

**ATLANTIC COAST PIPELINE, LLC
ATLANTIC COAST PIPELINE**

and

**DOMINION TRANSMISSION, INC.
SUPPLY HEADER PROJECT**

**Supplemental Filing
April 6, 2017**

APPENDIX A

Correspondence for the Atlantic Coast Pipeline

APPENDIX A

Supplemental Summary of Public Agency Correspondence for the Atlantic Coast Pipeline

Agency/Contact Name(s)	Date of Correspondence	Format	Description
MULTIPLE AGENCIES			
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; West Virginia Division of Natural Resources			
Liz Stout	1/5/17	Emails	Emails regarding bat surveys in West Virginia
FEDERAL AGENCIES			
National Park Service			
Mark Woods	3/17/17	Letter	Comments on Atlantic's Visual Impact Assessment.
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service			
Sumalee Hoskin	3/7/17 and 3/15/17	Emails	Emails regarding 2017 bat surveys in Virginia.
U.S. Forest Service – Monongahela and George Washington National Forests			
Kent Karriker, Steffany Scagline	3/22/17	Minutes	Minutes documenting a field meeting to relocate soil test pits.
Clyde Thompson	4/5/17	Letter	Letter regarding topsoil segregation and herbicide use on USFS lands.
STATE/COMMONWEALTH AGENCIES			
WEST VIRGINIA AGENCIES			
West Virginia Division of Natural Resources			
David Throne	2/27/17	Emails	Updated brook trout stream data.
Carrie Brooks	3/27/17	Letter	Work closure and permit fee submittal for work at the Greenbrier River.
VIRGINIA AGENCIES			
Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries			
Amy Ewing	3/1/17 and 3/7/17	Emails	Emails regarding 2017 bat surveys in Virginia.
Amy Ewing	3/21/17 and 3/23/17	Emails	Emails regarding stocked waters in Virginia.
NORTH CAROLINA AGENCIES			
North Carolina Department of Environmental Protection			
Tim Baumgartner	3/16/17	Letter	Letter transmitting post-construction supplemental conditions (attachment dated 3/27/17) and right-of-entry (attachment dated 3/9/17) for Stanley's Slough and Stanley's Slough II in-lieu fee stream and wetland mitigation bank sites..

Multiple Agencies

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; West Virginia Division of Natural
Resources**

Sara Thronson

From: Stout, Elizabeth <elizabeth_stout@fws.gov>
Sent: Thursday, January 05, 2017 1:18 PM
To: Kathleen O'Connor
Cc: Stihler, Craig W; Sara Thronson; Maggie Voth; Prescott Weldon
Subject: Re: ACP - spring emergence surveys?

We cannot accept spring emergence surveys.

An alternative is to do winter surveys to get presence/absence. Because these are caves and not mining portals, you can go in them. January and February are a great time to do these surveys if you have landowner permission. All decon guidance should be followed for caving.

On Thu, Jan 5, 2017 at 1:40 PM, Kathleen O'Connor <Kathleen.OConnor@erm.com> wrote:

Thanks Craig.

Liz—we would like to try to make presence/probable absence determinations on these sites during the spring window, if at all possible. Is there a specific effort level that would let us feel confidence in a determination? Perhaps a combination of acoustic and trapping methods, or longer deployments of detectors or multiple detectors?

As a potential example, what if we proposed to deploy detectors at any suitable site the first week of April. We could monitor multiple sites during this time and follow up with trapping at any site where Myotis were detected. If a site didn't record Myotis after several nights (negotiable on effort level here, and emergence would be weather dependent of course), we would like to assume probable absence.

We can absolutely work on details and get you a study plan to review before we go out to do the work. Just thinking through feasibility of getting these sites assessed in a timely manner!

Thanks for the thoughts,

Katie

Kathleen O'Connor

T+315 233 3037 | M+315 214 9174

From: Stihler, Craig W [mailto:Craig.W.Stihler@wv.gov]
Sent: Thursday, January 05, 2017 1:23 PM
To: Sara Thronson; elizabeth_stout@fws.gov
Cc: Maggie Voth; Prescott Weldon; Kathleen O'Connor
Subject: RE: ACP - spring emergence surveys?

I don't have any real concerns with handling bats in spring. They were all in the same cave for the winter, so mixing in a trap is not a big deal. Gear should be cleaned and decontaminated between sites and all White Nose Syndrome decon procedures should be followed. However, I am not sure the USFWS will accept spring emergence surveys as sufficient to determine presence/probably absence.

Craig

From: Sara Thronson [mailto:Sara.Thronson@erm.com]
Sent: Thursday, January 05, 2017 1:18 PM
To: elizabeth_stout@fws.gov; Stihler, Craig W
Cc: Maggie Voth; Prescott Weldon; Kathleen O'Connor
Subject: ACP - spring emergence surveys?

Hi Liz and Craig,

The ACP bat team is in the process of preparing for additional pedestrian surveys for hibernacula bats, and wanted to clarify spring emergence surveys with you.

We have received a new batch of potential hibernacula from the West Virginia Speleological groups and we'll be performing Phase 1s on these sites shortly. Should any prove to be suitable as potential, we'd very much like to evaluate them for occupancy in the spring (because construction is scheduled to start in the fall!) The bat biologists let me know that there have been concerns with handling bats in the spring due to WNS. Can we proceed with spring emergence surveys using harp traps?

If harp trapping is not an option we propose to set up an acoustic survey method, simply to evaluate potential presence (Katie says there are some challenges to species IDs at sites, but we should be able to tell if Myotis exit the site, which will very much help our determinations of likely presence).

Our lead bat biologists Prescott and/or Katie could be available to discuss in more detail. Your guidance is appreciated!

Thanks! Sara

Sara Thronson

Senior Scientist

ERM

1000 IDS Center, 80 S. 8th Street | Minneapolis | MN | 55402

Office 612-347-7113 | Cell 612-716-7812

sara.thronson@erm.com | www.erm.com



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Federal Agencies

National Park Service



United States Department of the Interior



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Blue Ridge Parkway
199 Hemphill Knob Road
Asheville, North Carolina 28803

IN REPLY REFER

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MAR 17 2017

Mr. Richard Gangle
Dominion Resources Services, Inc.
5000 Dominion Boulevard
Glen Allen, Virginia 23060

Dear Mr. Gangle:

Enclosed you will find our comments on the *Atlantic Coast Pipeline, Visual Impact Assessment for Pipeline Segments in Monogahela and George Washington National Forests*, dated May 2016, as revised January 2017. In particular, we focused on potential impacts to the Blue Ridge Parkway, a unit of the National Park Service.

Overall, we are concerned that the pipeline would become the dominant feature in the foreground from several overlooks on the Parkway. We have asked for more detail on a number of statements, question the conclusion on others, and request a better defined desired future condition that uses a number of strategies to disguise the hard linear edges of the cross-country line.

Since we have been involved heavily in discussions with Dominion and other federal agencies since our initial meeting more than three years ago, we would appreciate a written response to our concerns. If we can answer any questions about our comments, please contact Landscape Architect David Anderson at 828-348-3436 or Chief, Resource Management Bambi Teague at 838-348-3439.

Sincerely,

Mark H. Woods
Superintendent

Enclosure

Blue Ridge Parkway Comments on Atlantic Coast Pipeline Visual Impact Assessment

These comments are provided for visual impacts to the Blue Ridge Parkway only. Impacts to other NPS units, affiliated areas, and program lands (including the Appalachian National Scenic Trail) will be addressed in NPS comments on the ACP DEIS.

Page 6 Section 1.3.1 Paragraph 1:

The Scenic Character zone identifies “areas of the parkway that would emphasize protection and sightseeing opportunities of the scenic landscapes and natural and cultural settings of the central and southern Appalachian highlands” (NPS, 2013)

This section of the Parkway is zoned in the General Management Plan (GMP) as *Historic Parkway*. Although changes are not being directly made to the Historic Parkway zone, the Historic Parkway experience or visual experience of visitors will change because of the direct impact to the Parkway’s view shed. From both Ravens Roost and Three Ridges Overlooks the pipeline alignment will be a linear feature of cut vegetation in a nonlinear landscape. This would be an adverse impact to the Blue Ridge Parkway.

Page 6 Section 1.31 Paragraph 2:

While the Scenic Character management zone emphasizes high-quality visual experiences for BRP visitors, it does not require that views be absent of the evidence of human activity. As such, the intent of the Scenic Character management zone is generally comparable to that of Medium or High SIO designations in GWNF.

The scenic integrity objectives do not have a “medium” category. The closest descriptive section is “Moderate” as per Section 1.2.3 page 5. However, it is our opinion that the proposed pipeline alignment as currently planned would dominate the valued landscape and would not be a subordinate element in the landscape. Throughout the document “medium” has been substituted for “moderate” and should be corrected.

Page 6 Section 1.3 Paragraph 1:

The NPS does not have an agency-wide equivalent of the USFS SMS. Instead, NPS manages visual resources and evaluates the visual impacts of proposed activities on a unit-by-unit basis. For the BRP, NPS uses a Scenery Conservation System to.....

This is changing and Atlantic should review current NPS system for this project and the AT. Contact NPS employee Mark Meyer for the latest information.

Page 9 Section 1.3.1 Paragraph:

The basis for the NPS Scenery Conservation System is The Blue Ridge Parkway Scenery Conservation System Guidebook a publication that is not readily available to Atlantic. Based on the information in the General Management Plan and EIS for the BRP, Atlantic understands that

the Scenery Conservation System includes components that are similar to the USFS SMS, including a detailed inventory of existing scenic views, determinations of the sensitivity of those views to change, and identification of desired visual conditions (NPS, 2013).

This document and process of evaluation was developed to describe current intactness and was never developed to be used for a project of this nature. Atlantic should review the current NPS process for scenery analysis and determination of visual effect or closely model the Forest Service and BLM systems.

Page 9 Section 1.3.1 Paragraph 4:

...scenery conservation works with the idea of a "Borrowed Landscape." Maintaining scenery viewed from overlooks and along the parkway road involves working with 29 county governments, private landowners, developers, and other agencies. Because the scenery is borrowed from adjacent lands that are not administered by the National Park Service, the parkway's scenery system is not a direct control "management" system (NPS, 2013)

While this statement is correct, it is important to understand that the Parkway's support of a particular location to permit the crossing includes sites that minimize the foreground and background visibility of the pipeline corridor and thus limit the potential adverse effect of the corridor on the valley landscape. The Parkway actively manages vegetation to historically replicate a visitor's viewing experience.

The current alignment would be highly visible from several KOP's. Additionally, the corridor alignment through federal lands administered by the USFS should not only measure the direct visual effects as viewed from USFS lands but also minimize the visual effects from federal lands administered by the National Park Service (Parkway and AT).

Page 20 Section 2.3 Paragraph 1:

The field surveys served as input into whether actual views of the ACP corridor existed (considering vegetation and site-specific conditions), as well as the type of analysis that could best characterize the ACP's potential visual impacts to USFS and NPS lands, as viewed from these locations.

Because vegetation is ephemeral, it is not a reliable screen. Management actions by the US Forest Service (USFS), timber harvest, thinning, fire, forest pests, and forest diseases could cause massive vegetation change resulting in vegetative screening loss. This possibility should be considered.

Page 24 Section 3.2.3 Paragraph 2:

KOP 38: Blue Ridge Parkway at Ravens Roost *Figures 3-8, 3-9, and 3-10 show the full simulation images for KOP 38. From this KOP, the ACP corridor would be clearly visible as a narrow band of vegetated open land wrapping around Torry Ridge (the mountain feature in the approximate center of the image), approximately from MPs 152 to 156 (from right to left). The*

corridor is approximately 0.75 mile from Ravens Roost Overlook parking area (KOP 38) at its closest point (left of the bottom-center of the image, corresponding approximately to MP 156), with MP 152 approximately 2.5 miles away (right-center of the images, in shadow). These distances are in the middleground, as defined by the USFS. The appearance of the corridor would be similar to the cleared areas along Back Creek and Mount Torry Road, closer to the base of Torry Ridge. The width of the corridor would become narrower, and the contrast with surrounding areas less prominent, as trees and other vegetation reclaim the temporary right-of-way over time.

NPS believes that the pipeline would still be very visible in the view shed as a linear feature.

Why not follow Torry Road rather than create another linear feature?

What is the minimum width that could be reforested?

In some areas if the corridor were to change width to a minimum and then get larger as the pipeline is viewed across the landscape the corridor would look more natural and begin to blend better.

What revegetation species are planned for after construction?

What natural succession would be allowed?

What would be the minimum width of forest on either side of the pipeline? Note that pipeline would be less visible as it crosses natural openings and agricultural fields that are a mosaic in the valley view of Ravens Roost.

Page 24 Section 3.2.4 Paragraph 3:

***KOP 39: Blue Ridge Parkway at Three Ridges Overlook.** Figures 3-11, 3-12, 3-13, and 3-14 show the full simulation images for KOP 39. From this KOP, viewers would have an axial view (facing southeast) of the ACP corridor at approximately MP 159 as it climbs over Piney Mountain, just south of Atlantic's proposed HDD entry point. This segment of the corridor would be approximately 0.75 to 1.0 mile from the viewer, in the middleground, as defined by the USFS. As shown in the simulation images, the bottom (closer) portion of the corridor is partially obscured by trees during leaf-off conditions. During leaf-on conditions, this portion of the corridor would likely not be visible at all, although the upper portion of the corridor would remain visible as a vegetated (but not forested) strip. The width of the corridor would become narrower, and the contrast with surrounding areas less prominent, as trees and other vegetation reclaim the temporary right-of-way over time.*

The simulations in Figures 3-11, 3-12, and 3-13 show the likely conditions after construction, with no visual mitigation incorporated. Figure 3-14 shows the right-of-way at this location, approximately 15-20 years after construction, with the incorporation of shallow-rooted

perennial shrubs within the right-of-way, planted as visual mitigation to break up the linear nature of the gap in forest. With the incorporation of this mitigation, the corridor would remain visible, but would have less contrast with surrounding forested areas.

Please provide documentation for existing pipelines that have successfully employed this strategy.

What is the width that shallow rooted perineal shrubs could be planted from the center of the pipe?

What species of shrubs would be planted?

Clearing the corridor would leave a linear “clear cut” of larger tree species which would increase in visibility as light quality changes across the scene as the trees would cast a hard shadow even when replanted with shrubs. This shadow effect may be more dramatic depending on the time of the year or time of day.

What other methods to soften the linear edge could be discussed?

What is the width of pipeline corridor that would be maintained with no trees?

How often would the corridor be maintained? Mowed? Aerially cleared?

What monitoring is proposed to assure that revegetation would result in a close approximation to the simulations?

What management (maintenance) techniques would be utilized to protect visual aesthetics?

What recourse would the NPS have if mitigation measures are not followed on private lands?

If the plantings were removed by unknowing staff, what recourse would the NPS have to have them replanted?

The Parkway would consider the change in the view at Ravens Roost as adverse. The proposed corridor does not include natural or man-made clearings or materials to disguise its crossing of the landscape. It does not appear to consider topography, even more than a road or rail corridor would be.

NPS believes that indicative restoration at Three Ridges would not be effective. Changes in vegetative texture, shadow lines from taller vegetation, and changes in vegetation colors during different seasons would result in a noticeable linear feature within the vegetation.

Both of these corridors might be more visible during shoulder seasons than in summer when shadows are longer and the landscape surface can have a higher contrast to the canopy due to snow and browning.



Viewpoint 05 - Raven's Roost, Blue Ridge Parkway Overlook, Looking Northwest - Existing View



Viewpoint 05 - Raven's Roost, Blue Ridge Parkway Overlook, Looking Northwest - Proposed View

Appalachian
Corridor
Pipeline

Viewpoint 05
Raven's Roost, Blue Ridge Parkway Overlook

Scale: 1" = 1/4 mile

Legend

Appalachian Corridor Pipeline	Blue
Blue Ridge Parkway	Red
USFS Land	Green
Private Land	Yellow
Water	Blue
Other	Grey

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A less visible alignment that utilizes current vegetative openings, road corridors and other existing landscape elements as suggested above should be addressed.

What is the simulation of visual effect from the motor road and Appalachian National Scenic Trail (ANST) of the contingency plan right at the crossing of the Parkway?

How much vegetative buffer would there be between the work area and the motor road?

Where would equipment access the pipeline corridor from the Parkway?

How would this maintenance access be maintained long term?

What is the proposed long term vegetation maintenance plan for the entire visible corridor?

Table 4-1 Page 104: *Existing transmission ROW in this view shed has a Low SIO. The ACP corridor itself is not on USFS-owned land, and has no SIO. KOP is not on USFS-owned land, and thus has no assigned SIO.*

Parkway staff disagree with this statement. The Parkway can borrow SI's from these overlook locations. According to the Park's GMP, it would be the Parkway's highest ranking that the view shed remains as it historically was, which would allow for little to no change of the visual scene.

Page 104 Paragraph 2:

From the BRP Ravens Roost overlook (KOP 38), while the corridor would be visible within the forested area at the base of Torry Ridge (the ridge in the middle of Figure 3-6), it would be one of several visible human-made features, including roads and buildings. As such, the ACP corridor at KOP 38 would not be inconsistent with NPS management objectives for visual resources.

NPS disagrees with this statement. It would be inconsistent with NPS management objectives as this area is listed in the Blue Ridge Parkway General Management Plan (GMP) as *Historic Parkway*. This means the desired future condition of the view would remain as it is today. NPS recommends co-location with other linear features, rather than creating new locations.

General comment for Scenic Vistas and the ANST.

The SIO should be changed to “High” at all designated overlooks, along the trails, and at maintained vistas. Road side vistas have more tolerance for change than do overlooks because visitors have more time to view and study details of the landscape as do hikers. At road side vistas a viewer is moving and tolerance to change in the landscape is less noticeable due to time and speed. All references to “medium” should be changed.

Page 103, Section 4.1.2.1 Paragraph 3:

Viewers at most of the modeled KOPs would be able to perceive the contrast in color and line, but the ACP would not dominate the landscape, due primarily to the viewing distance. The ACP corridor would be visible only from areas with open views of the potential right-of-way where it crosses forested areas. From the Torry Ridge Trail and BRP overlooks, these changes would take the form of a thin linear strip of open land in an otherwise forested area. Depending on the time of year a viewer would see this as a light green, tan, or brown stripe amid darker green (leaf-on) or gray-brown (leaf-off) forest, or a white stripe if snow cover were present.

All of these conditions would result in the pipeline being a dominate feature in the landscape in every season. The simulation also shows the corridor as a dominate element and thus an adverse effect to the view shed of the Blue Ridge Parkway, which is eligible for the National Historic Landmark.

Page 10:

From the BRP Ravens Roost overlook (KOP 38), while the corridor would be visible within the forested area at the base of Torry Ridge (the ridge in the middle of Figure 3-6), it would one of several visible human-made features, including roads and buildings. As such, the ACP corridor at KOP 38 would not be inconsistent with NPS management objectives for visual resources.

NPS disagrees with this assessment. The corridor would be the dominant linear feature. A feature 75 feet wide and 50 miles long would not be comparable to a building in the landscape.

The corridor would be visible from the BRP Three Ridges overlook (KOP 39) approximately 0.75 to 1.0 mile from the viewer, in the middle ground, as defined by USFS. With no additional vegetative plantings, the ACP corridor would be clearly visible from this location, to a greater degree than from the Ravens Roost overlook (KOP 38) or other KOPs ...

While this might be visible to a greater degree because of proximity, it would disturb the view to a greater degree because of the length of the corridor that would be visible from Ravens Roost.

What would the plant pallet be for plantings?

The opening left by the pipeline could arguably be the most dominate feature in the view shed.

The Three Ridges overlook is also an intersection for the ANST so hikers crossing the motor road to access the Trail at this location would also experience a view of the pipeline climbing the ridge. See ANST additional KOPs which may be adversely affected.

Other Generalized Comments Not Referenced in this Document

NPS staff have not received or reviewed any plans for the contingency alternative. The contingency is addressed in the document, but no site plan with details on access to the site and clearing limits has been provided. Please provide these documents to NPS.

Where would bore pits be located?

How would the work area be accessed?

How deep would the contingency pipeline be at the motor road centerline?

What vegetation maintenance would be necessary in the vicinity of the parkway and ANST for the contingency plan?

4.1.2.2 Summary: Views of the ACP corridor from the Raven's Roost overlook (KOP 38) would not be inconsistent with NPS management objectives for visual resources, since the corridor would be one amongst many human-made features on the landscape.

NPS disagrees with this comment. The statement above could be supported if the alignment followed or tried to utilize other existing landscape openings. Since it does not, this alignment creates another much larger linear feature in the landscape with no curvature or variance in width.

Views of the ACP corridor from the Three Ridges overlook (KOP 39) would likely be inconsistent with NPS management objectives, given the proximity to the viewer, the axial nature of the view, and the corridor's contrast with the surrounding forest. To mitigate this effect, Atlantic has committed to planting shrubs and other low vegetation in the right-of-way, to reduce visual contrast (see Figure 3-13).

See previous comments in regards to mitigation planting. Feathering might help views from the Parkway. However, utilization and colocation of the pipeline with pasture, other cleared areas, and along road alignments that are already linear features in the landscape would be more effective.

Concluding Remark

We look forward to a discussion to identify ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the impacts described herein.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

From: Hoskin, Sumalee [mailto:sumalee_hoskin@fws.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, March 15, 2017 4:31 PM
To: Sara Thronson
Cc: Prescott Weldon
Subject: Re: FW: ACP - VA 2017 Bat Letter

Hi Sara,
We have no concerns with you completing the remaining bat surveys during the 2017 field season.
Sumalee

Sumalee Hoskin
US Fish & Wildlife Service
6669 Short Lane
Gloucester, VA 23061

Tel: 804-693-6694 ex. 2414
Fax: 804-693-9032
Visit us at <http://www.fws.gov/northeast/virginiafield/>

On Tue, Mar 7, 2017 at 10:34 AM, Sara Thronson <Sara.Thronson@erm.com> wrote:

Hi Sumalee, ACP has received confirmation from the VDGIF that they have no concerns with implementing the 2016 bat study plan for the remainder of the bat work planned for 2017. We need the same approvals from your office to confirm our plans for 2017.

Thank you, Sara

Sara Thronson
Office 612-347-7113 | Cell 612-716-7812

U.S. Forest Service – Monongahela and George Washington National Forests

ATLANTIC COAST PIPELINE

PROJECT FIELD MEETING MINUTES



MEETING WITH (COMPANY/AGENCY):

U.S. Forest Service (USFS) –Monongahela National Forest (MNF) Soil Pit Field Meeting

DATE:

March 22, 2017

LOCATION:

MNF – Field Visit

ATTENDEES AND THEIR AFFILIATION:

Kent Karriker – USFS – MNF, Ecosystems Group Leader
Steffany Scagline – MNF Soil Scientist for Special Projects
Kathleen Harrison – Geosyntec Consultants
Dan Fenstermacher, CPSS – Rettew Assoc.
Dr. John Wah, – Matapeake Soil & Environmental Consultants
Colin Olness – ACP/Dominion

PREPARED BY:

Colin Olness – ACP/Dominion

MEETING MINUTES:

On March 22nd, 2017 Kent Karriker, Ecosystems Group Leader with MNF and Steffany Scagline, soil scientist for special projects with MNF met with Dan Fenstermacher, Dr. John Wah, Kathleen Harrison, and Colin Olness to locate 7 of the Order 1 Soil Survey test pits excavated in June 2016 including P-056-160613-1117-RLL, P-059-160613-1107-JDF, P-068-160614-1338-SDD, P-069-160614-1158-SDD, P-008-160620-1075-DAT, P-011-160620-1140-MGW, and P-012-160620-1115-MGW. These 7 test pits had been referenced in the Forest Service's letter dated November 18, 2016 titled "Forest Service Request for Clarification on Data for the Order 1 Soil Survey Report, OEP/DG2E/Gas 4, Atlantic Coast Pipeline, LLC, Docket Nos. CP15-554-000 and CP15-554-001" as not being located during a Forest Service evaluation conducted on November 14 and 16, 2016.

The group met at 7:30 AM in Slaty Fork, WV and caravanned to Lynwood Road and unnamed unimproved logging road in the vicinity of Cloverlick Mountain to locate P-008-160620-1075-DAT, P-011-160620-1140-MGW, and P-012-160620-1115-MGW.

Kent Karriker requested Dan and John to locate some of the other Order 1 Soil Survey test pits that were passed on the hike in including- P-002-160620-1020-rll, P-003-160620-1025-rll, P-004-160620-1035-rll, P-005-160620-1425-rll, P-006-160620-1509-dat, P-007-160620-1245-dat, P-010-160620-1315-mgw in addition to the three listed in the Forest Services' November 18 letter. Pit locations were apparent based on evidence of old excavation, i.e., cut root mats and sunken backfill.

All located test pits were flagged. Kent and Steffany took photographs and GPS coordinates of each of the identified test pits. Kent and Steffany were informed that P-008, P-011 and P-012 had been located and re-flagged the previous day in preparation for the March 22 meeting.

Test pit P-011 and P-012 were found within 10 feet of their surveyed coordinates. Test pit P-008 was found about 98 feet east of its surveyed coordinates and was identified through comparison of surface features (e.g. trees, stumps) documented in photographs taken of the test pit location during the June 2016 soil survey and surface characteristics of the test pit location (e.g. no intact roots or observed A horizon soils at the surface). Dan showed Kent and Steffany the photos and surface features that were used to confirm the location of P-008, P-011, and P-012. Pits P-011 and P-012 displayed faint evidence of old excavation, whereas P-008

appeared to have been freshly excavated. Dan and John indicated that due to difficulty they had in relocating P-008, they had to partially re-excavate it to confirm that they had found the right location. Distinguishing features in the photos of P-008 clearly indicated that that location had been visited in June 2016.

The group then travelled to the Shock Run area off of FS 55, near the state line, to locate soil test pits: P-056-160613-1117-RLL, P-059-160613-1107-JDF, P-068-160614-1338-SDD, P-069-160614-1158-SDD. All of these test pits, with the exception of P-056, had been located within 10 feet of their coordinates and reflagged the previous day. P-056 was located and flagged during the March 22 test pit meeting. Kent and Steffany took photographs and GPS coordinates of each of the identified test pits. P-068 showed very little evidence of prior excavation due to regrowth of the grass sod that exists at this site, but distinguishing features in the photographs clearly indicated that the site had been visited in June 2016. The group returned to their cars at about 1:30 PM and Kent indicated he would prepare a letter documenting the field meeting.

ACTION ITEMS

ACTION REQUIRED: USFS prepare letter documenting the field meeting	BY WHOM: Kent Karriker
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Attachments:
NA

April 5, 2017

Clyde Thompson, Forest Supervisor
U.S. Forest Service
Monongahela National Forest
Forest Supervisor's Office
200 Sycamore Street
Elkins, WV 26241

**RE: Atlantic Coast Pipeline, LLC, Atlantic Coast Pipeline Project
FERC Docket Nos. CP15-554, et al.
Responses to Forest Service Request for Additional Information**

Dear Mr. Thompson:

Atlantic Coast Pipeline, LLC (Atlantic), with this submittal, is responding to comments from the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) filed with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) on November 16, 2016, regarding the request for segregation of topsoil within all National Forest System (NFS) lands and the requested information surrounding potential herbicide use within NFS lands. Atlantic and USFS have had ongoing discussions regarding topsoil segregation and will continue to provide information requested by USFS to support our topsoil proposal. Presented below are Atlantic's responses to the individual topics.

Topsoil Segregation

Several factors were considered in determining Atlantic's proposal for topsoil segregation on NFS lands.

1. Topsoil segregation requires additional workspace within the limits of disturbance (LOD). This additional disturbance is necessary to store the topsoil and to preserve the segregation of the topsoil from other soil piles, without impeding the ability to safely construct within the LOD. The additional LOD necessary for topsoil segregation is typically 25 additional feet, causing additional resource impacts to flora and fauna. The additional LOD also increases the potential for temporary sediment loss, until the area is revegetated. Atlantic continues to discuss with the USFS topsoil segregation methodology and therefore cannot estimate if additional LOD would be necessary until final requirements are agreed upon.
2. The topography traversed by the Atlantic Coast Pipeline (ACP), in many areas, is not sufficient to support the stockpiling of topsoil without impacting current terrain. The disturbed area or any additional necessary LOD must be suitable to store and retrieve the topsoil once construction is complete. Side slopes or ridgetops are not conducive to safely stockpiling soil, without extensive additional earthwork to create level ground for stockpiling.
3. To retain soil stability in steep terrain and minimize the impact to soils, Atlantic proposes to only remove stumps over the trenchline and where necessary to create a safe working surface and travel lane. In all other areas, stumps will be left in place and ground to surface level. Leaving the root structure in place will provide the best overall soil stability and health. To topsoil segregate, the stumps would have to be removed for safety purposes and avoid damage to equipment during the soil segregation process. Therefore, stump removal should be minimized where possible.
4. The construction methods that are necessary to safely construct on steep slopes will require equipment to be operated from winch lines. Segregating topsoil using equipment on winch lines poses a safety hazard.

Based on these considerations, Atlantic proposes to segregate topsoil in areas where the topography allows for segregation consistent with safe construction practices and with adequate additional LOD available if needed based on final requirements. In these areas, Atlantic would remove stumps from the area above the trenchline and segregate the topsoil. Atlantic could require as much as an additional 25 feet of LOD for this process, such that the construction LOD would be up to 150 feet in these areas. Below are the areas, by milepost, where Atlantic believes field conditions will support topsoil segregation of the trenchline and maintain safe project execution.

- MP 73.4 to MP 73.6
- MP 80.4 to MP 80.6
- MP 82.6 to MP 83
- MP 83.2 to MP 83.4
- MP 83.6 to MP 83.9
- MP 121.4 to MP 122.4
- MP 122.7 to MP 122.8

In areas where topsoil segregation is determined to be impractical, Atlantic proposes to apply soil conditioning amendments across the entire LOD. Through this added step, Atlantic will supplement the soil, promote soil health and more effectively generate vegetative cover. This approach is based on recommendations by the USFS regarding Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC's WB XPress Project; in its letter dated December 23, 2016, USFS advised that options exist for reduction of impact to soils, including the use of ProGanics or other similar biotic soil media instead of, or in addition to, topsoil segregation and stockpiling. ACP will utilize laboratory results from the Order 1 Soil Survey to determine the type and amount of nutrients to be added in each area, in consultation with the USFS.

Herbicide Use

On January 27, 2017, Atlantic submitted Attachment J to the Construction, Operation and Maintenance Plan, which contained a table detailing for each non-native invasive plant population identified during surveys: the potential herbicide utilized, application of each herbicide, and time of application.

Atlantic looks forward to continuing to work with the USFS on the ACP. Please contact Richard B. Gangle at (804) 273-2814 or Richard.B.Gangle@dom.com if there are questions regarding this information. Please direct written responses to:

Richard B. Gangle
Dominion Resources Services, Inc.
5000 Dominion Boulevard
Glen Allen, Virginia 23060

Sincerely,



Leslie Hartz
Vice President Pipeline Construction, Atlantic Coast Pipeline

cc: FERC Docket Nos. CP15-554, et al.
Jennifer Adams, Special Projects Coordinator, U.S. Forest Service
Richard B. Gangle, Dominion

State/Commonwealth Agencies

West Virginia Agencies

West Virginia Division of Natural Resources

Sam Cooke

From: Thorne, David W <David.W.Thorne@wv.gov>
Sent: Monday, February 27, 2017 9:56 AM
To: Sam Cooke
Cc: Kara Hempy-Mayer; Brown, Clifford L; Cincotta, Daniel A; Preston, Bret A
Subject: RE: Atlantic Coast Pipeline and Brook Trout Streams.
Attachments: ACP_trout_SGCN_records.xlsx; sam cooke ERM trout stream review.docx

As requested. Please let me know if there is any additional information we can help you with.

David Thorne

Coldwater Fisheries Biologist and
Aquatic Habitat Restoration Program Manager
West Virginia Division of Natural Resources – Wildlife Section
Fisheries Management Unit
Elkins WV 26241
P: 304-637-0245
F: 304-637-0250



From: Thorne, David W
Sent: Monday, February 27, 2017 9:52 AM
To: 'Sam Cooke'
Cc: Kara Hempy-Mayer; Brown, Clifford L; Akins, Elizabeth N
Subject: RE: Atlantic Coast Pipeline and Brook Trout Streams.

Samantha, I have your data request processed. You may call to pay with credit card at your convenience. Ask for Elizabeth Akins, in this office at 304-637-0245; she will take your card info and run it – the fee is \$100. She can then email your receipt. When that happens, let me know and I'll get the data to you.

I have included all trout records intersected by the proposed route, as well as a Species of Greatest Conservation Need that has been collected along the route: New River Shiner (Brook Trout is SGCN as well). I did not limit the time to recent records, but year of record is included so you may cull older records at your leisure. And I have completed a stream-by-stream narrative of issues and expectations that I will include as well.

David Thorne

Coldwater Fisheries Biologist and
Aquatic Habitat Restoration Program Manager
West Virginia Division of Natural Resources – Wildlife Section
Fisheries Management Unit
Elkins WV 26241
P: 304-637-0245
F: 304-637-0250

Dominion Resources Services, Inc.
5000 Dominion Boulevard,
Glen Allen, VA 23060\



March 27, 2017

Ms. Carrie T. Brooks
West Virginia Division of Natural Resources
Office of Land and Streams
Building 74, Room 200
324 Fourth Avenue
South Charleston, WV 25303

**RE: Dominion Transmission, Inc., Atlantic Coast Pipeline
Work Closure and Permit Fee Submittal for Work at the Greenbrier River
Work Agreement No. R-17-III/38-581
Invoice #27096**

Dear Ms. Brooks:

Atlantic Coast Pipeline, LLC (Atlantic) was recently authorized (March 2, 2017) by the West Virginia Division of Natural Resources to complete geotechnical investigations associated with the Atlantic Coast Pipeline project at the Greenbrier River to determine the feasibility of installing the pipeline across the river using the cofferdam method (Agreement No. R-17-III/38-581). Atlantic is pleased to announce that the geotechnical investigations are now complete. We appreciate the responsiveness of the West Virginia Division of Natural Resources to review and authorize the geotechnical work. Please find the permit fee check for \$100 enclosed.

We respectfully request that you contact Mr. Richard Gangle by phone, (804) 273-2814, or by email, Richard.B.Gangle@dom.com, if there are questions regarding this submittal.

Sincerely,

Robert M. Bisha
Environmental Technical Advisor

cc: Spencer Trichell, Dominion

Attachments: Invoice #27096 from West Virginia Division of Natural Resources
Permit Fee Check #088562, payable to West Virginia Division of Natural Resources

Virginia Agencies

Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries

From: Ewing, Amy (DGIF) [mailto:Amy.Ewing@dgif.virginia.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, March 07, 2017 8:27 AM
To: Sara Thronson
Cc: Reynolds, Rick (DGIF); Fernald, Ray (DGIF)
Subject: RE: ACP - VA 2017 Bat Letter

Hi Sara,

Thanks for the update. We have no concerns with the proposed survey plan. We look forward to reviewing the results.

Amy

Amy M. Ewing

Environmental Services Biologist/FWIS Program Manager

Chair, Team WILD (Work, Innovate, Lead and Develop)

VA Department of Game and Inland Fisheries

7870 Villa Park Dr., Suite 400, PO Box 90778, Henrico, VA 23228

804-367-2211 ☎ www.dgif.virginia.gov

“That land is a community is the basic concept of ecology, but that land is to be loved and respected is an extension of ethics” Aldo Leopold, 1948

From: Sara Thronson [mailto:Sara.Thronson@erm.com]
Sent: Wednesday, March 01, 2017 1:27 PM
To: Sumalee Hoskin; Morris, Troy - FS; Adams, Jennifer - FS; Ewing, Amy (DGIF); Reynolds, Rick (DGIF); Maria Martin; Peter Rocco
Cc: Jennifer C Broush (Services - 6); Spencer Trichell (spencer.trichell@dom.com); Prescott Weldon; Maggie Voth
Subject: ACP - VA 2017 Bat Letter

Sumalee, Jennifer, and Amy,

On behalf of the Atlantic Coast Pipeline Project please find the attached letter regarding 2017 bat surveys.

Atlantic looks forward to continued coordination with you on this project. Please contact Mr. Richard Gangle at (804) 273-2814 or richard.b.gangle@dom.com, or Ms. Sara Thronson at (612) 347-7113 or sara.thronson@erm.com if there are questions.

Thank you, Sara

Sara Thronson

Senior Scientist

ERM

1000 IDS Center, 80 S. 8th Street | Minneapolis | MN | 55402

Office 612-347-7113 | Cell 612-716-7812

sara.thronson@erm.com | www.erm.com



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Please visit:
ERM's web site: <http://www.erm.com>

Sam Cooke

From: Sara Thronson
Sent: Thursday, March 23, 2017 7:21 AM
To: Ewing, Amy (DGIF)
Cc: Bugas, Paul (DGIF); Sam Cooke
Subject: RE: Stocking/Angling Avoidance - Atlantic Coast Pipeline

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Thank you Amy, We currently have Mill Creek listed as for potential for federal species and it is planned for survey but the this species has not been named for this waterbody so we have not applied the TOYR to it as this time.

We look forward to receiving any updates very soon.

Thanks, Sara

Sara Thronson

Office 612-347-7113 | Cell 612-716-7812

From: Ewing, Amy (DGIF) [mailto:Amy.Ewing@dgif.virginia.gov]
Sent: Thursday, March 23, 2017 9:00 AM
To: Sara Thronson
Cc: Bugas, Paul (DGIF); Sam Cooke
Subject: FW: Stocking/Angling Avoidance - Atlantic Coast Pipeline

Sara,
See below that I sent to an earlier email in the string, on which you were not copied.

Thanks,
Amy

Amy M. Ewing

Environmental Services Biologist/FWIS Program Manager
Chair, Team WILD (Work, Innovate, Lead and Develop)
VA Department of Game and Inland Fisheries
7870 Villa Park Dr., Suite 400, PO Box 90778, Henrico, VA 23228
804-367-2211 ☺ www.dgif.virginia.gov

“That land is a community is the basic concept of ecology, but that land is to be loved and respected is an extension of ethics” Aldo Leopold, 1948

From: Ewing, Amy (DGIF)
Sent: Thursday, March 23, 2017 9:52 AM
To: 'Sam Cooke'

Cc: Bugas, Paul (DGIF); Watson, Brian (DGIF); Fernald, Ray (DGIF)

Subject: RE: Stocking/Angling Avoidance - Atlantic Coast Pipeline

Yes, we recently updated our TE Waters list, to include designation of Mill Creek. I will be sending comments for the entire pipeline based on our data updates, including Paul's input on stocked waters, very soon. I usually send these to Sarah Thronson at ERM. Will that suffice? Just an FYI, our recommendations for Mill Creek are likely to be similar to comments provided for crossings in other designated TE Waters for James spiny mussels, as depicted below:

We recommend that a mussel survey and relocation be performed from 100 meters upstream through 400 meters downstream of impact areas in *Mill Creek and any of its perennial tributaries*. This survey should be performed by a qualified, permitted biologist, preferably no more than six months prior to the start of construction. All survey and relocation activities should adhere to draft guidance previously provided and included in our February 24, 2017 review package. Any relocations should be coordinated with Brian Watson, VDGIF Region II Aquatic Resources Biologist (434-525-7522), and no federally listed species should be relocated without first coordinating with the USFWS (804-693-6694). In addition, we recommend a *time of year restriction on all instream work in Mill Creek and its tributaries from May 15 through July 31 of any year*. Survey results should be made available to Amy Ewing in VDGIF's Headquarters office in Henrico and Brian Watson in VDGIF's Forest Office. Upon review of the results, we will make final recommendations regarding the protection of listed species known from the area. All survey reports should reference ESSLog# 34825.

If the applicant prefers, they may provide us with good, representative photographs of the impact area(s) for our review. The photos should clearly depict the size of the stream, the substrate type, and the banks up and downstream of the site. Upon review of the photos, we may be able to rule out the need for a mussel survey based on the habitat available on site.

Further, we recommend coordination with the USFWS regarding federally listed species in the area.

Hope this helps.

Thanks, Amy

Amy M. Ewing

Environmental Services Biologist/FWIS Program Manager

Chair, Team WILD (Work, Innovate, Lead and Develop)

VA Department of Game and Inland Fisheries

7870 Villa Park Dr., Suite 400, PO Box 90778, Henrico, VA 23228

804-367-2211 📞 www.dgif.virginia.gov

"That land is a community is the basic concept of ecology, but that land is to be loved and respected is an extension of ethics" Aldo Leopold, 1948

From: Bugas, Paul (DGIF)

Sent: Tuesday, March 21, 2017 10:29 PM

To: 'Sam Cooke'

Cc: Ewing, Amy (DGIF)

Subject: RE: Stocking/Angling Avoidance - Atlantic Coast Pipeline

Sam: There are lots of Mill Creeks and I gave you the Nelson County stream. The Bath County Mill Creek is not stocked, so it has no trout TOYR. However, Bath County Mill Creek supports James spiny mussel, an endangered shellfish. I will defer to Amy for the TOYR for this species. Paul

From: Sam Cooke [<mailto:Sam.Cooke@erm.com>]

Sent: Tuesday, March 21, 2017 5:51 PM

To: Bugas, Paul (DGIF)

Cc: Ewing, Amy (DGIF)

Subject: RE: Stocking/Angling Avoidance - Atlantic Coast Pipeline

Thank you Paul, this is exactly what I needed.

Question for you regarding Mill Creek.

ACP crosses Mill Creek in Bath County not Nelson County. Are there any restrictions for Mill Creek in Bath County?

I'm making updates to our records and I just want to make sure **Mill Creek & tribs** have no restrictions.

Based on the Feb 7, 2017 Letter I don't see Mill Creek mentioned as a Wild Trout Stream:

Wild:

- Townsend Draft (brook trout)*
- Lick Draft (brook trout)*
- Bear Hollow (brook trout)*
- Erwin Draft (brook trout)*
- East Fork Back Creek (brook trout)
- North Fork Back Creek (brook trout)

Richard Gangle
February 7, 2017
Page 11

- South Fork Back Creek (brook trout)
- Jennings Branch (brook trout)
- Mills Creek and its tributary (brook trout)
- Orebank Creek (brook trout)
- White Oak Draft (brook trout)
- Bolar Run (brook trout)
- Campbell Creek (brook trout)
- Cub Creek (brook trout and brown trout)
- Chestnut Lick Hollow (brook trout)
- Clayton Mill Creek (brook trout)
- Dry Run (brook trout)
- Hodges Draft (brook trout)
- Jerkentight Branch (brook trout)
- Jackson River (rainbow trout, possibly brook trout)
- Laurel Run (brook trout)
- Little Mill Creek (brook trout)
- Little Stony Creek (brook trout)
- Pheasanty Run (rainbow trout)
- Ramsey's Draft (brook trout)
- Reuben's Draft (brook trout)
- South Fork Rockfish River (brook trout)
- Stony Run (brook trout)
- Spruce Creek (brook trout)
- Still Run (brook trout)
- Stony Creek (brook trout)
- Little Valley Run (brook trout)

Thank you,

Samantha Cooke

Environmental Resources Management (ERM)

Direct: 951.531.4166

E-mail: sam.cooke@erm.com | W www.erm.com

From: Bugas, Paul (DGIF) [<mailto:Paul.Bugas@dgif.virginia.gov>]

Sent: Tuesday, March 21, 2017 12:57 PM

To: Sam Cooke

Cc: Ewing, Amy (DGIF)

Subject: RE: Stocking/Angling Avoidance - Atlantic Coast Pipeline

Sam: See the table below. Let me know if this is what you want. Paul

Barterbrook Branch	Not stocked by DGIF	No TOYR
Back Creek	Does not cross stocked waters	No TOYR
North Fork Back Creek	Does not cross stocked waters	No TOYR
Folly Mills Creek	Not stocked by DGIF	No TOYR
Mills Creek	Does not cross stocked waters	No TOYR
Trib to Tom's Branch	Not stocked by DGIF	No TOYR
Trib to Mills Creek	Not stocked by DGIF	No TOYR
Mill Creek	Wild brook trout; Nelson County	October 1 - April 1
South Fork Rockfish River	Does not cross stocked waters	No TOYR
Stony Creek	Wild brook trout; does not cross	No TOYR since does not cross
Bolshers Run	Not stocked by DGIF	No TOYR

North Carolina Agencies

North Carolina Department of Environmental Protection



ROY COOPER
Governor

March 16, 2017

Atlantic Coast Pipeline, LLC
160 Mine Lake Court
Raleigh, NC 27615

Subject: Right-of-Entry and Post-Construction Supplemental Conditions, Stanleys Slough I and II

To Whom It May Concern:

Please see the attached Right-of-Entry and Post-Construction Supplemental Conditions granted to Atlantic Coast Pipeline, LLC for temporary construction impacts to the conservation easements Stanley's Slough and Stanley's Slough II. As described in the request for access from Atlantic Pipeline and to the Interagency Review Team at the February 7, 2017 meeting, Dominion shall oversee and implement the restoration of the impacted area following construction. Specifications for post-construction are described in the Post-Construction Supplemental Conditions below and will require DMS staff site visit and acceptance once complete.

DMS would also like to make ACP representatives aware that KCI and Associates is the contractor responsible for the wetland and stream mitigation at this site. As discussed by representatives of DMS, ACP and KCI on-site, construction impacts to the adjacent project wetland restoration project could affect hydrology and, thereby, project success and may need reconciliation following construction, if applicable.

Please be advised that the Division of Mitigation Services (DMS) understands that this right of entry is for temporary construction impacts and will expire on 12/31/2020. DMS will consider the terms of this Right-of-Entry effective on the date that Atlantic Coast Pipeline, LLC signs and returns the Right-of-Entry and Post-Construction Supplemental Conditions.

Sincerely,

Tim Baumgartner
Acting Director, Division of Mitigation Services
NC Department of Environmental Quality

Post-Construction Supplemental Conditions

Conditions of Right-of-Entry and temporary construction impacts
Stanleys Slough I (ID 95838) and Slanleys II (95356)

1. Atlantic Coast Pipeline, LLC or its representatives shall minimize the time of open trench for pipe installation. Dominion has advised the open channel is typically one week.
2. Atlantic Coast Pipeline, LLC or its representatives shall relocate and install any Conservation Easement survey monuments that were disturbed in the construction area. The monuments shall include 5/8" rebar 30" in length with 3-1/4" aluminum caps on all easement corners. Caps shall meet NCDMS specifications (Berntsen RBD5325, imprinted with NC State Logo # B9087 or equivalent).
3. Atlantic Coast Pipeline, LLC or its representatives shall install 25, 5 gallon trees inside the Southern impacted easement area. Trees will be planted on an average of 8' x 8' spacing, with holes at least twice as wide and as deep as the tree container and backfilled with soil. The area of impact will also have temporary seed and straw to meet specifications for critical area planting. Tree species installed will include at least four species from the following list:

Common Name	Scientific Name
Swamp Chestnut Oak	<i>Quercus michauxii</i>
Green Ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>
Willow Oak	<i>Quercus phellos</i>
River Birch	<i>Betula nigra</i>
Laurel Oak	<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>
Sweetbay	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>
Red Maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>

Supplemental Conditions Accepted by:


Atlantic Coast Pipeline, LLC

3/27/17
Date of Acceptance

Post Construction Site Accepted by:

Division of Mitigation Services Representative

Date of Acceptance



North Carolina
Department of Administration
State Property Office

Machelle Sanders
Secretary

Tim Walton
Director

Roy Cooper, Governor

March 9, 2017

Atlantic Coast Pipeline, LLC
160 Mine Lake Court
Raleigh, NC 27615

Re: Right of Entry to Conservation Easements
0.029 acres, Stanley's Slough II
SPO File Number DMS Site Number 95838
0.01 acres, Stanley's Slough
SPO File Number DMS Site Number 95356
Northampton County

Dear Sirs:

Please consider this letter authorization for Atlantic Coast Pipeline, LLC, affiliates, agents, employees and contractors to go upon State lands for constructing the Atlantic Coast Pipeline. A State of North Carolina conservation easement encumbers these two sites protecting a stream restoration project for compensatory mitigation. The conservation easement interests as held by the State of NC for the benefit of the Division of Mitigation Services are as follows:

Grantor	Deed Reference	Deed Date	SPO File Number
Thomas J. Vaughan	DB 976, P 770	3/22/2013	SPO 66-L
Stanley Garriss-Phase One	DB 976, P 760	3/22/2013	SPO 66-K
Stanley Garriss-Phase Two	DB 980, P 815	7/8/2013	SPO 66-K-2
Stanley T. Garriss and wife, Linda Garriss	DB 982, P 868	8/30/2013	SPO 66-M
Thomas J. Vaughan	DB 982, P 883	8/30/2013	SPO 66-N

Please see attached exhibits depicting the approximate areas subject to this right of entry.

This right of entry has been requested by Atlantic Coast Pipeline, LLC and is approved by the NC Division of Mitigation Services for the purpose named herein. By acceptance of this right of entry, Atlantic Coast Pipeline, LLC, affiliates, agents, employees and contractors, indemnifies and holds harmless the State of North Carolina for injury, loss or damage arising out of actions of its affiliates, agents, employees or contractors performing work at this site.

This right of entry does not grant or imply any permissions on behalf of the real property rights retained by fee simple property owners.

It is our understanding that this right of entry has been requested in the interest of time. This right of entry is granted subject to all necessary Federal, State and local permits or approvals required for the proposed project.

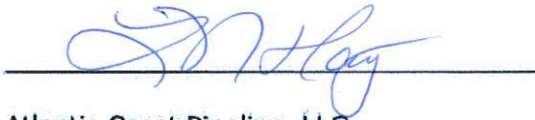
If for any reason this right of entry is not acceptable or satisfactory to you, please contact me at once. You may call me at 919-807-4663 if further assistance is needed regarding this matter.

Sincerely,



Blane Rice, DMS Manager
State Property Office

Right of Entry Accepted by:



Atlantic Coast Pipeline, LLC

3/27/17
Date of Acceptance

Right of Entry Issued by:



Blane Rice, Manager, DMS
State Property Office, NC Department of Administration

3.09.17
Date Issued

cc: Lindsay Crocker, DMS Project Manager
Jeff Horton, DMS Property Specialist
Tim Baumgartner, DMS Acting Director
Tim Walton, SPO Director

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
Department of the Secretary of State

SOSID: 1410169
Date Filed: 9/14/2016
Elaine F. Marshall
North Carolina Secretary of State
C2016 258 29192

AGENT'S STATEMENT OF CHANGE OF REGISTERED OFFICE ADDRESS

Pursuant to §55D-31 of the General Statutes of North Carolina, the undersigned submits the following for the purpose of changing the address of the registered office in the State of North Carolina of the entity named below:

1. The name of the entity is: Atlantic Coast Pipeline, LLC
Entity Type: Limited Liability Company
2. The street address and county of the current registered office of the entity is:
Number and Street: 150 Fayetteville Street, Box 1011
City, State, Zip Code: Raleigh, NC 27601 County: Wake
3. The mailing address *if different from the street address* of the current registered office is:

4. The street address and county of the new registered office of the entity is:
Number and Street: 160 MINE LAKE CT STE 200
City, State, Zip Code: RALEIGH, NC 27615-6417 County: Wake
5. The mailing address *if different from the street address* of the new registered office is:

6. The name of the current registered agent is:
C T Corporation System
7. The address of the entity's registered office and the address of the business office of its registered agent, as changed, will be identical.
8. The undersigned certifies that the entity has been notified in writing of the change of address of the business office of the registered agent.
9. This statement will be effective upon filing, unless a date and/or time is specified: September 14, 2016

This is the 9th day of September, 2016.

C T Corporation System

(Name of Entity)

Marie Hauer

(Signature)

Marie Hauer, Asst. Secy.

(Type or Print Name and Title)

Notes: Filing Fee is \$5.00. One executed statement must be filed with the Secretary of State.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
DISPOSITION OF REAL PROPERTY

Institution or Agency: DEQ Division of Mitigation Service

Date: 3/1/2017

The Department of Administration is requested, as provided by GS §146-28 et seq., to dispose of the real property herein described by *purchase, lease, rental, or other (specify)*.

DMS requests the temporary right of entry for construction access to install the Atlantic Coast Pipeline (to 'Atlantic Coast Pipeline LLC') through 0.029 acres Stanley's Slough II #95838) and 0.001 acres of Stanley's Slough (#95356).

Construction Access is required to ensure safety and FERC regulations.

This disposition is recommended for the following reasons:

Construction Access is required to ensure safety and FERC regulations.

Description of Property: *(Attach additional pages if needed.)*

- See attached illustration

Estimated value:

- Atlantic Coast Pipeline will reimburse for potential wetland impacts at a cost equivalent to the current DMS fee schedule, if applicable.

Where deed is filed, if known: Northampton County Register of Deeds (Stanley's I Book 990 Page 713; Stanley's II Book 883, Page 893)

If deed is in the name of agency other than applicant, state the name: State of North Carolina

Rental income, if applicable, and suggested terms: Not applicable.

Funds from the disposal of this property are recommended for the following use: Not applicable.

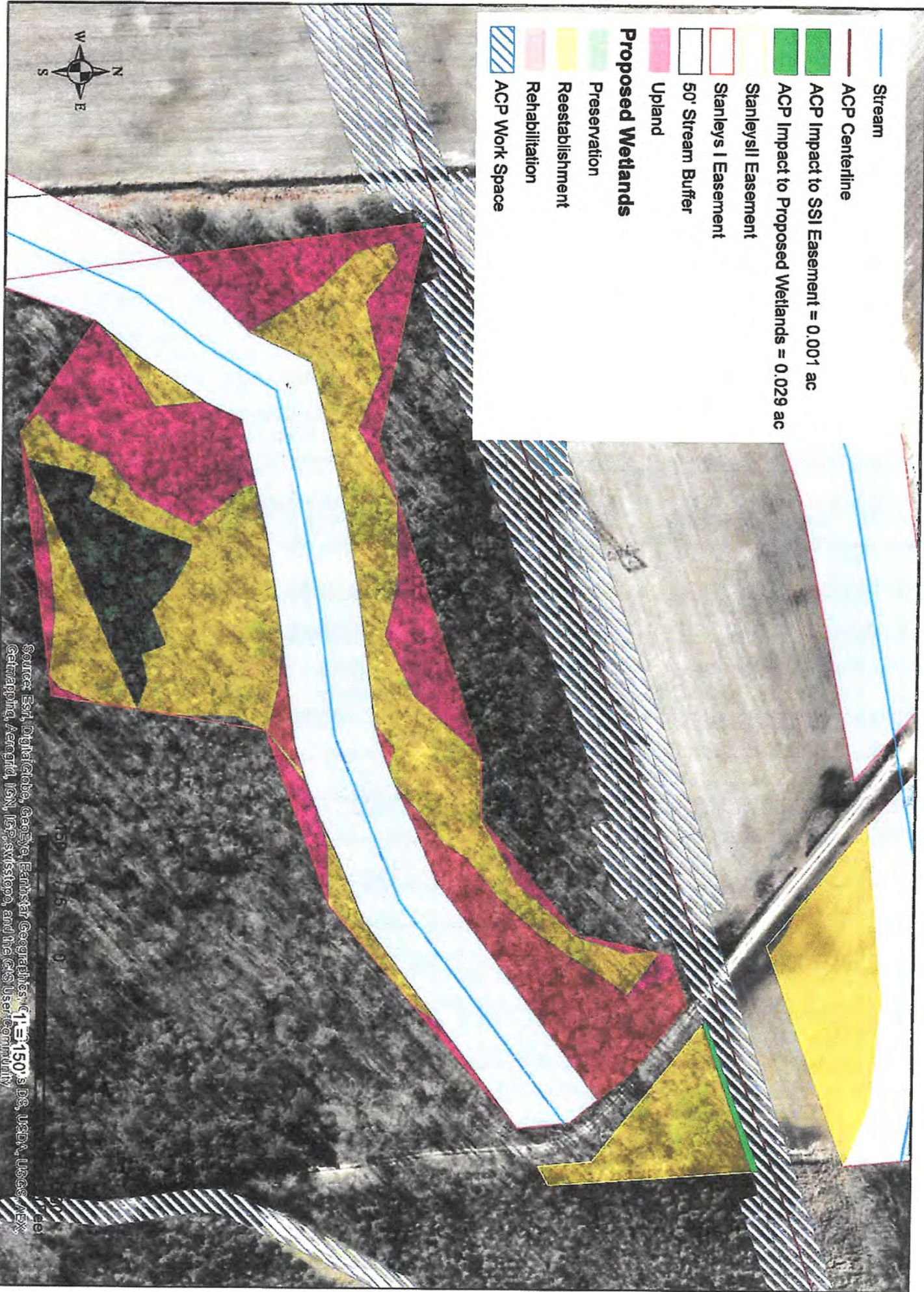
(Complete if Agency has a Governing Board.)

Action recommending the above request was taken by the Governing Board of not applicable and is recorded in the minutes thereof on not applicable (date).

Signature


Chief Executive Officer of Agency

Stanley's Slough I and II: Atlantic Coast Pipeline Temporary Impact to Easement Map



- Stream
 - ACP Centerline
 - ACP Impact to SSI Easement = 0.001 ac
 - ACP Impact to Proposed Wetlands = 0.029 ac
 - Stanley's I Easement
 - Stanley's II Easement
 - 50' Stream Buffer
 - Upland
- Proposed Wetlands**
- Preservation
 - Reestablishment
 - Rehabilitation
 - ACP Work Space

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNR, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, SITA, Swisstopo, and the GIS User Community