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August 25, 2017

Ms. Ann Rogers
Section 106 Coordinator, Committee for Appalachian and Piedmont Preservation
6347 Back Creek Road
Boones Mill, VA 24065

**Subject: Mountain Valley Pipeline Project
Historic Property Treatment Plan for the Bent Mountain Rural (080-0322)
and Coles-Terry Rural Historic Districts (080-5689)
FERC DOCKET NO. CP16-10, DHR FILE #2014 1194**

Dear Ms. Rogers,

On behalf of Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC (Mountain Valley), a joint venture between affiliates of EQT Midstream Partners, LP and NextEra Energy, Inc., Con Edison Midstream Gas, LLC, WGL Holdings, Inc., and RGC Midstream LLC, you will find enclosed for your comment *Mountain Valley Pipeline Project, Historic Property Treatment Plan, Bent Mountain Rural Historic District (080-0322) and Coles-Terry Rural Historic District (080-5689)* dated August 2017.

Following submittal of the *Mountain Valley Pipeline Project, Criteria of Effects Report for Virginia* (May 2017), Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) issued its opinion in a letter dated July 7, 2017, that the proposed Mountain Valley Pipeline Project will adversely affect the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)-eligible Bent Mountain Rural and Coles-Terry Rural Historic Districts. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission is consulting with the DHR on the treatment of historic properties that will be adversely impacted by the proposed project. The enclosed Treatment Plan has been developed to document Mountain Valley's efforts to date to coordinate with consulting parties and other stakeholders to identify mitigation measures appropriate to address the proposed project's potential adverse effects to the Bent Mountain Rural and Coles-Terry Rural Historic Districts. This Treatment Plan also proposes mitigation measures designed to mitigate these effects.

Mountain Valley looks forward to receiving your comments on the enclosed Treatment Plan including any other strategies you might recommend for mitigating the project's adverse effects to the aforementioned districts by Monday, September 11, 2017. You may contact me by telephone at (724) 873-3645 or by e-mail at mneylon@eqt.com if you have questions.

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Megan E. Neylon". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Megan Neylon
Environmental Permitting Supervisor

August 25, 2017
Page 2

Enclosures: Historic Property Treatment Plan: Bent Mountain Rural Historic District (080-0322) and Coles-Terry Rural Historic District (080-5689)

cc: Sonja Ingram, Preservation Virginia
Ashley Webb, Historical Society of Western Virginia
Richard Caywood, Roanoke County Board of Supervisors
Alison Blanton, Roanoke Valley Preservation Foundation
Roger Kirchen, VDHR

MOUNTAIN VALLEY PIPELINE PROJECT

HISTORIC PROPERTY TREATMENT PLAN

**Bent Mountain Rural Historic District (080-0322) and Coles-Terry Rural
Historic District (080-5689)**

**DOCKET NO. CP16-10
DHR FILE #2014 1194**

Prepared for



**555 Southpointe Boulevard
Canonsburg, Pennsylvania 15317**

Prepared by



TETRA TECH

**6 Century Drive, 3rd Floor
Parsippany, NJ 07054**

August 2017

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Figure 2.2 Proposed Route within Coles-Terry Rural Historic District

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Overview

Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC (Mountain Valley), a joint venture between affiliates of EQT Midstream Partners, LP, NextEra Energy, Inc., Con Edison Gas Midstream, LLC, WGL Holdings, Inc., and RGC Midstream, LLC, is seeking a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (Certificate) from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) pursuant to Section 7(c) of the Natural Gas Act authorizing it to construct and operate the proposed Mountain Valley Pipeline Project located in 17 counties in West Virginia and Virginia. Mountain Valley plans to construct an approximately 303-mile, 42-inch-diameter natural gas pipeline to provide timely, cost-effective access to the growing demand for natural gas for use by local distribution companies, industrial users and power generation in the Mid-Atlantic and southeastern markets, as well as potential markets in the Appalachian region. The proposed pipeline will extend from the existing Equitrans, L.P. transmission system and other natural gas facilities in Wetzel County, West Virginia to Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Company, LLC's Zone 5 compressor station 165 in Pittsylvania County, Virginia.

The FERC is the lead federal agency for compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) for this undertaking. As a result, the FERC directed Mountain Valley to coordinate with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR), which serves as the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), following the FERC guidelines related to cultural resources compliance with Section 106 on FERC-regulated projects. Following submittal of the Criteria of Effects report for the project, DHR issued its opinion in a letter dated July 7, 2017, that the proposed project will adversely affect the Bent Mountain Rural Historic District (080-0322) and the Coles-Terry Rural Historic District (080-5689), both determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The FERC is consulting with the DHR on the treatment of historic properties that will be adversely impacted by the proposed Project. This Treatment Plan has been developed to document Mountain Valley's efforts to coordinate with consulting parties and other stakeholders to identify mitigation measures appropriate to address the proposed project's potential adverse effects to the Bent Mountain and Coles-Terry Rural Historic Districts. This Treatment Plan also proposes mitigation measures designed to mitigate the adverse effects of the project.

Mountain Valley developed the direct and indirect Area of Potential Effect (APE) through consultation with the DHR. The indirect APE for historic architectural resources comprised, at a minimum, a 450-foot-wide corridor centered on the pipeline. In some areas, the APE was expanded up to one mile on either side of the pipeline in areas of higher elevation due to the possibility of distant views. The direct APE for the project was defined at the outset of the project as a 300-foot-wide corridor that would accommodate the actual construction right-of-way as well as workspace identified as project engineering and field surveys were completed.¹

¹ In a May 20, 2015, letter, DHR concurred that the indirect APE was appropriately defined and accurately reflected previous consultation.

Mountain Valley’s cultural resources consultants identified the Bent Mountain Rural Historic District (035-5127) in Roanoke County during the Phase I historic architecture survey conducted between May and November 2015. The district was surveyed comprehensively, with records made for resources over 50 years of age within the indirect APE for the project.² Coles-Terry Rural Historic District was identified subsequent to MVP’s Phase I reconnaissance survey by its comprising landowners and determined NRHP-eligible by DHR. This district was not re-inventoried by Mountain Valley.³

1.2 Project Effect

In accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA of 1966, as amended, Mountain Valley applied the Criteria of Adverse Effect to the Bent Mountain Rural and Coles-Terry Rural Historic Districts by synthesizing the results of visual, construction-related and operation-related effects assessments.

As noted in Sections 3.2 and 4.1 of Mountain Valley’s Criteria of Effects Report (May 2017), rural historic landscapes may also qualify as a Traditional Cultural Property (TCP), as defined in the National Park Service’s Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties, if the landscape’s “organization, buildings and structures, or patterns of land use reflect the cultural traditions valued by its long-term residents” or if it serves as a location “where a community has traditionally carried out economic, artistic, or other cultural practices important in maintaining its historic identity.” A rural historic district’s eligibility for the NRHP as a TCP hinges on how the sites, structures, buildings, surrounding landscape, and landscape elements are used by members of the community. As such, Mountain Valley’s assessment of effects to the Bent Mountain Rural and Coles-Terry Rural Historic Districts’ rural historic landscapes involved an evaluation of direct and indirect (visual) effects to primary contributing resources within the historic district and also accounted for direct impacts on historic and current land uses, the results of which were presented in Section 4.1 of the Criteria of Effects Report.

This assessment resulted in a recommendation that changes in the rural historic landscape within the Bent Mountain Rural and Coles-Terry Rural Historic Districts as a result of the proposed project would not occur to an extent that would diminish the districts’ integrity.

The project would traverse the Bent Mountain Rural Historic District in a north-south direction and crossing areas that were historically (c.1970) deciduous forest, cropland, pasture, and orchards. However, Mountain Valley’s comparison of recent and historic land cover/use data indicated that orchards, historically located near the center of the district, are no longer intact. Also, logging activity at the northwest corner of the district, where the district overlaps with the Coles-Terry Rural Historic District, is evidenced by the infiltration of mixed and evergreen forest in an area that historically was exclusively deciduous forest. The district was historically bisected by a significant amount of evergreen forest that is now much more dispersed. Although parts of the

² Phase I Reconnaissance Architectural Survey for the Mountain Valley Pipeline, Roanoke County, Virginia (March 2016, DHR concurrence: May 25, 2016)

³ As directed by DHR during an April 21, 2015, meeting between DHR and Mountain Valley’s cultural resources consultant, Mountain Valley’s architectural survey team did not re-inventory the previously recorded historic districts within the pipeline APE in Virginia.

district would incur changes to its surrounding landscape due to tree-clearing, generally, the forested areas are no longer key in distinguishing between different historic land uses. Despite the proposed changes, there would still be a clear distinction between agricultural fields and woodland and differing land uses. Mountain Valley recommended that the Bent Mountain Rural Historic District would continue to convey its rural and agricultural character and would continue to reflect its varying land uses through intact historic landscape features; the project would not affect the district's continuity of use.

The project would traverse the Coles-Terry Rural Historic District in a northwest-southeast direction crossing areas that were historically (c.1970) deciduous forest, cropland, and pasture. However, Mountain valley's comparison of recent and historic land cover/use data indicated logging activity at the southeast corner of the district, where the district overlaps with the Bent Mountain Rural Historic District, as evidenced by the infiltration of mixed and evergreen forest in an area that historically was exclusively deciduous forest. Although parts of the district would incur changes to its surrounding landscape due to tree-clearing, generally, the forested areas crossed by the project are no longer key in distinguishing between different historic land uses.

The Coles-Terry Rural Historic District was determined NRHP-eligible with an existing power transmission corridor bisecting the district near its midpoint, running perpendicular to Poor Mountain Road. Mountain Valley reasonably concluded that this intrusion did not detract from the historic integrity of the district's landscape, because the boundaries of the district were drawn as to generally include all the farmland and woodland along the eastern slope of Poor Mountain. The existing power transmission corridor did not detract from the overall integrity of the district to an extent that it was not included in the district boundary. Similarly, Mountain Valley recommended that changes in the landscape as a result of the project's permanent easement would not occur to an extent that would diminish the district's integrity. Despite the changes, there would still be a clear distinction between farmland and woodland and differing land uses simply because the district is so heavily wooded. Cropland and pasture will be restored to cropland and pasture post-construction. Mountain Valley further recommended that the Coles-Terry Rural Historic District, like the Bent Mountain Rural Historic District, would continue to convey its rural and agricultural character and would continue to reflect its varying land uses through intact historic landscape features; the project would not affect its continuity of use.

Mountain Valley's photograph simulations depicting potential views from both the Bent Mountain Rural Historic District and the Coles-Terry Rural Historic District towards the project demonstrate that the potential changes in the districts' viewsheds and settings are "Inferior." In other words, the visual impact is visually inferior within the context of the existing setting and surrounding landscape. Furthermore, the project route would avoid any direct impacts on the districts' contributing built environment (Attachment 1).

Following careful study of the project and its relationship to the Bent Mountain Rural and Coles-Terry Rural Historic Districts, and considering a full range of potential direct and indirect effects to the built environment and surrounding landscape, Mountain Valley recommended that the proposed project would have No Adverse Effect on the districts.

DHR found, in a letter dated July 7, 2017, that:

Based on the submitted analyses, DHR agrees with the consultant that the expected visual (indirect) impacts from Mountain Valley on the Newport Rural Historic District, Greater Newport Rural Historic District, Big Stony Creek Historic District, Bent Mountain Rural Historic District, and Coles-Terry Rural Historic District do not significantly diminish those characteristics which make them eligible for listing in the NRHP.

...the Greater Newport Rural Historic District, Big Stony Creek Historic District, North Fork Valley Rural Historic District, Bent Mountain Rural Historic District, and Coles-Terry Rural Historic District will be adversely affected by Mountain Valley bisecting them and leaving a permanent fifty-foot wide imprint on their landscapes. This condition is incompatible with the existing rural character of the districts, which derive much of their historic significance and NRHP-eligible status from that very agrarian setting and feeling the undertaking will diminish. The adverse effect to the five historic districts will require mitigation to be determined through future consultation with DHR and other stakeholders and memorialized in the Programmatic Agreement (PA) for the undertaking.

2.0 DISTRICT SETTING AND ASSOCIATION

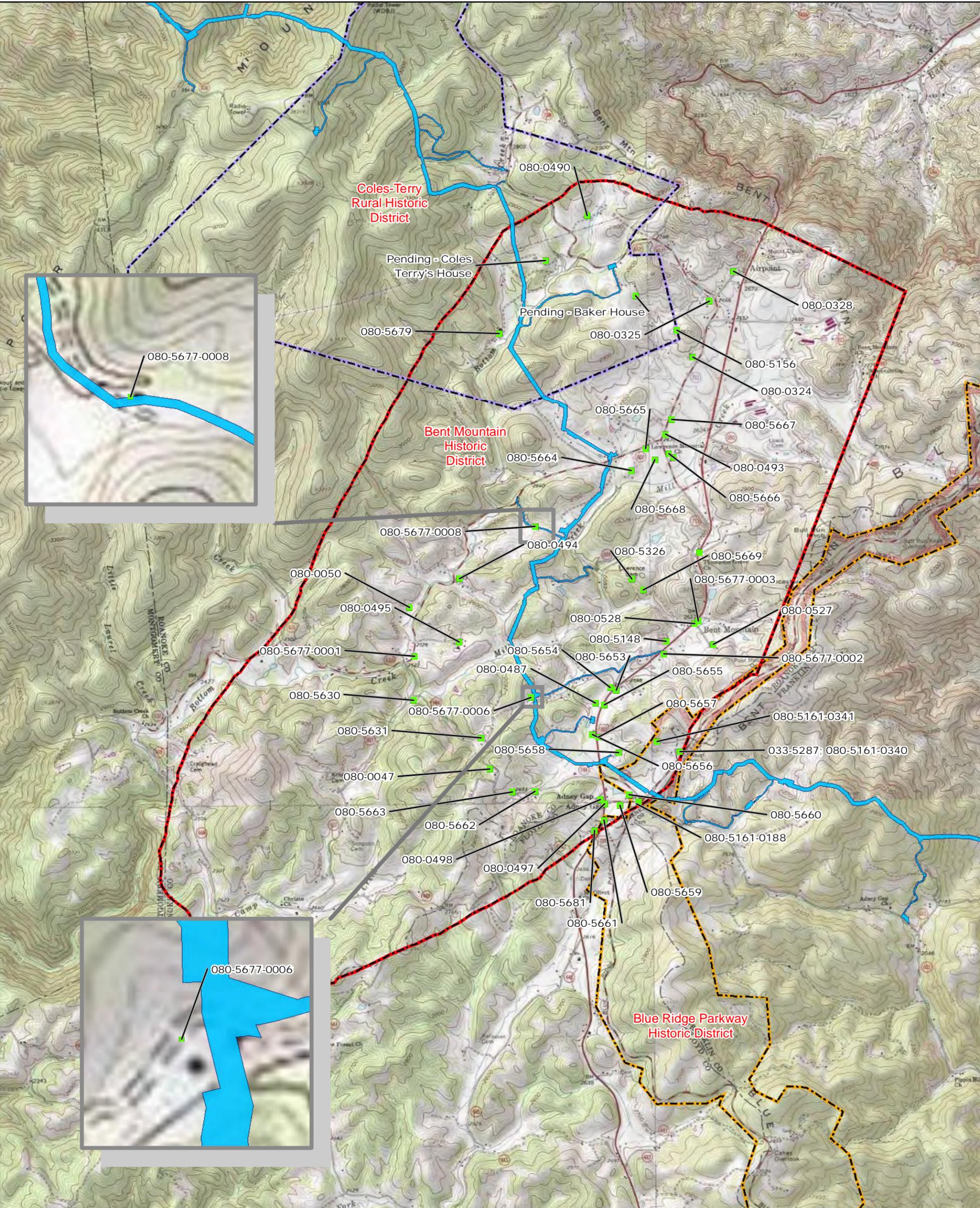
2.1 Bent Mountain Rural Historic District

Bent Mountain is a rural community established in the early nineteenth century after the initial settlement of Roanoke County. By the late nineteenth century, Bent Mountain was renowned for its apple orchards and other farm products that were transported to market in Roanoke down the Bent Mountain Turnpike, now U.S. Route 221. Today, Bent Mountain is characterized by its rural agricultural landscape that features late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century homes, barns, and other outbuildings, as well as well-preserved community buildings like the 1917 Bent Mountain School and 1947 Lawrence Memorial United Methodist Church.

During Phase I survey, MVP's cultural resources consultant recommended additional architectural survey and background research in the Bent Mountain area of Roanoke County to evaluate its eligibility for listing in the NRHP as a rural historic district under Criteria A, C, and D (Figure 2.1). It comprises 42 potentially contributing resources – buildings, structures, and farms made up of multiple buildings and structures as well as fields and other landscape features. Based on reconnaissance-level survey, Bent Mountain exhibits the physical characteristics of a rural historic district, including a concentration of buildings that are united historically by their geography, dates of construction, construction materials, and function. The proposed district covers a large area of valleys and ridges lying northwest of the Blue Ridge Parkway and overlaps with the Coles-Terry Rural Historic District and the Blue Ridge Parkway Historic District.

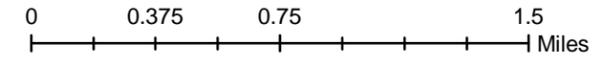
2.2 Coles-Terry Rural Historic District

This approximately 2,500-acre historic district, overlapping with the Bent Mountain Rural Historic District, lies on the eastern slope of Poor Mountain and includes the headwaters of Laurel Creek and Bottom Creek. It is mostly forested, and is owned today in its entirety by the Terry family.



Mountain Valley Pipeline Project

NAD 1983 UTM 17N



Proposed Route within the Bent Mountain Historic District

Figure 2.1

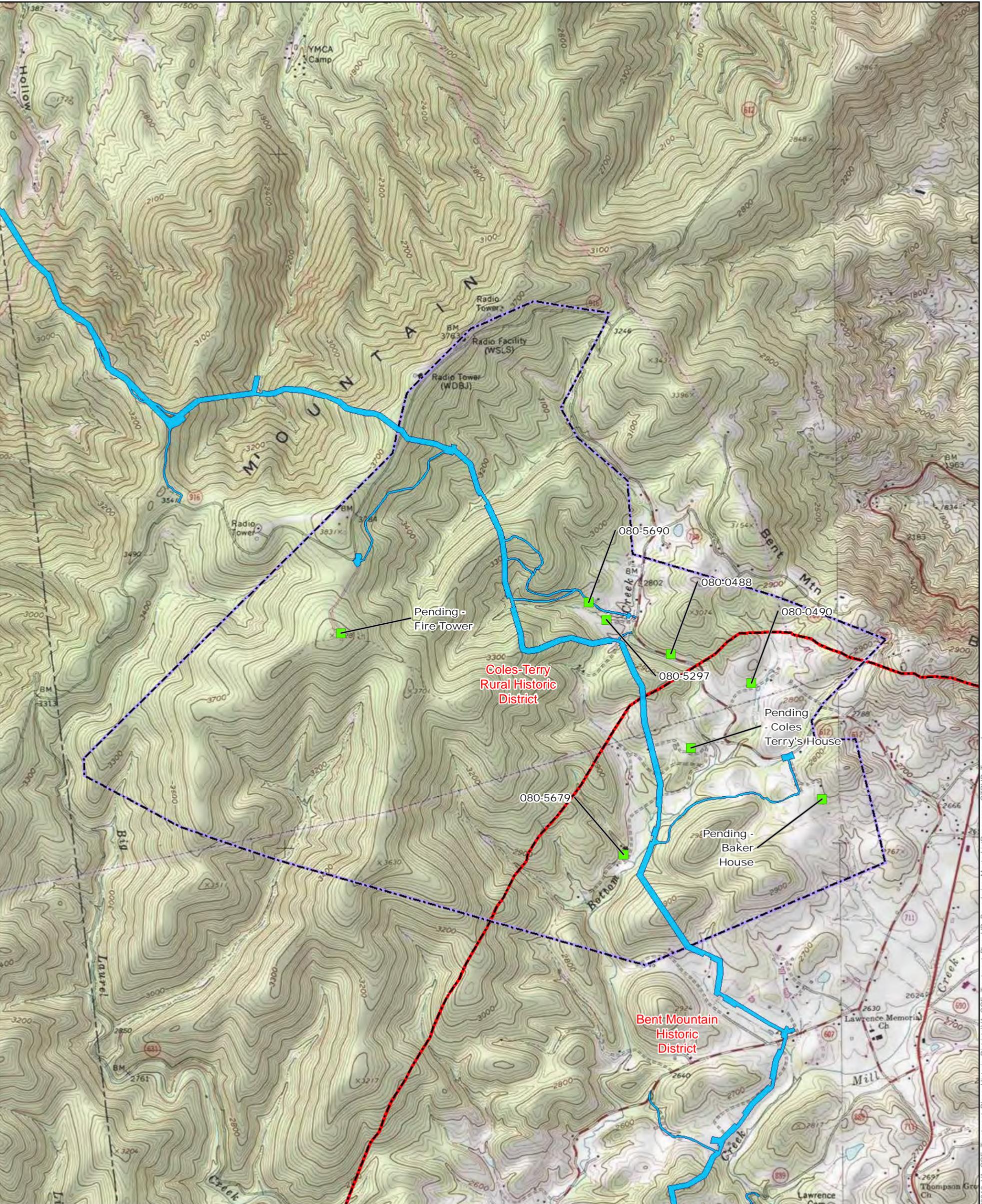
August 2017

Legend

- Primary Contributing Historic Resource
- Limit of Disturbance
- Bent Mountain Historic District Boundary
- Blue Ridge Parkway Historic District Boundary
- Coles-Terry Rural Historic District Boundary

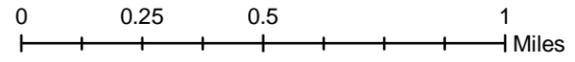


Data Sources: ESRI 2017, USGS 2017.



Mountain Valley Pipeline Project

NAD 1983 UTM 17N



Proposed Route within the Coles-Terry Rural Historic District

Figure 2.2

August 2017

Legend

- Primary Contributing Historic Resource
- Limit of Disturbance
- Bent Mountain Historic District Boundary
- Coles-Terry Rural Historic District Boundary



Data Sources: ESRI 2017, USGS 2017.

The district was identified subsequent to MVP's Phase I reconnaissance survey by its landowners and is assumed as NRHP-eligible under Criteria A, C, and D (Figure 2.2). To date, six contributing resources dating from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries have been identified including farm complexes, residences, cemeteries, and other structures.

3.0 DESCRIPTION OF MOUNTAIN VALLEY AS IT AFFECTS PROPERTY SETTING AND ASSOCIATION

Mountain Valley proposes to cross the Bent Mountain Rural Historic District at approximate milepost 242 of the project, for a distance of 24,010 feet, or 4.6 miles, and the Coles-Terry Rural Historic District at approximate milepost 240 of the project, for a distance of 15,480 feet, or 2.93 miles. Construction of the belowground pipeline will include short-term, long-term, and permanent impacts on the existing vegetation cover types.⁴ Effects related to vegetation removal within the rural historic landscape was among several issues that were the focus of consultation discussions with DHR and stakeholders. When feasible, project design plans have been modified in response to issues raised in public forums, project correspondence, and docket filings. Avoidance plans related to specific properties within the district are provided as Attachment 1. These plans were developed by Mountain Valley to avoid direct impacts on contributing historic properties and were approved by the DHR in a letter dated July 7, 2017.

To the extent possible, the pipeline has been aligned parallel to existing utility rights-of-way and other linear features, and Mountain Valley will utilize existing access roads including private roads, drives, lanes, farm, or roads from previous construction to minimize clearing. Construction of the pipeline adjacent to existing rights-of-way will minimize impacts on vegetation by reducing trampling, compaction, land use change, tree clearing, and stump removal activities. The areas disturbed by construction will be restored to their original grades, condition and use or better, to the greatest extent practicable, in accordance with Project Specific Standards and Specifications approved by the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). Cleared vegetation will be restored using DEQ-approved native seed mixes, except in active agricultural lands that will be returned to their prior use.

Of the 24,010 feet of the project within the Bent Mountain Rural Historic District and the 15,480 feet within the Coles-Terry Rural Historic District, only a few segments, crossing roadways and residential yards, are located in areas that are accessible or visible to the public, or visible from a primary contributing historic resource.

Vegetation removal for Mountain Valley has been minimized to the greatest practicable extent. However, as DHR concluded, project-related disturbances resulting from incompatible land use practices or resulting in the physical removal of vegetation within the rural historic landscape will affect the aspects of integrity of setting, feeling, and association for the Bent Mountain and Coles-Terry Rural Historic Districts and, as a result, requires treatment.

⁴ No aboveground project facilities are proposed within the recommended NRHP boundaries for the Bent Mountain Rural and Coles-Terry Rural Historic Districts.

4.0 MITIGATION OF ADVERSE EFFECTS IDENTIFIED

4.1 Approach to the Development of Mitigation

Mountain Valley’s selection of appropriate mitigation is guided by three principles: it should (1) have a nexus to the identified adverse effects of the proposed action, (2) be proportional to those effects, and (3) take consideration of the input of consulting parties and local stakeholders. The adverse effect to be mitigated for the Bent Mountain and Coles-Terry Rural Historical Districts is, according to DHR, the diminution in the “very agrarian setting and feeling” of the district resulting from the “permanent fifty-foot wide imprint on [its] landscape.” To further clarify this effect and assess its magnitude, it is important to note that DHR specifically states that this effect does not arise from visual impacts on the landscape in the district. Aboveground impacts from this buried natural gas pipeline will be largely imperceptible following the restoration of the right-of-way—with the exception of the portions of the permanent right-of-way situated in currently forested areas, which will be periodically cleared of woody vegetation to protect the integrity of the pipeline.

Permanent impacts on the portions of the landscape not devoted to agriculture, and not in forest, will be avoided and/or minimized by the restoration of the pre-existing contours of the temporary and permanent rights-of-way and revegetation with native seed mixes. Permanent impacts on agricultural lands will be avoided and/or minimized by allowing the right-of-way to return to previous agricultural use following project construction. For Bent Mountain Rural Historic District, this results in approximately 8,733 feet (or 36 percent) of impacts that will either be avoided or restored. The implication of these measures for the Coles-Terry Rural Historic District is the avoidance or restoration of approximately 2,100 feet (or 14 percent) of impacts.

Lastly, there will be no aboveground project facilities placed on the landscape within either of the districts. In light of the largely temporary impacts to the physical landscape, additional changes to project construction or restoration practices will not effectively ameliorate the adverse effect identified by DHR on the agrarian feeling and setting of the district.

Mountain Valley has identified a mitigation measure—National Register nominations for the districts or a comprehensive nomination addressing both—that will directly address the potential adverse effect identified by DHR to the “feeling” of the area for its residents and visitors by providing official recognition of its historic and cultural significance. Placement on the National Register would contribute to the future preservation of the agrarian setting and feeling of the districts. This approach is proportional to the minimal long-term physical adverse effect to the districts. It also is responsive to stakeholders’ calls for an intensive-level identification of contributing resources within the districts.

4.2 Consultation with Consulting Parties and Other Stakeholders

The DHR recommended that Mountain Valley assist the FERC with outreach to consulting parties and other stakeholders to identify appropriate mitigation measures for the adverse impacts on the Bent Mountain and Coles-Terry Rural Historic Districts. As there is no steering committee for

either of the districts, Mountain Valley contacted representatives of Preserve Roanoke and the Committee for Appalachian and Piedmont Preservation. On behalf of both of these organizations, Ann Rogers declined to meet with Mountain Valley to discuss potential mitigation strategies. Attachment 2 contains copies of telephone records and emails documenting Mountain Valley's efforts.

4.3 Proposed Mitigation Plan

Stakeholders have noted the presence of additional historic architectural and natural resources that, in their opinion, may potentially serve as contributing resources to the districts. Mountain Valley's proposed mitigation plan to address potential adverse effects is to fund the preparation of a National Register nomination for each district by a qualified historian or architectural historian meeting the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards*. The historic and spatial relationships of the overlapping districts to one another as well as the potential for the districts to form one cohesive district (and the extent of that boundary) will be examined as part of the nomination process. Assuming that access to all properties within the districts is obtained, the nomination process will ensure that all contributing and non-contributing objects, sites, structures, buildings, landscape features (natural and built), etc. will be inventoried through intensive-level documentation and research. Furthermore, the process will allow each district to be designated as a NRHP-listed historic district (either individually or collectively). This designation will enable Roanoke County to preserve its character through historic preservation programs. Historic preservation programs, used as an economic development tool, will enable Roanoke County to take advantage of its history and, in combination with the county's other NRHP-listed historic districts, further develop a tourism market.

As there is no committee or point of contact specific to the districts, Mountain Valley will afford Preservation Virginia and the Committee for Appalachian and Piedmont Preservation the opportunity to, individually or collectively, choose the qualified professional (meeting the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards*), administer the funds, and manage the qualified professional and deliverables. If an outside organization manages the implementation of the mitigation plan, it will adhere to all requirements of this document. If these organizations decline to serve in this capacity, Mountain Valley will assume these responsibilities.

Mountain Valley will work with the DHR to finalize the scope for the National Register nomination(s); however, Mountain Valley assumes that, based on initial research and evaluation, the qualified professional will propose an approximate National Register Boundary and Period of Significance for each historic district or one cohesive district encompassing both of the proposed districts. Subsequent to DHR review and approval of boundaries, it is assumed that the professional will prepare the National Register nomination(s) for the historic district(s) following all National Register guidelines and requirements. Minimally, the qualified professional, in consultation with DHR, will:

1. Review existing survey, historical research, publications, and architectural traditions related to the districts;

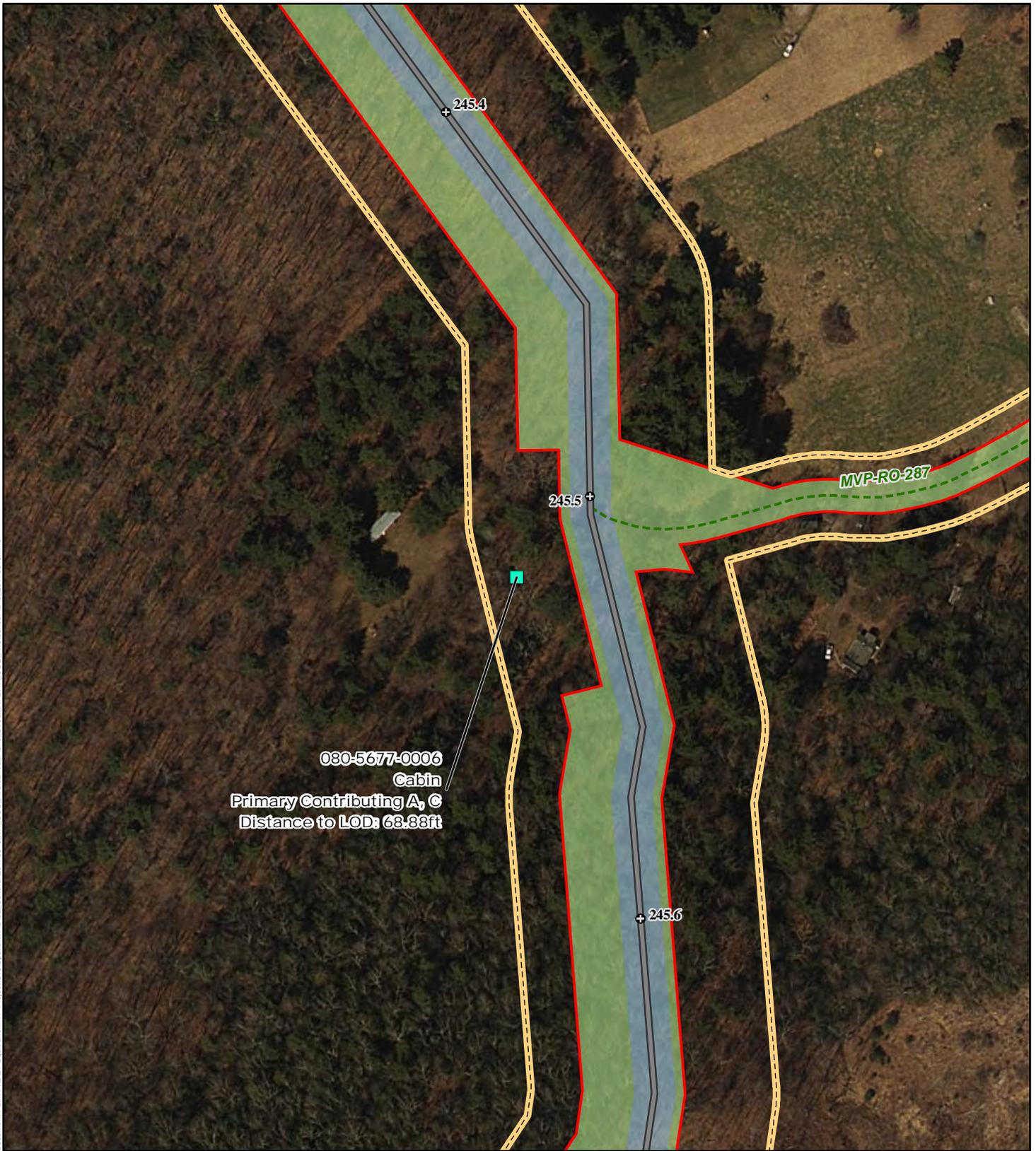
2. Propose an approximate Period of Significance and Boundary for a National Register historic district(s);
3. Produce narrative justification for recommended Period of Significance, narrative justification for recommended boundary, supporting documentation including mapping depicting the recommended boundary, photographs, and major bibliographical references used to determine the recommended boundary;
4. Prepare draft National Register Nomination(s) (although not anticipated, a second draft submission may be required at the discretion of the DHR, if warranted due to substantive comments);
5. Prepare final National Register Nomination(s) subsequent to DHR review of the draft National Register nomination(s): three (3) hard copies and one (1) digital copy (Microsoft® Office Word format) of the completed final nomination form(s) and all accompanying material (in appropriate formats)
6. Prepare 2 sets of address labels for all current property owners within the proposed National Register historic district(s) at the time of submission for use by the DHR in nomination-related correspondence.

5.0 SCHEDULE

Within two months of issuance of the FERC Certificate for the project, Mountain Valley will develop and submit a final scope of work and cost estimate for the National Register nomination(s) to the DHR for review and approval. The final scope of work and funding will be implemented accordingly (as outlined in Section 4.3 above) and all activities related to the Treatment Plan will be completed within two years of the date of the Certificate.

ATTACHMENT 1
AVOIDANCE PLANS

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Mountain Valley Pipeline Project NAD 1983 UTM 17N

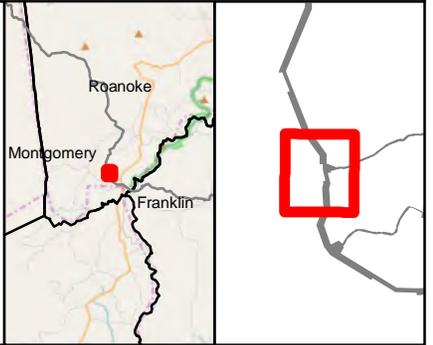
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Avoidance Plan
Site: 080-5677-0006
Cabin
Roanoke County, Virginia

August 2017

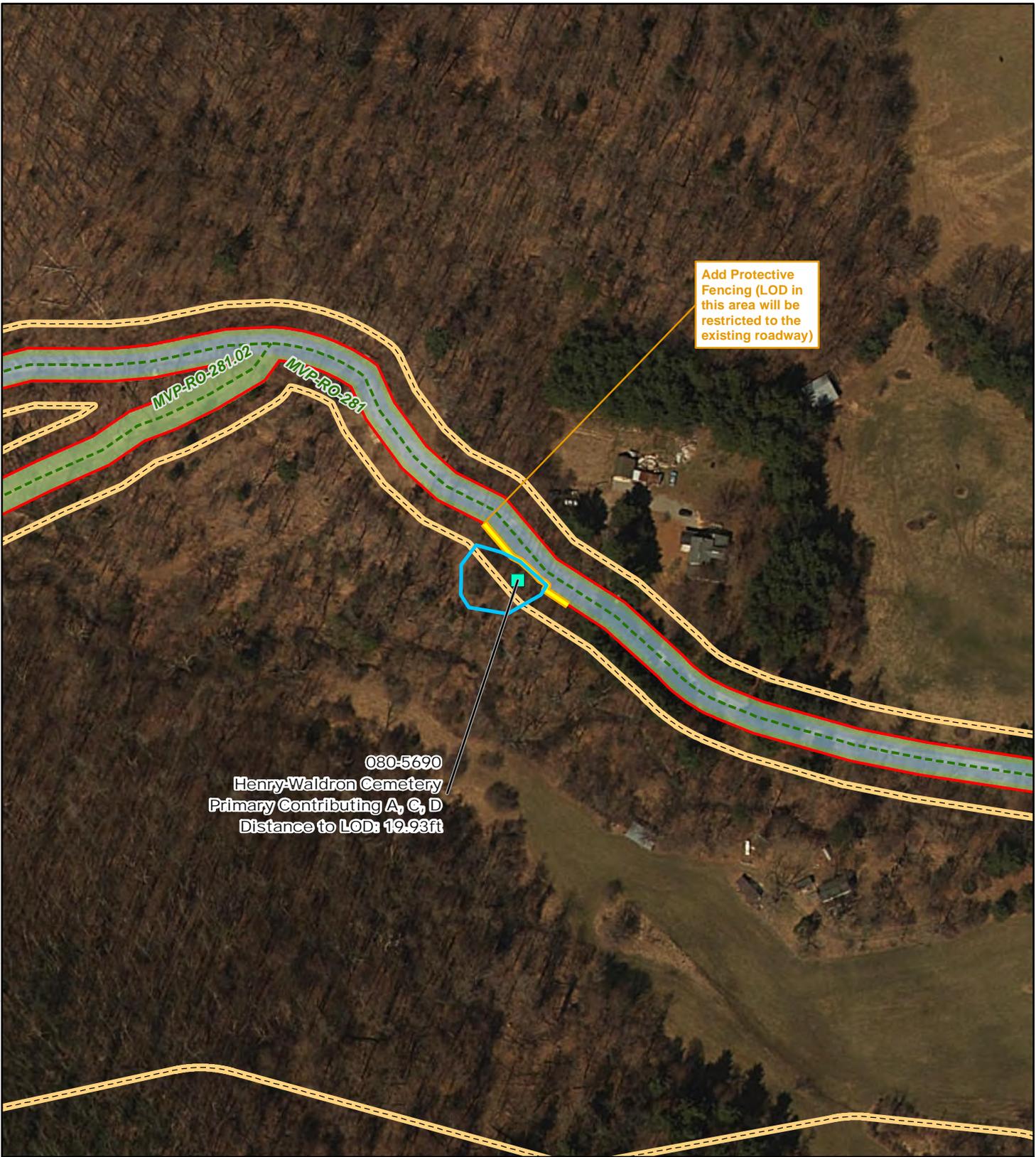
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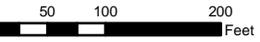
- Avoided Historical Architectural Resource
- ⊕ Milepost
- Proposed Route
- Access Road
- Direct APE
- Proposed Limits of Disturbance
- Permanent Limit of Disturbance
- Temporary Limit of Disturbance



Data Sources: USGS, ESRI, Open Street Map, VDHR.

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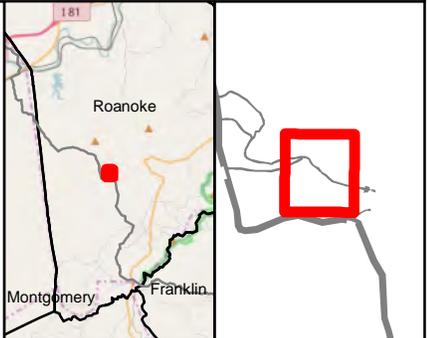


Avoidance Plan
 Site: 080-5690
 Henry-Waldron Cemetery
 Roanoke County, Virginia

August 2017

Legend

-  Avoided Historical Architectural Resource
-  Historical Architectural Resource Boundary
-  Protective Fencing
-  Access Road
-  Direct APE
-  Proposed Limits of Disturbance
-  Permanent Limit of Disturbance
-  Temporary Limit of Disturbance



Data Sources: USGS, ESRI, Open Street Map, VDHR.

ATTACHMENT 2
CORRESPONDENCE

From: Ann M Rogers
To: [Neylon, Megan](#)
Cc: [Kirchen Roger \(DHR\)](#); [Elizabeth Merritt](#); [John Eddins](#); [David Brady](#); [Andrea Ferster](#); [Bert Bondurant](#); [Bonnie Law](#); [Julie Gantenbein](#); [Richard Caywood](#); [Ruth Ellen Kuhnel](#)
Subject: Re: Mountain Valley Pipeline Meeting
Date: Thursday, July 27, 2017 4:15:10 PM

Megan,

I do apologize for taking so long to respond to your invitation to meet to discuss the Mountain Valley Pipeline's impacts to the Bent Mountain and Coles-Terry Rural Historic Districts.

I agree with and wholeheartedly endorse the Virginia SHPO's finding of adverse effects on five historic districts in the proposed route of the MVP. Please refer to the SHPO's letter to you dated 7-7-17.

However, after consultation with various stakeholders who have an interest in the Mountain Valley Pipeline's impacts to historic resources including the Bent Mountain, Coles-Terry, and Blue Ridge Parkway Historic Districts, and other MVP-affected historic resources, I have concluded that until MVP is able to correct the serious flaws in its May 10 cultural resources filing, as discussed in my filing to FERC sent in behalf of Preserve Roanoke on July 12, it is pointless to discuss mitigation.

MVP has not yet offered a reasonable assessment of impacts, which is a necessary precursor to discussion of mitigation.

Thank you for contacting me.

Ann Rogers
Preserve Roanoke

From: "Neylon, Megan" <MNeylon@eqt.com>
To: "Amelvin3@verizon.net" <Amelvin3@verizon.net>
Sent: Monday, July 24, 2017 3:20 PM
Subject: Mountain Valley Pipeline Meeting

Hi Ann,

Per our conversation on Friday July 21, 2017, Mountain Valley Pipeline is trying to set a meeting with you and any other stakeholders interested in the Bent Mountain and Coles-Terry Historic Districts. Mountain Valley is considering adding the following people to the invite list. If there are any additional people that you think should attend, please let me know.

Ashley Webb – The Historical Society of Western Virginia
Alison Blanton – Roanoke Valley Preservation
Sonja Ingram – Preserve Virginia

We would like to have this meeting as soon as possible. We will be in the area on Thursday 7/27/17 as you know to

meet with Big Stony Historic District. If we could make it work, Mountain Valley could meet with you and others interested in Coles-Terry and Bent Mountain Historic Districts later in the afternoon on Thursday.

Thank you,

Megan E. Neylon
Supervisor - Permitting
Office: 724-873-3645
MNeylon@eqt.com

From: Anita Puckett
To: [Neylon, Megan](mailto:MNeylon@eqt.com)
Subject: Re: North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
Date: Tuesday, August 01, 2017 5:16:45 PM

Sorry, Megan. Our stance is one that no mitigation is possible. MVP needs to move outside the entire District. There's no point in meeting.

Anita

On Tue, Aug 1, 2017 at 11:16 AM, Neylon, Megan <MNeylon@eqt.com> wrote:

Anita,

Elizabeth (Betty) Hahn sent an email to Mountain Valley on July 26, 2017 stating that she has spoken to people interested in the North Fork Valley Rural Historic District and that they decline a meeting with Mountain Valley. Based on your email below, I wanted to reach out to you to see if you would still like to meet. If you would still be interested in meeting with Mountain Valley, I would like to set up a date and time. Please feel free to give me a call to discuss.

Thank you,

Megan E. Neylon

Supervisor - Permitting

Office: [724-873-3645](tel:724-873-3645)

MNeylon@eqt.com

From: Anita Puckett [mailto:anitampuckett@gmail.com]

Sent: Tuesday, July 25, 2017 10:00 AM

To: Neylon, Megan <MNeylon@eqt.com>; Sheriff, David <fires1957@yahoo.com>; Ann M Rogers <amelvin3@verizon.net>

Subject: North Fork Valley Rural Historic District

Dear Ms. Neylon,

A short message to let you know that I'm a representative of Preserve Montgomery who is

meet with Big Stony Historic District. If we could make it work, Mountain Valley could meet with you and others interested in Coles-Terry and Bent Mountain Historic Districts later in the afternoon on Thursday.

Thank you,

Megan E. Neylon
Supervisor - Permitting
Office: 724-873-3645
MNeylon@eqt.com