	11.67							
Monroe County, OH								
26.31 RR-5	33.74	N/A [a]	7.43	Unknown	Abandoned	Underground, coal	Marcoll	Quarto Mining, Co.

Page 7 of 16

Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC
Leach XPress Project
Attachment 1

Table 6.4-1
Active and Abandoned Mines within 0.25 mile of the Leach XPress Project

Approximate Milepost		Distance and Direction from Project (miles)	Crossing length (miles)	Elevation (feet)	Status	Type	Mine Name	Operator Name
Begin MP	End MP							
33.90		0.14 S	N/A [b]	Unknown	Active	Surface, coal	Unknown	Consolidation Coal, Co.
Noble County, OH								
54.70 RR-7	55.09 RR-7	N/A [a]	0.39	Unknown	Released for reclamation	Surface, coal	Unknown	B&N Coal, Inc.
55.22 RR-7		0.03 S	N/A [b]	Unknown	Inactive	Surface, coal	Unknown	Orange Coal, Co.
55.25 RR-7	55.39 RR-7	N/A [a]	0.14	Unknown	Inactive	Surface, Coal	Unknown	Orange Coal, Co
55.85 RR-7		0.12 SW	N/A [b]	1,046	Abandoned (1932)	Surface, coal	Horton	Eugene Horton
55.98	56.31	N/A [a]	1.73	Unknown	Released for reclamation	Surface, coal	Unknown	B&N Coal, Inc.
56.39	57.79							
55.94		0.25 SW	N/A [b]	1,039	Abandoned (1953)	Surface, coal	Stephens	W.C. Stephens
59.23		0.25 N	N/A [b]	Unknown	Abandoned	Surface, coal	Unknown	Orange Coal, Co.
65.89	65.95	N/A [a]	2.04	557	Abandoned (1939)	Underground, coal	Caldwell	Cambridge Collieries, Co.
66.15	66.36							
66.06	66.08							
66.86	68.52							
68.58	68.67							
68.70	69.00	N/A [a]	0.30	570	Abandoned (1936)	Underground, coal	Imperial No. 1	New Forsythe Coal, Co.
69.96	70.08	N/A [a]	0.15	Unknown	Inactive	Surface, coal	Unknown	Knowlton Industries
70.09	70.12							
71.54		0.09 S	N/A [b]	Unknown	Abandoned	Surface, coal	Unknown	Central Ohio Coal, Co.
71.55	72.01	N/A [a]	0.46					
71.94		0.25 SE	N/A [b]	950	Abandoned (1932)	Surface, coal	Hedge	R.T Doyenbarger.
72.12	75.01	N/A [a]	6.23	Unknown	Released for reclamation	Surface, coal	Unknown	Central Ohio Coal, Co.
75.12	78.46 [c]							

Page 8 of 16

Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC
Leach XPress Project
Attachment 1

Table 6.4-1
Active and Abandoned Mines within 0.25 mile of the Leach XPress Project

Approximate Milepost		Distance and Direction from Project (miles)	Crossing length (miles)	Elevation (feet)	Status	Type	Mine Name	Operator Name
Begin MP	End MP							
Muskingum County, OH								
84.14	84.50	N/A [a]	0.87	Unknown	Abandoned	Surface, coal	Unknown	Ohio Power, Co.
84.50	85.01 [d]				Inactive			
Morgan County, OH								
89.70	89.98	N/A [a]	0.28	733	Future [e]	Surface, gravel	Unknown	Muskingum River Gravel Company
Perry County, OH								
97.88	99.97	N/A [a]	2.09	763	Abandoned (1955)	Underground, coal	Misco	Muskingum Coal, Co.
97.90	99.84	N/A [a]	1.94	Unknown	Future [e]	Surface, limestone	Unknown	Lin Engineering
100.00		0.21 N	N/A [b]	Unknown	Released for reclamation	Surface, coal	Unknown	Crooksville Coal, Co.
100.21	100.37	N/A [a]	1.64	802	Abandoned (1985)	Underground, coal	Sunnyhill No. 9 North	Peabody Coal, Co.
100.41	100.57							
100.59	100.98							
101.00	101.31							
101.41	101.61							
101.66	101.92							
102.07	102.09							
102.13	102.27							
102.38	102.56	N/A [a]	0.18	803	Abandoned (1956)	Underground, coal	Alexander No. 2	Alex Wilson Coal, Co.
103.03		0.05 S	N/A [b]	809	Abandoned (1945)	Underground, coal	Allen	Allen Bros. Coal, Co.
103.10		0.09 N	N/A [b]	804	Abandoned (1944)	Underground, coal	Fred Price	Fred Price Coal, Co.

Page 9 of 16

Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC
Leach XPress Project
Attachment 1

Table 6.4-1
Active and Abandoned Mines within 0.25 mile of the Leach XPress Project

Approximate Milepost		Distance and Direction from Project (miles)	Crossing length (miles)	Elevation (feet)	Status	Type	Mine Name	Operator Name
Begin MP	End MP							
103.18	103.94	N/A [a]	2.94	886	Abandoned (1967)	Underground, coal	Sunnyhill No. 7	Peabody Coal, Co.
103.95	104.24							
104.25	104.43							
104.44	104.53							
104.75	105.27							
105.30	106.40							
104.16		0.20 N	N/A [b]	818	Abandoned (1937)	Underground, coal	Buchanan	Buchanan Coal, Co.
104.23		0.12 N	N/A [b]	816	Abandoned (1942)	Underground, coal	Bear Run	Bear Run Coal, Co.
105.30	106.42	N/A [a]	1.12	Unknown	Active	Surface, coal	Unknown	Heritage Coal Co.
106.68	107.05	N/A [a]	0.50	Unknown	Abandoned (1966)	Underground, coal	Sunnyhill No. 1	Peabody Coal, Co.
107.06	107.19							
107.25		0.15 S	N/A [b]	Unknown	Abandoned (1923)	Underground, coal	Caledonian	Malone Bearls Coal, Co.
107.26	108.94	N/A [a]	1.87	956	Abandoned (1969)	Underground, coal	Sunnyhill No. 2	Peabody Coal, Co.
109.00	109.19							
108.99		0.18 S	N/A [b]	940	Abandoned (1971)	Underground, coal	Sunnyhill No. 3	Peabody Coal, Co.
109.20	109.31	N/A [a]	0.55	Unknown	Released for reclamation	Surface, coal	Unknown	Buckingham Coal, Co.
109.34	109.78							
109.79	109.97	N/A [a]	0.18	Unknown	Inactive	Surface, coal	Unknown	Lominco, Inc.
111.64		0.22 S	N/A [b]	Unknown	Inactive	Surface, coal	Unknown	Star Mining Co. Inc.
112.74		0.04 N						
112.74	113.17	N/A [a]	0.43					
112.62		<0.01 S	N/A [b]	Unknown	Abandoned	Surface, coal	Unknown	Sidwell Brothers
113.01		0.09 N	N/A [b]	987	Abandoned (1932)	Underground, coal	Studer	C.E. Studer
113.10		0.06 N	N/A [b]	991	Abandoned (1933)	Underground, coal	Sweeney	William M. Sweeney

Page 10 of 16

Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC
Leach XPress Project
Attachment 1

Table 6.4-1
Active and Abandoned Mines within 0.25 mile of the Leach XPress Project

Approximate Milepost		Distance and Direction from Project (miles)	Crossing length (miles)	Elevation (feet)	Status	Type	Mine Name	Operator Name
Begin MP	End MP							
R-801 Loop								
Vinton County, OH								
20.36		0.21 W	N/A [b]	Unknown	Inactive	Surface, coal	Unknown	Lawrence G. Daft
23.32	23.34	N/A [a]	0.02	Unknown	Released for reclamation	Surface, coal	Unknown	Elk Coal, Inc.
23.30		0.12 W	N/A [b]		Abandoned (1986)			

Source: WVDEP, 2014, 2011; PASDA, 2015c; ODNR 2014c.

[a] Mine is crossed by the proposed Project.
[b] Mine is not directly crossed by the Project, but occurs within 0.25 mile of the Project area.
[c] Mine is crossed in both Noble and Muskingum counties, OH.
[d] Mine is crossed in both Muskingum and Morgan counties, OH.
[e] Project crosses area slated for future mining activities; however, Columbia is in negotiations with the associated mining company to purchase mineral rights along the proposed pipeline.

N/A – not applicable

Page 11 of 16

A1 – Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC (cont'd)

Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC
Leach XPress Project
Attachment 1

Table 8.2 2
Summary of Land Use Impacts (acres)

Facility	Forest		Agricultural		Open Land		Industrial		Wetland		Residential		Open Water		Project Total	
	Const. [a]	Op. [b]	Const. [a]	Op. [b]	Const. [a]	Op. [b]	Const. [a]	Op. [b]	Const. [a]	Op. [b, c]	Const. [a]	Op. [b]	Const. [a]	Op. [b]	Const. [a]	Op. [b]
Pipeline Facilities																
LEX																
Pipeline	994.89	421.57	550.59	250.20	217.32	107.90	12.54	7.48	15.32	9.44	2.46	0.87	3.09	2.67	1,796.21	800.13
ATWS	100.43	0.00	79.48	0.00	18.89	0.00	2.39	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	202.23	0.00
Access Roads	3.48	0.07	16.38	0.08	16.89	0.18	11.94	1.30	0.23	0.00	0.52	0.05	0.00	0.00	49.44	1.68
Contractor/Staging/Pipe Yards	6.63	0.00	174.20	0.00	145.79	0.00	68.64	0.00	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.00	397.10	0.00
Cathodic Protection	0.82	0.82	0.56	0.56	0.49	0.49	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	1.92	1.92
LEX Subtotal	*1,106.25*	*422.46*	*821.21*	*250.84*	*399.38*	*108.57*	*95.54*	*8.81*	*17.45*	*9.44*	*3.64*	*0.94*	*3.43*	*2.67*	*2,446.90*	*803.73*
LEX1																
Pipeline	6.86	3.06	5.08	2.38	3.64	1.79	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.67	7.28
ATWS	0.18	0.00	0.74	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.09	0.00
Contractor/Staging/Pipe Yard	0.00	0.00	5.85	0.00	0.70	0.00	2.71	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.28	0.00
LEX1 Subtotal	*7.04*	*3.06*	*11.67*	*2.38*	*4.51*	*1.79*	*2.71*	*0.00*	*0.11*	*0.05*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*26.04*	*7.28*
R-801 Loop																
Pipeline	184.76	60.56	57.23	18.51	69.24	17.34	5.59	1.31	0.64	0.32	0.96	0.31	0.00	0.00	318.42	98.35
ATWS	20.19	0.00	5.35	0.00	3.01	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	29.29	0.00
Access Roads	1.49	0.02	5.10	0.00	5.44	0.01	5.19	<0.01	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.33	0.03
Contractor/Staging/Pipe Yards	0.26	0.00	31.20	0.00	77.32	0.00	1.63	0.00	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	110.69	0.00
Cathodic Protection	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<0.01	<0.01	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.45
R-801 Loop Subtotal	*206.97*	*60.85*	*98.88*	*18.51*	*155.19*	*17.53*	*12.87*	*1.31*	*0.92*	*0.32*	*1.35*	*0.31*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*476.18*	*98.83*
BM-111 Loop																
Pipeline	16.89	8.80	1.17	0.53	5.30	2.71	2.08	0.76	0.95	0.89	0.92	0.41	2.46	2.33	29.77	16.43
ATWS	3.72	0.00	1.16	0.00	1.23	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.36	0.00
Access Roads	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.46	0.00
BM-111 Loop Subtotal	*20.71*	*8.80*	*2.33*	*0.53*	*6.71*	*2.71*	*2.29*	*0.76*	*0.95*	*0.89*	*1.14*	*0.41*	*2.46*	*2.33*	*36.59*	*16.43*
R-501 Abandonment																
Temporary workspace	1.65	0.00	2.31	0.00	6.97	0.00	1.25	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.90	0.00
Access Roads	0.87	0.00	5.02	0.00	9.80	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.41	0.00
R-501-Abandonment Subtotal	*2.52*	*0.00*	*7.33*	*0.00*	*16.77*	*0.00*	*1.43*	*0.00*	*0.25*	*0.00*	*1.01*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*29.31*	*0.00*
Pipeline Facilities Subtotal	***1,343.49***	***495.17***	***941.42***	***272.26***	***582.56***	***130.60***	***114.84***	***10.88***	***19.68***	***10.70***	***7.14***	***1.66***	***5.89***	***5.00***	***3,015.02***	***926.27***
Aboveground Facilities																
LEX																
Launcher	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.24	0.49	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.76	0.59
Mainline Valves	0.07	0.07	0.36	0.36	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50
Lone Oak Compressor Station	26.03	15.38	0.00	0.00	9.66	7.30	0.84	0.49	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	36.70	23.17
Summerfield Compressor Station	0.00	0.00	6.79	4.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.79	4.57
Access Roads	0.26	0.26	0.68	0.68	0.31	0.31	1.28	1.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.53	2.53

Page 12 of 16

Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC
Leach XPress Project
Attachment 1

Table 8.2 2
Summary of Land Use Impacts (acres)

Facility	Forest		Agricultural		Open Land		Industrial		Wetland		Residential		Open Water		Project Total	
	Const. [a]	Op. [b]	Const. [a]	Op. [b]	Const. [a]	Op. [b]	Const. [a]	Op. [b]	Const. [a]	Op. [b, c]	Const. [a]	Op. [b]	Const. [a]	Op. [b]	Const. [a]	Op. [b]
LEX1																
Receiver	0.00	0.00	2.06	1.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.06	1.04
K-260 Regulator Station	3.86	1.07	1.17	0.00	1.69	0.10	2.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.44	1.17
Incoming Line	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.21
Tie-in Valve	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04
Access Roads	0.66	0.66	0.93	0.93	0.82	0.82	1.32	1.32	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00	3.99	3.99
R-801 Loop																
R-System Regulator Station	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.63	2.22	0.54	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.22	2.25
Outgoing Line	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.35	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.36	0.36
Tie-in Facility	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.16
Benton Regulator Station	1.54	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.85	0.50	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.43	1.14
RS-1286 Regulator Station [d]	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.13	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.08
McArthur Regulator Station	2.26	1.49	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.76	1.88
Mainline Valve	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.06
Access Roads	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.53	0.53	0.44	0.44	<0.01	<0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.35	1.35
BM-111 Loop																
Launcher	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.80	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.80	0.80
Ceredo Compressor Station [d]	1.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.82	0.82	14.24	2.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.40	2.89
Access Road	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03
Existing Columbia Pipeline System																
Crawford Compressor Station [d]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.38	21.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.04	0.38
Oak Hill Compressor Station	0.13	0.00	18.46	6.44	0.09	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.72	6.44
Suction/Discharge Lines	0.26	0.26	3.43	3.43	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.73	3.73
Tie-In Facility	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.35	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.38
Benton Compressor Station [d]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.32	0.23	2.29	0.02	0.22	<0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.83	0.25
R-486 Odorization Site [d]	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00
R-130 Odorization Site [d]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.03	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.03
R-543 Odorization Site [d]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.06
R-300 / R-500 Odorization Site [d]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.27	0.00
Access Roads	0.08	0.08	1.91	1.14	0.04	0.04	1.40	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.43	1.31
Aboveground Facilities Subtotal	***37.10***	***20.45***	***36.22***	***18.95***	***22.87***	***14.77***	***49.36***	***6.96***	***0.41***	***<0.01***	***0.62***	***0.26***	***0.00***	***0.00***	***146.58***	***61.39***
PROJECT TOTAL	**1,380.59**	**515.62**	**977.64**	**291.21**	**605.43**	**145.37**	**164.20**	**17.84**	**20.09**	**10.70**	**7.76**	**1.92**	**5.89**	**5.00**	**3,161.60**	**987.66**

[a] Land affected during construction is inclusive of operation impacts (permanent).
[b] Land affected during operation consists only of new permanent impacts.
[c] Operational land use impacts associated with wetlands have been calculated based on the proposed 50-foot–wide permanent easement. Per the FERC Procedures, Columbia will maintain a 10-foot-wide cleared easement in wetlands. Trees within 15 feet of the pipeline with root systems that could compromise the integrity of the pipeline coating will also be selectively removed, for a total maintenance corridor of up to 30 feet. Additionally, the areas between horizontal directional drill (HDD) entry and exit locations will not be impacted by construction or operation, with the exception of temporary access roads necessary for hydrostatic test water withdrawal, to minimize and avoid wetland impacts. For more information on wetland impacts associated with the Project see Resource Report 2.
[d] Project activities will occur at existing aboveground facilities.

Page 13 of 16

A1 – Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC (cont'd)

Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC
Leach XPress Project
Attachment 1

Table 9.2 9
Summary of Potential Construction Emissions from the Leach XPress Project

Construction Activity	Emissions (tons)							
	NO_x	CO	SO_2	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	VOC [a]	GHG [b]	HAPs [c]
Pipeline Facilities Construction								
Construction Equipment (nonroad) [d]	659.0	206.3	0.8	23.5	22.8	33.9	85,025	2.0
On-Road Vehicles [e]	44.7	147.6	0.1	2.2	2.1	9.8	9,437	0.9
Roadway Fugitive Dust [f]	---	---	---	198.4	32.1	---	---	---
Construction Activity Fugitive Dust [g]	---	---	---	920.6	138.1	---	---	---
Pipeline Facilities Subtotal	**703.6**	**353.9**	**0.9**	**1,144.7**	**195.1**	**43.7**	**94,461**	**2.9**
Aboveground Facilities Construction								
Construction Equipment (nonroad) [d]	5.1	2.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.5	678	0.0
On-Road Vehicles [e]	4.5	26.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.4	1,264	0.1
Roadway Fugitive Dust [f]	---	---	---	8.1	2.0	---	---	---
Construction Activity Fugitive Dust [g]	---	---	---	33.6	5.0	---	---	---
Aboveground Facilities Subtotal	**9.6**	**28.5**	**0.0**	**42.2**	**7.5**	**1.8**	**1,943**	**0.1**
PROJECT TOTAL	**713.2**	**382.4**	**0.9**	**1,187**	**202.6**	**45.5**	**96,404**	**3.0**

[a] VOC – non-methane/ethane volatile organic compounds.
[b] GHG – as carbon dioxide equivalents (CO_2e).
[c] HAPs – as aggregated total HAPs.
[d] Construction equipment or nonroad engine exhaust (tailpipe) emissions.
[e] On-road vehicle engine exhaust (tailpipe) emissions.
[f] Paved and unpaved vehicle travel fugitive dust (non-tailpipe) emissions.
[g] Construction activity fugitive dust (non-tailpipe) emissions.

Page 14 of 16

A1 – Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC (cont'd)

Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC
Leach XPress Project
Attachment 1

Table 9.2 13
Comparison of Construction Emissions for the Leach XPress Project to General Conformity Thresholds

Air Pollutant	$PM_{2.5}$	NO_x	VOC	SO_2
Wheeling, OH-WV SO_2 Nonattainment Area and O_3 and $PM_{2.5}$ Maintenance Areas				
Marshall County, WV				
Construction Emissions	26.4	95.4	7.0	0.1
General Conformity Threshold [a]	100	100	100	100
De Minimis	*Yes*	*Yes*	*Yes*	*Yes*
Huntington-Ashland O_3 and $PM_{2.5}$ Maintenance Areas				
Wayne County, WV				
Construction Emissions	3.34	14.74	0.8	0.02
Lawrence County, OH				
Construction Emissions	0.21	0.74	0.1	0.00
Maintenance Area Emissions Total	*3.6*	*15.5*	*0.9*	*0.02*
General Conformity Threshold [a]	100	100	100	100
De Minimis	*Yes*	*Yes*	*Yes*	*Yes*
Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley O_3 Maintenance Area				
Greene County, PA				
Construction Emissions	1.8	6.7	0.5	0.01
General Conformity Threshold [a]	N/A	100	50	100
De Minimis	N/A	*Yes*	*Yes*	*Yes*
Columbus O_3 Nonattainment Area and $PM_{2.5}$ Maintenance Area				
Fairfield County, OH				
Construction Emissions	7.5	38.7	3.2	0.1
General Conformity Threshold [a]	100	100	100	100
De Minimis	*Yes*	*Yes*	*Yes*	*Yes*

N/A – not applicable

[a] General Conformity threshold is based on the severity of the nonattainment areas or maintenance area in the Project vicinity for each criteria pollutant.

Page 15 of 16

Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC
Leach XPress Project
Attachment 1

Table 9.3 12
Summary of the Noise Quality Analyses for the Proposed HDD Crossings

Name HDD	Entry or Exit Point	Approximate Milepost	NSA	Distance and Direction of NSA to Drill Site (feet)	Ambient Sound Level (L_{dn})	Estimated Sound Level (L_{dn}) of the HDD	Estimated Total Sound Level (HDD L_{dn} + Ambient L_{dn}) [a, b]	Potential Increase above Ambient
Fish Creek	Entry	21.42	NSA #1 (Residence)	750 N	41.2 dBA	52.0 dBA [c]	52.3 dBA [c]	11.1 dB
	Exit	21.15	NSA #2 (Residence)	775 S	41.2 dBA	52.4 dBA	52.7 dBA	11.5 dB
Ohio River #1	Entry	25.23 RR-5	NSA #1 (Residence)	1,350 N	55.2 dBA	53.1 dBA	57.3 dBA	2.1 dB
	Exit	25.87 RR-5	NSA #2 (Residence)	No NSAs identified within 0.50 mile.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Interstate 77	Entry	66.95	NSA #1 (Residences)	950 NE	61.5 dBA	49.6 dBA [c]	61.8 dBA [c]	0.3 dB
	Exit	67.27	NSA #2 (Residence)	1,325 W	43.5 dBA	41.8 dBA	45.7 dBA	2.3 dB
Muskingum River	Entry	89.25	NSA #1 (Residences)	1,125 S	45.2 dBA	52.0 dBA	52.9 dBA	7.7 dB
	Exit	89.73	NSA #2 (Residences)	800 NE	43.5 dBA	47.0 dBA	48.6 dBA	5.0 dB
Rush Creek	Entry	120.12	NSA #1 (Residences)	1,500 S to SW	35.5 dBA	45.2 dBA	45.7 dBA	10.2 dB
	Exit	119.68	NSA #2 (Residence)s	1,750 SE	39.2 dBA	32.2 dBA	40.0 dBA	0.8 dB
Highway 33	Entry	130.87	NSA #1 (Residences)	225 SE	56.5 dBA	63.3 dBA [c]	64.1 dBA [c]	7.6 dB
	Exit	130.26	NSA #2 (Residences)	1,450 NW	51.5 dBA	40.9 dBA [c]	51.8 dBA [c]	0.3 dB
Ohio River #2	Entry	0.00	NSA #1 (Residences)	150 NW	52.0 dBA	66.9 dBA [c]	67.1 dBA [c]	15.1 dB
	Exit	1.05	NSA #2 (Residences)	225 E	52.4 dBA	51.8 dBA [c]	55.1 dBA [c]	2.7 dB

[a] Includes the noise generated by the HDD plus ambient sound levels measured at the NSA.
[b] Includes the effect of a residential-grade exhaust silencer that will be employed on equipment engines as a general noise control measure for all HDD sites.
[c] Includes the effect of the anticipated additional noise control measures for the drill, as detailed in Appendix 9G.

Page 16 of 16

ATTACHMENT 2

Leach XPress Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Data Clarifications and Updates

A1 – Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC (cont'd)

Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC
Leach XPress Project
Attachment 2

Leach XPress Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement Data Clarifications and Updates

	DEIS Section	DEIS Page #	DEIS Text	Clarification / Update
	Section 1 – Introduction			
A1-76	1.5	1-15	Table 1.5-1 - Applicable Major Permits, Licenses, Authorizations, and Clearances for the LX Project	Table 1.5-1 incorrectly identifies PADEP instead of the Greene County Conservation District (GCCD) as the applicable reviewing agency for the Chapter 105 Water Obstruction and Encroachment General Permit 5 for Utility Line Crossings (GP-5). In addition, a Chapter 105 Water Obstruction and Encroachment General Permit 8 for Temporary Road Crossings (GP-8) was also submitted to the GCCD with the GP-5 application and is missing from Table 1.5-1.
	Section 2 – Project Description			
A1-77	2.2.1	2-17	A total of 31 private access roads (includes temporary and permanent access roads), requiring 9.1 acres, are proposed for use during construction of the aboveground facilities.	As stated in Resource Report 1, Section 1.2.3, the proposed temporary and permanent access roads associated with the Project aboveground facilities will require a total of 11.33 acres of land.
	Section 4 – Environmental Impact Analysis			
A1-78	4.1.2.2	4-11	While blasting is not anticipated for the LX and RXE Projects, in the unlikely event that Columbia Gas encounters bedrock that cannot be excavated using conventional methods, blasting may be required.	As stated in Resource Report 2, Section 2.2.6, "It is anticipated that blasting activities will be required during construction." A copy of the Project-specific Blasting Plan was provided as Appendix 6D with Columbia's Application.
A1-79	4.2.1.6	4-15	Areas of contamination, including polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB), hydrocarbon, mercury, and heavy metals, were previously identified within the Ceredo CS, Crawford CS, Benton CS, and Sugar Grove Office Area (partially located within the LX Project area near LEX milepost 1.28.3 in Fairfield County, Ohio).	The Sugar Grove Office Area is no longer located within the Project footprint per the reroutes and workspace modifications submitted to FERC with Columbia's October 23, 2015 supplemental filing.
A1-80	4.2.2.5	4-19	Therefore, Columbia Gas has developed Soil Management Plans for each of the compressor stations associated with the LX Project and the Sugar Grove Office Area, as well as Risk Management Plans for the Crawford CS and Ceredo CS that outline procedures to be followed for the management of PCBs left in place and to maintain compliance with TSCA requirements.	The Project compressor stations for which Columbia had previously developed Soil Management Plans include the existing Crawford CS, Ceredo CS, and Benton CS where residual concentrations of PCBs and other contaminants were encapsulated and allowed to remain in place, in accordance with *Toxic Substances Control Act* requirements.
A1-81	4.3.1.3	4-22	In addition to groundwater DWSPAs, the OEPA also establishes DWSPAs for public water systems with surface water sources. LX crosses the Upper Ohio River DWSPA from MP 42.5 to MP 47.8 and MP 62.9 to MP 65.9. LX also crosses the Muskingum River DWSPA from MP 47.8 to MP54.8 and from MP59.4 to MP 62.9.	In addition to these crossings of DWSPAs for public water systems with surface water sources, the R-801 Loop also crosses the Upper Ohio River DWSPA from MP 23.30 to MP 24.16, as presented in Resource Report 2, Table 2.3-3, which was submitted to FERC with Columbia's March 18, 2016 supplemental filing and is provided herein with Attachment 1.

Page 1 of 5

A1-76 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-77 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-78 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-79 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-80 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-81 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1 – Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC (cont'd)

Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC
Leach XPress Project
Attachment 2

Leach XPress Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement Data Clarifications and Updates

	DEIS Section	DEIS Page #	DEIS Text	Clarification / Update
A1-82	4.3.2.2	4-34	Water intakes associated with the Woodsfield Village public water supply are located downstream of 18 tributaries crossed by the project in Monroe County, Ohio.	As presented in Resource Report 2, Table 2.3-3, there are two public water supplies, with a total of four individual surface water intakes, located within 3 miles downstream of the Project area, and these surface water intakes occur downstream of 18 total tributaries crossed by the Project. Surface water intakes associated with the Woodsfield Village PWS are located downstream of 12 tributaries crossed by the Project in Monroe County, OH. In addition, a surface water intake associated with the Caldwell Village PWS is located downstream of six tributaries crossed by the Project in Noble County, OH.
A1-83	4.3.2.4	4-38	The proposed Oak Hill CS suction/discharge lines are partially located within the 100-year floodplain, and the existing Benton CS is entirely located within the 100-year floodplain.	In addition to the proposed Oak Hill CS suction/discharge lines and the Benton CS, the proposed regulator and valve facility at the existing Crawford CS is partially located within the 100 year floodplain, as stated in Resource Report 6, Section 6.5.4.
A1-84	4.5.2	4-56	Columbia Gas anticipates using both temporary and permanent access roads affecting 94.9 acres during construction and 10.9 acres during operation of the LX Project and aboveground facilities. Columbia Gas would use 130 temporary access roads and 6 permanent access roads to accommodate access to the rectifiers associated with each of the cathodic protection units proposed for installation along the LEX and R-801 Loop.	As presented in Resource Report 1, Section 1.2 and Resource Report 8, Section 8.2., a total of 167 access roads will be utilized for construction and operation of the Project facilities, including 136 access roads (includes temporary and permanent roads) associated with the pipeline facilities, and 31 access roads (includes temporary and permanent roads) associated with the aboveground facilities. Columbia will utilize 130 temporary and 6 permanent access roads for construction and operation of the pipeline facilities. An additional 2 temporary and 29 permanent access roads will be used for construction and operation of aboveground facilities. The Project access roads will require a total of 94.97 acres of land during construction (inclusive of land affected during operation) and 10.92 acres during operation.
A1-85	4.5.6.1	4-62	Columbia Gas would follow soil mitigation procedures and erosion control guidelines set forth by the WVDEP and ODNR.	In addition to the WVDEP and ODNR, Columbia will also follow soil mitigation procedures and erosion control guidelines set forth by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection.
A1-86	4.5.6.1	4-63	During operation of the Project, Columbia Gas would maintain a 10-foot-wide vegetative cover on the cleared right-of-way, in accordance with the Plan. A 50-foot-wide easement would be established every 3 years. Within wetlands, Columbia Gas would maintain a 10-foot-wide permanent easement. These restrictions would occur in all areas along the pipeline except for the requested deviations from the FERC Procedures.	Columbia is not requesting any deviations from the Plan and Procedures for these specific requirements at this time.
A1-87	4.5.6.3	4-67	Aboveground facilities would use permanent and temporary access roads creating temporary and permanent impacts on land use types. Construction of these roads, temporary and permanent, would affect various land types, including, but not limited to 34.0 acres of open land and 30.0 acres of agricultural land. Approximately 7.3 acres of forested land would e affected by construction and 1.5 acres would be affected by permanent access roads.	The acreages presented represent impacts associated with access roads for both the pipeline facilities and the aboveground facilities.

Page 2 of 5

A1-82 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-83 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-84 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-85 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-86 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-87 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1 – Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC (cont'd)

Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC
Leach XPress Project
Attachment 2

Leach XPress Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement Data Clarifications and Updates

	DEIS Section	DEIS Page #	DEIS Text	Clarification / Update
A1-88	4.6.1.2	4-70	A letter from WVDNR indicated that the alignment of the LX Project would cross portions of Dunkard Fork WMA. The Dunkard Fork WMA is a public hunting and fishing area. The Project has the potential to affect wildlife in this area and WVDNR recommended coordination with the District Wildlife Biologist to minimize impacts in this area (WVDNR, 2015). Columbia Gas is continuing consultations with WVDNR to minimize impacts."	The following text was documented in a phone conversation record with the West Virginia Department of Natural Resources on April 17, 2015. A copy of this record of correspondence was provided with Columbia's Application filed on June 8, 2015. "Mr. Mehar asked Mr. Peters if WVDNR has any recommendations in regard to construction within the WMA. Mr. Peters replied that other than implementing typical best management practices such as posting signs on roads where construction equipment will be crossing, he can't think of anything in particular. He added that most of the activity within this WMA is focused around the lake, which is approximately half a mile north of the proposed pipeline crossing." In accordance with these recommendations, Columbia will post notification and/or detour signs, as needed, when construction traffic will traverse or utilize public roadways within the WMA. In addition, Columbia will implement best management practices and mitigation measures during construction activities. All land temporarily disturbed by construction of the Project within the WMA will be restored to pre-construction conditions through revegetation activities, in accordance with the ECS and FERC Plan.
A1-89	4.6.1.4	4-76	The proposed 17 contractor yards would temporarily affect 517.1 acres of land consisting of 6.9 acres of forest, 223.8 acres of open land, 211.3 acres of agricultural land, 73.0 acres of developed land, 1.8 acres of wetland, and 0.3 acre of open water.	The acreages presented represent impacts associated with all 39 contractor yards under consideration for use by Columbia, including both preferred and alternate yards. Columbia estimates that 17 contractor yards will be used during construction. To provide the most conservative assessment of potential impacts, however, Columbia included both the preferred and alternative yards in the Project land requirement/land use impact calculations, as stated in Resource Report 1, Section 1.2.2.
A1-90	4.6.1.4	4-77	Columbia Gas would install seven cathodic protection units on LEX and one cathodic protection unit on the R-801 loop. The cathodic protection units would temporarily affect 2.4 acres of land.	As stated in Resource Report 1, Section 1.2.2, a total of 14 cathodic protection units will be installed for the Project; however, nine cathodic protection units will be installed entirely within aboveground facilities. Impacts associated with these units are addressed in the impacts for the aboveground facilities. The five remaining cathodic protection units proposed for installation along LEX and the R-801 Loop will be installed belowground and will affect a total of 2.37 acres of land.
A1-91	4.6.1.4	4-77	After construction, affected areas would revert to pre-construction conditions unless otherwise requested by the landowner.	As stated in Resource Report 1, Section 1.2.2, following installation, the areas above the five buried cathodic protection units proposed along LEX and the R-801 Loop will be allowed to revegetate and maintained as open land or allowed to return to agricultural use.
A1-92	4.6.2.1	4-78	The LX Project would cross three streams designated as warmwater streams [in Pennsylvania].	As presented in Appendix 2B, which was submitted to FERC with Columbia's March 18, 2016 supplemental filing, the Project will require a total of 16 waterbody crossings within Pennsylvania, all of which have a Warm Water Fishes Aquatic Life use designation per the Pennsylvania *Water Quality Standards*.
A1-93	4.6.2.2	4-81	• locate ATWS at least 50 feet away from the water's edge, except where the adjacent upland consists of actively cultivated or rotated cropland or other disturbed land	Columbia will locate ATWS at least 50 feet away from the waters edge, with the exception of the requested deviations from the FERC Procedures submitted with Columbia's March 2016 supplemental filing.
A1-94	4.6.2.4	4-81	Columbia Gas would use the dry open-cut method at Grave Creek, Piney Fork, Turkey Run, Blackjack Branch, Little Blackjack Branch, Queer Creek, Elk Fork, and one crossing of Twelvepole Creek (BM-111 Loop MP 2.6).	Columbia will use the dry open-cut method for a total of 85 waterbodies crossed by the Project.

Page 3 of 5

A1-88 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-89 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-90 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-91 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-92 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-93 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-94 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1 – Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC (cont'd)

Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC
Leach XPress Project
Attachment 2

Leach XPress Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement Data Clarifications and Updates

	DEIS Section	DEIS Page #	DEIS Text	Clarification / Update
A1-95	4.6.2.5	4-82	The dam and pump method would be used in areas where sensitive species are not a concern.	At the recommendation of the state and/or federal wildlife agencies, the dam and pump method will be utilized as a method to minimize potential impacts on sensitive species in streams where sensitive species have been identified by state and/or federal wildlife agencies as a concern.
A1-96	4.8	4-107	The Project also includes ... construction of 20 permanent access roads.	The Project will require a total of 35 permanent access roads, including six associated with operation of the pipeline facilities and 29 associated with operation of the aboveground facilities.
A1-97	4.8.1.3	4-115	Facilities that would require new areas of land disturbance (temporary or permanent) include: three new compressor stations, four new regulator stations, five new odorization stations, modifications at two existing compressor stations, and modifications to one existing regulator station. The acreages and impacts discussed in the remained of this section apply only to the aboveground facilities listed above. A total of approximately 146.6 acres of land would be distributed by construction these aboveground facilities.	This 146.6-acre total includes impacts associated with all aboveground facilities and aboveground facility access roads rather than just those facilities specifically listed in the preceding sentence. The impact acreage associated with the facilities specifically identified (i.e., three new compressor stations, four new regulator stations, five new odorization stations, modifications at two existing compressor stations, and modifications to one existing regulator station) represents a total of 133.6 acres of land.
A1-98	4.8.1.3	4-118	Construction of aboveground facilities would affect approximately 49.4 acres of industrial land, 36.2 acres of agricultural land, 37.1 acres of forest, and 22.9 acres of open land, with minimal effects on residential lands, wetlands, or open water. The operational footprint of aboveground facilities would permanently affect approximately 20.5 acres of forest, 19.0 acres of agricultural land, 14.8 acres of open land, and 7.0 acres of industrial land.	Similar to the previous comment, these acreages correspond to impacts associated with all Project aboveground facilities, rather than just the three new compressor stations, four new regulator stations, five new odorization stations, modifications to two existing compressor stations, and modifications to one existing regulator station.
A1-99	4.8.1.4	4-118	The most commonly used land use type would be open land for approximately 230.1 acres.	As presented in Resource Report 8, Table 8.2-2, which was submitted to FERC with Columbia's March 18, 2016 supplemental filing and is provided herein with Attachment 1, the proposed contractor/staging/pipe yards will impact a total of 223.81 acres of open land.
A1-100	4.8.1.5	4-120	In addition to public roads, Columbia Gas proposes to construct 130 temporary access roads for pipelines and 6 temporary access roads. Columbia Gas would use 2 permanent access roads for pipelines and 29 permanent access roads for aboveground facilities.	Columbia will utilize 130 temporary and six permanent access roads for construction and operation of the pipeline facilities. An additional two temporary and 29 permanent access roads will be used for construction and operation of aboveground facilities.
A1-101	4.8.3	4-122	As currently designed, LX Project construction would affect approximately 7.8 acres of residential land, all of which would be associated with pipeline facilities.	The total of 7.76 acres of residential land impacts includes impacts associated with construction of both the pipeline facilities (7.14 acres) as well as the aboveground facilities (0.62 acre).
A1-102	4.8.3	4-127	Operational impacts associated with the LX Project would be limited to approximately 1.5 acres of residential lands and the 13.4 acres of commercial/industrial land within the permanent right-of-way and aboveground facilities, which would have restricted use.	A total of 1.92 acres of residential land and 17.84 acres of industrial land will be permanently impacted during operation of the Project facilities.

Page 4 of 5

A1-95 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-96 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-97 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-98 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-99 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-100 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-100 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-101 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-102 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1 – Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC (cont'd)

Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC
Leach XPress Project
Attachment 2

Leach XPress Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement Data Clarifications and Updates

	DEIS Section	DEIS Page #	DEIS Text	Clarification / Update
A1-103	4.8.5	4-131	A total of 11 previously leaking underground storage tanks have also been identified within 0.5 mile of the Project area.	As stated in Resource Report 2, Section 2.2.5, a total of 18 previously leaking underground storage tanks were identified within 0.50 mile of the Project area.
A1-104	4.9.1	4-135	Columbia Gas expects that most of the company and contractor labor will be non-local workers.	As stated in Resource Report 5, Section 5.3.1, Columbia expects that up to 50 percent of the construction workers will be local hires, including those from local labor unions.
A1-105	4.9.4.1	4-140	The LX Project pipeline elements would require 180 crossings of roads, 5 crossings of railroads, and 170 crossings of utilities.	As presented in Appendix 8B, which was submitted to FERC with Columbia's March 18, 2016 supplemental filing, the proposed pipelines will require a total of 365 road, railroad, and major utility crossings, including 180 road crossings, 180 utility crossings, and 5 railroad crossings.
	Section 5 – Conclusions and Recommendations			
A1-106	5.1	5-1	The LX Project would be located within 0.2 miles of 11 active oil and gas wells and 51 inactive oil and gas wells.	The numbers presented represent wells identified within the Project area based on review of publicly available resources and do not include all oil and gas wells which may be located within 0.2 mile of the Project.
A1-107	5.1	5-5	The access roads would impact 77.9 acres of vegetated lands during construction and 8.2 acre of vegetated lands during operation.	The Project access roads will require a total of 94.97 acres of land during construction and 10.92 acres during operation.
A1-108	5.1	5-9	MLVs along the LX Project operational right-of-way would be enclosed by an approximate 50-foot by 50-foot fenced gravel area.	An approximate 50–foot by 50-foot fenced gravel area will be retained for operation of each MLV facility, with the exception of MLV #2, for which a 50-foot by 90-foot fenced area will be retained for operation.
A1-109	5.1	5-14	No alternatives to the Lone Oak CS were evaluated.	Three alternatives to the proposed Lone Oak CS site were evaluated, and the results of this alternatives analysis were presented in Resource Report 10, Section 10.6.1.
	Appendices			
A1-110	Appendix G		Appendix G - Areas of Shallow Depth to Bedrock Crossed by the Leach XPress Project	This appendix does not appear to have been updated per the modified and additional shallow bedrock information provided in the revised version of Appendix 8C, which was submitted to FERC with Columbia's March 18, 2016 supplemental filing.
A1-111	Appendix I		Appendix I - Active and Abandoned Mines within 0.25 Mile of the Leach XPress Project	The information presented in Appendix I appears to be inconsistent with the corresponding data provided by Columbia in Resource Report 6, Table 6.4-1, which was submitted to FERC with Columbia's March 18, 2016 supplemental filing and is provided herein with Attachment 1.

Page 5 of 5

A1-103 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-104 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-105 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-106 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-107 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-108 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-109 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-110 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A1-111 The EIS has been revised to reflect the updated information.

A2 – Columbia Gulf Transmission, LLC

Columbia Gulf Transmission

5151 San Felipe Suite 2500
Houston, TX 77056
Direct: 713.386. 3743
tsala@cpg.com

William A. Sala, Jr.
Senior Counsel

June 9, 2016

Ms. Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
Room 1A, East
888 First Street, N.E.
Washington, D. C. 20426

Re: Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC
Rayne XPress Expansion
Draft Environmental Impact Statement Recommendation Comments and Data Clarifications
Docket No. CP15-539-000

Dear Ms. Bose:

On July 29, 2015, Columbia Gulf Transmission, LLC (Columbia Gulf) filed with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (Commission) an application pursuant to Section 7(c) of the Natural Gas Act (NGA), as amended. Columbia Gulf's filing requested permission and approval to install, construct, and operate of two greenfield compressor stations located in Carter, Menifee, and Montgomery counties in Kentucky.

The Commission issued a Draft Environmental Impact Statement ("DEIS") on April 21, 2016 for the Rayne XPress Expansion Project as well as Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC's Leach XPress Project (FERC Docket No. CP15-514-000). Upon review of the DEIS, Columbia Gulf hereby submits the following comments on recommendations listed and data clarifications. Copies of relevant correspondence is included in Attachment 1. A table identifying data clarifications is included in Attachment 2. All comments and clarifications provided herein pertain only to the Rayne XPress Expansion Project components of the DEIS.

I have read and know the contents of the application and the contents are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Very truly yours,

William A. Sala, Jr.
Senior Counsel

Attachments:

Attachment 1 – USFWS Migratory Bird Treaty Act Consultation and Response
Attachment 2 – Rayne XPress Expansion Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement Data Clarifications
Attachment 3 – Resource Report 1, Table 1.6-1 – Applicable Major Permits, Licenses, Authorizations, and Clearances for the Rayne XPress Expansion Project

cc: Juan Polit (w/Attachment)
Joanne Wachholder (w/Attachment)

ATTACHMENT 1

USFWS Migratory Bird Treaty Act Consultation and Response

A2 – Columbia Gulf Transmission, LLC (cont'd)

Hayes, Sara/PHL

From: Miller, Jessica <jessica_miller@fws.gov>
Sent: Friday, February 12, 2016 12:35 PM
To: Hayes, Sara/PHL
Subject: Rayne XPress expansion MBTA letter

Ms. Hayes,

We have received your Migratory Bird Treaty Act letter for the proposed project rerferenced in the subject. We appreciate the efforts that Columbia Gulf Transmission, LLC plans to take to avoid and minimize impacts to migratory birds. We have no further comments.

Jessi

--
Jessica Blackwood Miller
Fish & Wildlife Biologist
Kentucky Field Office
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
330 W. Broadway, Suite 265
Frankfort, KY 40601
Ph: (502) 695-0468 ext. 104
Fax: (502) 695-1024

1

A2 – Columbia Gulf Transmission, LLC (cont'd)

CH2M Philadelphia
Three Logan Square
1717 Arch Street
Suite 4400
Philadelphia, PA 19103
O +1 215 563 4220
F +1 215 563 3828
www.ch2m.com

Mr. Lee Andrews
Field Supervisor
Kentucky Ecological Services Field Station
J. C. Watts Federal Building 330 W. Broadway Rm. 265
Frankfort, KY 40601

July 15, 2015

Subject: **Migratory Bird Treaty Act Initial Consultation Letter**
Columbia Gulf Transmission, LLC
Rayne XPress Expansion
Carter, Menifee and Montgomery Counties, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Andrews,

Columbia Gulf Transmission, LLC (Columbia Gulf) is proposing the construction of two new compressor stations along their existing natural gas transmission system in Kentucky as part of the Rayne XPress Expansion (RXE). RXE is supply-driven and designated to expand the capacity of Columbia Gulf's existing pipeline system to transport up to 621,000 dekatherms per day (dth/d). Construction of RXE is proposed to begin in 4th Quarter 2016 and the facilities placed in-service in November 2017. On behalf of Columbia Gulf, CH2M HILL Engineers, Inc. (CH2M) is submitting this letter detailing how RXE may impact migratory birds, proposed avoidance and minimization measures, and requesting technical assistance from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) in order to comply with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Action (BGEPA).

Project Description/Existing Conditions

RXE proposes to construct two new compressor stations, the Grayson and Means Compressor Stations. A USGS topographic location map, site over mapping and representative photographs are included as Attachment 1. CH2M conducted wetland and waterbody surveys of the RXE in October 2014 and February and May 2015 that included an overall habitat evaluation including observation and documentation of vegetation communities and wildlife.

- The proposed Grayson Compressor Station is an 11.8-acre site located within Carter County. The site currently consists of 7.8 acres of agricultural row crop, 2.8 acres of single-family residences, 0.6 acre of open land, 0.5 acre of forested/woodland and 0.1 acre of intermittent and ephemeral streams. The sparse amount of forested/woodland only exists along the edges of the proposed Grayson Compressor Station site: along a perennial stream (Beckwith Branch) at the northern boundary which will not be impacted and at the southwestern boundary which will be minimally impacted (0.1 acre) during RXE construction. Of the 11.8 acres, 3.2 acres will be reseeded and maintained as herbaceous vegetation.

A2 – Columbia Gulf Transmission, LLC (cont'd)

- The proposed Means Compressor Station is a 22.6-acre site located on the Menifee and Montgomery county line. The site currently consists of 19.2 acres of open land, 3.3 acres of industrial land (predominantly an existing Columbia Gulf measurement and regulation station) and 0.1 acre of ephemeral streams. The open land is comprised of unimproved pasture dominated by planted upland grasses such as Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*), fescue varieties (*Festuca Spp*), and forbs, such as white clover (*Trifolium repens*). No forest/woodland is present at the site therefore no impacts are proposed to forest/woodland. Of the 22.6 acres, 12.2 acres will be reseeded and maintained as herbaceous vegetation.

RXE is located within Bird Conservation Regions (BCR) 24 and 28, which is defined as the Central Hardwoods and Appalachian Mountain regions of the United States. BCRs are created based on habitat types and other ecosystem information. Attachment 2, Table 1 lists Birds of Conservation Concern identified within BCR 24 and 28 (USFWS, 2008).

A data request was submitted to Kentucky State Nature Preserve Commission (KSNPC) requesting data about state- and federally-listed species that potentially occur within the RXE. KSNPC provides information on flora and fauna within 3 different buffers: A 1-mile buffer around the entire project is used to search for all documented occurrences. A 5-mile buffer is used to search for aquatic records and federally-listed species. A 10-mile buffer is then used to search for occurrences of mammals and birds. KSNPC provided responses to Columbia's data request on June 22, 2015 (Attachment 3). One state-listed endangered bird species and one state species of concern bird were identified, Vesper Sparrow at the Grayson site and Sharp Shinned Hawk at the Means site. Attachment 2, Table 2 details these species (Hines, 2015). According to KSNPC, the Vesper Sparrow prefers plains, prairie, dry shrub lands, savanna, weedy pastures, fields, sagebrush, arid scrub, and woodland clearings and the Sharp Shinned Hawk prefers forest and open woodland, , migrating through various habitats, mainly along ridges, lakeshores, and coastlines. Suitable habitat for the two species does not appear to be present at the corresponding sites, and as such it is anticipated that construction and operation of RXE will not impact the Vesper Sparrow and Sharp Shinned Hawk. KSNPC indicated no known occurrences or nests for bald or golden eagles within 10 miles of RXE. No eagles or their nests were observed during field surveys. As such, it is unlikely that RXE will have adverse impacts on bald or golden eagles.

Habitat Avoidance and Impact Minimization

Throughout development of the RXE, Columbia Gulf has taken steps to avoid impacts to migratory birds to the extent possible and has developed measures to minimize impacts to migratory birds. These measures are described in the following list.

- RXE design and siting within agricultural areas, unimproved pasture and adjacent to existing industrial facilities avoids impacts to wetlands and forested habitat, avoids forest fragmentation, and minimizes impacts to waterbodies.
- Implementation of measures outlined in the Columbia Gulf's 2015 Environmental Construction Standards (ECS) and in accordance with the FERC *Upland Erosion Control, Revegetation, and Maintenance Plan* (Plan) and *Wetland and Waterbody Construction and Mitigation Procedures* (Procedures) during construction and operation of RXE, such as the avoidance of maintenance activities during the nesting season, April 15 – August 15. Columbia Gulf will also attempt to clear vegetation associated with construction prior to the nesting season.

A2 – Columbia Gulf Transmission, LLC (cont'd)

- Columbia will provide environmental training to all on-site workers prior to the start of construction. The purpose of the training will be to inform workers of the importance of avoiding take of migratory birds, and to explain the role of the environmental inspectors (EIs). A full-time EI will be present at each station throughout construction to monitor environmental compliance as well as to provide guidance and ensure that migratory bird regulations are being followed.
- Following construction of RXE with the exception of paved and graveled areas, restoration and revegetation of disturbed work areas will occur according to the methods outlined in Columbia Gulf's ECS and FERC's Plan.

Columbia Gulf has proposed measures to avoid and minimize impacts to migratory birds, including siting of facilities, limited tree clearing, scheduling of clearing and maintenance activities, environmental training, and restoration. With incorporation of the proposed avoidance and minimization measures, impacts from RXE on migratory birds and their habitats are expected to be insignificant. Columbia Gulf believes that by implementing these avoidance and minimization measures, it will be implementing reasonable and effective measures to avoid any take of migratory birds.

If you have any further questions about RXE or the information provided, or comments on bird species protected under the MBTA, please contact me at 215-640-9103 or sara.hayes@ch2m.com.

Regards,

CH2M HILL Engineers, Inc.

Sara Hayes

Sara Hayes
Environmental Scientist

cc: Brandi Naughton, Columbia Pipeline Group

References

Hines, Sara. 2015. Personal Communication with Brandi Naughton, Columbia Pipeline Group (Data Request 15-093 and 15-094). June 22, 2015.

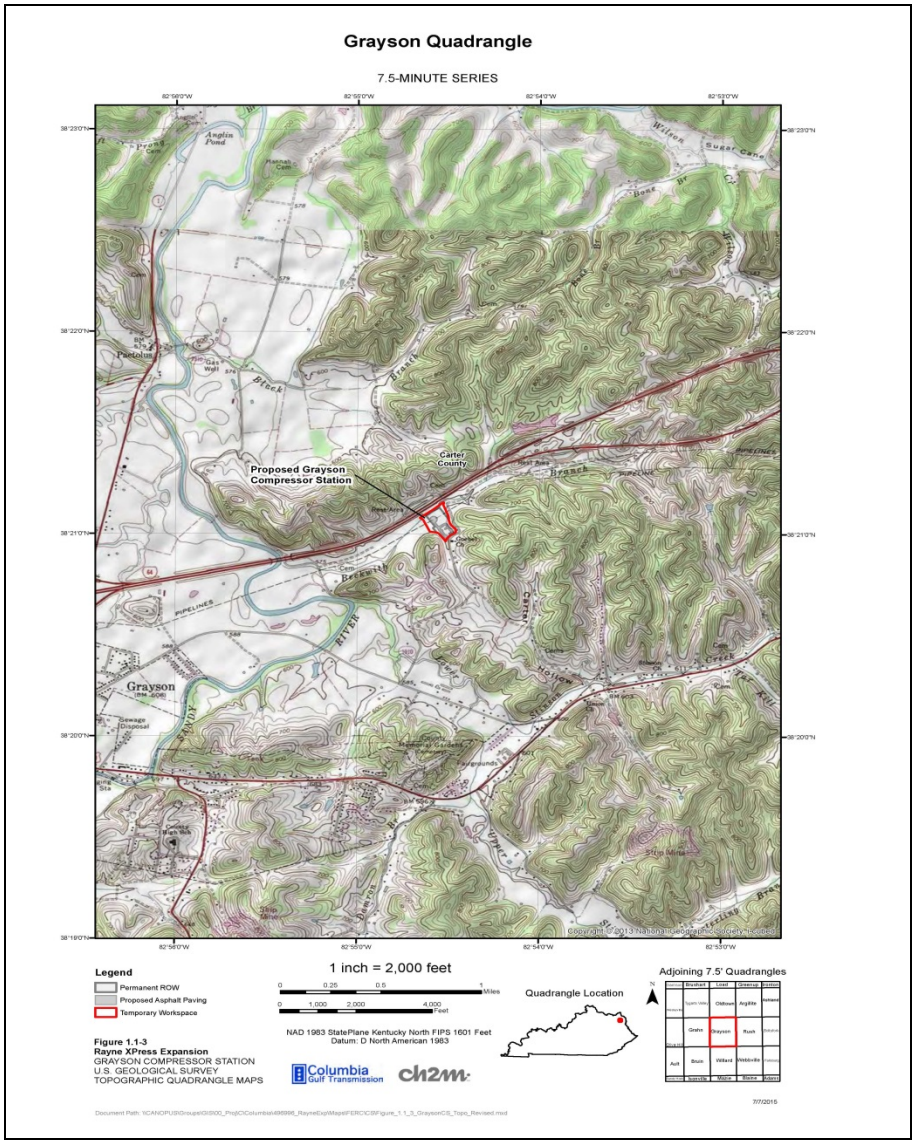
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2015. Federally Listed Species by Kentucky Counties. http://www.fws.gov/frankfort/EndangeredSpecies.html. Accessed June 2015.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2008. Birds of Conservation Concern 2008. http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/NewReportsPublications/SpecialTopics/BCC2008/BCC2008.pdf . Accessed June 2015.

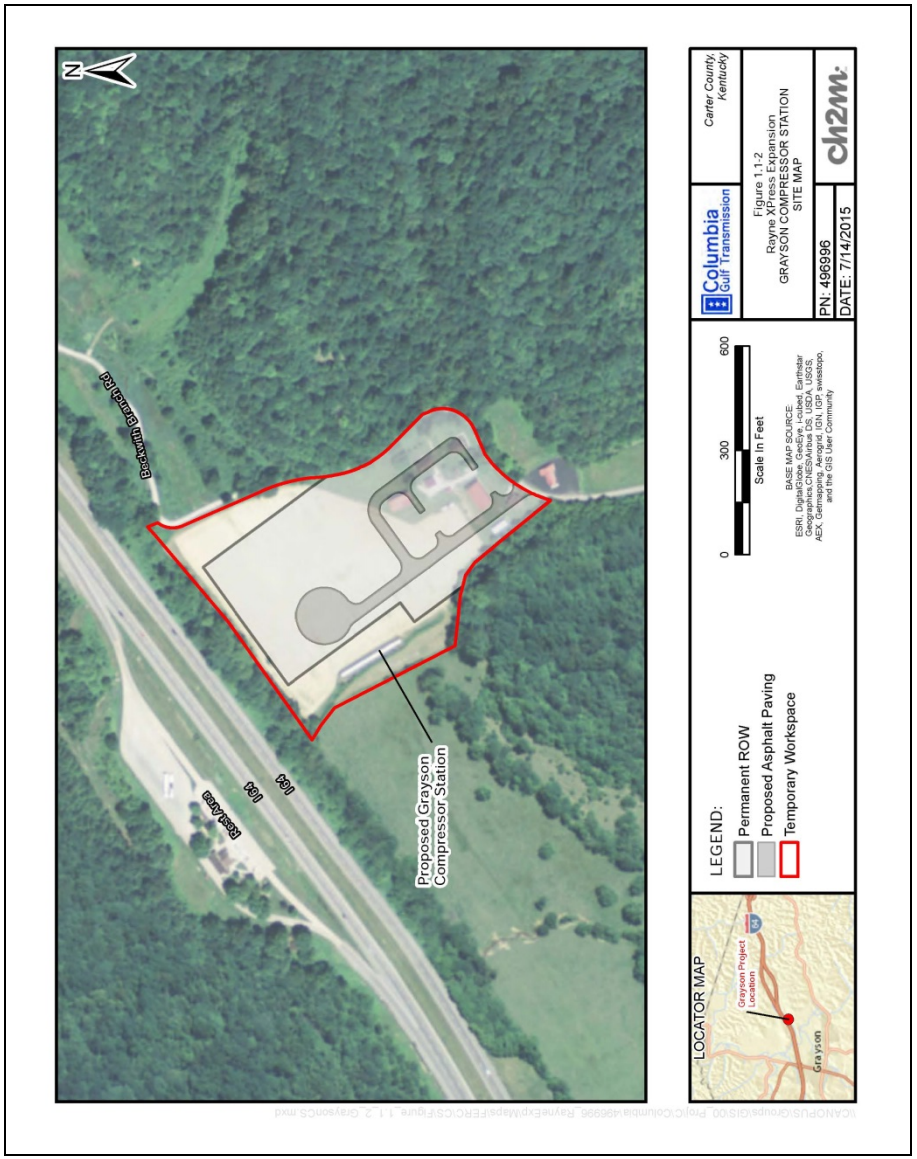
A2 – Columbia Gulf Transmission, LLC
(cont'd)

Attachment 1

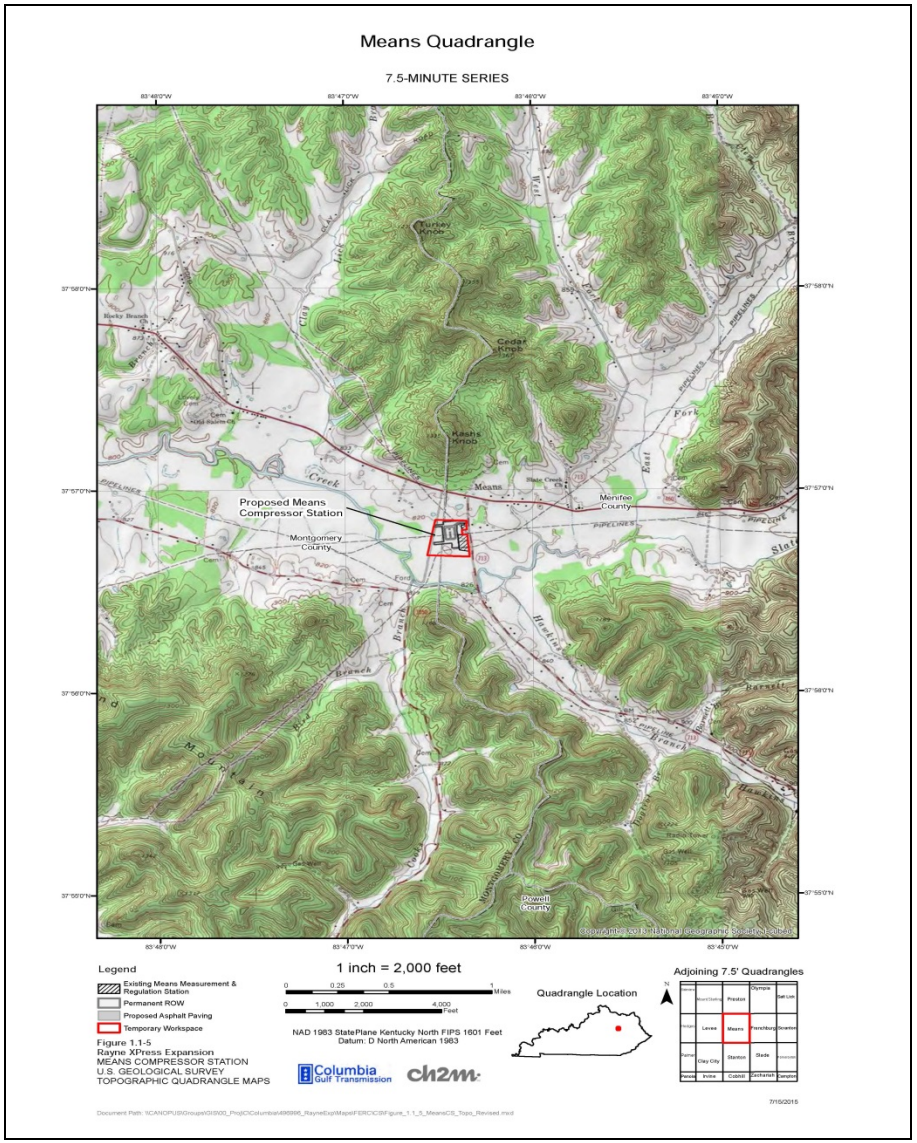
A2 – Columbia Gulf Transmission, LLC (cont'd)



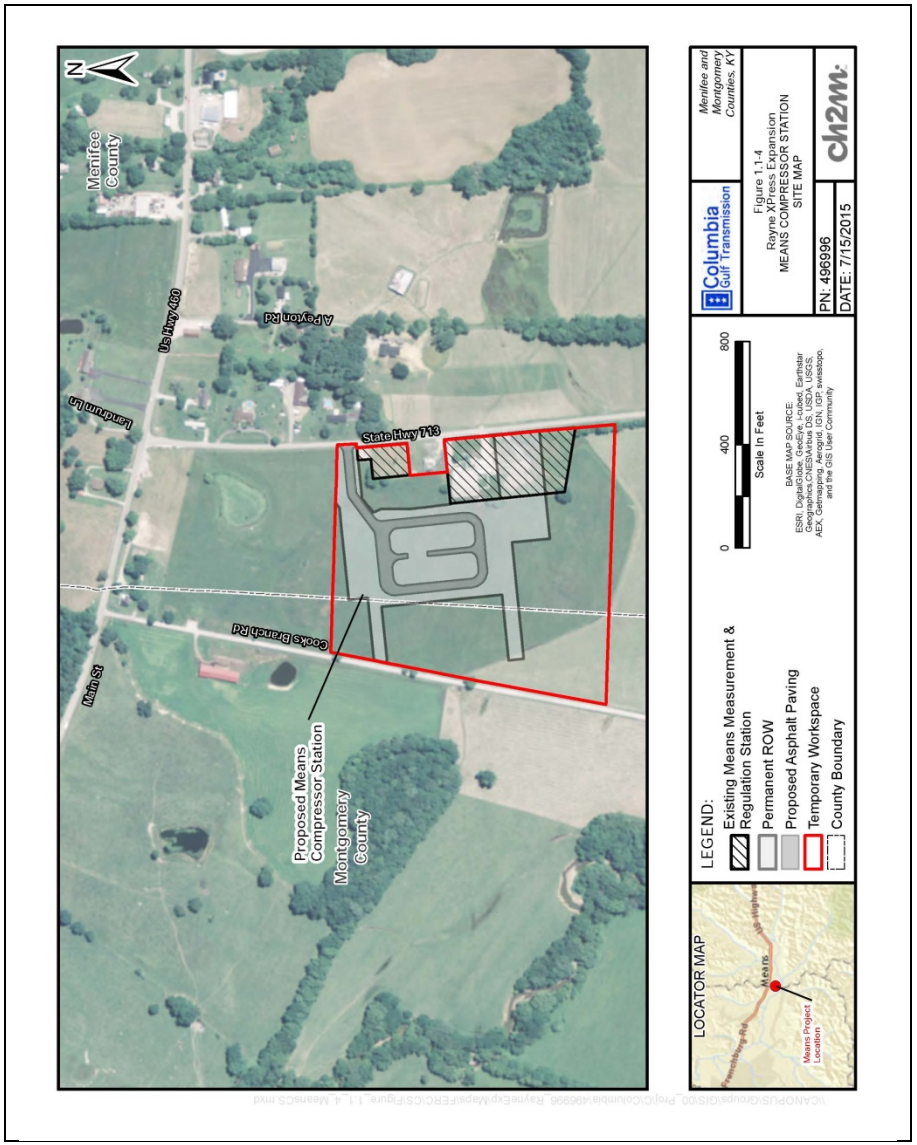
A2 – Columbia Gulf Transmission, LLC (cont'd)



A2 – Columbia Gulf Transmission, LLC (cont'd)



A2 – Columbia Gulf Transmission, LLC (cont'd)



A2 – Columbia Gulf Transmission, LLC (cont'd)

Proposed Grayson Compressor Station site
Carter County, Kentucky

Proposed Grayson Compressor Station site; view to the south. Beckwith Branch Road is visible on the left side of the photograph.

Proposed Grayson Compressor Station site; view to the west.

A2 – Columbia Gulf Transmission, LLC (cont'd)

Proposed Means Compressor Station site
Menifee/Montgomery counties, Kentucky

Proposed Means Compressor Station site; view to the southwest from the northern boundary of the site.

Proposed Means Compressor Station site; view to the north along Cooks Branch Road.

A2 – Columbia Gulf Transmission, LLC
(cont'd)

Attachment 2

A2 – Columbia Gulf Transmission, LLC (cont'd)

Table 1
Birds of Conservation Concern within Bird Conservation Region 24 and 28

Common Name	Scientific Name	BCR
Land Birds		
Bachman's sparrow	*Aimophila aestivalis*	24
Bald eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	24, 28
Bell's vireo	*Vireo bellii*	24
Bewick's wren	*Thryomanes bewickii*	24, 28
Black-capped chickadee	*Poecile atricapillus*	28
Blue-winged warbler	*Vermivora pinus*	24, 28
Brown-headed nuthatch	*Sitta pusilla*	24
Canada warbler	*Wilsonia canadensis*	28
Cerulean warbler	*Dendroica cerulea*	24, 28
Golden-winged warbler	*Vermivora chrysoptera*	28
Henslow's sparrow	*Ammodramus henslowii*	24, 28
Kentucky Warbler	*Oporornis formosus*	24, 28
LeConte's sparrow	*Ammodramus leconteii*	24
Loggerhead shrike	*Lanius ludovicianus*	24, 28
Louisiana waterthrush	*Seiurus motacilla*	28
Northern Saw-whet Owl	*Aegolius acadicus*	28
Olive-sided Flycatcher	*Contopus cooperi*	28
Painted bunting	*Passerina ciris*	24
Peregrine falcon	*Falco peregrinus*	24, 28
Prairie warbler	*Dendroica discolor*	24, 28
Red Crossbill	*Loxia curvirostra*	28
Red-headed woodpecker	*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*	24, 28
Rusty blackbird	*Euphagus carolinus*	24, 28
Sedge wren	*Cistothorus platensis*	24, 28
Short-eared owl	*Asio flammeus*	24
Smith's longspur	*Calcarius pictus*	24
Swainson's warbler	*Limnothlypis swainsonii*	24, 28
Upland sandpiper	*Bartramia longicauda*	28
Whip-poor-will	*Caprimulgus vociferus*	24, 28
Wood thrush	*Hylocichla mustelina*	24, 28
Worm-eating warbler	*Helmitheros vermivorus*	24, 28
Yellow-bellied sapsucker	*Sphyrapicus varius*	28
Shore Birds		
Buff-breasted sandpiper	*Tryngites subruficollis*	24
Solitary sandpiper	*Tringa solitaria*	24
Water Birds		
Black rail	*Laterallus jamaicensis*	24

[a] Obtained from the USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (2008).

CH2M HILL ENGINEERS, INC.

A2 – Columbia Gulf Transmission, LLC (cont'd)

Table 2
State-Listed Threatened and Endangered Species within the Rayne XPress Expansion Vicinity

Common Name	Scientific Name	County	State Status [a]	Habitat Description	Assessment Result
Vesper Sparrow	*Pooecetes gramineus*	Carter	E	Plains, prairie, dry shrub lands, savanna, weedy pastures, fields, sagebrush, arid scrub, and woodland clearings.	Suitable habitat is not present
Sharp-shinned Hawk	*Accipiter striatus*	Menifee Montgomery	S	Forest and open woodland, coniferous, mixed, or deciduous, primarily in coniferous. Migrates through various habitats, mainly along ridges, lakeshores, and coastlines	Suitable habitat is not present

[a]State listings for threatened and endangered species were obtained from personal communication with the KSNPC (Hines, 2015).

CH2M HILL ENGINEERS, INC.

ATTACHMENT 2

Rayne XPress Expansion Project

Draft Environmental Impact Statement

Data Clarifications

A2 – Columbia Gulf Transmission, LLC (cont'd)

OEP/DG2E/Gas 2
Columbia Gulf Transmission, LLC.
Docket No. CP15-539-000
§ 375.308(x)

RESPONSES TO DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT RECOMMENDED MITIGATION

Columbia Gulf Transmission, LLC ("Columbia Gulf")

5.2 FERC STAFF'S RECOMMENDED MITIGATION

17. Prior to construction, Columbia Gulf shall file with the secretary its Final Migratory Bird Conservation Plan, developed in consultation with the FWS, including the FWS recommended vegetation restriction. *(Section 4.6.1.3)*

Response:

A2-1 *An email issued by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Kentucky Field Office (dated February 12, 2016), states that they concur with Columbia Gulf's avoidance and minimization efforts and they have no further comments. Columbia Gulf believes that a conservation plan is not required or warranted. Updated correspondence is included in Attachment 1.*

A2-1 The EIS to be revised to include Columbia Gulf's mitigation measures outlined in the document filed on June 9, 2016 and the mitigation measure will be revised accordingly.

ATTACHMENT 3

Resource Report 1, Table 1.6-1 – Applicable Major Permits, Licenses, Authorizations, and Clearances for the Rayne XPress Expansion Project

A2 – Columbia Gulf Transmission, LLC (cont'd)

TABLE 1.6-1
APPLICABLE MAJOR PERMITS, LICENSES, AUTHORIZATIONS, AND CLEARANCES FOR THE RAYNE XPRESS EXPANSION PROJECT

Agency	Permit	Filing Date (Anticipated)	Receipt Date (Anticipated)
Federal			
FERC	Section 7(c)	July 2015	
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Louisville District	Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 404 Nationwide Permit (NWP) 12	No PCN required	N/A
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) – Kentucky Ecological Field Services Office	Section 7 Threatened and Endangered Species Consultation via Columbia Gulf's Habitat Conservation Plan; Migratory Bird Treaty Act compliance	July 15, 2015	February 12, 2016
Tribal			
Tribal Consultations	Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)	June 30, 2015 and November 2, 2015	July 30, 2015 and August 19, 2015
State			
Kentucky Heritage Council - State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)	Section 106 of the NHPA	July 15, 2015 March 15, 2016 (Phase II Report)	October 15, 2015 (Phase I concurrence)
Kentucky Department of Environmental Protection	CWA Section 401 Water Quality Certification; Permit to Construct Across or Along a Stream/Floodplain Construction Permit	March 24, 2016	April 13, 2016 (WQC) May 9, 2016 (Grayson Floodplain) May 11, 2016 (Means Floodplain)
	Kentucky Pollutant Discharge System (KPDES) General Permit (KYR100000) for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activities	June 20, 2016	August 2016
	Division of Air Quality State-Origin Operating Permit	March 20, 2015 (Means), April 27, 2015 (Grayson)	August 28, 2015(Means) April 11, 2016 (Grayson)
	KPDES Hydrostatic Test Water One Time Discharge Authorization	60 days prior to discharge	
	Groundwater Protection Plan	February 22, 2016	March 30, 2016
Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission	State Threatened and Endangered Species Consultation and Clearance	June 12, 2015	June 22, 2015
Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources		July 15, 2015	July 31, 2015
Kentucky Division of Forestry		July 15, 2015	No response expected

A3 – Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC

20160610-5138 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/10/2016 11:07:21 AM

Columbia Gas Transmission

5151 San Felipe Suite 2500
Houston, TX 77056
Direct: 713.386.3797
tbrown@cpg.com

Tyler R. Brown
Senior Counsel

June 10, 2016

Ms. Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
Room 1A, East
888 First Street, N.E.
Washington, D. C. 20426

Re: Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC and Columbia Gulf Transmission, LLC
Leach XPress Project and Rayne XPress Expansion Project
Responses Draft EIS Recommended Mitigation
Docket No. CP15-514-000

Dear Ms. Bose:

On June 8, 2015, Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC's ("Columbia") filed with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("Commission") an application pursuant to Section 7(c) of the Natural Gas Act (NGA), as amended. Columbia's filing requested permission and approval to install, construct, and operate (i) two new natural gas greenfield pipelines, (ii) two new natural gas looping pipelines, (iii) the abandonment in-place of a segment of one existing natural gas pipeline, (iv) the construction and operation of three new greenfield compressor stations, and (v) various appurtenant and auxiliary facilities, all located in either Marshall and Wayne Counties, WV, Greene County, PA, or Monroe, Noble, Muskingum, Morgan, Perry, Jackson, Lawrence, Vinton, Fairfield, and Hocking Counties, OH, (the "Leach XPress Project") as more fully detailed in the application.

The Commission issued a Draft Environmental Impact Statement ("DEIS") on April 21, 2016, for the Leach XPress Project as well as Columbia Gulf Transmission, LLC's Rayne XPress Expansion Project (FERC Docket No. CP15-539-000). In response to Items 12, 15, 17, 25, and 30 of the Staff's Recommended Mitigation set forth in the DEIS, Columbia is filing the document and attachment herein.

I have read and know the contents of the application and the contents are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Very truly yours,

/s/Tyler R. Brown
Tyler R. Brown
Senior Counsel

Attachment:
Attachment 1 – Municipal Water Correspondence Records

cc: Juan Polit (w/Attachment)
Joanne Wachholder (w/Attachment)

A3 – Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC (cont'd)

20160610-5138 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/10/2016 11:07:21 AM

OEP/DG2E/Gas 2
Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC.
Docket No. CP15-514-000
§ 375.308(x)

RESPONSES TO DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT RECOMMENDED MITIGATION

Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC ("Columbia")

5.2 FERC STAFF'S RECOMMENDED MITIGATION

12. Prior to the end of the draft EIS comment period, Columbia Gas should further assess the minor route evaluations for the tracts identified in table 3.3.3-1 of the draft EIS in coordination with the landowners and either a incorporate a route that avoids the resources of concern, or otherwise explain how potential impacts on resources have been effectively avoided, minimized, or mitigated.

Project Segment	Parcel Number or Reroute ID	MP	Requested Minor Route Variation	Columbia Gas' Analysis / Response
LEX	N/A	Launcher Facility	Landowner requested proposed structure relocation	Negotiations are ongoing with the landowner regarding this property

Response:

A3-1 *On May 17, 2016, Columbia filed with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("Commission") responses and information regarding all but one of the tracts identified in Table 3.3.3-1 of the draft EIS, as identified above.*

This residential structure is located on property owned by an industrial company and is no longer occupied. The existing property owner has plans to permanently remove this unoccupied residence for the purposes of development. This area will accommodate the proposed LEX launcher facility.

A3-1 We are recommending Columbia Gas continue to provide information regarding correspondence with landowners in our final EIS prior to the start of construction.

A3 – Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC (cont'd)

20160610-5138 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/10/2016 11:07:21 AM

OEP/DG2E/Gas 2
Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC.
Docket No. CP15-514-000
§ 375.308(x)

Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC

5.2 FERC STAFF'S RECOMMENDED MITIGATION

15. Prior to the end of the draft EIS comment period, Columbia Gas should provide evidence confirming that the water use capacity requirements can be met by the municipality during hydrostatic testing activities.

Response:

A3-2 *Columbia intends to utilize municipal water sources for hydrostatic testing of several of the aboveground facilities, as identified in Resource Report 2, Table 2.3-5, which was submitted to FERC with Columbia's March 18, 2016 supplemental filing. Hydrostatic test water from municipal water sources will be brought in by truck and may be held in frac tanks and reused, as needed, until all tests are complete. Although Columbia is continuing to identify the specific entities from which municipal water will be purchased for hydrostatic testing, potential suppliers located in the vicinity of each of these aboveground facilities were contacted to determine whether or not each had the capacity or capability to meet Columbia's required volumes. Copies of these correspondence records are provided as Attachment 1 and confirm that each of the potential municipal water suppliers will be capable of providing the relatively minor volumes required for hydrostatic testing of the aboveground facilities. In addition, water will be obtained in a manner that will prevent adverse impacts on other existing users and the available water supplies.*

A3-2 Columbia Gas has met the condition and the condition has been removed from the final EIS.

A3 – Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC (cont'd)

20160610-5138 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/10/2016 11:07:21 AM

OEP/DG2E/Gas 2
Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC.
Docket No. CP15-514-000
§ 375.308(x)

Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC

5.2 FERC STAFF'S RECOMMENDED MITIGATION

17. Prior to the end of the draft EIS comment period, Columbia Gas should file with the Secretary, for review and written approval of the Director of OEP, a revised project specific ECS that accommodates the agencies requests to apply seed mixes that contain native pollinator plant species so as to benefit pollinating insect, bird and bat species.

Response:

A3-3 *A letter issued by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Midwest Regional Office, and posted to the FERC docket on July 13, 2015, included a recommendation that revegetation of disturbed areas with native plant species also include species of nectar-producing plants and milkweed endemic to the area where the seed mix is applied. However, unless otherwise requested by a landowner, Columbia will utilize the seed mix identified within its Environmental Construction Standards (ECS), which was developed based on Project-specific recommendations received from state and local agencies. This seed mix is designed to quickly reestablish vegetation following construction in order to minimize erosion and the spread of invasive species.*

A3-3 We have included a recommendation in section 4.5.6.1 that requires Columbia Gas to comply with the agency recommendation for seed mixes.

A3 – Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC (cont'd)

20160610-5138 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/10/2016 11:07:21 AM

OEP/DG2E/Gas 2
Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC.
Docket No. CP15-514-000
§ 375.308(x)

Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC

5.2 FERC STAFF'S RECOMMENDED MITIGATION

25. Prior to the end of the draft EIS comment period, Columbia Gas should file with the Secretary further justification for the additional workspace along the proposed access roads and the addition of a second permanent access road at the K-260 site.

Response:

A3-4 *Columbia developed a second permanent access road (PAR-F-26), which extends slightly north then west of the K-260 Regulator Station (RS), to provide a more direct and shorter point of access during operation of the regulator station as compared to PAR-F-22 / PAR-F-22. Columbia anticipates using only one access road during construction and operation of the K-260 RS (excludes permanent access road required for the associated LEX tie-in valve site [PAR-F-27]), and PAR-F-26 is preferred. However, PAR-F-22 / PAR-F-22 were not removed from the Project scope, as negotiations with the landowners affected by PAR-F-26 were still ongoing at the time of Columbia's March 18, 2016 supplemental filing. Columbia has since completed the agreements for PAR-F-26 with the affected landowners, and PAR-F-22 / PAR-F-22 will be removed from the Project scope. Changes associated with this scope modification will be reflected in the Project Implementation Plan.*

Temporary workspace was added along the proposed facility access roads to accommodate the travel of large equipment and materials during construction activities, as the access roads traverse hilly terrain and steep slope conditions. The additional workspace will allow large construction equipment to be adequately stabilized to ensure safe working conditions during construction. In addition, this temporary workspace will also permit turnarounds for large equipment while maintaining access for other equipment and vehicles to the construction work area. Therefore, the additional temporary workspace along the facility access roads will increase productivity and efficiency during construction activities which would otherwise be negatively affected by equipment congestion and restricted travel. Following completion of construction activities, these temporary workspace areas that are not part of the new permanent access road or permanent regulator station facility will be allowed to revegetate and contours will be restored to pre-construction conditions.

A3-4 Columbia Gas has met the condition and the condition has been removed from the final EIS.

A3 – Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC (cont'd)

20160610-5138 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/10/2016 11:07:21 AM

OEP/DG2E/Gas 2
Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC.
Docket No. CP15-514-000
§ 375.308(x)

Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC

5.2 FERC STAFF'S RECOMMENDED MITIGATION

30. Prior to the end of the draft EIS comment period, Columbia Gas should file with the Secretary, for review and written approval by the Director of OEP, a revised HDD noise mitigation analysis for the Ohio River #2 Entry location. The revised plan should identify additional mitigation measures that Columbia Gas commits to implementing and the resulting projected noise level at the NSAs with implementation of the mitigation measures.

Response:

A3-5 *In addition to the Ohio River #2 horizontal directional drill (HDD) entry site, the noise attributable to the Highway 33 entry site will also exceed the 55 dBA (L_{dn}) threshold at the closest noise sensitive areas (NSAs). However, the data presented for the Highway 33 HDD crossing in Table 4.11.2-1 of the Draft EIS does not appear to have been updated per the latest information provided in Resource Report 9. Therefore, Columbia proposes that Table 4.11.2-1 of the Draft EIS be revised to include the following values for the Highway 33 HDD crossing:*

Table 4.11.2-1
Calculated HDD Noise Levels at the Nearest NSAs for the LX Project

HDD Site	Nearest NSA (All Residences)	Distance and Direction of NSA to Drill Site (feet)	Ambient Sound Level (Ldn) dBA	Estimated Sound Level (Ldn) of the HDD (dBA)	Estimated Total Sound Level (HDD Ldn + Ambient Ldn) [a, b]	Potential Increase Above Ambient dB
Highway 33 Entry	NSA #1	225 SE	56.5	63.3 [c]	64.1	7.6
Highway 33 Exit	NSA #2	1,450 NW	51.5	40.9	51.8	0.3

[a] Includes the noise generated by the HDD plus ambient sound levels measured at the NSA.
[b] Includes the effect of a residential-grade exhaust silencer that will be employed on equipment engines as a general noise control measure for all HDD sites.
[c] Highway 33 Entry: Install a 16-foot high barrier on the east, north and west sides to reduce the HDD noise at the nearest NSAs.

A3-5 We believe that additional mitigation is feasible for the site and that noise impacts from the Ohio River #2 entry location would be significant. We are recommending Columbia Gas provide this information prior to the start of construction.

A3 – Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC (cont'd)

20160610-5138 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/10/2016 11:07:21 AM

A3-5 *Columbia has received proposals for the Project HDDs, including the Ohio River #2 and Highway 33 crossings, and is in the process of evaluating and selecting the HDD contractor(s) for these crossings. As discussed in Columbia's responses to the Commission Staff's December 1, 2015 data request, Columbia's Request for Proposals included the following requirements for the HDD crossings:*

- *Utilize a combination of noise mitigation measures and possible compensation for temporary relocation, with respect to the 55 dBA L_{dn} criteria (or 10 dB over existing ambient criteria), for 24 hour activities, at the surrounding residences, in all directions and distances;*
- *Utilize a combination of noise mitigation measures and possible compensation for temporary relocation, with respect to a selected 55 – 60 dBA criteria, for daytime only activities, at the surrounding residences, in all directions and distances;*
- *Ensure that all stationary equipment is equipped with properly functioning residential / hospital grade exhaust silencers; and*
- *Ensure that all mobile equipment is equipped with properly functioning original equipment mufflers.*

Potential noise mitigation measures, which may be implemented to reduce noise during HDD activities at the Ohio River #2 and Highway 33 entry points, include but are not limited to the following options:

- *Employ a temporary noise barrier (e.g., 16-ft. high) around the entry site workspace constructed of ¾-in. thick plywood panels or constructed of a sound-absorptive/barrier material designed with a septum mass layer (i.e., minimum STC 20–31 rating);*
- *As an alternative to a workspace barrier, the entry side workspace could be covered with a large acoustically-lined tent (i.e., "noise-reducing tent") designed with sound-absorptive/barrier liner material (i.e., minimum STC 20–31 rating);*
- *Employ residential–grade exhaust silencers on all engines in conjunction with any of the site HDD or Direct Pipe (DP) equipment (e.g., generators, pumps & hydraulic power unit);*
- *Partial noise barrier or enclosure around the hydraulic power unit and engine-driven pumps (e.g., cover sides of equipment with an acoustically-lined plywood barrier system or sound-absorptive/barrier material with a minimum STC 20–31 rating), noting that employing a full temporary enclosure for primary equipment (e.g., hydraulic power unit) is difficult and expensive due to equipment cooling requirements;*
- *Employ a partial noise barrier around any engine jacket-water ("JW") coolers;*
- *Install a partial barrier or partial enclosure around the mud mixing/cleaning system;*
- *Relocation of specific equipment (e.g., remotely relocate mud rig);*
- *Employ "low-noise" generators (i.e., designed with a factory-installed acoustical enclosure);*

A3 – Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC (cont'd)

20160610-5138 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/10/2016 11:07:21 AM

A3-5

- *Possible compensation for temporary relocation, with respect to the 55 dBA L_{dn} criteria (or 10 dB over existing ambient criteria), for 24 hour activities, at the surrounding residences, in all directions and distances; and/or*
- *Possible compensation for temporary relocation, with respect to a selected 55 – 60 dBA criteria, for daytime only activities, at the surrounding residences, in all directions and distances.*

After necessary collaboration with the selected HDD contractor(s) and prior to initiation of HDD construction activities, Columbia will submit to FERC, for review and approval, detailed noise mitigation plans for the Ohio River HDD #2 and the Highway 33 entry sites, as HDD activities at both sites are expected to generate noise above 55 dBA at the closest NSAs. The detailed noise mitigation plans will include site-specific HDD equipment layouts, identification and location of Project noise mitigation measures, estimated sound level contributions of HDD activities, and the Columbia protocol for addressing and responding to HDD noise.

20160610-5138 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/10/2016 11:07:21 AM

ATTACHMENT 1

Municipal Water Correspondence Records

A3 – Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC (cont'd)

20160610-5138 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/10/2016 11:07:21 AM

Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC
Leach XPress Project

Phone Conversation Record

Date: June 6, 2016
Time: 2:42 PM
Conducted by: Erin Broussard
Contacted: Tom Seifert, Marshall County Public Service District No. 3
Phone: 304-845-1768

Regarding: Marshall County Public Service District No. 3 – Volumes of Water Available for Purchase

Conversation Notes:

Ms. Broussard talked to Mr. Seifert about the maximum volume of water that the Marshall County Public Service District No. 3 would be able to provide. Mr. Seifert said that on an average month, he had an extra 1 million gallons of water. He indicated that while he had extra water, the location of the project would dictate the time needed to deliver this water. Ms. Broussard thanked him for him time.

A3 – Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC (cont'd)

20160610-5138 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/10/2016 11:07:21 AM

Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC
Leach XPress Project

Phone Conversation Record

Date: June 7, 2016
Time: 8:54 AM
Conducted by: Erin Broussard
Contacted: Jason Webber, Caldwell Water Department Superintendent
PHONE: (740)732-2552

Regarding: Caldwell Water Department – Volumes of Water Available for Purchase

Conversation Notes:

Ms. Broussard called Mr. Weber to inquire about the maximum volume of water that could be purchased from the Caldwell Water Department. Mr. Webber said that it depended on a number of factors, for example, how much water would be needed, the duration, and the location. Ms. Broussard told him that approximately 70,000 gallons would be needed. Mr. Webber said that would be possible over a three-day period and would involve hauling the water to the site. He said that they would need to know in advance when the water would be needed. Ms. Broussard thanked him for his time.

A3 – Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC (cont'd)

20160610-5138 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/10/2016 11:07:21 AM

Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC
Leach XPress Project

Phone Conversation Record

Date: June 7, 2016
Time: 1:01 PM
Conducted by: Erin Broussard
Contacted: Larry Foster, Jackson County Water Company
Phone: 740-286-5929

Regarding: Jackson County Water Company – Volumes of Water Available for Purchase

Conversation Notes:

Ms. Broussard talked to Mr. Foster about the maximum amount of water that Jackson County Water Company would be able to provide. Mr. Foster said that this involves multiple factors, such as where the project is located and how quickly the water would be needed. Mr. Foster said that if the water were to be purchased, trucked in to the project site, and held in a tank, that providing even 1 million gallons of water would not be an issue. However, there would be a potential issue with timing (i.e., how many trucks would be used and how quickly those trucks would be able to fill up and unload their water). Ms. Broussard thanked him for his time.

A3 – Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC (cont'd)

20160610-5138 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 6/10/2016 11:07:21 AM

Document Content(s)

Trans PUBLIC-Leach XPress-Resp to DEIS Recs 06-10-16.DOCX.....1-1

DEIS Responses to Recommendations_PUBLIC_06.10.16.PDF.....2-8

Responses to Recommendations_Attachment 1_PUBLIC.PDF.....9-12

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
Routing Code: PJ-11.2
Washington, DC 20426

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use