EQUITRANS[SM]

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(412) 553-5786

February 15, 2022

Ms. Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N.E.
Washington, DC 20426

RE: Equitrans, L.P.
Docket No. CP22-44-000
Ohio Valley Connector Expansion Project
Landowner and Stakeholder Notification Packages

Dear Secretary Bose:

On January 28, 2022, Equitrans, L.P, filed an Application for Certificate of Public and Convenience and Necessity for its Ohio Valley Connector Expansion Project (OVCX or Project) in the above-identified docket. As part of the Project, Equitrans will acquire the existing Cygrymus Compressor Station in Greene County, Pennsylvania and construct (i) compression facilities at the Cygrymus Compressor Station; (ii) incremental compression facilities at the existing Corona Compressor Station in Wetzel County, West Virginia and the existing Plasma Compressor Station in Monroe County, Ohio; (iii) approximately 5.5 miles of pipeline in different locations related to the compressor stations; and (iv) other ancillary facilities.

On February 11, 2022, the Commission issued its Notice of Application for the Project. In accordance with Section 157.6(d)(i) of the Commission's regulations, Equitrans sent via certified mail a package to the landowner list filed in its Application for the Project. The landowner list includes all "affected landowners" as defined in the Commission's regulations as well as landowners between ½-mile and one-mile of the Corona and Cygrymus Compressor Stations to foster additional engagement in these areas. The landowner package included:

- A letter to the landowner that details, among other things, information for the three upcoming Project open houses and a list of public locations where a complete copy of the filed Application is available for viewing;
- The FERC "Notice of Application" for the Project;
- The FERC pamphlet entitled "An Interstate Natural Gas Facility on My Land? What Do I Need To Know?";
- A map illustrating the proposed route and general location of the Project; and
- A copy of Interstate Natural Gas Association of America's (INGAA) "Commitments to Landowners."

A copy of Equitrans' landowner package is included as Attachment A.

Additionally, Equitrans sent a package to the stakeholder list included in its Application, which includes federal, state and local officials, agencies, affected tribes, local media organizations, emergency services, law enforcement, and community development and conservation organizations. The stakeholder package included the same contents as the landowner package. A copy of the stakeholder letter is included as Attachment B.

Please contact me with any questions regarding the correspondence that was sent. Thank you.

Respectfully submitted,
EQUITRANS, L.P.

By: 

Matthew Eggerding

Attachments

Attachment A
Landowner Package

2200 Energy Drive
Canonsburg, PA 15317

www.ovcx.info

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[DATE]

«Contact_Name»
«Address_»
«City», «State» «Zip»

Dear «Contact_Name»,

As a valued stakeholder and community member, this letter is to inform you that on January 28, 2022, Equitrans L.P. (Equitrans), a subsidiary of Equitrans Midstream Corporation (Equitrans Midstream), filed a formal application with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) requesting authorization to construct natural gas pipelines and related facilities, known as the Ohio Valley Connector Expansion (OVCX) project.

The proposed OVCX project is related to new and existing receipt points along the Equitrans Mainline System and is designed to supply natural gas to the expanding market in the Clarington, Ohio area. The proposed OVCX project will be owned and operated by Equitrans, and as the regulatory approval process moves forward, the FERC will be the lead permitting agency for other federal, state, and local permitting authorities.

The proposed OVCX project includes:

- addition of two Taurus 70 turbines at the existing Cygrymus Compressor Station with additional mechanical and electrical equipment to support the horsepower (HP) increase in Greene County, PA;
- addition of one Mars 100 compressor unit to support the sole existing Mars 100 compressor unit, at the extant Corona Compressor Station, with supplementary mechanical and electrical equipment to support the HP increase in Wetzel County, WV;
- addition of one Titan 130 to the two existing Taurus 70 compressor units at the existing Plasma Compressor Station with additional mechanical and electrical equipment to support the HP increase in Monroe County, OH;
- approximately 0.5-mile of new 16-inch-diameter natural gas pipeline (H-327) in Greene County, PA;
- approximately 0.5-mile of new 12-inch-diameter natural gas pipeline (H-328) in Greene County, PA;
- approximately 3.7 miles of new 24-inch-diameter natural gas pipeline (H-326) in Wetzel County, WV;
- approximately 129 feet (0.02-mile) of new eight-inch-diameter natural gas pipeline (H-329) in Wetzel County, WV;
- approximately 0.7-mile of new 16-inch-diameter natural gas pipeline (H-330) in Wetzel County, WV;

- approximately 0.09-mile of new 16-inch-diameter natural gas pipeline (H-330 Spur) in Wetzel County, WV;
- approximately 160 feet (0.03-mile) of new 12-inch-diameter natural gas pipeline (Logansport Spur) in Wetzel County, WV;
- one new deep anode groundbed and rectifier for cathodic protection in Greene County, PA;
- additional new ancillary facilities, such as a valve yard, taps, and internal inspection device (e.g., pig) launchers and receivers in Greene County, PA;
- additional new ancillary facilities, such as mainline valves (MLVs), valve yards, measuring equipment, and internal inspection device (e.g., pig) launchers and receivers in Wetzel County, WV;
- new and use of existing temporary and permanent access roads, staging/parking areas, and contractor yards in Greene County, PA and Wetzel County, WV; and
- use of existing permanent access road in Monroe County, OH.

Equitrans is seeking authorization to construct new pipeline, compression, and related facilities to create approximately 350,000 dekatherms per day of incremental pipeline deliverability and new transportation paths, as well as enhance long-term reliability, on Equitrans' Mainline System. Equitrans' existing natural gas pipeline network is uniquely positioned in the central Appalachian region to accommodate increased gas production, as its pipelines overlay areas of prolific production in northern West Virginia and southwestern Pennsylvania. Equitrans' Mainline System includes numerous interconnects with take-away transmission pipelines, and the constructed arrangement of its pipelines provides various paths to receive, transport, and deliver volumes to these interconnects for ultimate delivery to established and growing demand markets.

In 2016, Equitrans placed its Ohio Valley Connector project into service, which extended Equitrans' Mainline System from the Mobley area in northern West Virginia to Clarington, Ohio. The proposed Project is designed to expand Equitrans' Mainline System, and in particular expand the capacity and delivery capabilities of its previously-installed Ohio Valley Connector assets. The proposed project will increase Equitrans' capability to deliver natural gas volumes to take-away transmission pipelines in the Clarington area (including deliveries to the Rockies Express and Rover pipeline systems) by approximately 350,000 dekatherms per day, which will ultimately serve the need for additional volumes of natural gas in expanding mid-continent, northeastern and gulf coast markets. The proposed project facilities are also designed to enhance the Mainline System's hydraulics to create new receipt and delivery transportation paths and provide long-term receipt and delivery reliability (including for deliveries to the Texas Eastern, Columbia Gas Transmission, and Eastern Gas Transmission and Storage pipeline systems). Equitrans designed the proposed project to meet the needs of its current and future customers to serve markets in a timely, cost-effective, efficient, and environmentally-sensitive manner that minimizes incremental temporary and permanent impacts.

The OVCX project team has received land survey permissions from all impacted landowners, has considered numerous alternatives and variations to the proposed route, and has made numerous minor

adjustments along the route in order to mitigate concerns that were raised during the survey process. The preferred route encompasses these various revisions, which include the protection of streams, wetlands, and cultural resources.

Equitrans proposes to begin construction activities in March 2023, with service on the new West Virginia and Ohio assets commencing in October 2023; and full in-service commencing in June 2024. Construction dates; however, are subject to change depending on a variety of factors, including receipt of the FERC Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity. Pending project approval, landowners may be contacted by Equitrans to request a pipeline easement and/or other land rights necessary for construction. Many landowners, or predecessor property owners, have previously granted property rights to Equitrans.

If a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity is issued – and an easement is required, however, a landowner agreement cannot be reached – section 7(h) of the Natural Gas Act allows Equitrans to secure the necessary rights through eminent domain. The following is a general description of the process; however, if required, an attorney can provide further information regarding the eminent domain process, easements, and property rights.

Typically, the eminent domain process begins with the filing of a complaint or petition in either state or federal court. The court may require that a deposit or bond be posted to provide assurances that the landowner will be paid for any property rights which may be taken. Under state and federal eminent domain law, Equitrans is required to pay the landowner "just compensation," which is intended to compensate the landowner for the diminution in value of the property as a result of the taking. Absent an agreement between the landowner and Equitrans, court appointed commissioners or board of viewers will offer an opinion to the court as to the "just compensation" amount. Either party may appeal the amount awarded.

As a landowner or interested stakeholder, we want to provide you with tools to stay engaged and informed about the OVCX project and the permitting process. As a part of our engagement effort, we will host three community information sessions to provide an opportunity for our stakeholders to learn more about Equitrans, OVCX, and the FERC process. At these events, you will have direct access to Project team members and will be able to share your ideas, comments, and concerns.

Greene County, PA
March 1, 2022
12:00 PM – 2:00 PM
5:00 PM – 7:00 PM

New Freeport VFD
101 Main Street
New Freeport, PA 15352

Wetzel County, WV
March 15, 2022
12:00 PM – 2:00 PM
5:00 PM – 7:00 PM

Robert C. Byrd Center
992 N. Fork Road
Pine Grove, WV 26419

Monroe County, OH
March 16, 2022
2:00 PM – 6:00 PM

St. John's United Church of Christ
51705 German Ridge Road
Powhatan Point, OH 43942

Also, we have enclosed additional information regarding the FERC review process:

- The FERC "Notice of Application" for the Ohio Valley Connector Expansion Project
- The FERC pamphlet entitled "An Interstate Natural Gas Facility on My Land? What Do I Need To Know?"
- A list of public locations where a complete copy of the application, as filed with the FERC, is available for viewing; the application can also be viewed by accessing the FERC website at www.ferc.gov
- A map illustrating the proposed route and general location of the project
- Interstate Natural Gas Association of America (INGAA) Commitments to Landowners

The FERC has assigned docket number CP22-44-000 to the Ohio Valley Connector Expansion project, and this docket number should be referenced in all project-related communications to Equitrans or the FERC. Individual requests to intervene in this project are due by March 4, 2022.

An intervenor is someone who wants a more formal status with the FERC regarding a project's proceedings. If you have decided to file as an intervenor you will be able to file briefs, appear at hearings, and be heard by the courts if a project appeals FERC's final ruling. Intervenors will receive copies of all fillings made with the FERC related to the project. An intervenor is also required to send copies of all the filings they provide to the FERC and all other parties involved in the docket. If you would like to sign up as an intervenor, please see page 6 of the booklet, "An Interstate Natural Gas Pipeline On My Land? What Do I Need To Know?"

If you would like to read the full application and other public filing information for the OVCX project, you can access it online via FERC's website by using the docket number, or visit one of the locations listed below for a printed copy:

County	Location
Greene County, PA	Eva K. Bowlby Public Library 311 N. West Street Waynesburg, PA 15370
Wetzel County, WV	New Martinsville Library 160 Washington Street New Martinsville, WV 26155
Monroe County, OH	Monroe County Library 96 Home Avenue Woodsfield, OH 43793

Equitrans is dedicated to the safe, responsible, and environmentally conscious construction of our pipelines and related facilities. We want our community members to understand the natural gas transportation process and feel confident in knowing that we are committed to the safety of our communities --- from the construction phase through to the 24/7 monitoring of in-service operations.

Please contact us with any questions or comments by calling Equitrans toll-free at 1-855-918-8880; or email mail@ovcx.info; and visit our website at www.ovcx.info. As an abundant domestic resource, natural gas plays a vital role in our nation's transition to a lower carbon economy and is essential to continue meeting our country's current needs for reliable, affordable, clean-burning energy. We will share additional project details with you as they become available, including periodic project status updates.

We thank you for your time and look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

Amy Gonzalez
Senior Community Advisor

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

Equitrans, L.P. Docket No. CP22-44-000

NOTICE OF APPLICATION AND ESTABLISHING INTERVENTION DEADLINE

(February 11, 2022)

Take notice that on January 28, 2022, Equitrans, L.P. (Equitrans), 2200 Energy Drive, Canonsburg, Pennsylvania 15317, filed an application under sections 7(c) of the Natural Gas Act (NGA), and Part 157 of the Commission's regulations requesting that the Commission authorize its Ohio Valley Connector Expansion Project (Project), which will provide up to 350,000 dekatherms per day (Dth/d) of incremental firm deliverability on its Mainline System and new transportation paths. This Project is an expansion of the Equitrans' Ohio Valley Connector Project which was approved in Docket No. CP15-41-000 and which is already in service. Specifically, the Project will provide additional pipeline delivery capabilities to existing interconnects with Rockies Express Pipeline and Rover Pipeline LLC, all as more fully set forth in the application which is on file with the Commission and open for public inspection.

Specifically, Specifically, Equitrans proposes to acquire the Cygrymus Compressor Station in Greene County, Pennsylvania and to construct and operate: i) two Taurus 70 turbines at the Cygrymus Compressor Station; (ii) one additional Mars 100 compressor unit at the existing Corona Compressor Station Wetzel County, West Virginia; (iii) one additional Titan 130 compressor unit at the existing Plasma Compressor Station in Monroe County, Ohio; (iv) approximately 5.5 miles of pipeline in different locations related to the compressor stations; (v) one deep anode groundbed and rectifier for cathodic protection in Greene County, Pennsylvania; and (vi) ancillary facilities. Equitrans proposes to use the applicable Ohio Valley Connector System rates as the maximum recourse rates for service on the project and to roll-in the costs of the project into its general system rates in its next NGA Section 4 general rate proceeding. The project shippers elected to pay negotiated rates. The estimated cost of the project is $167,510,106.

In addition to publishing the full text of this document in the Federal Register, the Commission provides all interested persons an opportunity to view and/or print the contents of this document via the internet through the Commission's Home Page (http://ferc.gov) using the "eLibrary" link. Enter the docket number excluding the last three digits in the docket number field to access the document. At this time, the Commission has suspended access to the Commission's Public Reference Room, due to the proclamation declaring a National Emergency concerning the Novel Coronavirus

Disease (COVID-19), issued by the President on March 13, 2020. For assistance, contact the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission at FERCOnlineSupport@ferc.gov or call toll-free, (886) 208-3676 or TYY, (202) 502-8659.

Any questions regarding the proposed project should be directed to Matthew Eggerding, Assistant General Counsel, at Equitrans, L.P., 2200 Energy Drive, Canonsburg, PA 15317; by phone at (412) 553-5786; or by e-mail to Meggerding@equitransmidstream.com.

Pursuant to Section 157.9 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure,[1] within 90 days of this Notice the Commission staff will either: complete its environmental review and place it into the Commission's public record (eLibrary) for this proceeding; or issue a Notice of Schedule for Environmental Review. If a Notice of Schedule for Environmental Review is issued, it will indicate, among other milestones, the anticipated date for the Commission staff's issuance of the final environmental impact statement (FEIS) or environmental assessment (EA) for this proposal. The filing of an EA in the Commission's public record for this proceeding or the issuance of a Notice of Schedule for Environmental Review will serve to notify federal and state agencies of the timing for the completion of all necessary reviews, and the subsequent need to complete all federal authorizations within 90 days of the date of issuance of the Commission staff's FEIS or EA.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

There are two ways to become involved in the Commission's review of this project: you can file comments on the project, and you can file a motion to intervene in the proceeding. There is no fee or cost for filing comments or intervening. The deadline for filing a motion to intervene is 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on **March 4, 2022**.

Comments

Any person wishing to comment on the project may do so. Comments may include statements of support or objections to the project as a whole or specific aspects of the project. The more specific your comments, the more useful they will be. To ensure that your comments are timely and properly recorded, please submit your comments on or before **March 4, 2022**.

There are three methods you can use to submit your comments to the Commission. In all instances, please reference the Project docket number **CP22-44-000** in your submission.

[1] 18 C.F.R. (Code of Federal Regulations) §157.9.

(1) You may file your comments electronically by using the eComment feature, which is located on the Commission's website at www.ferc.gov under the link to Documents and Filings. Using eComment is an easy method for interested persons to submit brief, text-only comments on a project;

(2) You may file your comments electronically by using the eFiling feature, which is located on the Commission's website (www.ferc.gov) under the link to Documents and Filings. With eFiling, you can provide comments in a variety of formats by attaching them as a file with your submission. New eFiling users must first create an account by clicking on "eRegister." You will be asked to select the type of filing you are making; first select "General" and then select "Comment on a Filing"; or

(3) You may file a paper copy of your comments by mailing them to the following address below[2]. Your written comments must reference the Project docket number (**CP22-44-000**).

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

The Commission encourages electronic filing of comments (options 1 and 2 above) and has eFiling staff available to assist you at (202) 502-8258 or FercOnlineSupport@ferc.gov.

Persons who comment on the environmental review of this project will be placed on the Commission's environmental mailing list, and will receive notification when the environmental documents (EA or EIS) are issued for this project and will be notified of meetings associated with the Commission's environmental review process.

The Commission considers all comments received about the project in determining the appropriate action to be taken. **However, the filing of a comment alone will not serve to make the filer a party to the proceeding.** To become a party, you must intervene in the proceeding. For instructions on how to intervene, see below.

Interventions

[2] Hand delivered submissions in docketed proceedings should be delivered to Health and Human Services, 12225 Wilkins Avenue, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

Any person, which includes individuals, organizations, businesses, municipalities, and other entities,[3] has the option to file a motion to intervene in this proceeding. Only intervenors have the right to request rehearing of Commission orders issued in this proceeding and to subsequently challenge the Commission's orders in the U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeal.

To intervene, you must submit a motion to intervene to the Commission in accordance with Rule 214 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure[4] and the regulations under the NGA[5] by the intervention deadline for the project, which is **March 4, 2022**. As described further in Rule 214, your motion to intervene must state, to the extent known, your position regarding the proceeding, as well as your interest in the proceeding. For an individual, this could include your status as a landowner, ratepayer, resident of an impacted community, or recreationist. You do not need to have property directly impacted by the project in order to intervene. For more information about motions to intervene, refer to the FERC website at https://www.ferc.gov/resources/guides/how-to/intervene.asp.

There are two ways to submit your motion to intervene. In both instances, please reference the Project docket number **CP22-44-000** in your submission.

(1) You may file your motion to intervene by using the Commission's eFiling feature, which is located on the Commission's website (www.ferc.gov) under the link to Documents and Filings. New eFiling users must first create an account by clicking on "eRegister." You will be asked to select the type of filing you are making; first select "General" and then select "Intervention." The eFiling feature includes a document-less intervention option; for more information, visit https://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/efiling/document-less-intervention.pdf.; or

(2) You can file a paper copy of your motion to intervene, along with three copies, by mailing the documents to the address below[6]. Your motion to intervene must reference the Project docket number **CP22-44-000**.

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[3] 18 C.F.R. § 385.102(d).

[4] 18 C.F.R. § 385.214.

[5] 18 C.F.R. § 157.10.

[6]Hand delivered submissions in docketed proceedings should be delivered to Health and Human Services, 12225 Wilkins Avenue, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

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

The Commission encourages electronic filing of motions to intervene (option 1 above) and has eFiling staff available to assist you at (202) 502-8258 or FercOnlineSupport@ferc.gov.

Motions to intervene must be served on the applicant either by mail or email at: Matthew Eggerding, Assistant General Counsel, at Equitrans, L.P., 2200 Energy Drive, Canonsburg, PA 15317; by phone at (412) 553-5786; or by e-mail to Meggerding@equitransmidstream.com. Any subsequent submissions by an intervenor must be served on the applicant and all other parties to the proceeding. Contact information for parties can be downloaded from the service list at the eService link on FERC Online. Service can be via email with a link to the document.

All timely, unopposed[7] motions to intervene are automatically granted by operation of Rule 214(c)(1).[8] Motions to intervene that are filed after the intervention deadline are untimely, and may be denied. Any late-filed motion to intervene must show good cause for being late and must explain why the time limitation should be waived and provide justification by reference to factors set forth in Rule 214(d) of the Commission's Rules and Regulations.[9] A person obtaining party status will be placed on the service list maintained by the Secretary of the Commission and will receive copies (paper or electronic) of all documents filed by the applicant and by all other parties.

TRACKING THE PROCEEDING

Throughout the proceeding, additional information about the project will be available from the Commission's Office of External Affairs, at **(866) 208-FERC**, or on the FERC website at http://www.ferc.gov using the "eLibrary" link as described above. The eLibrary link also provides access to the texts of all formal documents issued by the Commission, such as orders, notices, and rulemakings.

[7] The applicant has 15 days from the submittal of a motion to intervene to file a written objection to the intervention.

[8] 18 C.F.R. § 385.214(c)(1).

[9] 18 C.F.R. § 385.214(b)(3) and (d).

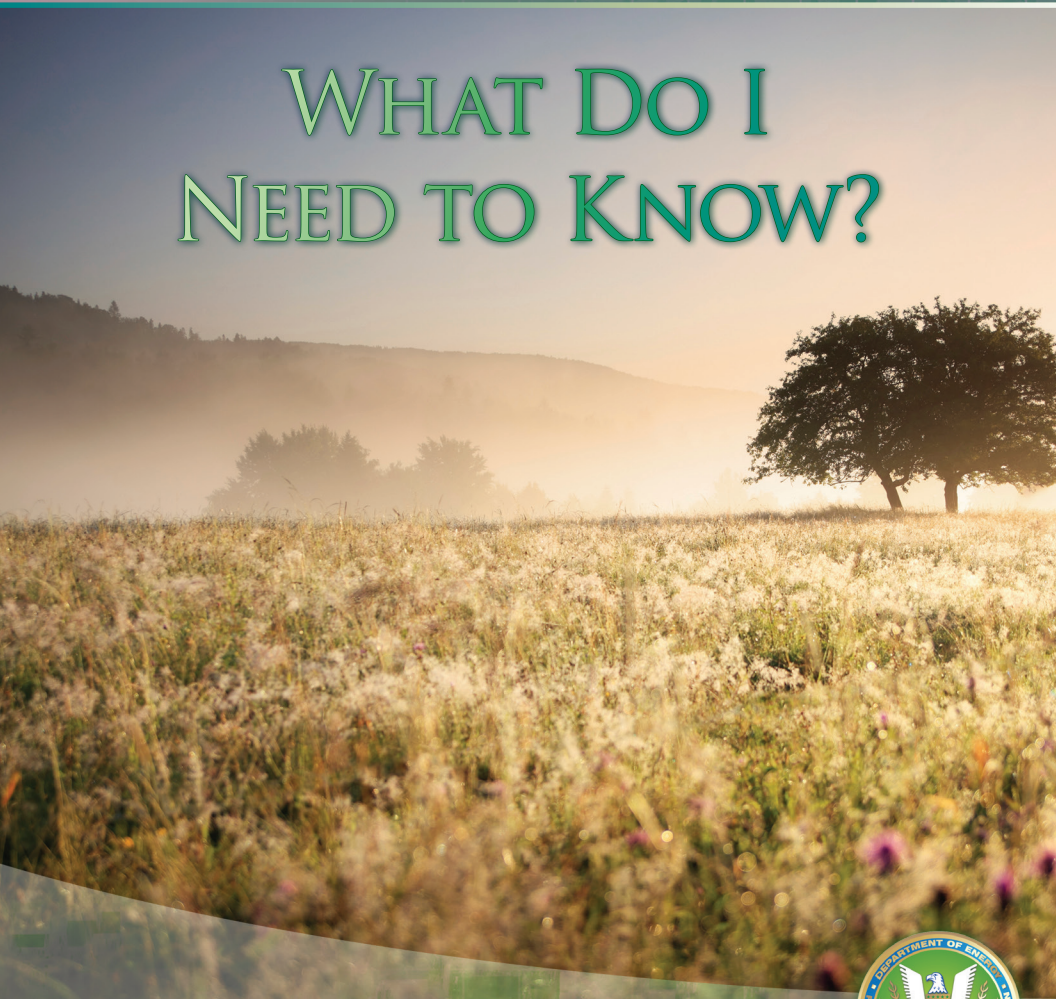
In addition, the Commission offers a free service called eSubscription which allows you to keep track of all formal issuances and submittals in specific dockets. This can reduce the amount of time you spend researching proceedings by automatically providing you with notification of these filings, document summaries, and direct links to the documents. For more information and to register, go to www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/esubscription.asp.

Intervention Deadline: 5:00 pm Eastern Time on March 4, 2022.

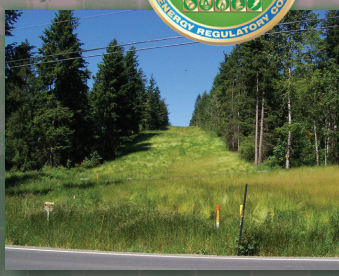
Kimberly D. Bose,
Secretary.

An Interstate Natural Gas Facility on My Land?

What Do I Need to Know?



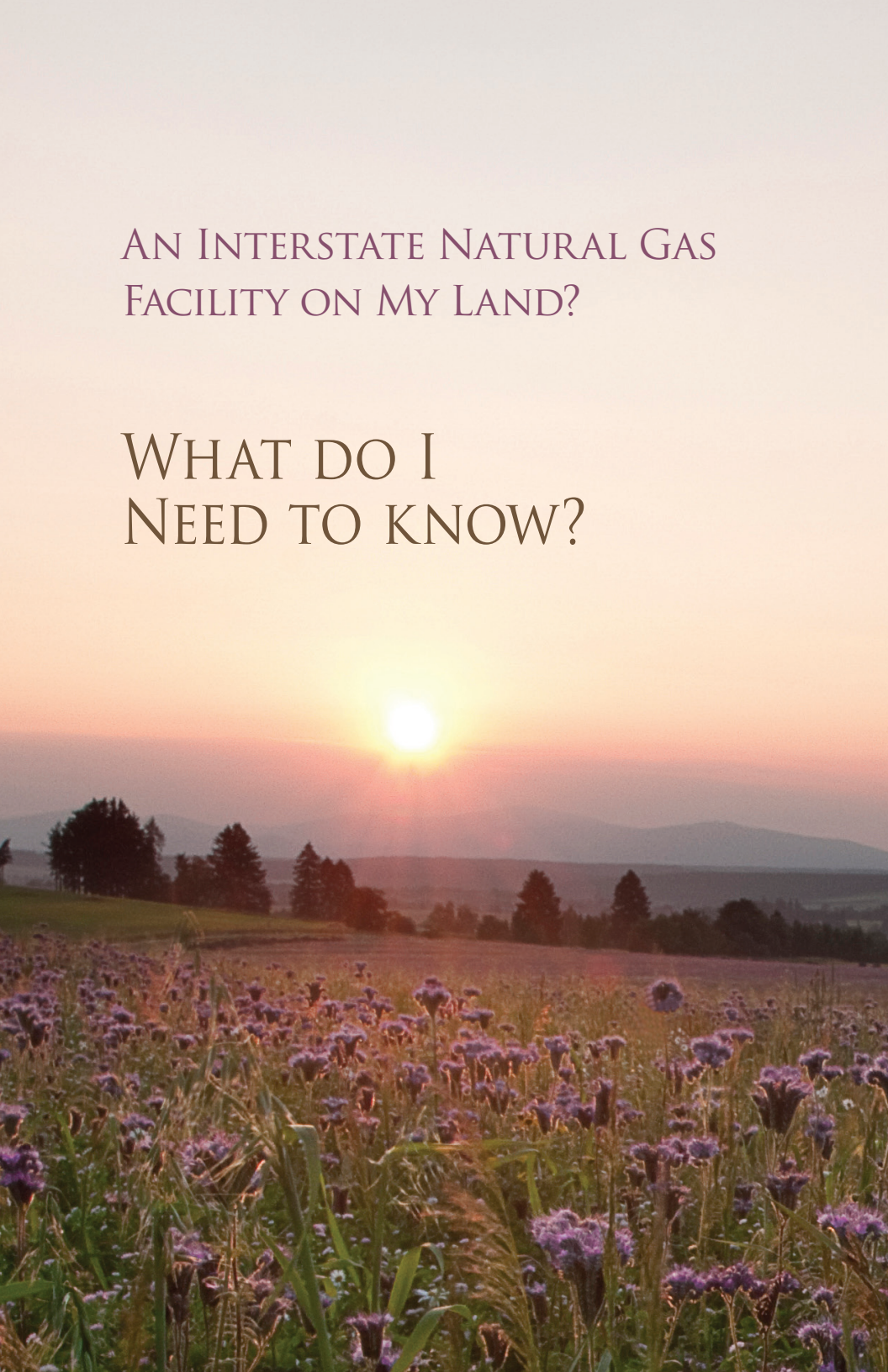
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission



Washington, DC www.ferc.gov

An Interstate Natural Gas Facility on My Land?

What do I Need to know?

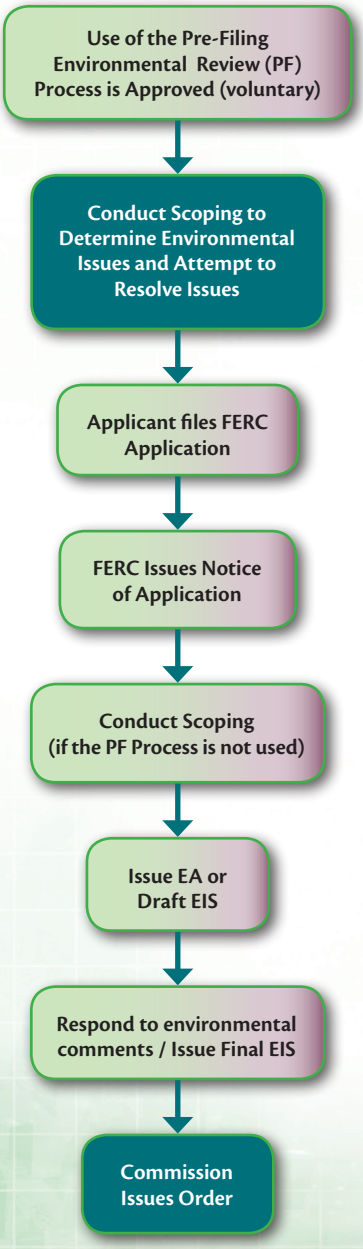


The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission is charged by Congress with evaluating whether interstate natural gas pipeline projects proposed by private companies should be approved. The Federal government does not propose, construct, operate, or own such projects. The Commission's determination whether to approve such a project may affect you if your land is where a natural gas pipeline, other facilities, or underground storage fields might be located. We want you to know:

- *How the Commission's procedures work;*
- *What rights you have;*
- *How the location of a pipeline or other facilities is decided; and*
- *What safety and environmental issues might be involved.*

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Updated August 2015

PROCESS FOR NATURAL GAS CERTIFICATES



Contents

Background

The Commission approves the location, construction and operation of interstate pipelines, facilities and storage fields involved in moving natural gas across state boundaries. The Commission also approves the abandonment of these facilities.

Interstate pipelines crisscross the United States, moving nearly a quarter of the nation's energy long distances to markets in the 48 contiguous states, and are vital to the economy. Although pipelines generally are buried underground, they may have associated facilities that are above-ground such as taps, valves, metering stations, interconnection, pig launchers, pig receivers, or compressor stations. A natural gas storage field includes subsurface gas storage rights and there may be storage field pipelines and gas wells associated with the storage rights. A Pipeline Glossary is provided at the end of this brochure to help you understand some of the technical terms that are associated with pipeline construction and above-ground facilities.

If a proposed pipeline route is on, or abuts your land, you will probably first learn of this from the natural gas company as it plans and studies the route during either the Commission's voluntary Pre-filing Process or in the application development process. Once a company files an application requesting the Commission to issue a certificate authorizing the construction of a pipeline project, the company will mail you a copy of this brochure and other information within three days of the Commission issuing a Notice of Application. The Commission's staff will prepare an environmental study of the proposal; either an Environmental Impact Statement or an Environmental Assessment, depending on the scope of the project. For major construction projects, local media may be notified and public meetings may be held. You will have an opportunity to express your views and to have them considered. You will also have the opportunity to learn the views of other interested parties. The Commission may approve the project, with or without modifications, or reject it. If it is approved and you fail to reach an easement agreement with the company, access to and compensation for use of your land will be determined by a court.

Understandably, the location of pipelines and other facilities may be of concern to landowners. The Commission's process for assessing pipeline applications is open and public, and designed to keep all parties informed.

This brochure generally explains the Commission's certificate process and addresses some of the basic concerns of landowners. The Commission's Office of External Affairs at 1-866-208-3372 will be happy to answer any further questions about the procedures involved.

How the Process Begins

Q: How will I first hear about proposed facility construction?

A: If you are located in the vicinity of the project you may first learn of it through newspaper notices. If you are an owner of property that may be affected by the project, you will probably first hear of it from the natural gas company as it collects the environmental information or conducts surveys required for the Commission application. The company may ask you for permission to access your land to conduct civil and environmental surveys. It is also possible that the company will contact you to discuss obtaining an easement prior to filing the application. In the case of a compressor station or other above-ground facility, the company will often offer to purchase, or obtain an option to purchase, the property for the station or facility. This usually occurs prior to the filing of the application.

For a storage field, rights on certain parcels of land may only involve subsurface storage rights. The company will also notify you of the filing of the application with the Commission.

Q: How can I obtain more details about the company's application?

A: A copy of the company's application can be obtained from the company, although the company is not obligated to provide voluminous material or material that is difficult to reproduce. You may also obtain a copy for a nominal copying charge from the Commission's Public Reference Room. Call 202-502-8371 for details. The application may also be obtained through the Commission's Web site, **www.ferc.gov**, using the "**eLibrary**" link and the project's docket number. User assistance is available at 1-866-208-3676. Within three days of assignment of a docket number, the application will also be available in at least one location in each county in which the facility is located.

Note that in some cases you will not be able to view or print copies of large-scale maps or similar information about the location of the project from the

Commission's Web site. However, the Web site will provide instructions for obtaining the material.

Q: How do I make my views known?

A: You may contact the natural gas company through the contact person listed in the notification letter you receive from the company.

There are two ways to make your views known to the Commission: first, if you want the Commission to consider your views on the various environmental issues involved in the location of the facility, you can do so by simply writing a letter. When submitting a letter to the Secretary of the Commission, you should identify the project's docket number in order for the comment to be successfully entered into the record on the eLibrary system.

There are several steps in the Commission's environmental review process. The Commission affords you the opportunity to comment at various stages in this process. Details are available from the Commission's Office of External Affairs at 1-866-208-3372. Check the Commission's Web site for details on filing electronically. By filing comments, your views will be considered and addressed in the environmental documents or a final order. Additionally, you will be placed on a mailing list to receive environmental documents in the case. You can also use eRegistration and eSubscription (see **www.ferc.gov**) to keep track of individual proceedings at FERC. Users with an eRegistration account may subscribe to specific dockets and receive email notification when a document is added to eLibrary for the subscribed docket.

Q: What is an intervenor?

A: You may file to become what is known as an intervenor. You may obtain instructions on how to do this from the Office of External Affairs or on our Web site at *http://www.ferc.gov/resources/guides/how-to/intervene.asp*. Becoming an intervenor is not complicated and gives you official rights. As an intervenor, you will receive the applicant's filings and other Commission documents related to the case and materials filed by other interested parties. You will also be able to file briefs, appear at hearings and be heard by the courts if you choose to appeal the Commission's final ruling. ***However, along with these rights come responsibilities. As an intervenor, you will be obligated to provide copies of what you file with the Commission to all the other parties at the time of filing by electronic means (direct attachment of the document to an e-mail or by referencing a link to the filed document in eLibrary) or***

by mail. In major cases, there may be hundreds of parties. You may file to become an intervenor by sending a request to intervene by mail or overnight services to:

Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N.E.
Washington, DC 20426

We prefer that comments or requests for intervention be submitted electronically through the Commission's Web site (www.ferc.gov). If you submit comments or requests through eFiling or eComment, there is no need to send paper copies. However, if you submit a request for intervention through the mail, you should include 14 copies of your request.

You must normally file for intervenor status within 21 days of our notice of the application in the Federal Register, although the Commission may accept late intervention if good reasons are given. Visit the Federal Register at *http://www.gpoaccess.gov/fr/index.html*. You may also file for intervenor status for the purposes of addressing environmental issues during the comment period for a draft environmental impact statement.

Please note: "PF" dockets are assigned to projects that are in the pre-filing or planning stage. There is no provision for becoming an intervenor in PF dockets. However, once the pre-filing stage has been completed and an application has been filed, you may file for intervenor status.

CUSTOMER ASSISTANCE

For further assistance and public inquiries, please contact:
Office of External Affairs
1-202-502-8004 1-866-208-3372 (Toll-free)
customer@ferc.gov

For assistance with ferc.gov or eFiling, please contact:
FERC Online Technical Support
1-202-502-6652 1-866-208-3676 (Toll-free)
ferconlinesupport@ferc.gov

For materials and copying assistance, please contact:
Public Reference Room
1-202-502-8371 1-866-208-3676 (Toll-free)
public.referenceroom@ferc.gov

YOUR PROJECT'S DOCKET NUMBER

Key Issues Involving Location of the Project

Q: How is the pipeline route, compressor station or storage field location selected?

A: The natural gas company proposes the route or location, which is then examined by the Commission. The company must study alternative routes or locations to avoid or minimize damage to the environment. The Commission, intervenors, or any commenter may also suggest alternatives and modifications to reduce the effects on buildings, fences, crops, water supplies, soil, vegetation, wildlife, air quality, noise, safety, landowner interests and more. The Commission staff's Alternatives analysis will consider whether the pipeline can be placed near or within an existing pipeline, power line, highway or railroad right-of-way. Storage fields are usually located in depleted oil or natural gas production fields or in salt deposits. Therefore, their location is fixed by geologic conditions. However, the facilities needed to develop and use a storage field can be moved to some extent.

Q: How do natural gas companies obtain a right-of-way?

A: The company negotiates a right-of-way easement and compensation for the easement with each landowner. Landowners may be paid for loss of certain uses of the land during and after construction, loss of any other resources, and any damage to property. If the Commission approves the project and no agreement with the landowner is reached, the company may acquire the easement under eminent domain (a right given to the company by statute to take private land for Commission-authorized use) with a court determining compensation.

Q: Who pays taxes on the right-of-way?

A: The landowner pays taxes on the right-of-way unless a local taxing authority grants relief. The company simply has an easement across a portion of the land.

Q: How large is the right-of-way and how is it maintained?

A: It is generally 75 to 100 feet wide during construction, although extra space is usually required at road or stream crossings or because of soil conditions.

The permanent right-of-way is usually about 50 feet wide. Routine mowing or cutting of vegetation is done no more than once every three years. A ten-foot-wide corridor, centered on the pipeline, may be mowed or cut more frequently to facilitate periodic surveys and inspections. In cropland and residential areas the right-of-way is maintained by the landowner consistent with the presence of a pipeline.

Q: How large is a compressor station or storage field?

A: Usually the natural gas company purchases ten to forty acres for a compressor station, of which about five acres are actually used for construction. A storage field could encompass many hundreds or even thousands of acres, depending on the geologic structure. Storage fields also frequently include a buffer zone or protection area forming a halo of some hundreds of acres surrounding the storage field itself.

Compressor Station

Q: Must the company comply with local, county and state laws and zoning ordinances?

A: Generally, yes. If there is a conflict, however, between these requirements and what the Commission requires; the Commission requirement prevails.

Q: How close can I build to the facilities?

A: For a pipeline this depends on the terms of the easement agreement. But build is usually allowed up to the edge of the right-of-way.

For a compressor station, the site is usually owned by the company. If you own property adjacent to the site, you may build on it.

For storage fields, unless there are surface facilities or pipelines, you may build anywhere on the surface. If you or someone else wishes to drill wells which would penetrate the storage formation, you must coordinate that activity with the company, and usually the state authority regulating well drilling.

Q: What about bushes, trees, fences, driveways and so forth?

A: Trees with roots that may damage the pipeline or its coating and other obstructions that prevent observation from aircraft during maintenance are usually not allowed. Driveways and other improvements without foundations are normally allowed. All improvements are subject to the terms of the easement and are subject to negotiation as long as the pipeline maintenance and safety are not affected.

Q. How long will the right-of-way be there?

A: Part of it is temporary and will be restored immediately after construction. The permanent right-of-way will remain until the Commission determines it can be abandoned by the pipeline company. This can be 20 to 50 years or more.

Q. In general, will I still be able to use the right-of-way?

A: The easement agreement will specify restricted uses on or across the right-of-way and any types of uses for which the company's permission must be sought. The continuation of past agricultural uses and practices on or across the right-of-way would be permitted. Buildings and large trees are usually not allowed. Special uses or activities that might have an impact on pipeline design (such as planned logging roads or drain tiles) should be negotiated with the pipeline company to minimize future conflicts.

Q: To what depth would the pipeline be buried underground?

A: The depth of cover for natural gas pipelines is regulated by the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, within the U.S. Department of Transportation. In normal soil conditions, the minimum required is 30-36 inches between the top of the pipeline and the land surface. Additional cover is provided at road and waterbody crossings, while less cover (a minimum of 18 inches) is required in consolidated rock. In special cases, the pipeline could be buried deeper (48 – 60 inches) where agricultural practices or other issues warrant additional cover.

Pipeline

Q: What if I have problems with erosion or other issues during restoration and/or maintenance of the right-of-way?

A: The landowner should first contact the natural gas company to address and resolve the issue. If the landowner is not satisfied that the problem has been adequately addressed, he or she can contact the Commission's Landowner Helpline at (877) 337-2237 or send an email to *landownerhelp@ferc.gov*.

Pipeline Installation Sequence

After a company has received authorization from FERC as well as all necessary permits, and has an easement on a property, construction would proceed as follows:

1) The civil survey (and any uncompleted environmental surveys) would be completed and the construction right-of-way would be marked/staked for the clearing crew.

2) The clearing crew would remove any trees or brush within the right-of-way that would interfere with construction.

3) Temporary erosion control devices would be installed as required.

4) Next, the right-of-way would be graded.

5) Topsoil would be separated from subsoil in agricultural/residential areas (or in other areas requested during the easement negotiations).

6) Heavy equipment, such as backhoes or trenching machines, would then dig the trench. In areas where bedrock is near the surface, blasting may be required.

7) The pipe would be delivered to the right-of-way in segments (called joints).

8) The pipe would be bent to fit the trench and welded together. All welds would be tested prior to placing the pipe in the trench.

9) The trench would be back filled and if topsoil was removed it would be returned.

10) Construction debris would be removed.

11) The right-of-way would be regraded, seeded, and temporary and permanent erosion control devices would be installed.

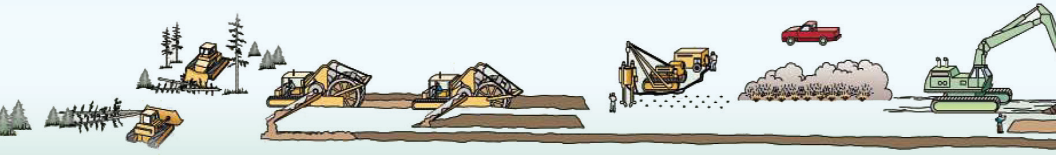
12) After the right-of-way has revegetated the temporary erosion control devices would be removed.

13) Prior to gas flowing, the pipeline would be pressure tested (normally with water) to ensure it does not leak.

Pipeline Construction

A graphic representation of the pipeline installation sequence.

Moving assembly line (graphic not to scale)

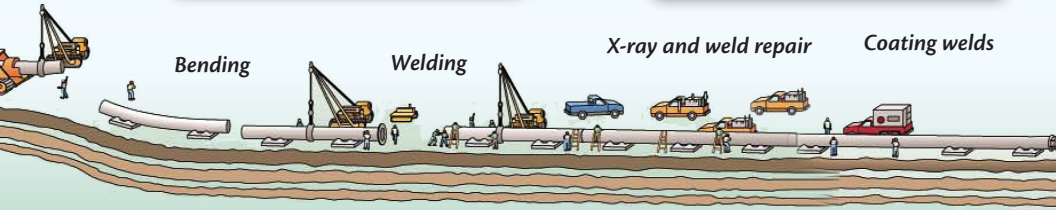


Clearing and grading

Ditching (rock-free)

Ditching (rock)

Padding ditch bottom

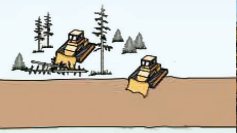


Bending

Welding

X-ray and weld repair

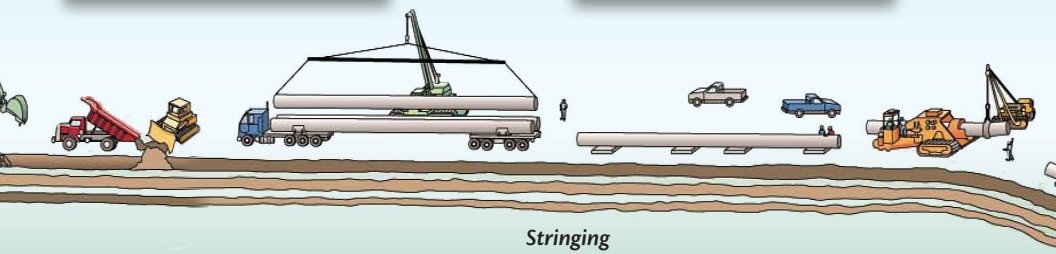
Coating welds



Cleanup

Restoring residential area

Reseeding the right-of-way



Stringing

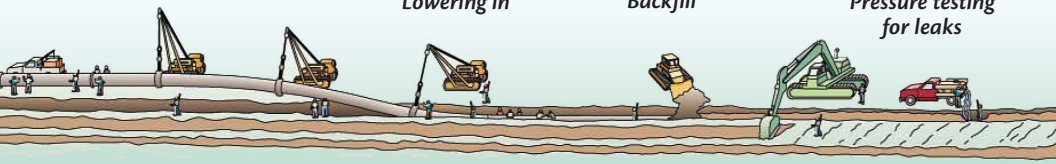
continued below

Inspection and repair of coating

Lowering in

Backfill

Pressure testing for leaks



Restored right-of-way

Abandonment

Q: What is abandonment in place?

A: A pipeline company may request authorization for a pipeline to be "abandoned in place." In this case, the pipeline is physically separated from its source of gas and is no longer maintained. The pipeline is sealed at both ends and left in the ground. A company may revert the easement back to the affected property owners; in certain cases where multiple pipelines exist in the same corridor, the company may continue to hold the easements and maintain the right-of-way according to its vegetation maintenance practices.

Q: Can the pipeline be used after abandonment?

A: In some cases a pipeline company may ask to abandon a pipeline for use as a natural gas transportation line, but reserve the right to convert that line to another use, such as the transportation of crude oil or other petroleum products. Easements agreements affected by conversion transactions may transfer to the new operator.

Q: If the pipeline is being abandoned will it be removed from my property?

A: The Commission may decide there are environmental or other conditions that should determine the disposition of the pipeline. If not, the easement agreement that you or previous owners of the land signed may stipulate whether the pipeline is to be removed. You may also come to some agreement with the company on what they will do with the pipeline. Usually, above-ground facilities are removed.

Q: If a company abandons a pipeline, can it keep an easement on my property?

A: It depends on the terms of the easement agreement and may be subject to negotiation between the landowner and the pipeline company. If there is more than one pipeline, the pipeline company will keep the easement.

Q: Will I be notified if abandonment is proposed?

A: You will probably be notified by the company if it proposes to relinquish the easement as part of the abandonment and the easement is not being transferred to another company. Otherwise, you may be notified by the Commission as part of the environmental analysis of the project.

Storage Fields

Q: What will happen to my property if a storage field is located beneath it?

Well drilling rig

A: Possibly nothing, since the storage field itself is usually thousands of feet beneath the ground surface. Wells are needed to inject and withdraw the stored natural gas or to monitor field conditions (observation wells). The wells require a surface site of roughly one acre for drilling and less than one tenth of an acre for the surface wellhead piping and other facilities.

If there are no facilities to be constructed on your property, the company will only need the storage rights to the geologic formation in which the natural gas would be stored. This is also the case for any property within any designated "buffer zone" or "protective area" around the actual storage field.

Q: Why is storage important?

A: Underground natural gas storage can be used to balance the load requirements of gas users. Storage fields are the warehouses that provide a ready supply of natural gas to serve the market during periods of high demand. For example, in the Midwest and the Mid-Atlantic regions, natural gas is primarily used during the winter because many homes are heated by natural gas. To accommodate this load profile, natural gas is injected into storage fields

during the warmer months (April - October), and withdrawn in the colder months (November - March). However, since the 1980s, most new power generation equipment has been fired by natural gas, which has created summer peaking requirements for natural gas to accommodate air conditioning loads in many areas of the country. Storage helps to meet peak demand requirements both in winter and in summer.

Q: What types of facilities are associated with storage?

A: Most natural gas storage facilities in the U.S. consist of underground formations, combined with above-ground equipment. These facilities include wells (injection/withdrawal and observation, water supply, water disposal), wellhead valve assemblies, gathering lines (field lines, headers), metering and compression facilities, dehydration units, generators or transformers, associated electric equipment, roads, sheds/buildings and pipeline pigging facilities. A list of natural gas facilities that fall under FERC jurisdiction is available on the agency's Web site at *http://www.ferc.gov/industries/gas/indus-act/storage/fields-by-owner.pdf* . Natural gas storage facilities that are owned and operated by natural gas distribution systems and used to deliver gas to their customers fall under the authority of state regulatory agencies.

Q: Are there different types of underground storage fields?

A: Most storage of natural gas takes advantage of natural geologic formations (reservoirs). There are three types of underground storage fields: (1) depleted oil and/or gas fields, (2) aquifers, and (3) salt caverns.

Depleted Oil and/or Gas Fields: Most of the natural gas storage in the United States consists of naturally-occurring oil or gas reservoirs that have been depleted through production. These consist of porous and permeable underground rock formations (usually 1,000 to 5,000 feet thick) that are confined by impermeable rock barriers and identified by a single natural pressure. Typically, this type of field has one injection/withdrawal cycle each year – gas is injected in summer and withdrawn in winter. This type of storage facility is normally used for long term or seasonal system supply, although in some instances it is used for peak day deliveries. These formations contain volumes of gas that are permanently stored in the field (called cushion or base gas) that help to maintain the underground pressure required to operate the field. Storage gas is then added to the field. In field storage the base gas is generally about 50% of the total reservoir capacity.

Aquifer Storage Fields: This type of storage field uses a permeable rock formation containing water, called an "aquifer." The nature of the water in the aquifer may vary from fresh water to saturated brine. An aquifer would have a high cushion gas requirement, generally between 50% and 80%, as the water in the portion of the reservoir being used for storage must be displaced constantly. They also have high deliverability rates but are limited to one injection/withdrawal cycle each year.

Salt Cavern Storage: This type of storage field uses caverns that are leached or mined out of underground salt deposits (salt domes or bedded salt formations). Salt caverns usually operate with about 20% to 30% cushion gas and the remaining capacity as working gas. Working gas can be recycled more than once per year (some up to 10 – 12 times per year), the injection and withdrawal rates being limited only by the capability of the surface facilities. Salt cavern storage has high deliverability and injection capabilities and is usually used for peak deliverability purposes, daily or even hourly. Most of the naturally-occurring salt caverns in the United States lie closer to the producer region—in Louisiana, Texas, and the Gulf Coast.

For more detailed information about natural gas storage, visit these Web sites:

- FERC Staff Report on Underground Natural Gas Storage
  http://www.ferc.gov/EventCalendar/Files/20041020081349-final-gs-report.pdf
- EIA: Basics of Underground Natural Gas Storage
  http://www.eia.doe.gov/pub/oil_gas/natural_gas/analysis_publications/storagebasics/storagebasics.html
- NaturalGas.org: Storage of Natural Gas
  http://www.naturalgas.org/naturalgas/storage.asp
- The Energy Information Administration (EIA)
  http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/natural_gas/info_glance/natural_gas.html

Q: How are storage field boundaries determined?

A: Boundaries are determined by the geologic characteristics of the formation in which the gas will be stored. Most also have buffer zones surrounding the portion of the reservoir to limit migration of the stored gas and to protect the integrity of the field.

Q: Can companies use the ground under my property without paying for it? Am I required to sign an easement?

A: A company that owns/operates a storage field cannot use the underground portion of storage facilities without either owning mineral rights or having some form of agreement with the owner of the mineral rights. Compensation for that use will come as a result of the property/mineral rights conveyed to the company by the current owner or attached to the deed from a previous property owner. Those property/mineral rights, depending on the facts of the particular situation, will most likely be in the form of a storage lease or an easement agreement.

A FERC certificate is not required in order for a company to negotiate the acquisition of a storage lease or easement. However, if FERC has issued a certificate approving the creation of a new storage field (or expansion of an existing field), that indicates that the agency has concluded that the storage field is needed and is in the public interest. In accordance with the Natural Gas Act (a law passed by the United States Congress in 1938), the FERC certificate gives the company the right to ask a state or federal court to award the needed property rights to the company where voluntary good faith negotiation has failed.

If the owner of the property/mineral rights and the company do not reach an agreement, the company can go to court to obtain the necessary rights through eminent domain. In such cases, the court will determine the amount that the company must pay to the owner of these rights. Similarly, if the storage field operations affect the surface property through construction of facilities or by reserving access rights, the company must also reach an agreement with the owner of the surface rights or go to court to obtain any necessary property rights through eminent domain. The court will determine the amount that the company must pay the owner of the surface rights. The state or federal court procedure is known as condemnation (or the exercise of eminent domain).

Q: How far from my home can a storage facility be located? If the company is just using the area under my land, do they require access to my land?

A: The storage reservoir itself is underground and does not require surface facilities on every property within the storage field boundaries. However,

Underground storage

the company may need to construct and operate facilities on the surface, including injection and withdrawal wells to get the gas into and out of the subsurface rock formations, well lines that connect those wells to other pipelines in the storage field, compressor stations to pump the gas, and facilities that are used to clean and monitor the interior of certain underground pipelines. Where surface facilities are needed, the storage lease or easement agreements developed between the landowner and the storage facility operator usually indicate minimum spacing of the facilities with respect to existing structures, like your home.

In most cases, if the company does not have any surface facilities on your property, the company would not need access to your property. However, the company may need access to your land to check the integrity of a pipeline crossing your property or to monitor the effects of previously abandoned facilities (such as an old gas well) or facilities owned by another company to insure that those facilities do not interfere with the company's storage operations. Because the need for access cannot be predicted, the storage lease or easement agreement typically references the right of the company to enter your property when needed. The company should inform the property owner when its employees plan to enter the property.

Q: Is all storage in the U.S. under the jurisdiction of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission?

A: No. Only natural gas storage that is used in interstate commerce is under FERC jurisdiction. There are approximately 500 existing underground natural gas storage facilities in the United States. Of those facilities, approximately 50% are under FERC jurisdiction, and the remaining are under state and/or local jurisdiction or are privately owned and unregulated.

LNG Facilities

Natural gas can also be converted to liquefied natural gas (LNG) and stored in above-ground tanks. Facilities for making LNG are used by many gas distribution companies for short-term peaking requirements, and are regulated under state authority. However, The Commission regulates a small number of similar facilities that are connected to interstate natural gas pipelines.

The United States also has several large LNG terminals, which include large LNG storage tanks as part of their operations. Traditionally, imported LNG is regasified before it enters the system of interstate natural gas pipelines for delivery to consumers. The Gulf Coast area has the country's highest concentration of existing and planned LNG terminals. In this region, salt caverns and depleted reservoirs also may be used as gas storage.

The growing production of natural gas in the United States from shale deposits has led to rising interest in developing liquefaction facilities for the export of natural gas to other countries. In this case, some LNG terminals would be used to export gas. Domestic natural gas would arrive at an LNG terminal via pipeline in a gaseous state, then liquefied and placed on LNG vessels for delivery to international consumers. While the Commission has the responsibility to evaluate and authorize LNG facilities, any company that exports natural gas also must receive an export license from the U.S. Department of Energy.

Compressor Stations

Q: What is a compressor station?

A: Compressor stations house natural gas fired engines, turbines or electric motors that drive compressors to compress, or pump, natural gas to move it through the system. They are located strategically along a pipeline route. Compressor stations associated with interstate natural gas pipeline systems are regulated by FERC. Compressors also are used by producers in gathering facilities that are not regulated by FERC.

Electric motor-driven compressors are very clean, and emit no particulate matter or pollutants. Natural gas-fired engines and turbines burn a portion of

the natural gas in the pipeline and would emit pollutants. Air emissions are regulated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and state permitting authorities. These regulations are applicable to any source that emits or has the potential to emit any air contaminants, as defined in the Clean Air Act. Companies are required to obtain these federal permits, as applicable.

Q: How noisy is a compressor station?

A: The noise attributable to a new compressor station, compression added to an existing station, or any modification, upgrade or update of an existing station, must not exceed a day-night average noise level of 55 decibels at any pre-existing noise-sensitive areas such as schools, hospitals or residences. Companies perform noise surveys during initial operation of the approved facilities and report the results to FERC to document compliance.

Q: Can compressor stations cause vibration at my home?

A: Vibration is caused by direct vibration or by low-frequency noise emitted from a compressor station. This is similar to what happens when noise from a speaker causes the floor to shake or when a helicopter flying overhead causes a window to rattle.

Compressor station

Companies are required to comply with FERC's rule at 18CFR 380.12(k)(4)(v)(B) to ensure that there is no increase in perceptible vibration from the operation of the compressor station.

Q: How much noise is permitted from drilling activities?

A: Directional drilling is sometimes used to install underground pipeline through sensitive areas. Drilling is also used to install vertical wells at storage facilities. Drilling should be conducted with the goal of keeping noise impacts at noise-sensitive areas below a day-night level of 55 decibels. States may have their own noise level requirements for construction sites.

Q; Will the compressor station affect my air quality?

A: Numerous federal and state air quality rules and permits may apply to each compressor station. FERC will identify the required permits and regulations for each compressor station. We also identify the impacts on local and regional air quality from construction and operation of each compressor station.

Q: Are there special safety or fire issues associated with compressor stations?

A: All interstate natural gas facilities, including compressor stations, are required to comply with the U.S. Department of Transportation's Minimum Safety Standards. Compressor stations are constructed with many safety systems, such as gas and fire detection systems and emergency shutdown equipment. These systems are designed to ensure that in the event of an accident, the compressor station would be safely shut down with minimal risk to the public.

The Responsibilities of Gas Companies

Q: Must companies post bonds to guarantee performance?

A: No, but the Commission inspects the right-of-way during and after construction to ensure that the terms of its certificate have been met.

Q: Can the pipeline company come on my land without my permission?

A: State or local trespass laws prevail until a certificate is issued by the Commission. Some states have laws that allow a company to get access to property for survey purposes. Procedures vary by state. Once a certificate is issued or an easement/survey agreement or court order is obtained, the company may come onto your land. Usually the company will notify you in advance.

Q: When can they start to build?

A: Construction cannot commence until the Commission issues a certificate, the company accepts it, the company receives all other relevant permits and

authorizations, and the company complies with environmental conditions attached to the certificate. For most large pipelines, the time from filing an application to approval ranges from one year to two years. Once a certificate is issued, construction may start within a few weeks of the company having completed any outstanding studies or having met other preconditions set by the Commission.

Q: Why would the company approach me about an easement before the project is approved?

A: Because of planning and lead time, the company may try to obtain easement agreements in advance. Also, a company must conduct environmental studies before it files an application with the Commission. For these studies to be as complete as possible, the company will try to obtain access to all of the proposed right-of-way. If Commission approval is ultimately denied, or the route changes, the initial easement agreement with the landowner is usually void (depending on the wording of the right-of-way or access contract). Further, disputes over the wording of an easement agreement are subject to state law.

Valve

Q: Can the company place more than one pipeline on my property? Can the pipeline and the easement be used for anything other than natural gas?

A: The Commission grants a certificate and states that eminent domain may only be used for the proposed pipeline and related facilities in the exact location described and only for the transportation of natural gas. If the company wishes to install another natural gas pipeline under Commission jurisdiction, it must obtain additional approval from the Commission. Other utilities may wish to use an adjacent or overlapping easement, but they would have to obtain approval from you or from another permitting authority that can grant eminent domain (usually the state). Of course, you may agree to other uses.

Q: Can the company construct above-ground facilities on the right-of-way?

A: Yes, if they have been approved by the Commission. Above-ground facilities, such as valves, pig launchers and pig receivers, are commonly placed in the right-of-way and are strategically placed along the pipeline system for operation and safety purposes.

Q: How close can the pipeline be to other pipelines or utility facilities?

A: Pipelines must be at least a foot from any underground structure and two to three feet below ground. Companies usually want their pipelines to be 25 feet from another pipeline. If space permits, pipelines can be placed in another utility's right-of-way.

Q: Can I receive service from the pipeline?

A: No, not in most cases. Generally speaking, interstate pipelines are operating at pressures incompatible with direct residential use, which is provided by local distribution companies.

Q: Can a pipeline be placed in a river or the ocean?

A: A pipeline can be placed in the ocean or across a river; however, it is usually not acceptable to place one longitudinally down a river or other stream. There are different environmental, cost, design and safety issues associated with construction in a water body.

Q: How soon after construction will the company restore the land?

A: Commission rules require restoration as soon as the trench is backfilled and weather permits.

Q. What authorization allows the pipeline company to use eminent domain?

A: If the Commission authorizes the project and the necessary easements cannot be negotiated, an applicant is granted the right of eminent domain

under section 7(h) of the Natural Gas Act and the procedures set forth under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure (Rule 71A). Under these conditions, the landowner could receive compensation as determined by the courts.

Important Safety Issues

Q: Who is responsible for safety?

A: While the Commission has oversight in ensuring that pipeline and above-ground facilities are safely constructed and installed, once the natural gas is flowing in the new system, the U.S. Department of Transportation's Pipeline and Hazardous Pipeline Materials Safety Administration takes over the responsibility during the operation for the lifetime of the pipeline. The U.S. Department of Transportation is also responsible for setting the federal safety standards for natural gas (and other) pipelines and related facilities. The *Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration* can be contacted at 202-366-4595 or at *http://www.phmsa.dot.gov*.

Q: Are pipelines safe?

Safety Inspectors

A: Accidents are rare and usually result from outside forces or unauthorized action by someone other than the pipeline company. The U.S. Department of Transportation enforces strict safety standards and requires safety checks.

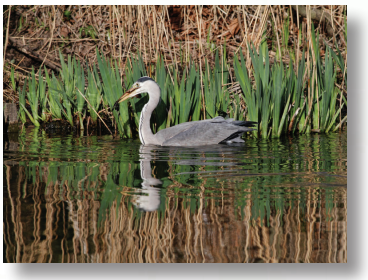
Q: Does natural gas smell?

A: Natural gas is odorless. An odorant, which smells like rotten eggs, is generally added for quick leak detection in more populated areas on interstate transmission pipelines and in local distribution pipelines in accordance with U.S. Department of Transportation safety regulations.

Further Environmental Issues

Q: What if my property contains endangered species, wetlands, or archeological sites?

A: Endangered species must be protected from the effects of construction and this could affect the location of the pipeline or other facilities. In the case of wetlands, if proper crossing procedures are used and no alternatives are available, they may be used for a pipeline right-of-way. If an archeological or historic site is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, impact to it must be minimized. It either will be excavated and studied, or the pipeline will be rerouted to avoid it. Landowners who want them usually are permitted to keep any artifacts after they are properly studied, subject to state law.



Wetlands

Q: Environmental studies were mentioned earlier. How do they work?

A: A Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an environmental assessment (EA) or an environmental impact statement (EIS) is issued for most major proposals. It is sent to federal, state and local agencies, local media and libraries, environmental groups, and the affected owners of any land that would be crossed. For some major projects the NOI may announce a schedule of public meetings along the proposed route. The NOI seeks comments from interested parties on the scope of the environmental document, and the comments must be submitted to the Commission, normally within 30 days. After the comment period, the Commission staff will prepare an EA or a Draft EIS outlining its findings and recommendations. For major proposals, further comments are sought during 45 days allotted for review of a Draft EIS or 30 days in the case of an EA. These comments are addressed in the Final EIS or the final order granting or denying the application.

Additional Information

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, CONTACT:

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Office of External Affairs
888 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20426
Toll Free: 1-866-208-3372
E-mail: *customer@ferc.gov*
www.ferc.gov

Landowner Helpline
Toll Free: 1-877-337-2237
E-mail: *landownerhelp@ferc.gov*

Other related FERC documents you may find helpful are listed below. These are available on our web site.

The following can be found at:
http://www.ferc.gov/industries/gas/enviro/guidelines.asp

- Guidelines for Reporting On Cultural Resources Investigations
- Handbook for Using Third-party Contractors to Prepare Environmental Assessments & Environmental Impact Statements (EIS)
- Upland Erosion Control, Revegetation and Maintenance Plan
- Wetland and Waterbody Construction and Mitigation Procedures

http://www.ferc.gov/resources/guides.asp

- Your Guide to Electronic Information at FERC
- An Interstate Natural Gas Facility on my Land
- Blanket Certificate Program: Notice to landowners

Glossary of Terms

Glossary of Terms supplied courtesy of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration and FERC staff. For further information, please consult the PHMSA web site at *http://www.phmsa.dot.gov.*

COMPRESSOR STATIONS

Compressor Stations are facilities located along a natural gas pipeline that house and protect compressors. Compressors are used to compress (or pump) the gas to move it through the system. Compressor stations are strategically placed along the pipeline to boost the system pressure to maintain required flow rates.

EASEMENT

An easement is an acquired privilege or right, such as a right-of-way, afforded a person or company to make limited use of another person's or company's real property. For example, the municipal water company may have an easement across your property for the purpose of installing and maintaining a water line. Similarly, oil and natural gas pipeline companies acquire easements from property owners to establish rights-of-way for construction and operation of their pipelines.

GATHERING LINE

Pipelines, generally small in diameter, used to transport oil or gas from the well to a processing facility or a mainline pipeline. Gathering facilities, which can include the gathering lines and compressor stations associated with gathering, are not regulated by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

HYDRAULIC FRACTURING

Also called "fracking," this refers to a process of fracturing rock using a pressurized liquid. This is usually water mixed with sand and chemicals, injected deep within the ground through a piped well bore. This technique is commonly used to produce natural gas or oil from shale, tight or coal seam formations.

LATERAL

A lateral is a segment of a pipeline that branches off the main or transmission line to transport the product to a termination point, such as a tank farm or a metering station.

Fracking rig

LAUNCHER

A launcher is a pipeline component that is used for inserting an inline inspection tool, cleaning pig, or other device into a pressurized pipeline. After performing its task, the tool or pig is removed via receiver.

LIQUEFACTION

Liquefaction refers to the process of converting natural gas (methane) to a liquid to facilitate transportation or storage. This process requires removing impurities and cooling the methane to -260°F.

LOOP

A loop is a segment of pipeline installed adjacent to an existing pipeline and connected to it at both ends. A loop allows more gas to be moved through the system.

METERING AND REGULATING (M&R) STATIONS

Metering and regulating stations are installations containing equipment to measure the amount of gas entering or leaving a pipeline system and, sometimes, to regulate gas pressure.

Metering and Regulating Station

PIG

A pig, also known as a "smart" pig, is a generic term signifying any independent, self-contained device, tool, or vehicle that is inserted into and moves through the interior of a pipeline for inspecting, dimensioning, or cleaning. These tools are commonly referred to as "pigs" because of the occasional squealing noises that can be heard as they travel through the pipe.

RECEIVERS

A pipeline component used for removing an inline inspection tool, cleaning pig, or other device from a pressurized pipeline. The device is inserted into the pipeline via a launcher.

RIGHTS-OF-WAY (ROW)

A right-of-way is a defined strip of land on which an operator has the rights to construct, operate, and/or maintain a pipeline. A ROW may be owned outright by the operator or an easement may be acquired for specific use of the ROW.

TRENCH

A trench is a long narrow ditch dug into the ground and embanked with its own soil. They are used for concealment and protection of pipeline. Trenches are usually dug by a backhoe or by a specialized digging machine.

Pipeline in trench

VALVE

A valve is a mechanical device installed in a pipeline and used to control the flow of gas or liquid.

See *http://www.phmsa.dot.gov* for additional pipeline-related terminology definitions.

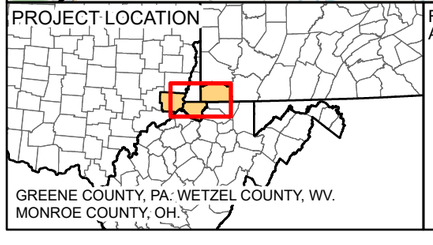
Your project's docket number

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Office of Energy Projects

888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426
202–502–6088
1–866–208–3372 (toll free)
202–502–8659 (TTY)

www.ferc.gov/industries/gas.asp

PROJECT LOCATION



GREENE COUNTY, PA; WETZEL COUNTY, WV.
MONROE COUNTY, OH.

Reference: ESRI Open Street Map (with Relief), Accessed 11/1/2021.

LEGEND

- Compressor Station
- Contractor Yard
- Pipeline Centerline
- County Boundary
- State Boundary

0 2.5 5 10 Miles

FIGURE 1.1-1
OVERVIEW MAP

Ohio Valley Connector Expansion
Equitrans, L.P.

gai consultants

EQUITRANS

DRAWN BY: TAF
CHECKED: MDO
DATE: 11/1/2021
APPROVED: JJP

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Commitments to **Landowners**

Interstate Natural Gas Association of America

The Interstate Natural Gas Association of America's member companies are committed to leading the interstate natural gas pipeline industry in building and maintaining strong, positive relationships with affected landowners. We recognize the importance of fair and respectful treatment of landowners impacted by the projects we construct and operate that meet the vital energy needs of our communities and customers. We will work to adhere to the following commitments in a manner commensurate with the type, scope and location of individual interstate projects.

1. Respect and Trust

Positive, lasting relationships are built on mutual respect and trust. We will strive to understand landowners' perspectives and help them understand ours through meaningful engagement

- Demonstrate respect for those who live on, lease or own property along our pipeline systems.
- Communicate in a timely manner with the goal of developing respectful relationships and building trust.
- Clearly communicate the conditions under which we will access a landowner's property.

2. Accurate and Timely Information

We will answer landowners' questions about the project including the reason and need for the proposed project, the processes in place governing easement acquisition, certification, environmental review/permitting, construction, operation and maintenance of our facilities, safety,and the particulars of individual projects.

- Train land agents and others who will engage landowners.
- Establish a communication plan and provide communication training for those who will engage landowners.
- Ensure company personnel will be able to answer questions regarding basic pipeline construction activities, the need for work space on landowner's property,and other project specifics to foster informative communication with landowners and other stakeholders.
- Establish ongoing communication to solicit and acquire information that can be used to inform the proposed route while striking a balance between the project need, impacts to environmental resources, safety and the landowner's present and future use of the property.
- Create communication channels to convey appropriate information about the project depending on the scope, location, and available technology, such as:
  - » Establish toll-free telephone "hotlines" for landowners to ask questions or convey concerns to company representatives;
  - » Establish internet websites that are populated with timely general and project information; and/or
  - » Consider the use of email and other technologies to improve communication with landowners.

3. Negotiate in Good Faith

It is the responsibility of the project sponsor to work with landowners to attempt to reach a mutually agreeable easement. We will listen and strive to understand landowner concerns, and work to address those concerns in good faith. We will attempt to reach agreement with landowners in an honest, fair and reasonable fashion.

- Ensure land agents listen actively to landowners and strive to reach mutually agreeable solutions.
- Employ appropriate methods (e.g., recent land transactions in the project area, qualified appraisers, or other reliable sources) to assist with developing fair market offers for easement acquisition.
- Work with timber or agricultural experts, or other reliable sources to develop appropriate value for losses to crops and other impacts caused by construction activities.

4. Responding to Issues

We will respond to landowner concerns in a timely fashion. To enhance direct communications and timely responses, we will provide landowners with a point of contact within the company, early in the project, to convey their questions and concerns. This point of contact will answer landowners' questions or concerns, and provide general or project-specific information.

- Establish a toll-free landowner "hotline" to allow landowners to communicate project or construction-related questions and concerns.
- Enact a 3-business day policy on responding to all landowner calls to our established landowner "hotline" or to the project point of contact.

5. Respect the Regulatory Compact

Final approval for a project is not certain, and our interactions with landowners will reflect that understanding. Prior to a Federal Energy Regulatory Commission decision, actions taken to negotiate easements or options are at the company's risk because there is no guarantee the project will be approved.

- Inform landowners of regulatory approval status and other project milestones.

6. Eminent Domain

We will begin every easement negotiation with the expectation that a mutual agreement can be reached and eminent domain rights will not need to be exercised. Further, we will be clear in communicating that federal eminent domain will not be exercised unless the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission grants a certificate. Eminent domain will only be exercised as a means of last resort.

7. Outreach

We will engage with affected stakeholders to garner input early in the project and strive to build relationships**.** We will introduce our industry to those who might not otherwise know about our industry's benefits to the community and our industry's dedication to safety.

- Recognize that landowners may have questions or concerns about infrastructure projects.
- Tailor outreach efforts to address the size and scope of a project, as well as specific landowner concerns.
- Begin outreach efforts by identifying affected landowners, public officials, responsible agencies, and tribes in the project area.
- Maintain a relationship with stakeholders based upon these commitments throughout the lifespan of the facility.

8. Industry Ambassadors

We recognize that each company employee and representative is viewed as an ambassador for the industry. Our employees and representatives are trained to interact with stakeholders in accordance with these commitments.

We will:

- Stress that all members of the project team are "ambassadors" for the entire industry and not just the project sponsor;
- Continue to inform the public on the importance of energy infrastructure and the process required to build that infrastructure; and
- Emphasize in training the importance of listening to and working with landowners to understand matters better from the landowner's perspective and respectfully communicate with them so they better understand ours.

9. Ongoing Commitment to Continuous Improvement

We will routinely evaluate our landowner outreach and communication efforts to drive continuous improvements in our interactions, processes, policies, and procedures. Natural gas will remain a foundation of our energy economy and there will continue to be the need to construct, operate and maintain natural gas pipeline and storage infrastructure to meet the nation's energy demand.

- Train employees and contractors likely to interact with landowners on these INGAA Commitments to Landowners, internal company processes and procedures, and expectations for interacting with landowners.

Attachment B
Stakeholder Letter

EQUITRANS℠

Date

Dear (Enter Stakeholder Name),

As a valued stakeholder and community member, this letter is to inform you that on January 28, 2022, Equitrans L.P. (Equitrans) filed a formal application with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) requesting authorization to construct natural gas pipelines and related facilities, known as the Ohio Valley Connector Expansion (OVCX) project.

Equitrans is dedicated to the safe, responsible, and environmentally conscious construction of our pipelines and related facilities. Our goal is to educate our landowners and stakeholders about proposed projects, and we want our community leaders to be involved throughout the process.

Providing several opportunities for community engagement, the OVCX project is hosting three information sessions to involve our stakeholders and encourage community input. At these events, you will have direct access to Project team members and will be able to share your ideas, comments, and concerns.

Greene County, PA March 1, 2022 12:00 PM – 2:00 PM 5:00 PM – 7:00 PM	Wetzel County, WV March 15, 2022 12:00 PM – 2:00 PM 5:00 PM – 7:00 PM	Monroe County, OH March 16, 2022 2:00 PM – 6:00 PM
New Freeport VFD 101 Main Street New Freeport, PA 15352	Robert C. Byrd Center 992 N. Fork Road Pine Grove, WV 26419	St. John's United Church of Christ 51705 German Ridge Road Powhatan Point, OH 43942

We sent the enclosed landowner notification letter to all affected landowners regarding the filing of our 7(c) application with the FERC. Additional project information can be found in the enclosed landowner notification letter.

The FERC will be the lead permitting agency for other federal, state, and local permitting authorities. OVCX will be owned and operated by Equitrans L.P.

Equitrans is a wholly owned subsidiary of Equitrans Midstream Corporation, (Equitrans Midstream) and with a premier asset footprint in the Appalachian Basin, Equitrans Midstream is one of the largest natural gas gatherers in the United States. Our foundation is built on a steadfast commitment to safely, responsibly, and efficiently deliver energy services on which our customers and communities rely.

EQUITRANS℠

We want to share the same information with you that we are sharing with our affected landowners. Additional information enclosed with this letter:

- The FERC "Notice of Application" for the Ohio Valley Connector Expansion project
- The FERC pamphlet entitled "An Interstate Natural Gas Facility on My Land? What Do I Need to Know?"
- A list of public locations where a complete copy of the application, as filed with the FERC, is available for viewing; the application can also be viewed by accessing the FERC website at www.ferc.gov
- A map illustrating the proposed route and general location of the project
- Interstate Natural Gas Association of America (INGAA) Commitments to Landowners

An intervenor is someone who wants a more formal status with the FERC regarding a project's proceedings. If you have decided to file as an intervenor you will be able to file briefs, appear at hearings, and be heard by the courts if a project appeals FERC's final ruling. Intervenors will receive copies of all fillings made with the FERC related to the project. An intervenor is also required to send copies of all the filings they provide to the FERC and all other parties involved in the docket. If you would like to sign up as an intervenor, please see page 6 of the booklet, "An Interstate Natural Gas Pipeline On My Land? What Do I Need To Know?"

If you would like to read the full application and other public filing information for the OVCX project, you can access it online via FERC's website by using the docket number, or visit one of the locations listed below for a printed copy:

County	Location
Greene County, PA	Eva K. Bowlby Public Library 311 N. West Street Waynesburg, PA 15370
Wetzel County, WV	New Martinsville Library 160 Washington Street New Martinsville, WV 26155
Monroe County, OH	Monroe County Library 96 Home Avenue Woodsfield, OH 43793

If at any time you have additional questions for us, please do not hesitate to reach out to us directly at 1-855-918-8880; or email mail@ovcx.info; and visit our website at www.ovcx.info.

We look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

Amy Gonzalez
Senior Community Advisor