

Comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS)

Atlantic Coast Pipeline, LLC & Dominion Transmission, Inc.  
 Atlantic Coast Pipeline & Supply Header Project  
 CP15-554-000, CP15-554-001, & CP15-555-000

Item No.	Topic	Page(s) # in the DEIS	Statement(s)/Information in the DEIS	Atlantic/DTI's Comment
1	Introduction	ES-14	Second sentence in the second paragraph states: "We also conclude that the projects would result in some adverse effects, but with Atlantic's and DTI's implementation of their respective impact avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures as well as their adherence to our recommendations to further avoid, minimize, and mitigate these impacts, the majority of project effects would be reduced to less-than-significant levels."	Atlantic Coast Pipeline, LLC (Atlantic) and Dominion Transmission, Inc. (DTI) acknowledge the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's (FERC's) ongoing thorough evaluation of the Atlantic Coast Pipeline (ACP) and Supply Header Project (SHP) and concur with the overall finding that with the mitigation proposed the environmental impacts would be reduced to less-than-significant levels.
2	Acronyms and Abbreviations	xviii	NHI is defined as " <i>National</i> Heritage Inventory."	" <i>National</i> Heritage Inventory" should be " <b><i>Natural</i></b> Heritage Inventory."
3	Project Description	2 (Letter)	"SHP would include: 37.5 miles of new 36-inch-diameter natural gas pipeline in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, including:"	"36-inch"-diameter should be " <b>30-inch</b> "-diameter.
4	Project Description	2-7	The description for JB Tonkin Compressor Station in Table 2.1.2-1 states: "Install two new gas-driven compressor units; installs gas filter/separators, gas coolers, inlet air filters, exhaust silencers, tanks, blowdown silencers, heaters, and auxiliary generators; construction one new compressor building; and expand one existing ancillary building. A total of 20,500 hp would be added to this station."	The description should be: "Install <b>one</b> new <b>20,500-hp</b> gas-driven compressor units; install gas filter/separators, gas coolers, inlet air filters, exhaust silencers, tanks, blowdown silencers, heaters, and auxiliary generators; construction <b>of</b> one new compressor building, <del>and expand</del> one <b>new</b> ancillary building, <b>one new utility gas building, and one new motor control center/controls building.</b> A total of 20,500 hp would be added to this station."

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5	Project Description	4-109	Table 4.3.2-8 list two water impoundments for the SHP.	DTI is proposing to use a water impoundment at MP 2.7 of the TL-636 loop (the impoundment is part of the Project footprint and the location is identified in Appendix B of the DEIS). This water impoundment was not included in the water impoundment list of DTI's July 1, 2016 Response to FERC's June 13, 2016 Data Request (response to Question 7); however, it has been determined to be required following additional review and should be added back on the list. The water impoundment will be used to store 730,000 gallons of municipal water and will be consistent with all of the information provided in the July 1, 2016 filing (FERC Accession Number 20160701-5255). As a result there are now three SHP water impoundments, so Table 4.3.2-8 should include a third line which says: Pennsylvania, TL-636 Spread, Approximate Milepost 2.7, Location of Water Source Municipal, Quantity of water to be stored 0.7 million gallons.
6	Construction Schedule	4-391	Table 4.9.2-3 shows Mockingbird Hill Compressor Station modification with a January 2019 start of construction.	Mockingbird Hill Compressor Station start of construction should be February 2018.
<b>Geology</b>				
7	Steep Slopes	ES-4 and 4-29	Recommendation to verify that the Slip Avoidance Policy and Procedure is intended to address potential landslide issues in slip prone areas throughout the Project area, not just in West Virginia.	DTI hereby verifies that the Slope Stability Policy and Procedure for Pipeline Design, Construction and Right of Way Maintenance revised September 28, 2016 is applicable for all DTI projects, not just those in West Virginia.

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8	Steep Slopes	4-26 and 4-27	Bottom of Page 4-26, the screening criteria for slopes considered for Best in Class (BIC) mitigation are identified and the top of Page 4-27, steep slopes categories are identified.	<p>As part of the Best in Class program developed for the projects, incremental mitigation measures will be identified for slopes longer than 100 feet with an inclination of 30 percent and greater. Atlantic/DTI suggest replacing the screening criteria identified at the bottom of Page 4-26 to appropriately reflect the program's criteria. Additionally, the identified steep slopes currently are categorized into six groups, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A – Steep slopes without evidence of previous movement;</li> <li>B – Steep slopes with evidence of active movement;</li> <li>C – Steep slopes with increased potential for instability when disturbed;</li> <li>D – Steep slopes near narrow ridge tops;</li> <li>E – Steep slopes with a sensitive resource at toe; and</li> <li>F – Steep slopes previously modified by cutting and filling.</li> </ul> <p>Atlantic/DTI suggest replacing the seven steep slope categories identified at the top of Page 4-27 with the list provided above.</p>

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9	Erosion and Sedimentation Control (E&SC) Plans	5-2 and 5-32 (Staff Recommendation 17c)	<p>The third paragraph on Page 5-2 states: “ACP would cross over 84 miles of slopes greater than 20 percent and SHP would cross over 24 miles of slopes greater than 20 percent. . . . Because Phase 2 analysis, field surveys at all evaluation sites, and final measures related to slope hazards have not yet been completed for ACP and SHP, we have recommended that prior to construction Atlantic and DTI file all outstanding geotechnical studies and the results of geohazard analysis field reconnaissance; any recommendations proposed following the geotechnical studies and geohazard analysis field reconnaissance; a status of the BIC Team analysis related to ACP and SHP; and standard designs for each of the seven categories that would be implemented in slope hazard areas during construction and operation of the projects...”</p> <p>Staff Recommendation 17c states: “Prior to Construction, Atlantic and DTI shall file with the Secretary:</p> <p>c. standard mitigation designs for each of the seven categories that will be implemented in slope hazard areas during construction and operation of the projects stamped and sealed by the professional engineer-of-record registered in the state where the project is located (Section 4.1.4.2)”</p>	<p>Site specific mitigation measures will be included in the E&amp;SC plans as typical details. The E&amp;SC plans will be sealed by a professional engineer-of-record registered in the state where the Project is located and filed prior to construction.</p>
<b>Soils</b>				
10	E&SC	ES-10 and 4-138	<p>The second paragraph on Page ES-10 and the fifth paragraph on Page 4-138 list various construction, restoration, and mitigation documents that Atlantic and DTI will implement.</p>	<p>These lists should include the Virginia Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook, the Pennsylvania Erosion and Sediment Pollution Control Manual, and the North Carolina Erosion and Sediment Control Planning and Design Manual.</p>
11	E&SC	2-43	<p>The last paragraph in Section 2.3.3.5 (Steep Slopes) seems to indicate that site-specific designs are only for U.S. Forest Service (USFS) lands.</p>	<p>Site-specific designs will be used on and outside of USFS lands.</p>

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12	USFS Soil Standards	4-58	<p>The third paragraph states: “The following list provides selected management prescriptions that shall not be violated during pipeline related activities on NFS lands. All standards, guidelines, and goals listed within the respective LRMP must be abided by during construction, operation and reclamation...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Standard SW07</u>: Use of wheeled and/or tracked motorized equipment may be limited on soil types that include the following soil/site conditions: . . .”</li> </ul>	<p>Atlantic will comply with the management prescriptions listed on Pages 4-58 through 4-60 for the Monongahela National Forest (MNF) and Pages 4-60 through 4-62 for the George Washington National Forest (GWNF), or applicable project specific Land and Resources Management Plan (LRMP) amendments authorized by the USFS to deviate from the restrictions of the management prescriptions on National Forest Service (NFS) lands.</p>
<b>Water Resources</b>				
13	Groundwater	ES-8, 4-82 - 4-83	<p>The third sentence in the second paragraph on Page ES-8 states: “Atlantic and DTI would conduct preconstruction and post-construction water quality testing to determine whether construction activities have adversely affected water sources.”</p> <p>The last paragraph on Page 4-82 states: “The preconstruction water source tests described above would provide baseline information to determine whether construction activities have adversely affected water sources. Atlantic and DTI would conduct post-construction water quality tests to ensure water supply wells and springs are not adversely affected by construction activities. If damage claims occur, Atlantic and DTI have committed to providing a temporary potable water source, and/or a new water treatment system or well.”</p>	<p>As stated in the <i>Blasting Plan</i>, discussed on Page 4-6 of the DEIS, Atlantic/DTI will only conduct post-construction well testing in the event that a landowner has filed a damage claim and requests such a test to determine if construction has adversely affected the water quality and/or yield of a well.</p>
14	Groundwater	4-85, 5-4, 5-33 (Staff Recommendation 23)	<p>Staff Recommendation 23 states: “For water supply wells and springs within 500 feet of identified contaminated soil or groundwater site, Atlantic and DTI should complete <b>preconstruction</b> and <b>post-construction</b> water quality tests, with landowner permission, and analyze for contaminants of concern from the potential sources. (Section 4.3.1.7)”</p>	<p>Well testing is being completed as described in Atlantic’s well testing program. For any water supply wells within 500 feet of identified contaminated soil or groundwater sites, Atlantic will conduct post-construction water quality tests and analyze for contaminants of concern.</p>

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15	Surface Water	5-5 and 5-11	<p>The fourth sentence through the seventh sentence in the second paragraph on Page 5-5 states: “We have recommended that Atlantic file updated site-specific crossing plans for major waterbody crossings that include the location of temporary bridges and bridge type, appropriate cofferdam locations, water discharge structure locations, pump locations, and agency imposed TOYR and construction and restoration equipment. In addition, Atlantic would cross the Neuse River (AP-2 MP 98.5) using the wet open-cut method, which would result in increased turbidity and sedimentation of the waterbody. As such, we have recommended that Atlantic filed the results of quantitative modeling for turbidity and sedimentation associated with the wet open-cut crossings of the Neuse River (and any other major waterbodies crossed via an open-cut method).”</p> <p>The first sentence of the last paragraph on Page 5-11 states: “Atlantic has proposed to use the open-cut method at two waterbody crossings: Rocky Swamp (AP-2 MP 32.0) and Neuse River (AP-2 MP 98.5).”</p>	Atlantic has changed the proposed crossing method for the Neuse River from a wet open-cut crossing to a dry coffer dam crossing.
<b>Vegetation</b>				
16	Vegetation	4-137	The last sentence states: “The permanent right-of-way would be maintained clear of trees, and a 10-foot-wide corridor centered on the pipeline would be maintained in an herbaceous state, which would be considered permanent impacts.”	Outside of wetlands, Atlantic and DTI will maintain the entire permanent right-of-way in an herbaceous state, except in locations where the land managing agency, such as the USFS, has alternative requirements.

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17	Vegetation	4-155	The first paragraph states: “Atlantic’s and DTI’s <i>Restoration and Rehabilitation Plan</i> (see appendix F) outlines the seed mixes and restoration practices that would be used along the pipeline route; some seed mixes would incorporate regionally specific and native forb (flowering plant) mixes in its traditionally all-grass seed mixes to provide food and habitat for pollinators and local wildlife species. Once revegetated, the restored workspace and permanent rights-of-way would provide pollinator habitat after the first or second growing season, and may naturally improve pollinator habitat along the project areas. Atlantic continues to coordinate with the appropriate agencies to identify seed mixes and practices and will provide a revised plan.”	Atlantic continues to develop and refine its Pollinator Initiative and the Restoration and Rehabilitation Plan including the special measures needed to ensure the success of the warm season grasses and forbs. An updated version of the Restoration and Rehabilitation Plan was submitted to FERC on January 10, 2017 (FERC Accession Number 201701110-5142). Consultations with state and federal agencies regarding seed mixes are continuing. Final seed mixes will be included in the final Restoration and Rehabilitation Plan, which will be provided prior to the start of construction.
18	GWNF Vegetation	4-147	The first paragraph states: “The proposed ACP crosses Browns Pond SBA between AP-1 MPs 96.0 and 97.0 on the GWNF, and permanently impacts 2.2 acres of oak-pine vegetation for construction related to an access road.”	The referenced access road is an existing road; improvements would not alter the existing footprint or result in new/additional impacts.

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19	Vegetation & Special Status Species	4-195, 4-237, and 5-40 (Staff Recommendation 64)	<p>The last sentence in the first paragraph of Page 4-195 states: “The September 15 to March 31 TOYR for in-water activities would apply to all the HQS and trout streams, except for the unnamed tributary to Shock Run where the October 1 to June 1 TOYR would apply as a perennial CWF on the MNF.”</p> <p>The first sentence in the sixth paragraph of Page 4-237 states: “In Nottoway River (AP-1 and AP-3), and its unnamed perennial tributaries where dwarf wedgemussel may occur in Virginia, Atlantic would avoid in-stream work from March 15 to May 31 and August 15 to September 30.”</p>	<p>The eight waterbodies listed below are subject to several existing, overlapping Time of Year Restrictions (TOYR). DEIS Staff Recommendation 64 adds an additional TOYR to each of those waterbodies. The additions are shown in the table below in red. These changes will be added to the revised master waterbody table, which Atlantic anticipates filing in March 2017.</p> <p>Source: <a href="http://206.16.194.16/environmental-programs/files/VDGIF-Time-of-Year-Restrictions-Table.pdf">http://206.16.194.16/environmental-programs/files/VDGIF-Time-of-Year-Restrictions-Table.pdf</a></p> <p>The unnamed tributary (UNT) to Shock Run is subject to the instream time restrictions from September 15 to March 31 (Cold Water Fishery) and the perennial trout stream buffer timing restriction of October 1 to June 1 (MNF Channel Buffers).</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Segment</th> <th>MP</th> <th>ID</th> <th>Waterbody</th> <th>Time of year restrictions</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>AP-1</td> <td>184.5</td> <td>snep008</td> <td>Mayo Creek</td> <td>March 15 to June 30/April 15 to June 15/<b>May 15 to July 31</b>/ August 15 to September 30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AP-1</td> <td>184.7</td> <td>sbup015</td> <td>James River</td> <td>March 15 to June 30/April 15 to June 15/<b>May 15 to July 31</b>/ August 15 to September 30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AP-1</td> <td>184.9</td> <td>sbua008</td> <td>UNT to James River</td> <td>March 15 to June 30/April 15 to June 15/<b>May 15 to July 31</b>/ August 15 to September 30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AP-1</td> <td>185.4</td> <td>sbua006</td> <td>UNT to James River</td> <td>March 15 to June 30/April 15 to June 15/<b>May 15 to July 31</b>/ August 15 to September 30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AP-3</td> <td>30.7</td> <td>isdso007</td> <td>UNT to Nottoway River</td> <td>February 15 to June 30/May 15 to July 31/March 15 to May 31 and August 15 to October 15/March 15 to June 30/<b>August 15 to September 30</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>AP-3</td> <td>31.6</td> <td>nhd_va_201</td> <td>UNT to Nottoway River</td> <td>February 15 to June 30/May 15 to July 31/March 15 to May 31 and August 15 to October 15/March 15 to June 30/<b>August 15 to September 30</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>AP-3</td> <td>32.6</td> <td>ssol015</td> <td>Nottoway River</td> <td>February 15 to June 30/May 15 to July 31/March 15 to May 31 and August 15 to October 15/March 15 to June 30/<b>August 15 to September 30</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>AP-3</td> <td>33.9</td> <td>ssoc006</td> <td>UNT to Nottoway River</td> <td>February 15 to June 30/May 15 to July 31/March 15 to May 31 and August 15 to October 15/March 15 to June 30/<b>August 15 to September 30</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Segment	MP	ID	Waterbody	Time of year restrictions	AP-1	184.5	snep008	Mayo Creek	March 15 to June 30/April 15 to June 15/ <b>May 15 to July 31</b> / August 15 to September 30	AP-1	184.7	sbup015	James River	March 15 to June 30/April 15 to June 15/ <b>May 15 to July 31</b> / August 15 to September 30	AP-1	184.9	sbua008	UNT to James River	March 15 to June 30/April 15 to June 15/ <b>May 15 to July 31</b> / August 15 to September 30	AP-1	185.4	sbua006	UNT to James River	March 15 to June 30/April 15 to June 15/ <b>May 15 to July 31</b> / August 15 to September 30	AP-3	30.7	isdso007	UNT to Nottoway River	February 15 to June 30/May 15 to July 31/March 15 to May 31 and August 15 to October 15/March 15 to June 30/ <b>August 15 to September 30</b>	AP-3	31.6	nhd_va_201	UNT to Nottoway River	February 15 to June 30/May 15 to July 31/March 15 to May 31 and August 15 to October 15/March 15 to June 30/ <b>August 15 to September 30</b>	AP-3	32.6	ssol015	Nottoway River	February 15 to June 30/May 15 to July 31/March 15 to May 31 and August 15 to October 15/March 15 to June 30/ <b>August 15 to September 30</b>	AP-3	33.9	ssoc006	UNT to Nottoway River	February 15 to June 30/May 15 to July 31/March 15 to May 31 and August 15 to October 15/March 15 to June 30/ <b>August 15 to September 30</b>
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20	Vegetation	4-205	The second sentence in the first paragraph states: "Pedestrian hibernacula surveys on the MNF are ongoing: two potential portals were identified during preliminary roadside surveys and follow-up field surveys to verify the roadside survey results were conducted in 2016."	Results of 2016 pedestrian surveys for hibernacula were included in the ACP West Virginia Bat Habitat Assessment Report filed as Appendix A of Atlantic's Supplemental Filing on October 20, 2016 (FERC Accession Number 20161020-5050). No suitable hibernacula were identified on the MNF.
21	Vegetation	4-205	The second paragraph states: "The 2016 bat hibernacula surveys have been completed; however, Atlantic has not filed the results of these surveys on NFS lands."	Results of 2016 pedestrian surveys for hibernacula were included in the ACP West Virginia Bat Habitat Assessment Report filed as Appendix A of Atlantic's Supplemental Filing on October 20, 2016 (FERC Accession Number 20161020-5050). No suitable hibernacula were identified on the MNF.
22	Vegetation	5-8	The first paragraph states: "In addition, a proposed access road (04-002-B001.AR6.1) in the Kumbrabow State Forest has not been surveyed for vegetation."	Access road 04-002-B001.AR6.1 does not fall within the boundaries of Kumbrabow State Forest. This existing road is currently proposed for use by the Project with improvements, such as additional gravel where needed.  No habitat for federally listed plants was identified along access road 04-002-B001.AR6.1 during the botanical desktop review completed in 2016; therefore no plant-specific surveys are planned or have been requested by any agency at this road.
<b>Wildlife</b>				
23	Wildlife	5-9	The third sentence in the second paragraph states: "Atlantic and DTI currently plan to avoid clearing vegetation during the nesting season during construction; however, Atlantic has indicated that construction during the migratory bird season may be necessary in some areas along ACP."	Atlantic and DTI do not plan to clear trees during the migratory bird nesting season. The Construction, Operation, and Maintenance (COM) Plan and Migratory Bird Plan were revised accordingly and were filed in Atlantic's Supplemental Filing on January 27, 2017 (FERC Accession Number 20170127-5202).
<b>Fisheries and Aquatic Resources</b>				
24	Fisheries	4-172	Table 4.6.1-2 states the Wild Brown and <b>Brook</b> Trout Waters TOYR are from October 1 – March 31.	The table should read the Wild Brown and <b>Rainbow</b> Trout Waters TOYR are from October 1 – March 31.

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25	Anadromous Fish Use Areas	4-178	The third sentence in the third paragraph states: "Atlantic's Master Waterbody Crossing Table filed November 15, 2016 (see appendix K) does not currently include anadromous fish use TOYR of February 15 to June 30 (starts on March 15) for the James River or its perennial unnamed tributaries."	The ACP's crossing of the James River by the AP-1 mainline, occurs in Nelson and Buckingham Counties (near MP 184.7 of the AP-1 mainline). This crossing is upstream of the Boshier Dam. Through consultation with the Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries (VDGIF), the VDGIF provided a TOYR Table which includes an anadromous fish use TOYR of March 15 to June 30 for the James River and tributaries above Boshier Dam. Atlantic will adhere to this recommendation for water withdrawals from the James River.
26	Mussels	4-237	The first sentence in the sixth paragraph states: "In Nottoway River (AP-1 and AP-3), and its unnamed perennial tributaries where dwarf wedgemussel may occur in Virginia, Atlantic would avoid in-stream work from March 15 to May 31 and August 15 to <i>September 30</i> ."	Atlantic would avoid in-stream work from: March 15 – May 31 and August 15 – <i>October 15</i> . Source: <a href="http://206.16.194.16/environmental-programs/files/VDGIF-Time-of-Year-Restrictions-Table.pdf">http://206.16.194.16/environmental-programs/files/VDGIF-Time-of-Year-Restrictions-Table.pdf</a>
27	MNF - Fisheries and Aquatic Resources	4-195	The last sentence in the first paragraph states: "The September 15 to March 31 TOYR for in-water activities would apply to all the HQS and trout streams, except for the unnamed tributary to Shock Run where the October 1 to June 1 TOYR would apply as a perennial CWF [cold water fishery] on the MNF."	The West Virginia Department of Natural Resources provided an in-water time restriction for the UNT to Shock Run of September 15 to March 31(CWF). The Master Waterbody Crossing table includes this in-water time restriction. The MNF LRMP Standard WF14 indicates a channel buffer time restriction on perennial trout streams of October 1 to June 1, which would apply to the riparian buffer of this waterbody. The Master Waterbody Crossing table provides timing restrictions for in-water time restrictions and does not include time restrictions for buffer activities since this area occurs outside of the waterbody.

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28	Big Spring Fork	5-11 and 5-35 (Staff Recommendation 38)	<p>The second sentence in the second paragraph states: “Atlantic has committed to the TOYR of September 15 to March 31 for all in-stream activities, including water withdrawal to support hydrostatic testing; however, the WVDNR [West Virginia Division of Natural Resources] remains concerned with water withdrawals from the Big Spring Fork due to existing water quality issues.”</p> <p>Staff Recommendation 38 states: “Prior to construction, Atlantic shall file with the Secretary and the WVDNR an evaluation of the potential impacts of the proposed construction activities at Big Spring Fork. In coordination with the WVDNR, Atlantic shall develop the appropriate conservation measures to avoid further degradation of aquatic resource habitat at these locations, for review and written approval by the director of OEP.”</p>	<p>Atlantic will not withdraw water from Big Spring Fork and is working to identify an alternate source of water. Therefore, Atlantic believes that Staff Recommendation 38 is no longer applicable to the Project.</p>
29	Laurel Run	5-12	<p>The last two sentences in the fourth paragraph: “Two of the streams to be sampled were not surveyed, including Laurel Run. Therefore, we have recommended that Atlantic perform and file the results of baseline benthic macroinvertebrate surveys at Laurel Run, as well as comments on the results of baseline benthic macroinvertebrate surveys at Laurel Run, as well as comments on the results from the GWNF.”</p>	<p>Atlantic plans to sample Laurel Run in Spring 2017 and anticipates filing the survey results, along with GWNF comments, in June 2017.</p>

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30	MNF - Fisheries and Aquatic Resources	5-35 (Staff Recommendation 43)	Staff Recommendation 43 states: <b>“Prior to the close of the draft EIS comment period, Atlantic shall file with the Secretary and MNF the results of aquatic surveys conducted on the MNF. (Section 4.6.5)”</b>	<p>There were several waterbody crossings within the MNF along a previous route (East Fork, Greenbrier River and Little River of the East Fork, Greenbrier River) that the USFS directed Atlantic to survey and treat as Group 1 streams. Results of surveys at these waterbodies were provided in Atlantic’s Supplemental Filing on March 24, 2016 (FERC Accession Number 20160324-5151). These crossings are avoided by the current proposed route.</p> <p>The current route does not cross any waterbodies in the MNF that meet parameters for survey, and the USFS has not requested any specific surveys for streams within the MNF along this route. The proposed route still crosses the Greenbrier River (and this crossing was surveyed for aquatics), but the crossing does not occur within the MNF. Therefore, since there are no aquatic surveys relevant to the MNF, Staff Recommendation 43 is not applicable to the Project.</p>
<b>Special Status Species</b>				
31	Migratory Bird Treaty Act	Multiple	The timing of vegetation clearing relative to migratory bird nesting seasons.	The Migratory Bird Plan filed in Atlantic’s Supplemental Filing on October 20, 2016 (FERC Accession Number 20161020-5049) provided updated information on the timing of vegetation clearing, and confirmed that Atlantic would avoid clearing during the migratory bird nesting season. An update to the Migratory Bird Plan, including the information on the timing of vegetation clearing, was provided in Atlantic’s Supplemental Filing on January 27, 2017 (FERC Accession Number 20170127-5202).
32	Virginia big-eared bat	4-204	The first sentence in the second paragraph states: “Blasting and other construction or operational noises may impact protected bat species if the hibernacula or roost trees are within the action area and being used at the time of activities.”	This statement occurs in each of the bat sections. Atlantic/DTI suggests it be modified slightly for the Virginia big-eared bat (VBEB) section since VBEBs do not roost in trees.

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33	Indiana bat	4-208	The first sentence in the second paragraph states: "Some occupied Indiana bat forested habitat may need to be cleared outside the recommended winter clearing period for protected bat species."	Atlantic revised the proposed tree clearing schedule and now proposes to clear all Indiana bat (MYSO) forest habitat within the recommended winter tree clearing timeframe. Atlantic outlined this change in the updated draft of the Biological Assessment (BA), which was filed as Appendix D of Atlantic's Supplemental Filing on January 27, 2017 (FERC Accession Number 20170127-5203).
34	Indiana bats in North Carolina	4-207	Table 4.7.1-2 titled: "2015 and 2016 Summary of Indiana Bat Survey Results (Sites with Occurrences) for the Atlantic Coast Pipeline".	Acoustic detections of MYSO in North Carolina in 2015 were potentially false positives from other bat species (this is described in detail in the North Carolina Segment Protected Bat Species Year 2 Presence/Probable Absence Survey Report filed as Appendix D of Atlantic's Supplemental Filing on October 17, 2016 (FERC Accession Number 20161017-5046). Follow up mist net surveys did not capture any Indiana bats. During a November 29, 2016 meeting with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Atlantic received confirmation that positive acoustics in 2015 and negative mist-netting in 2016 indicate unoccupied habitat. Meeting minutes will be filed when available.
35	Northern long-eared bat	4-215	The second sentence in the second paragraph states: "Occupied habitat is defined as a 3-mile radius of a positive acoustic detection or mist net capture for northern long-eared bats."	Atlantic confirmed with the West Virginia field office of the USFWS that the 3-mile radius for northern long-eared bats (MYSE) acoustic detections or mist net captures are no longer relevant with the adoption of the 4(d) rule. Meeting minutes will be filed when available. Atlantic revised this statement in the updated draft of the BA, which was filed as Appendix D of Atlantic's Supplemental Filing on January 27, 2017 (FERC Accession Number 20170127-5203).
36	Northern long-eared bat	4-215	The third sentence in the second paragraph states: "Some occupied northern long-eared bat forested habitat may need to be cleared outside the recommended winter tree clearing period for protected bat species."	Atlantic confirmed with the USFWS that the previously recommended winter tree clearing timeframe no longer applies to MYSE under the 4(d) rule. Meeting minutes will be filed when available.

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37	Madison cave-isopod	4-230	The fourth paragraph states: "The Madison cave isopod has the potential to occur within the GWNF..."	Based on shapefiles received from the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation, the Madison Cave isopod priority area/suitable habitat does not overlap USFS land within 0.75 mile of the proposed centerline. Although karst features have been identified within USFS lands, the suitable habitat area crossed by the Project is outside of USFS land.
38	Eastern Small-foot bat and Allegheny Woodrat	4-152	The first sentence in the second paragraph states: "Species such, as the eastern small-footed bat, are associated with rocky habitats (talus/boulderfields/cliffs) and tend to be susceptible to habitat degradation, parasites ( <i>Allegheny woodrat</i> ), and fragmentation."	The text implies that Allegheny woodrat is a parasite to the bats. Atlantic/DTI recommends updating this sentence to read: "Species such, as the eastern small-footed bat <b>and <i>Allegheny woodrat</i></b> are associated with rocky habitats (talus/boulderfields/cliffs) and tend to be susceptible to habitat degradation, parasites ( <del>Allegheny woodrat</del> ), and fragmentation."
39	Lewis Wetzel Bats	4-155	The fifth sentence in the third paragraph states: "No bats were detected during DTI's surveys and the one cave location was determined to be unsuitable for hibernating bats."	<p>This sentence should be modified based on the bat reports filed as Appendix A of Atlantic's Supplemental Filing on October 20, 2016 (FERC Accession Number 20161020-5050). DTI suggests revising this sentence to read: "<del>No</del> <b><i>Northern long-eared bats</i></b> were detected during DTI's surveys and the one cave location was determined to be unsuitable for hibernating bats <b>at three acoustic sites on the Lewis Wetzel Wildlife Management Area in 2015. In 2016, six northern long-eared bats were captured in mist nets when these sites were resurveyed.</b>"</p> <p>Also, five potential hibernacula were surveyed; all were determined to be unsuitable habitat for bats.</p>

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40	Seneca Bats	4-155	There was no mention of 2016 bat survey results in Section 4.5.2.2 (Seneca State Forest).	Seneca State Forest bat surveys for 2016 were filed as Appendix A of Atlantic's Supplemental Filing on October 20, 2016 (FERC Accession Number 20161020-5050). Of 12 acoustic sites surveyed on the Seneca State Forest, four sites had detections – two sites for MYSO and MYSE and two for MYSE only. There were no captures in mist netting at one site; mist netting at the remaining three sites will be completed in 2017 during the survey window.
41	Seneca Plants	4-130	The first sentence in the fourth paragraph states: "During 2016 field surveys, Atlantic identified a population of small whorled pogonia ( <i>Isotria medeoloides</i> ) and running buffalo clover ( <i>Trifolium stoloniferum</i> ), federally threatened and endangered species, on Seneca State Forest property."	No running buffalo clover were found on the Seneca State Forest property.
42	Kumbrabow Plants	4-131	The first sentence states: "To date, vegetation surveys along the access road in Kumbrabow State Forest have not been completed."	Access road 04-002-B001.AR6.1 does not fall within the boundaries of Kumbrabow State Forest. This existing road is currently proposed for use by the Project with improvements, such as additional gravel where needed.  No habitat for federally listed plants was identified along access road 04-002-B001.AR6.1, and no plant-specific surveys are planned or have been requested by any agency at this road.
43	Virginia Plants	4-135	The fifth sentence in the first paragraph states: "In 2015 and 2016, Atlantic surveyed 17 Conservation Sites that are within or adjacent to the ACP project area."	Several of the Conservation Sites, including Lyndhurst, which contains federally listed Virginia Sneezeweed, have been avoided by reroutes and are no longer within or adjacent to the ACP project area.

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44	Virginia Plants	4-135	The sixth sentence in the first paragraph states: "Field surveys noted the presence of several rare plant species within each Conservation Site."	Not all Conservation Sites contained state-listed or rare species as documented during field surveys. Atlantic suggests replacing this sentence with: <b><i>"Populations of rare, state, or federally listed plants were found in seven conservation sites (including Lyndhurst) in 2015 and 2016."</i></b>
45	West Virginia Roanoke Logperch, Orangefin, Madtom, Chowanoke Crayfish	4-179	Second sentence in the last paragraph states: "At every perennial and intermittent waterbody crossing along ACP in Virginia, all fish species that are trapped within the areas proposed for dewatering or instream work would be removed within 24 hours after the work area has been isolated."	Fish relocations will occur at perennial and intermittent waterbodies crossed by dry crossing methods. Atlantic suggests revising this sentence to read: "At every perennial and intermittent waterbody <del>crossing</del> <b><i>crossed by dry crossing methods</i></b> along ACP in Virginia..."
46	Table 4.7.1-1	4-200	Table 4.7.1.1, "Virginia big-eared bat", "Gray bat", and Northern long-eared bat" rows, "Survey Status" column: "Pending 3,103 acres of hibernacula surveys in 2017"	Pedestrian surveys (i.e., surveying within karst terrain out 1,000 ft within MNF lands or 1 km outside the MNF from the centerline) were only conducted in West Virginia as requested by the USFWS. Hibernacula surveys were conducted in Virginia, including the GWNF; however, the surveys in Virginia targeted specific hibernacula identified from desktop and karst data review and are not measured by acres of survey since they do not apply to a specific area. The total of 3,103 acres remaining in West Virginia has been reduced based on continued coordination with the West Virginia Field Office of the USFWS.
47	Table 4.7.1-1	4-200	Table 4.7.1.1, "Virginia big-eared bat" row, "County, State Occurrence" column: "Randolph, WV, Bath and Highland, VA"	Critical habitat for VBEB occurs in Pendleton and Tucker Counties, West Virginia, according to the USFWS Environmental Conservation Online Systems critical habitat GIS data and does not occur in Randolph County, West Virginia or Bath and Highland Counties, Virginia.

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 Atlantic Coast Pipeline & Supply Header Project  
 CP15-554-000, CP15-554-001, & CP15-555-000

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48	Table 4.7.1-1	4-201	Table 4.7.1.1, "Shale barren rock cress" row, "County, State Occurrence" column: "Augusta, Bath, Greenbrier, Highland, VA"	Atlantic suggests removing Greenbrier County; this county is beyond the project footprint.
49	Table 4.7.1-1	4-201	Table 4.7.1.1, "Small whorled pogonia" row, "County, State Occurrence" column: "Buckingham, Greenbrier, Highland, Pocahontas, Randolph, VA"	Atlantic suggests removing Greenbrier, Highland, and Buckingham Counties; surveys for this species were not requested in Virginia. The state for Pocahontas and Randolph Counties is West Virginia.
50	Table 4.7.1-1	4-202	Table 4.7.1.1, "Eastern prairie fringed orchid" rows, "Survey Status" column: "Pending additional surveys in 2017"	Surveys for this species are complete and provided in Atlantic's Supplemental Filing on September 15, 2016 (FERC Accession Number 20160915-5217)
51	Table 4.7.1-1	4-202	Table 4.7.1.1, "American chaffseed" row, "County, State Occurrence" column: "Cumberland, NC"	Atlantic suggests adding Greenville County, Virginia to the table.
52	Table 4.7.1-1	4-202	Table 4.7.1.1, "Virginia spiraea" row, "County, State Occurrence" column: "Greenbrier, VA" and "Survey Status" column: "Surveys complete"	Atlantic suggests removing Greenbrier County, which is beyond the project footprint, and suggest adding Upshur, Lewis, Harrison, Randolph, and Pocahontas Counties, West Virginia.  Additional surveys will be completed in 2017 during the survey window.
53	Table 4.7.1-1	4-202	Table 4.7.1-1, "Supply Header Project" section	DTI suggests adding a species list for plants and including Virginia Spiraea in Doddridge and Wetzel Counties in West Virginia.  Additional surveys will be completed in 2017 during the survey window.

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54	Virginia big-eared bat	4-203	The fourth sentence in the third paragraph states: "ACP is within 5 miles of known Virginia big-eared bat caves in Bath and Highland Counties, Virginia, including Stewart Run Cave, which is a known Virginia big-eared bat hibernacula (Nature Conservancy, 2001) located 4.9 miles from the ACP construction workspace."	Stewart Run Cave is a known MYSO and MYSE cave in West Virginia. The VBEB recovery plan (2008) lists Arbegast Cave, which is 1.8 miles from the project workspace in Highland County, as a maternity colony. Additional hibernacula, including Better Forgotten Cave and Breathing Cave, are located in Bath and Augusta Counties, Virginia between 1 and 3.9 miles from the project workspace (WERMS data, awaiting confirmation by USFWS).
55	Virginia big-eared bat	4-203	The second sentence through the fourth sentence in the fourth paragraph states: "As such, Virginia big-eared bats were not targeted during acoustic surveys. However, potential calls were identified at five sites: three sites in Pocahontas County in West Virginia, and two sites in Augusta County, Virginia during 2015 and 2016 acoustic surveys. Mist-net surveys were conducted in 2016 at all sites with positive acoustic detections from 2015 surveys..."	VBEBs were not detected or captured in West Virginia during surveys in 2015 and 2016. The two Augusta County, Virginia detections were from 2015. In 2016, one site with a preliminary acoustic detection for VBEB in the City of Suffolk was determined to be more likely Rafinesque's big-eared bat, due to the detector location on the coastal plain. VBEB detections in 2015 did not trigger mist net surveys in 2016.
56	Virginia big-eared bat	4-203	The sixth sentence in the fourth paragraph states: "Harp trap surveys and acoustic surveys were conducted at all sites identified as potential hibernacula..."	Harp traps (Phase II survey) and/or acoustic surveys were conducted at only those hibernacula determined through Phase I field assessments to be potentially suitable, and not at all of the potential hibernacula (as some hibernacula sites were determined during Phase I field assessments to be not suitable).
57	Virginia big-eared bat	4-205	The second sentence in the first paragraph states: "Pedestrian hibernacula surveys on the MNF are ongoing: two potential portals were identified during preliminary roadside surveys and follow-up field surveys to verify the roadside survey results were conducted in 2016."	The bat reports filed as Appendix A of Atlantic's Supplemental Filing on October 20, 2016 (FERC Accession Number 20161020-5050) state 17 potential hibernacula were identified, and surveys to determine if they were suitable were completed at 13 of those in 2016. No suitable hibernacula were identified on the MNF.

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58	Virginia big-eared bat	4-205	The second paragraph states: "The 2016 bat hibernacula surveys have been completed; however, Atlantic has not filed the results of these surveys on NFS lands."	Results of 2016 surveys for hibernacula were included in the ACP West Virginia Bat Habitat Assessment Report filed as Appendix A of Atlantic's Supplemental Filing on October 20, 2016 (FERC Ascension Number 20161020-5050).
59	Gray bat	4-205	The first sentence in the last paragraph states: "Mist-net surveys were conducted in 2016 at all sites with positive acoustic detections from 2015 surveys; no gray bats were captured during 2016 mist-netting efforts."	Gray bats were acoustically detected at one site in Nottoway County, Virginia in 2015. Acoustic surveys did not target gray bats specifically. As there is no approved survey method for these species, follow up mist net surveys were not completed for this site. No gray bats were detected or captured in 2016.
60	Indiana bat	4-207	The first sentence in the second paragraph states: "The Indiana bat has the potential to occur in all counties crossed by ACP in West Virginia, and may also occur in Highland, Augusta, Bath, and Cumberland Counties, Virginia."	According to the USFWS range maps, this species does not occur in Cumberland County, Virginia.
61	Indiana bat	4-207	The seventh sentence in the fourth paragraph states: "Harp trap surveys and acoustic surveys were conducted at all sites identified as potential hibernacula."	Harp traps (Phase II survey) and/or acoustic surveys were conducted at only those hibernacula determined through Phase I field assessments to be potentially suitable, and not at all potential hibernacula (as some hibernacula sites were determined during Phase I field assessments to be not suitable).
62	Indiana bat	4-207	Table 4.7.1-2, Indiana bats were detected at a total of two sites in West Virginia, 12 sites in Virginia, and 27 sites in North Carolina.	Atlantic suggests updating this table to note that positive acoustic sites followed by negative mist netting results indicates unoccupied habitat (i.e., bats are not present). As described in Comment 34 above, during a November 29, 2016 meeting with USFWS, Atlantic received confirmation that positive acoustics in 2015 and negative mist-netting in 2016 indicate unoccupied habitat. Meeting minutes will be filed when available.

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63	Indiana bat	4-208	The second sentence in the first paragraph states: "Occupied habitat is defined as a 5-mile radius of a positive acoustic detection or mist-net capture for Indiana bats (refer to table 4.7.1-2)."	For ACP and SHP, project-surveyed positive acoustic detections followed by negative mist netting surveys will not be considered occupied habitat. Previously identified occupied habitats provided by agencies, including capture, roost tree, and hibernacula buffers are considered occupied habitat.
64	Indiana bat	4-208	Table 4.7.1-4	Atlantic/DTI suggest updating this table to note that positive acoustic sites followed by negative mist netting results indicates unoccupied habitat (i.e., bats are not present).  Also, there should only be one superscript "a" in the title referencing the footnote.
65	Indiana bat	4-209	The beginning of the second paragraph states: "Based on 2016 surveys, there are seven known hibernacula within 5 miles of the ACP construction workspace, and 16 potential hibernacula within 0.5 mile of the ACP construction workspace that could serve as habitat for the Indiana bat located within the ACP project area (refer to tables 4.7.1-5 and 4.7.1-6). Two of the known sites are located within 0.5 mile of ACP construction workspace. Indiana bats were not captured or detected during acoustic and harp trap surveys at potential hibernacula sites; however, other bat species were identified at <i>two</i> sites located within 0.5 mile of the ACP workspace (this includes the Simmon-Mingo Cave, a known Indiana bat hibernacula)."	This text should be updated to include the results of 2016 surveys for hibernacula as discussed in the ACP West Virginia Bat Habitat Assessment Report filed as Appendix A of Atlantic's Supplemental Filing on October 20, 2016 (FERC Accession Number 20161020-5050).  Atlantic/DTI suggest updating this sentence to read: "Based on <del>2016 surveys</del> <b>agency data</b> , there are seven known hibernacula within 5 miles of the ACP construction workspace <b>in West Virginia and five in Virginia</b> , and 16 potential hibernacula within 0.5 mile of the <del>ACP construction workspace that could serve as habitat for the Indiana bat located within the ACP project area (refer to tables 4.7.1-5 and 4.7.1-6)</del> . Two of the known sites are located within 0.5 mile of ACP construction workspace. <b>Survey data from 2015 and 2016 found 19 suitable</b> hibernacula within 0.5 mile of the ACP construction workspace that could serve as habitat for the Indiana bat located within the ACP project area (refer to tables 4.7.1-5 and 4.7.1-6). Indiana bats were not captured or detected during acoustic and/or harp trap surveys at <b>14</b> potential hibernacula sites; however, other bat species were identified at <del>two</del> <b>four</b> sites located within 0.5 mile of the ACP workspace (this includes the Simmon-Mingo Cave, a known Indiana bat <del>hibernacula</del> <b>hibernaculum</b> ). <b>Occupancy surveys are planned in 2017 for five remaining suitable hibernacula.</b> "
66	Indiana bat	4-209	Table 4.7.1-5	There is no superscript "b" in the table to reference the footnote.

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67	Indiana bat	4-210	Table 4.7.1-6	This table is currently missing two positive acoustic site results. Atlantic/DTI suggests updating this table to include the methods and results provided in the bat reports filed as Appendix A of Atlantic's Supplemental Filing on October 20, 2016 (FERC Accession Number 20161020-5050).
68	Indiana bat	4-210	Table 4.7.1-6, "PH-S001, PH-S003, PH-S005 and PH-S006" rows, "Survey Type / Result" column: "Suitable Phase 2 / Surveys not conducted due to access restrictions"	Phase I surveys were completed at these sites and the features were suitable for bats; however, Phase II surveys were not completed due to denied access. Surveys will be completed in 2017 during the survey window where access permission is granted.
69	Indiana bat	4-210	Table 4.7.1-6, "PH-S014 / Simmons-Mingo Cave" row	Atlantic is currently working with the USFWS to confirm the location of the known MYSO hibernaculum referred to as Simmons-Mingo.
70	Indiana bat	4-211	The first sentence after the first paragraph after the bullets: "Potential roost tree surveys conducted in West Virginia in 2015 and 2016 identified 42 primary roosts and 196 secondary roosts within the ACP project workspace; 69 primary roosts and 308 secondary roosts were identified in the SHP project workspace."	This text should be updated to include results of 2016 surveys for roost trees as provided in the ACP West Virginia Bat Habitat Assessment Report filed as Appendix A of Atlantic's Supplemental Filing on October 20, 2016 (FERC Accession Number 20161020-5050).  Atlantic/DTI suggest updating this sentence to read: "Potential roost tree surveys conducted in West Virginia in 2015 and 2016 identified <b>42 16</b> primary roosts and <b>196 88</b> secondary roosts within the ACP project workspace; <b>69 8</b> primary roosts and <b>308 67</b> secondary roosts were identified in the SHP project workspace."
71	Indiana bat	4-212	The fifth paragraph states: "Based on tables 4.7.1-5 and 4.7.1-6, there are two known, and one potential Indiana bat hibernacula within 0.5 mile of the ACP construction workspace."	This text should be updated to include results of 2016 surveys for hibernacula provided in the ACP West Virginia Bat Habitat Assessment Report filed as Appendix A of Atlantic's Supplemental Filing on October 20, 2016 (FERC Accession Number 20161020-5050).  Atlantic suggests updating this sentence to read: "Based on tables 4.7.1-5 and 4.7.1-6, there are two known, <del>and one potential</del> Indiana bat hibernacula within 0.5 mile of the ACP construction workspace."

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72	Indiana bat	4-212 and 4-213	The second sentence in the last paragraph states: "Pedestrian hibernacula surveys were conducted in the MNF in 2016; two potential portals were identified during preliminary roadside surveys and follow-up field surveys to verify the roadside survey results were conducted in 2016."	All three potential hibernacula sites were surveyed and found unsuitable. These results were provided in the ACP West Virginia Bat Habitat Assessment Report filed as Appendix A of Atlantic's Supplemental Filing on October 20, 2016 (FERC Accession Number 20161020-5050).
73	Indiana bat	4-213	The first sentence at the top of the page states: " <i>Seven</i> secondary roost trees for Indiana bats were identified. Final portal and roost tree survey results are pending."	Atlantic/DTI suggest updating this sentence to read: " <b><i>Nine</i></b> secondary roost trees for Indiana bats were identified." These results were provided in the ACP West Virginia Bat Habitat Assessment Report filed as Appendix A of Atlantic's Supplemental Filing on October 20, 2016 (FERC Accession Number 20161020-5050).
74	Indiana bat	4-213	The second sentence in the second paragraph states: "Pedestrian hibernacula surveys were conducted within the survey corridor in 2016; no cave or portal opening likely to support bats were found on the GWNF."	Pedestrian surveys (i.e., surveying within karst terrain out 1,000 ft within MNF lands or 1 km outside the MNF from the centerline) were only conducted in West Virginia. Hibernacula surveys were conducted in Virginia, including the GWNF. The surveys targeted hibernacula identified from desktop and karst data review.
75	Northern long-eared bat	4-214 and 4-215 (Table 4.7.1-7)	The third sentence in the fourth paragraph states: "Northern long-eared bats were detected or captured at a total of <i>10</i> sites in West Virginia, <i>22</i> sites in Virginia, and <i>30</i> sites in North Carolina." Also, displayed in Table 4.7.1-7.	The update to the draft BA for the ACP and SHP, which was filed as Appendix D of Atlantic's Supplemental Filing on January 27, 2017 (FERC Accession Number 20170127-5203) provides updated occurrences for northern long-eared bats.  Atlantic/DTI suggest updating this sentence to read: "Northern long-eared bats were detected or captured at a total of <del>10</del> <b>46</b> sites in West Virginia, <del>22</del> <b>23</b> sites in Virginia, and 30 sites in North Carolina."
76	Northern long-eared bat	4-214	The fourth sentence in the fourth paragraph states: "There were 38 occurrences (i.e., mist-net captures) of the northern long-eared bat within the SHP survey area."	Atlantic/DTI suggest updating this sentence to read: "There were 38 <del>occurrences (i.e., mist-net captures)</del> of the northern long-eared bat within the SHP survey area <b>captures that occurred at 25 sites on the SHP and two captures occurred at two sites on the ACP.</b> "

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77	Northern long-eared bat	4-214	The sixth sentence in the fourth paragraph states, "Harp trap surveys and acoustic surveys were conducted at all sites identified as potential hibernacula."	Harp traps (Phase II) and/or acoustic surveys were conducted at only those hibernacula determined through Phase I field assessments to be potentially suitable through a Phase II survey, and not all potential hibernacula (as some hibernacula sites were determined during Phase I field assessments to be not suitable).
78	Northern long-eared bat	4-214	The second sentence in the fifth paragraph states: "Based on 2016 surveys, there are 16 potential hibernacula within 0.5 mile of the route that could serve as habitat for the <i>Indiana bat</i> located within the ACP project area."	Suggest replacing " <i>Indiana bat</i> " with " <b><i>northern long-eared bat</i></b> ".
79	Northern long-eared bat	4-214	The last sentence in the fifth paragraph states: "Northern long-eared bats were captured at one site, and may be present at another site."	This sentence should read: "Northern long-eared bats were captured at one site, and <del>may be present at another site</del> <b><i>detected acoustically at three sites.</i></b> "
80	Northern long-eared bat	4-214	The sixth paragraph states: "A total of 22 occupied roost trees were identified in West Virginia; 2 of which fall within the ACP workspace and would be cleared outside of the pup season per the 4(d) rule. In Virginia, a total of <i>seven</i> roosts were identified, none of which were in the ACP workspace."	Atlantic/DTI suggest updating this sentence to read: "A total of 22 occupied <b><i>Two</i></b> roost trees were identified <b><i>within the SHP workspace</i></b> in West Virginia; 2 of which fall within the ACP workspace and would be cleared outside of the pup season per the 4(d) rule. <b><i>six additional trees in West Virginia lie within 150 feet of the SHP workspace or access roads and are also subject to the 4(d) rule for clearing. No roost trees have been identified within 150 feet of the ACP workspace in West Virginia. On ACP in Virginia, a total of seven six</i></b> roosts were identified; none of which were in <b><i>fall within</i></b> the ACP workspace <b><i>or within 150 feet of the ACP workspace.</i></b> "

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81	Northern long-eared bat	4-216	<p>The fourth paragraph states: “As described in table 4.7.1-6, surveys identified 16 potential hibernacula within 0.5 mile of ACP construction workspace, and northern long-eared bats were captured at one site (Simmons-Mingo Cave located 0.39 mile from ACP workspace), and had the potential to occur at another site (0.15 mile from ACP workspace), suggesting occupation of these sites during the fall and their use as hibernacula during the winter.”</p>	<p>The update to the draft BA for the ACP and SHP, which was filed as Appendix D of Atlantic’s Supplemental Filing on January 27, 2017 (FERC Accession Number 20170127-5203), provides additional information on survey effort for hibernacula for northern long eared bat.</p> <p>Atlantic/DTI suggest updating these sentences to read: “<del>As described in table 4.7.1-6, surveys identified 16 potential hibernacula within 0.5 mile of ACP construction workspace, and northern long-eared bats were captured at one site (Simmons-Mingo Cave located 0.39 mile from ACP workspace), and had the potential to occur at another site (0.15 mile from ACP workspace), suggesting occupation of these sites during the fall and their use as hibernacula during the winter.</del> <b>Four suitable hibernacula sites were found to be occupied by northern long-eared bat, including captures at Simmons-Mingo and three sites with positive acoustic detections for northern long-eared bat. Eight sites were surveyed during the fall swarming season and found to not be occupied. An additional four sites were found to be suitable but still require follow-up survey during the spring emergence or fall swarming season.</b>”</p> <p>Additional surveys for potential hibernacula are ongoing and will be completed in 2017.</p>
82	Northern long-eared bat	4-216	<p>The beginning of the fifth paragraph states: “Based on the data provided by the Atlantic and DTI in <i>October 2016</i>, there are no known northern long-eared bat hibernacula located within 0.25 mile of ACP workspace; however, the Atlantic and DTI also state that the Falling Spring Cave (located within 0.01 mile of ACP workspace) is an historic Indiana bat and northern long-eared bat hibernaculum.”</p>	<p>The update to the draft BA for the ACP and SHP, which was filed as Appendix D of Atlantic’s Supplemental Filing on January 27, 2017 (FERC Accession Number 20170127-5203), provides information on three northern long-eared bat hibernacula located within 0.25 mile of the ACP, including Falling Spring Cave (see Sections 5.5.2 and 5.5.3 of the update to the draft BA). This cave is located 0.02 mile from an access road which is an existing public road.</p> <p>Atlantic/DTI suggest updating this sentence to read: “Based on the data provided by the Atlantic and DTI in <del>October 2016</del> <b>January 2017</b>, there are <del>no known</del> <b>three</b> northern long-eared bat hibernacula located within 0.25 mile of ACP workspace; <del>however, the Atlantic and DTI also state that the</del> <b>This includes</b> Falling Spring Cave (located within 0.02 mile of <del>an ACP workspace access road</del>) <b>which</b> is an historic Indiana bat and northern long-eared bat hibernaculum.”</p>

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83	Northern long-eared bat	4-217	The second sentence in the second paragraph states: "Pedestrian hibernacula surveys on the MNF are ongoing; two potential portals were identified during preliminary surveys and are currently being investigated."	All three sites were surveyed and found unsuitable; pedestrian surveys within the MNF are complete and no suitable hibernacula were found.
84	Northern long-eared bat	4-217	The first sentence in the third paragraph states: "Acoustic presence/absence surveys in the GWNF did not identify any federally-listed bat species."	The acoustic surveys in 2015 detected MYSE at one site; however, the mist netting surveys in 2016 did not result in capture of this species.
85	Plants	4-241	The last sentence at the top of the page states: "No federally listed plant species occur in the SHP project area in Pennsylvania and West Virginia."	Federally listed Virginia spiraea has the potential to occur on the SHP study corridor based on USFWS habitat modeling. Surveys for this species are ongoing and will be completed in 2017 during the survey window.
86	Shale barren rock cress	4-241	The first sentence in the fourth paragraph states: "In 2015, Atlantic conducted a habitat assessment for shale barren rock cress with follow-up surveys for individuals during the growing season in 2015 and 2016 in areas of suitable habitat in Virginia and West Virginia, including the MNF and GWNF (see below)."	Surveys specifically for shale barren rock cress were not requested or completed in West Virginia including in the MNF.
87	Small whorled pogonia	4-242	The last sentence on the page states: "Atlantic documented four populations of small whorled pogonia in 2016: two immediately adjacent to the survey corridor within the MNF (see below) in Pocahontas County, West Virginia."	The two small whorled pogonia occurrences in the MNF were found outside the workspace and were located outside the study corridor.
88	Running Buffalo Clover	4-245	The second to the last sentence states: "Atlantic has not documented running buffalo clover in Virginia."	Surveys for running buffalo clover were not requested by the USFWS in Virginia.

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89	Virginia Spiraea	4-246	The last sentence in the second paragraph states: "On ACP, surveys for Virginia spiraea are complete."	Surveys for this species are ongoing and will be completed in 2017 during the survey window.
90	Impacts – Small whorled pogonia	4-246 and 4-247	The last sentence states: "Atlantic does not expect the population in Seneca State Forest <i>to be directly or indirectly impacted due to its location</i> outside of the construction footprint and its occurrence <i>upslope</i> of construction activities."	Atlantic suggests updating this sentence to read: " <del>Atlantic does not expect the</del> <b><i>The small whorled pogonia</i></b> population in Seneca State Forest <del>to be directly or indirectly impacted due to its location</del> <b><i>is</i></b> outside of the construction footprint and <b><i>would not be directly impacted; however, due to its occurrence upslope downslope</i></b> of construction activities <b><i>it could be indirectly impacted.</i></b> "
91	Impacts – Small whorled pogonia	4-247	The third sentence of the first paragraph states: "Once the microclimate analyses are complete, Atlantic would continue discussions with the MNF and GWNF biologists to determine whether any additional measures should be implemented to avoid indirect effects to the small whorled pogonia on NFS lands."	The microclimate analysis has been completed and was discussed in the updated draft of the BA, which was filed as Appendix D of Atlantic's Supplemental Filing on January 27, 2017 (FERC Accession Number 20170127-5203).
92	Impacts – Small whorled pogonia	4-247	<p>The second paragraph states: "Overall, for known populations of running buffalo clover and small whorled pogonia that Atlantic identified within the study corridor, the following conservation measures would be implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a qualified botanist would document populations during the growing season the year prior to construction (2017), during construction, and the year following initial restoration activities near these sites. Atlantic would provide reports with photographs, a description of current habitat conditions, and stem counts to the FWS both after construction and after initial restoration activities at the sites. . ."</li> </ul>	Atlantic commits to employing a qualified biologist on USFS lands to document those populations of running buffalo clover and small whorled pogonia that were previously identified on USFS lands during surveys.

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93	Impacts – Small whorled pogonia	4-249	The second sentence in the fourth paragraph states: “Per comments filed by the GWNF on September 7, 2016, the GWNF recommends that Atlantic meet with the GWNF, FWS, and Virginia Division of Natural Heritage (VDNH) at the site of the occurrence to discuss potential impacts and mitigation.”	A field meeting with the GWNF occurred on October 17, 2016. Notes from this meeting are being reviewed by the USFS and will be filed when available.
94	Bat Habitat	5-36 (Staff Recommendation 47)	Staff Recommendation 47 states: “ <b>Prior to the close of the draft EIS comment period</b> , Atlantic and DTI shall file with the Secretary, FWS, and FS, the results of 2016 Virginia big-eared bat hibernacula surveys on NFS lands. (Section 4.7.1.1)”	Results of 2016 pedestrian surveys for hibernacula were included in the ACP West Virginia Bat Habitat Assessment Report filed as Appendix A of Atlantic's Supplemental Filing on October 20, 2016, which was also provided to USFWS and USFS (FERC Accession Number 20161020-5050). As a result, Staff Recommendation 47 has been fulfilled.
95	Special Status Species	5-36 (Staff Recommendation 48)	Staff Recommendation 48 states: “ <b>Prior to the close of the draft EIS comment period</b> , Atlantic and DTI shall file with the Secretary and FWS the total acreages of: a. Indiana bat occupied habitat that would be impacted by ACP and SHP during the active season; and b. Indiana bat suitable habitat that would be impacted by ACP and SHP. (Section 4.7.1.3)”	Atlantic has committed to avoiding tree clearing in the active season. This revision to the tree clearing schedule was reflected in the updated draft of the BA, which was filed as Appendix D of Atlantic’s Supplemental Filing on January 27, 2017 (FERC Accession Number 20170127-5203). Suitable habitat for Indiana bat is defined as any forested habitat acres where the species has the potential to occur without regard for whether the species is present. Field surveys have been conducted to determine what portion of that suitable habitat is actually occupied. Approximately 5,334 acres of suitable habitat for the Indiana bat occurs on the ACP and approximately 478 acres of suitable habitat for the Indiana bat occurs on the SHP. Additionally, Atlantic provided the acreage and discussion regarding occupied habitat in this draft of the BA. The Indiana bat information provided in the Supplemental Filing containing the BA on January 27, 2017, and further explained in this comment, fulfills Staff Recommendation 48.

Item No.	Topic	Page(s) # in the DEIS	Statement(s)/Information in the DEIS	Atlantic/DTI's Comment
96	Special Status Species	5-36 (Staff Recommendation 50)	<p>Staff Recommendation 50 states: “<b>Prior to the close of the draft EIS comment period</b>, Atlantic shall file with the Secretary, FWS, and FS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. results of 2016 Indiana bat hibernacula surveys on NFS lands;</li> <li>b. distance of known Indiana bat hibernacula from ACP workspace on NFS lands;</li> <li>c. results of 2016 roost tree surveys on NFS lands;</li> <li>d. total acreage of Indiana bat occupied habitat that would be impacted by ACP on the MNF and GWNF during the active season; and</li> <li>e. total acreage of Indiana bat suitable habitat that would be impacted by ACP on the MNF and GWNF. (Section 4.7.1.3)”</li> </ul>	<p>The results of the 2016 pedestrian surveys for MYSO hibernacula (Staff Recommendation 50a) and roost trees (Staff Recommendation 50c) were included in the ACP West Virginia Bat Habitat Assessment Report filed as Appendix A of Atlantic's Supplemental Filing on October 20, 2016 (FERC Accession Number 20161020-5050). This report was provided to the USFWS and USFS by letter dated October 19, 2016, a copy of which was provided in Appendix A of Atlantic’s Supplemental Filing on October 20, 2016. Therefore, Atlantic’s submittal of the ACP West Virginia Bat Habitat Assessment Report to FERC, USFS, and USFWS fulfills Staff Recommendations 50a and 50c.</p> <p>The update to the draft BA for the ACP and SHP, which was filed as Appendix D of Atlantic’s Supplemental Filing on January 27, 2017 (FERC Accession Number 20170127-5203), provided Project-wide information on MYSO hibernacula and suitable habitat, but the information did not differentiate between crossings of USFS and other lands. There are no known MYSO hibernacula on NFS lands (Staff Recommendation 50b). Suitable habitat for MYSO is defined as any forested habitat acres where the species has the potential to occur without regard for whether the species is present. The total acreage of MYSO suitable habitat that would be impacted by ACP on the MNF and GWNF is 211 acres and 579 acres respectively (Staff Recommendation 50e).</p> <p>Atlantic has committed to avoiding tree clearing in the active season. Atlantic’s current proposed schedule for tree clearing was reflected in the update to the draft BA, which was filed as Appendix D of Atlantic’s Supplemental Filing on January 27, 2017 (FERC Accession Number 20170127-5203). Because tree clearing will not occur in the active season, Atlantic and DTI believe that Staff Recommendation 50d is no longer applicable to the Projects.</p>

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97	Special Status Species	5-37 (Staff Recommendation 51)	Staff Recommendation 51 states: “ <b>Prior to the close of the draft EIS comment period</b> , Atlantic and DTI shall file with the Secretary and FWS the total acreages of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. northern long-eared bat occupied habitat that would be impacted by ACP and SHP during the active season; and</li> <li>b. northern long-eared suitable habitat that would be impacted by ACP and SHP. (Section 4.7.1.4)”</li> </ul>	Atlantic has committed to avoiding tree clearing in the active season. This revision to the tree clearing schedule was reflected in the updated draft of the BA, which was filed as Appendix D of Atlantic’s Supplemental Filing on January 27, 2017 (FERC Accession Number 20170127-5203). Suitable habitat for northern long-eared bat is defined as any forested habitat acres where the species has the potential to occur. Field surveys have been conducted to determine what portion of that suitable habitat is actually occupied. Project wide, there are approximately 9,943 acres of suitable habitat for the MYSE on the ACP and approximately 502 acres of suitable habitat for the MYSE on the SHP. Additionally, Atlantic provided a discussion of the occupied habitat in this updated draft of the BA. The MYSE information provided in the Supplemental Filing containing the BA on January 27, 2017, and further explained in this comment, fulfills Staff Recommendation 51.

Item No.	Topic	Page(s) # in the DEIS	Statement(s)/Information in the DEIS	Atlantic/DTI's Comment
98	Special Status Species	5-37 (Staff Recommendation 53)	<p>Staff Recommendation 53 states: “<b>Prior to the close of the draft EIS comment period</b>, Atlantic shall file the following with the Secretary, FWS, and FS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. results of 2016 northern long-eared bat hibernacula surveys on NFS lands;</li> <li>b. distance of known northern long-eared bat hibernacula from ACP workspace on NFS lands;</li> <li>c. results of 2016 roost tree surveys on NFS lands;</li> <li>d. total acreage of northern long-eared bat occupied habitat that would be impacted by ACP on the MNF and GWNF during the active season; and</li> <li>e. total acreage of northern long-eared bat suitable habitat that would be impacted by ACP on the MNF and GWNF. (Section 4.7.1.4)”</li> </ul>	<p>The results of the 2016 pedestrian surveys for MYSE hibernacula (Staff Recommendation 53a) and roost trees (Staff Recommendation 53c) were included in the ACP West Virginia Bat Habitat Assessment Report filed as Appendix A of Atlantic's Supplemental Filing on October 20, 2016 (FERC Accession Number 20161020-5050). This report was provided to the USFWS and USFS by letter dated October 19, 2016, a copy of which was provided in Appendix A of Atlantic’s Supplemental Filing on October 20, 2016. Therefore, Atlantic’s submittal of the ACP West Virginia Bat Habitat Assessment Report to FERC, USFWS, and USFS fulfills Staff Recommendations 53a and 53c.</p> <p>The update to the draft BA for the ACP and SHP, which was filed as Appendix D of Atlantic’s Supplemental Filing on January 27, 2017 (FERC Accession Number 20170127-5203), provided Project-wide information on MYSE hibernacula and suitable habitat, but the information did not differentiate between crossings of USFS and other lands. There are no known MYSE hibernacula on NFS lands (Staff Recommendation 53b). Suitable habitat for MYSE is defined as any forested habitat acres where the species has the potential to occur without regard for whether the species is present. Using the assumption that all forested lands are suitable habitat the total acreage of MYSE suitable habitat that would be impacted by ACP on the MNF and GWNF is 211 acres and 579 acres respectively (Staff Recommendation 53e).</p> <p>Atlantic has committed to avoiding tree clearing in the active season. Atlantic’s current proposed schedule for tree clearing was reflected in the update to the draft BA, which was filed as Appendix D of Atlantic’s Supplemental Filing on January 27, 2017 (FERC Accession Number 20170127-5203). Because tree clearing will not occur in the active season, Atlantic and DTI believe that Staff Recommendation 53d is no longer applicable to the Projects.</p>

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<b>Land Use, Special Interest Areas, and Visual Resources</b>				
99	Horsepen Lake Wildlife Management Area (WMA)	4-289	The fourth sentence in the second paragraph states: "State lands crossed by ACP that conduct timber harvesting included the James River and Horsepen Lake WMAs..."	The ACP passes within 0.25 mile of, but does not cross, the Horsepen Lake WMA.
100	Forest Service Land Use and Ownership	4-346 and 5-18	<p>The beginning of the first paragraph on Page 4-346 states: "The GWNF expressed concern with the installation of proposed access road 36-016.AR1 at AP-1 MP 96.3 based on it being located in an unsustainable location in a live streambed. The proposed access road would follow FR 281 where it consists of a two-track primitive road along the southern boundary of Rx 4D-Browns Pond Special Biological Area. Atlantic has not provided sufficient justification to the GWNF to support constructing and maintaining a new permanent road at this location."</p> <p>The first sentence in the fourth paragraph on Page 5-18 states: "The GWNF has expressed concern with the installation of proposed access road 36-016.AR1 at AP-1 MP 96.3 based on it being located in an unsustainable location in a live streambed."</p>	Atlantic proposes to utilize the existing Forest Road (FR) 281, identified as proposed access road 36-016.AR1. FR 281 is not in a live streambed. Only minor improvements are proposed and will not alter the existing footprint or result in new/additional impacts, such as additional gravel and minor limbing of overhanging trees where needed. FR 281 provides crucial access to a very remote portion of the pipeline route and elimination of this existing road would pose a safety concern for construction as it would severely limit access to a large portion of the pipeline corridor during construction. Further detailed explanation is contained in the updated COM Plan filed as Appendix C of Atlantic's Supplemental Filing on January 27, 2017 (FERC Accession Number 20170127-5202).
101	Forest Service Land Use and Ownership	4-346	The fourth sentence in the first paragraph states: "In addition, while Atlantic has committed to removing proposed access road 36-014.AR3 at AP-1 MP 94.1 from the project, which would consist of a new permanent access road along Laurel Run, the road continues to appear in Atlantic's draft COM Plan and recent access road data provided.	Access road 36-014.AR3 has been eliminated from consideration for access along the ACP. With the exception of Table 18.3-1, "Potential OHV Blocking Locations", this access road was deleted from the COM Plan filed as Appendix C of Atlantic's Supplemental Filing on January 27, 2017 (FERC Accession Number: 20170127-5202). This road was not deleted from Table 18.3-1 because it remains a potential off highway vehicle (OHV) blocking location; the existing jeep road up Laurel Run intersects the ACP and is a potential OHV entry point on to the right-of-way. However, the Access Road No. should be changed to "N/A" because the existing road is longer being considered for access along the ACP. This change will be incorporated into the next draft of the COM Plan.

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102	Land Use	5-16	<p>The third sentence and fourth sentence in the fourth paragraph states: “In addition, Atlantic and DTI would conduct timber cruises prior to vegetation clearing to determine timber volumes, values, and species composition within forested lands, and, in consultation with the land-management agency and landowner, develop site-specific <i>Timber Extraction Plans</i> for each area with merchantable timber to be logged. Because timber cruises are pending, we have recommended that Atlantic and DTI file their finalized <i>Timber Extraction Plans</i> prior to construction.”</p>	<p>Where required and agreed upon by landowners or land-management agencies and their respective right of way Easement Agreement, Atlantic and DTI will conduct timber cruises prior to vegetation clearing to determine timber volumes, values, and species composition within forested lands except in locations where alternative valuation means have been mutually agreed upon. Prior to construction, Atlantic and DTI will submit site-specific <i>Timber Extraction Plans</i> as may be required by a landowner.</p>
103	Land Use	5-17	<p>The second sentence and third sentence in the second paragraph states: “Site-specific crossing plans are pending for these features, including the Greenbrier River-Trail, Allegheny Trail, North Bend Rail-Trail, and Forest Trails Loop Trail. Therefore, we have recommended that Atlantic provide a site-specific crossing plan for each of these features.”</p>	<p>Atlantic proposes to relocate the Allegheny Trail, as described in Atlantic’s Supplemental Filing on January 10, 2017 (FERC Accession Number 20170110-5142). Site-specific crossing plans for the other trails will be submitted in March 2017.</p>
104	Land Use	E-3 of Volume II Appendix E (Table E-1)	<p>Access road 02-060.1-AR 1 shows “<i>I&lt;0.I</i>” as the milepost.</p>	<p>The milepost should read “<b><i>10.I</i></b>”.</p>

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<b>Socioeconomics</b>				
105	Socioeconomics	5-20	The last sentence in the fourth paragraph states: "Yogaville is located over 4 miles from ACP and, therefore, we conclude no direct or indirect impacts on tourism and visitation to Yogaville would result from construction and operation of the projects."	Yogaville is located four miles from the proposed Buckingham Compressor Station. The Light of Truth Universal Shrine at Yogaville is one mile from the proposed route alignment.
<b>Cultural Resources</b>				
106	Cultural Resources	4-416	The beginning of the third paragraph states: "Atlantic reports that 15 sites are located in the current APE for both direct and indirect effects; 6 are cemeteries (2 associated with churches), 6 are standing structures or linear resources, and 3 are archaeological sites, including the Cheat Mountain Battlefield."	Although the Cheat Mountain Battlefield was crossed by the route filed with the Application on September 18, 2015 (FERC Accession Number 20150918-5212), the GWNF 6 alternative route adopted on February 16, 2016 (FERC Accession Number 20160216-5311) routed the Project off the Cheat Mountain Battlefield. The current proposed route avoids the Cheat Mountain Battlefield.
107	Cultural Resources	4-416	Regarding cultural resources investigations in West Virginia, the last sentence in the third paragraph states, "Evaluative testing is underway at several sites, but reports of the findings have not been submitted."	Atlantic/DTI have completed evaluative testing on the only site that has been recommended for Phase II in West Virginia. Atlantic anticipates filing this report in February 2017.
108	Cultural Resources	4-417, 4-420, 4-428	Tables 4.10.1-1, 4.10.1-2, and 4.10.1-3	Atlantic/DTI suggests updating these tables to include the additional survey/evaluation reports that were included in a Supplemental Filing on January 10, 2017 (FERC Accession Numbers 20170110-5142 and 20170110-5143) and as Appendix F of a Supplemental Filing on January 19, 2017 (FERC Accession Number 20170119-5180).

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109	Cultural Resources	5-22	<p>The first paragraph states: “We received numerous comments regarding possible historic burials or cemeteries within the APE in West Virginia and Virginia. Atlantic would be required to complete surveys and evaluate the significance of cultural sites within the APE [area of potential effects] prior to construction. Atlantic has committed to avoiding effects on cemeteries and burials. Atlantic would conduct additional pedestrian reconnaissance using pedestrian survey, and probing using metal rods to identify any additional burials outside the known cemetery boundaries. Atlantic would avoid cemeteries and burials with an appropriate buffer during construction, and would file treatment plans identifying methods (e.g., fencing, vegetation buffers) to avoid impacts on cemeteries during construction.”</p>	<p>Cemetery delineation reports were filed with FERC on January 10, 2017 (FERC Accession Number 20170110-5143) in Appendix E.</p>
<b>Air Quality and Noise</b>				
110	Table 2.1.2-1	2-7	<p>Table 2.1.2-1, “JB Tonkin Compressor Station” row, “Description” column: “Install two new gas-driven compressor units...”</p>	<p>Only one compressor turbine is being installed at this station. For further detail see Comment 4 above.</p>

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111	Table 4.11.1-2	4-442	Table 4.11.1-2, "Mockingbird Hill Expansion" row, "VOC" and "CO <sub>2</sub> e" columns: "29.9" and "208,563" (respectively)	The volatile organic compound (VOC) and carbon dioxide equivalent (CO <sub>2</sub> e) values for the Mockingbird Hill Expansion in Table 4.11.1-2 should be updated to match the values that are in Table 4.11.1-3, and in Table 9.1.5-2 in the updated Resource Report 9 submitted in the April 15, 2016 Response to FERC's December 4, 2015 Data Request (FERC Accession Number 20160415-5014). The Table 4.11.1-3 values of 17.3 for VOC and 197,797 for CO <sub>2</sub> e, are accurate and consistent with Table 9.1.5-2 in the updated Resource Report 9 submitted in the April 15, 2016 Response to FERC's December 4, 2015 Data Request (FERC Accession Number 20160415-5014).
112	Table 4.11.1-4	4-446	Table 4.11.1-4, General Conformity Applicability Analysis	The nitrogen oxide (NO <sub>x</sub> ) and sulfur dioxide (SO <sub>2</sub> ) values for 2018 were updated in Table 9.1.5-5 submitted to FERC in Response to Question 1b of the November 9, 2016 Response to the October 26, 2016 Data Request (FERC Accession Number 20161109-5138). An additional update to Table 9.1.5-5 was provided in Appendix E of Atlantic's Supplemental Filing on January 19, 2017 (FERC Accession Number 20170119-5180). The table in the Final EIS should be updated accordingly.
113	NO <sub>x</sub> Controls	4-452	The third sentence in the third paragraph states: "In addition, NO <sub>x</sub> emissions from the combustion turbines would be further controlled by selective catalytic reduction technology."	For clarity, Atlantic/DTI suggest that the sentence be revised to read: "In addition, NO <sub>x</sub> emissions from the <b>ACP</b> combustion turbines would be further controlled by selective catalytic reduction technology."
114	Table 4.11.1-7	4-453	Table 4.11.1-7, Potential Emissions by ACP Compressor Stations	The VOC, SO <sub>2</sub> , and particulate matter (PM) values for Compressor Station 1 should be updated to match Table 9.1.4-4 in the updated Resource Report 9 submitted in the April 15, 2016 Response to FERC's December 4, 2015 Data Request (FERC Accession Number 20160415-5014).
115	Table 4.11.1-9	4-453	Table 4.11.1-9, Potential Emissions by SHP Compressor Stations	The PM value for JB Tonkin should be updated to match Table 9.1.4-6 in the updated Resource Report 9 submitted in the April 15, 2016 Response to FERC's December 4, 2015 Data Request (FERC Accession Number 20160415-5014).

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116	Generator Hours	4-454	The first sentence in the second paragraph states: "All equipment at the compressor stations would be permitted to operate for up to 8,760 hours per year with the exception of the emergency, which would be operated not more than 100 hours a year."	For clarity, Atlantic/DTI suggest the sentence be updated to read: "All equipment at the compressor stations would be permitted to operate for up to 8,760 hours per year with the exception of the emergency <i>generators</i> , which would be operated not more than 100 hours a year <i>for non-emergency use (e.g., testing and maintenance)</i> . <i>The emergency generators have no hourly limit on emergency operations.</i> "
117	Generator Hours	4-456	The beginning of the first paragraph states: "All equipment at the compressor stations would be permitted to operate for up to 8,760 hours per year with the exception of the emergency generators. The existing emergency generators are currently permitted to operate not more than 500 hours a year, while new emergency generators are would operate not more than 100 hours a year."	For clarity, Atlantic/DTI suggests updating the sentence to read: "All equipment at the compressor stations would be permitted to operate for up to 8,760 hours per year with the exception of the emergency generators. <del>The existing emergency generators are currently permitted to operate not more than 500 hours a year, while new emergency generators are would operate not more than 100 hours a year.</del> <i>The new emergency generators would be operated not more than 100 hours a year for non-emergency use (e.g., testing and maintenance)</i> . <i>The emergency generators have no hourly limit on emergency operations.</i> "
118	Table 4.11.2-5	4-467	Table 4.11.2-5, Estimated Noise Levels for JB Tonkin Compressor Station	Table 4.11.2-5 represents noise levels from two combustion turbines at JB Tonkin. Results of the table should be updated to reflect the April 2016 JB Tonkin sound survey and noise analysis that was based on one combustion turbine. The results of the sound survey and noise analysis were provided in the updated Resource Report 9 submitted in the April 15, 2016 Response to FERC's December 4, 2015 Data Request (FERC Accession Number 20160415-5014).