COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

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July 15, 2016

Ms. Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

RE: Environmental Assessment for the Virginia Southside Expansion Project II, Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Company, LLC, Brunswick, Greensville, and Prince William Counties, Virginia, (DEQ 16-120F).

Dear Ms. Bose:

The Commonwealth of Virginia has completed its review of the above-referenced document. The Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is responsible for coordinating Virginia's review of federal environmental documents submitted under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and responding to appropriate federal officials on behalf of the Commonwealth. DEQ is also responsible for coordinating Virginia's review of federal consistency documents submitted pursuant to the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) and providing the state's response. This is in response to the May 2016 Environmental Assessment (EA) (issued May 13, 2016) for the above referenced project. The following agencies and planning district commission (PDC) participated in the review of this proposal:

Department of Environmental Quality
Department of Conservation and Recreation
Department of Game and Inland Fisheries
Department of Transportation
Department of Historic Resources
Crater Planning District Commission

In addition, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Department of Health, Department of Mines, Minerals, and Energy, Department of Forestry, Marine Resources Commission, Brunswick County, Greensville County, Prince William County, Southside PDC, and Northern Virginia Regional Commission were invited to comment on the proposal.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) has submitted an Environmental Assessment to assess the environmental impacts of the natural gas pipeline facilities proposed by Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Company, LLC (Transco) in Brunswick, Greensville, and Prince William Counties, Virginia. Transco seeks authorization to construct and operate certain natural gas pipeline facilities in Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina to deliver gas to the planned Virginia Electric and Power Company (VEPCO or Dominion) power plant in Greensville County. Transco's proposed facilities are referred to as the Virginia Southside Expansion Project II (VSEP II). Transco proposes to construct and operate the following facilities in Virginia:

- a new 4.19-mile long 24-inch diameter lateral pipeline in Brunswick and Greensville Counties, referred to as the Greensville Lateral;
- a new building containing a pig launcher and a new block valve assembly at the Greensville Lateral's connection to the existing Brunswick Lateral, where the Greensville Lateral would begin;
- a new building containing the proposed Greensville Meter and Regulator (M&R) Station, a pig receiver, heaters, and a block valve assembly at the end of the Greensville Lateral on VEPCO property;
- one new 25,000 horsepower electric-driven compressor unit at Compressor Station 185 (this includes ancillary equipment) in Prince William County; and
- 21,830 horsepower of additional gas-driven compression at Compressor Station 166 (this includes piping, valve modification, gas cooling, and the re-wheeling of two existing compressor units) and a 1,208 brakehorsepower emergency generator in Pittsylvania County.

In addition, Transco plans to make modifications to 19 existing facilities on Transco's existing pipeline (mainlines and the Tryon Lateral) in North Carolina and South Carolina to account for the odorized gas flowing south to parts of the mainline system that are not equipped to process odorized gas, as required by the U.S. Department of Transportation's (DOT) pipeline safety regulations.

CONCLUSION

Provided activities are performed in accordance with the recommendations which follow in the Impacts and Mitigation section of this report, this proposal is unlikely to have significant effects on ambient air quality, important farmland, forest resources, historic resources, groundwater, surface water or wetlands. It is unlikely to adversely affect wildlife resources or species of plants or insects listed by state agencies as rare, threatened, or endangered.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

1. Surface Waters and Wetlands. According to the EA (page 30), the proposed project would require 15 waterbody crossings in Virginia (9 perennial streams, 2

intermittent streams, and 4 ephemeral streams). All but one stream, Reedy Creek, are classified as minor crossings because they are ten feet or less in width. Construction within streams or adjacent to streams could result in minor, short-term impacts on waterbodies. Transco would hydrostatically test the piping associated with all project facilities for structural integrity prior to in-service. Transco would use about 538,000 gallons of water from Reedy Creek along the proposed route (MP 0.75) to test the pipeline hydrostatically. Transco would discharge the test water in accordance with the Procedures and its Virginia Pollution Discharge Elimination System (VPDES) General Permit for Discharges from Petroleum Contaminated Sites, Groundwater Remediation, and Hydrostatic Tests.

The EA (page 32) finds that the project would temporarily impact 0.9 acre of wetlands for construction and that the project's operation would permanently impact 0.5 acre of wetlands. The document states that Transco submitted a Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 404 Nationwide 12 Permit Pre-Construction Notification to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) in March 2015. This permit, as well as Section 401 certification from DEQ must be obtained before construction within wetlands.

1(a) Agency Jurisdiction. The State Water Control Board promulgates Virginia's water regulations covering a variety of permits to include the Virginia Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit regulating point source discharges to surface waters, Virginia Pollution Abatement Permit regulating sewage sludge, storage and land application of biosolids, industrial wastes (sludge and wastewater), municipal wastewater, and animal wastes, the Surface and Groundwater Withdrawal Permit, and the Virginia Water Protection (VWP) Permit regulating impacts to streams, wetlands, and other surface waters. The VWP permit is a state permit which governs wetlands, surface water, and surface water withdrawals and impoundments. It also serves as §401 certification of the federal Clean Water Act §404 permits for dredge and fill activities in waters of the U.S. The VWP Permit Program is under the Office of Wetlands and Stream Protection, within the DEQ Division of Water Permitting. In addition to central office staff that review and issue VWP permits for transportation and water withdrawal projects, the six DEQ regional offices perform permit application reviews and issue permits for the covered activities:

- Clean Water Act, §401;
- Section 404(b)(i) Guidelines Mitigation Memorandum of Agreement (2/90);
- State Water Control Law, Virginia Code section 62.1-44.15:20 *et seq.*; and
- State Water Control *Regulations*, 9 VAC 25-210-10.

1(b) Agency Findings.

(i) DEQ Piedmont Regional Office

The DEQ Piedmont Regional Office (PRO) finds that a VWP general permit may be required for proposed project activities in Brunswick and Greensville counties. In addition, a VPDES permit will be required prior to any hydrostatic testing.

(ii) DEQ Northern Regional Office

According to the DEQ Northern Regional Office (NRO), a VWP permit from DEQ may be required should impacts to surface waters be necessary from activities in Prince William County.

1(c) Recommendations. In general, DEQ recommends that stream and wetland impacts be avoided to the maximum extent practicable. To minimize unavoidable impacts to wetlands and waterways, DEQ recommends the following practices:

- Operate machinery and construction vehicles outside of stream-beds and wetlands; use synthetic mats when in-stream work is unavoidable.
- Preserve the top 12 inches of trench material removed from wetlands for use as wetland seed and root-stock in the excavated area.
- Design erosion and sedimentation controls in accordance with the most current edition of the *Virginia Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook*. These controls should be in place prior to clearing and grading, and maintained in good working order to minimize impacts to State waters. The controls should remain in place until the area is stabilized.
- Place heavy equipment, located in temporarily impacted wetland areas, on mats, geotextile fabric, or use other suitable measures to minimize soil disturbance, to the maximum extent practicable.
- Restore all temporarily disturbed wetland areas to pre-construction conditions and plant or seed with appropriate wetlands vegetation in accordance with the cover type (emergent, scrub-shrub, or forested). The applicant should take all appropriate measures to promote revegetation of these areas. Stabilization and restoration efforts should occur immediately after the temporary disturbance of each wetland area instead of waiting until the entire project has been completed.
- Place all materials which are temporarily stockpiled in wetlands, designated for use for the immediate stabilization of wetlands, on mats, geotextile fabric in order to prevent entry in State waters. These materials should be managed in a manner that prevents leachates from entering state waters and must be entirely removed within thirty days following completion of that construction activity. The disturbed areas should be returned to their original contours, stabilized within thirty days following removal of the stockpile, and restored to the original vegetated state.
- Flag or clearly mark all non-impacted surface waters within the project or right-of-way limits that are within 50 feet of any clearing, grading, or filling activities for the life of the construction activity within that area. The project proponent should notify all contractors that these marked areas are surface waters where no activities are to occur.
- Employ measures to prevent spills of fuels or lubricants into state waters.

1(d) Requirements. Impacts to surface waters and wetlands may require review under the VWP and VPDES permit programs. Contact the appropriate DEQ regional office to

determine the need for any permits prior to commencing work that could impact surface waters or wetlands. Upon receipt of a Joint Permit Application (JPA) for the proposed surface water impacts, DEQ VWP Permit staff will review the proposed project in accordance with the VWP permit program regulations and current program guidance.

2. Erosion and Sediment Control and Stormwater Management. The EA (page 26) states that Transco would use soil mitigation procedures as outlined in the FERC *Upland Erosion Control, Revegetation, and Maintenance Plan* (*Plan*), as well as guidance from the DEQ who oversees implementation of Virginia's Erosion and Sediment Control Law.

2(a) Agency Jurisdiction. The DEQ Office of Stormwater Management (OSWM) administers the following laws and regulations governing construction activities:

- Virginia Erosion and Sediment Control (ECS) Law (§ 62.1-44.15:51 *et seq.*) and Regulations (9 VAC 25-840);
- Virginia Stormwater Management Act (§ 62.1-44.15:24 *et seq.*);
- Virginia Stormwater Management Program (VSMP) regulation (9 VAC 25-870); and
- 2014 General Virginia Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (VPDES) Permit for Discharges of Stormwater from Construction Activities (9 VAC 25-880).

In addition, DEQ is responsible for the Virginia Stormwater Management Program (VSMP) General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activities related to Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s) and construction activities for the control of stormwater discharges from MS4s and land disturbing activities under the Virginia Stormwater Management Program (9 VAC 25-890-40).

2(b) Requirements. DEQ-OSWM did not respond to the request for comments on the proposal. However, based on responses to similar projects, regulatory guidance for the control of non-point source pollution is presented below.

(i) Erosion and Sediment Control and Stormwater Management Plans

In accordance with §62.1-44.15 *et seq.*, electric, natural gas, and telephone utility companies, interstate and intrastate natural gas pipeline companies, and railroad companies shall, and authorities created pursuant to § 15.2-5102 may, file general erosion and sediment control standards and specifications annually with DEQ for review and approval. Such standards and specifications shall be consistent with the requirements of this article and associated regulations and the Erosion and Sediment Control Law and Stormwater Management Act (§ 62.1-44.15:24 *et seq.*) and associated regulations where applicable. The specifications shall apply to:

1. construction, installation, or maintenance of electric transmission, natural gas, and telephone utility lines and pipelines, and water and sewer lines; and

2. construction of the tracks, rights-of-way, bridges, communication facilities, and other related structures and facilities of the railroad company.

(ii) General VPDES Permit for Discharges of Stormwater from Construction Activities (VAR10)

The operator or owner of a construction project involving land-disturbing activities equal to or greater than one acre is required to register for coverage under the VAR10 permit and develop a project-specific stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP). The SWPPP must be prepared prior to submission of the registration statement for coverage under the general permit, and it must address water quality and quantity in accordance with the *VSMP Permit Regulations*. General information and registration forms for the General Permit are available on DEQ's website at http://www.deq.virginia.gov/Programs/Water/StormwaterManagement/VSMPPermits/ConstructionGeneralPermit.aspx. [Reference: Virginia Stormwater Management *Act* 62.1-§44.15 *et seq.*] *VSMP Permit Regulations* 9 VAC 25-870-10 *et seq.*].

3. Air Pollution Control. According to the EA (page 55), emissions associated with construction activities would include combustion emissions and particulate matter fugitives. Fugitive dust and other construction emissions associated with pipeline construction would typically be intermittent and short-term at any one location because pipeline construction moves though individual areas relatively quickly. Based on a review of the estimated emissions from construction and operation of VSEP II and an analysis of the modeled air quality impacts from operation of Compressor Station 166, the EA concludes that there would be no regionally significant impacts on air quality.

3(a) Agency Jurisdiction. The DEQ Air Division, on behalf of the State Air Pollution Control Board, is responsible for developing regulations that implement Virginia's Air Pollution Control Law (Virginia Code §10.1-1300 *et seq.*). DEQ is charged with carrying out mandates of the state law and related regulations as well as Virginia's federal obligations under the Clean Air Act as amended in 1990. The objective is to protect and enhance public health and quality of life through control and mitigation of air pollution. The division ensures the safety and quality of air in Virginia by monitoring and analyzing air quality data, regulating sources of air pollution, and working with local, state and federal agencies to plan and implement strategies to protect Virginia's air quality. The appropriate DEQ regional office is directly responsible for the issuance of necessary permits to construct and operate all stationary sources in the region as well as monitoring emissions from these sources for compliance.

The Air Division regulates emissions of air pollutants from industries and facilities and implements programs designed to ensure that Virginia meets national air quality standards. The most common regulations associated with major State projects are:

- Open burning: 9 VAC 5-130 *et seq.*
- Fugitive dust control: 9 VAC 5-50-60 *et seq.*
- Permits for fuel-burning equipment: 9 VAC 5-80-1100 *et seq.*

3(b) Agency Findings. The DEQ Air Division finds that Brunswick and Greensville counties are located in an ozone attainment area and that Prince William County is located in a nonattainment area and emission control area for oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs).

3(c) Recommendation. Transco should take all reasonable precautions to limit emissions of NO_x and VOCs, principally by controlling or limiting the burning of fossil fuels.

3(d) Requirements.

(i) Fugitive Dust

Fugitive dust must be kept to a minimum by using control methods outlined in 9 VAC 5-50-60 *et seq.* of the *Regulations for the Control and Abatement of Air Pollution.* These precautions include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Use, where possible, of water or chemicals for dust control;
- Installation and use of hoods, fans, and fabric filters to enclose and vent the handling of dusty materials;
- Covering of open equipment for conveying materials; and
- Prompt removal of spilled or tracked dirt or other materials from paved streets and removal of dried sediments resulting from soil erosion.

(ii) Open Burning

If project activities include the open burning or use of special incineration devices for the disposal of land clearing debris, this activity must meet the requirements of 9 VAC 5-130-10 through 9 VAC 5-130-60 and 9 VAC 5-130-100 of the *Regulations* for open burning, and it may require a permit. The shredding and chipping of vegetative debris and reuse on-site is recommended over open burning. The *Regulations* provide for, but do not require, the local adoption of a model ordinance concerning open burning. Columbia should contact local fire officials to determine what local requirements, if any, exist.

(iii) Fuel-Burning Equipment

The installation, operation or modification of stationary or portable fuel burning equipment (e.g., generators, wood chippers/grinders, boilers, etc.) or other sources of air pollutants may be subject to registration and/or air permitting requirements pursuant to 9 VAC 5-80, Article 6, Permits for New and Modified sources (http://www.deq.virginia.gov/Programs/Air/PermittingCompliance/Permitting/TypesofAirPermits.aspx).

4. Solid and Hazardous Wastes and Hazardous Materials. According to the EA (page 5), Transco would follow the *Spill Plan for Oil and Hazardous Materials* during the construction and operation of the project.

4(a) Agency Jurisdiction. On behalf of the Virginia Waste Management Board, the DEQ Division of Land Protection and Revitalization (DEQ-DLPR) is responsible for carrying out the mandates of the Virginia Waste Management Act (Virginia Code §10.1-1400 *et seq.*), as well as meeting Virginia's federal obligations under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation Liability Act (CERCLA), commonly known as Superfund.

Virginia:

- Virginia Waste Management Act, Virginia Code § 10.1-1400 *et seq.*
- *Virginia Solid Waste Management Regulations*, 9 VAC 20-81 (9 VAC 20-81-620 applies to asbestos-containing materials)
- *Virginia Hazardous Waste Management Regulations*, 9 VAC 20-60 (9 VAC 20-60-261 applies to lead-based paints)
- *Virginia Regulations for the Transportation of Hazardous Materials*, 9 VAC 20-110.

Federal:

- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 U.S. Code sections 6901 *et seq.*
- U.S. Department of Transportation *Rules for Transportation of Hazardous Materials*, 49 *Code of Federal Regulations*, Part 107
- Applicable rules contained in Title 40, *Code of Federal Regulations.*

DEQ-DLPR also administers laws and regulations on behalf of the State Water Control Board governing Petroleum Storage Tanks (Virginia Code §62.1-44.34:8 *et seq.*), including Aboveground Storage Tanks (9 VAC 25-91 *et seq.*) and Underground Storage Tanks (9 VAC 25-580 *et seq.* and 9 VAC 25-580-370 *et seq.*), also known as 'Virginia Tank Regulations', and § 62.1-44.34:14 *et seq.* which covers oil spills.

4(b) Agency Findings. The DEQ-DLPR finds that solid and hazardous waste issues were addressed in the EA which included a search of waste-related data bases. DEQ-DLPR staff conducted a cursory review of DEQ data files to identify waste sites that could impact or be impacted by the proposed construction. One CERCLA waste site of possible concern was identified in zip code 24531 (Pittsylvania County):

> VAD980554984: First Piedmont Corporation Rock Quarry, Route 360, SR 719, Pittsylvania County, VA 24531. Final NPL.

4(c) Recommendations.

(i) CERCLA Site

The following websites may have additional information on the CERCLA site VAD980554984:

- http://www.epa.gov/superfund/sites/cursites/index.htm or
- http://www.epa.gov/enviro/html/rcris/rcris_query_java.html.

Additional online resources for identifying and obtaining information on waste sites are included in DEQ-DLPR's detailed comments attached to this response.

(ii) Pollution Prevention

DEQ encourages all construction projects and facilities to implement pollution prevention principles, including the reduction, reuse, and recycling of all solid wastes generated. All generation of hazardous wastes should be minimized and handled appropriately

4(d) Requirements.

(i) Generated Waste

Any soil that is suspected of contamination or wastes that are generated during construction must be tested and disposed of in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations. All construction and demolition (C&D) wastes and universal wastes (batteries, fluorescent lights, refrigerants, mercury switches, mercury thermostats, etc.) must be characterized in accordance with the *Virginia Hazardous Waste Management Regulations* prior to management at an appropriate facility.

(ii) Asbestos-containing Material and Lead-based Paint

Any structures being demolished, renovated, or removed should be checked for asbestos-containing materials (ACM) (such as insulation) and lead-based paint (LBP) prior to construction. If ACM or LBP are found, in addition to the federal waste-related regulations mentioned above, state regulations 9 VAC 20-80-640 for ACM and 9 VAC 20-60-261 for LBP must be followed.

(iii) Storage Tanks

The installation, operation, or modification of tanks used for the storage of petroleum and CERCLA substances may be subject to registration and/or other regulatory requirements. If petroleum-contaminated soils or water are encountered during excavation work, or if old petroleum tanks need to be removed or replaced, contact

DEQ. For additional information on the DEQ storage tank program, see http://www.deq.virginia.gov/Programs/LandProtectionRevitalization/PetroleumProgram/StorageTanks.aspx.

Questions or requests for further information regarding the above comments may be directed to DEQ-DLPR, Steve Coe at (804) 698-4029.

5. Pesticides and Herbicides. DEQ recommends that the use of herbicides or pesticides for construction or landscape maintenance should be in accordance with the principles of integrated pest management. The least toxic pesticides that are effective in controlling the target species should be used to the extent feasible. Contact the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services at (804) 786-3501 for more information.

6. Natural Heritage Resources. According to the EA (page 37), the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation's Division of Natural Heritage indicated in a December 17, 2014 letter that this project occurs upstream of the Reedy Creek-Webbs Mill Stream Conservation Unit for freshwater mussels (see discussion below).

6(a) Agency Jurisdiction.

(i) The Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation's (DCR) Division of Natural Heritage (DNH).

DNH's mission is conserving Virginia's biodiversity through inventory, protection and stewardship. The Virginia Natural Area Preserves Act (Virginia Code §10.1-209 through 217), authorizes DCR to maintain a statewide database for conservation planning and project review, protect land for the conservation of biodiversity, and protect and ecologically manage the natural heritage resources of Virginia (the habitats of rare, threatened and endangered species, significant natural communities, geologic sites, and other natural features).

(ii) The Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (VDACS).

The Endangered Plant and Insect Species Act of 1979 (Virginia Code Chapter 39 §3.1-1020 through 1030) authorizes VDACS to conserve, protect and manage endangered and threatened species of plants and insects. Under a Memorandum of Agreement established between VDACS and the DCR, DCR represents VDACS in comments regarding potential impacts on state-listed threatened and endangered plant and insect species.

6(b) Agency Findings.

(i) Station 166 (Pittsylvania County) and Station 185 (Prince William County):

Biotics documents the presence of natural heritage resources within two miles of the

stations. However, due to the scope of the activity and the distance to the resources, DCR-DNH does not anticipate that this project will adversely impact these natural heritage resources.

(ii) Station 166 (Greensville Lateral)

According to the information in DCR files, the Reedy Creek-Webbs Mill Stream Conservation Unit (SCU) is located downstream from the lateral crossing. The SCU has been given a biodiversity ranking of B4, which represents a site of moderate significance. The natural heritage resource associated with this site is:

Freshwater Mussel Concentration Area	G3/SNR/NL/NL

Considered good indicators of the health of aquatic ecosystems, freshwater mussels are dependent on good water quality, good physical habitat conditions, and an environment that will support populations of host fish species (Williams *et al.*, 1993). Because mussels are sedentary organisms, they are sensitive to water quality degradation related to increased sedimentation and pollution.

(iii) State-listed Plant and Insect Species

DCR-DNH finds that the proposed activity will not affect any documented state-listed threatened and endangered plant or insect species.

(iv) State Natural Area Preserves

DCR files do not indicate the presence of any State Natural Area Preserves under the agency's jurisdiction in the project vicinity.

6(c) Recommendations.

(i) Protected Species

Due to the legal status of many of the natural heritage resources, DCR-DNH recommends coordination with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to ensure compliance with protected species legislation.

(ii) Aquatic Ecosystem Protection

DCR-DNH recommends the implementation of and strict adherence to applicable state and local erosion and sediment control and stormwater management laws and regulations to minimize adverse impacts to the aquatic ecosystem as a result of the proposed activities. DCR-DNH also recommends avoiding all instream work if feasible.

(iii) Mitigation Activities

DCR-DNH supports the following mitigation activities as discussed in the EA:

- use of construction measures outlined in the *FERC Procedures* to minimize impacts on waterbodies and fisheries (EA, page 38);
- use of native seed mixes for revegetation (EA, page 35);
- implementation of Transco's *Exotic & Invasive Species Control Plan* (EA, page 34);
- work "in the dry" at waterbody crossings, where avoidance is not feasible (EA, pages 37-38);
- time-of-year restrictions for vegetation removal to avoid avian impacts (EA, page 37) and:
- development and implementation of an emergency spill plan (EA, page 5).

(iv) Natural Heritage Resources

Contact DCR-DNH to secure updated information on natural heritage resources if the scope of the project changes and/or six months passes before the project is implemented, since new and updated information is continually added to the Biotics Data System.

7. Wildlife Resources and Protected Species. According to the EA (page 40), Transco consulted with state agencies about the potential project impacts on state listed species. The document states that a June 18, 2015 Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries email found that no further protective measures were needed for mussel species (which includes the green floater and Atlantic pigtoe) based on Transco's mussel survey report.

7(a) Agency Jurisdiction. The Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries (DGIF), as the Commonwealth's wildlife and freshwater fish management agency, exercises enforcement and regulatory jurisdiction over wildlife and freshwater fish, including state- or federally-listed endangered or threatened species, but excluding listed insects (Virginia Code, Title 29.1). DGIF is a consulting agency under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S. Code §661 *et seq.*) and provides environmental analysis of projects or permit applications coordinated through DEQ and several other state and federal agencies. DGIF determines likely impacts upon fish and wildlife resources and habitat, and recommends appropriate measures to avoid, reduce or compensate for those impacts. For more information, see the DGIF website at *www.dgif.virginia.gov.*

7(b) Agency Findings. DGIF notes that the applicant for this project has coordinated closely with DGIF during project development. Transco performed the mussel surveys and other habitat assessments DGIF recommended. DGIF finds that it is unlikely that any listed species would be adversely impacted by the project, assuming stream

crossings are performed "in the dry" and adhere to standard construction BMPs, including erosion and sediment control.

7(c) Recommendations. DGIF provides the following general recommendations to minimize the adverse impacts of linear utility project development on wildlife resources:

- avoid and minimize impacts to undisturbed forest, wetlands, and streams to the fullest extent practicable;
- maintain naturally vegetated buffers of at least 100 feet in width around wetlands and on both sides of perennial and intermittent streams, where practicable;
- conduct significant tree removal and ground-clearing activities outside of the primary songbird nesting season of March 15 through August 15; and
- implement and maintain appropriate erosion and sediment controls throughout project construction and site restoration.

DGIF understands that adherence to these general recommendations may be infeasible in some situations. DGIF is available to work with the applicant to develop project-specific measures as necessary to minimize project impacts upon wildlife resources.

8. Transportation Impacts. The EA (page D-2) indicates that Transco will apply for Virginia Department of Transportation Entrance permits related to construction activities. Paved roadways would be crossed using a bore, which involves drilling a horizontal shaft below the roadway through which the pipe will pass. One unpaved road would be crossed using an open cut.

8(a) Agency Jurisdiction. The Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) provides comments pertaining to potential impacts to existing and future transportation systems.

8(b) Agency Findings. The VDOT Hampton Roads District did not indicate any concerns with the proposed project.

8(c) Recommendation. VDOT recommends that a traffic management plan be completed to determine how traffic will be managed or detoured during pipeline installation across state and local roadways.

8(d) Requirement. All proposed work that will encroach into VDOT right-of-way or the easements of state maintained roadways and any impacts to vehicular traffic operations will be required to comply with VDOT's *Land Use Permit Regulations* (24 VAC 30-151).

For additional information regarding these comments, contact the VDOT Hampton Roads District, Carl Jackson at (757) 925-2596.

9. Historic and Archeological Resources. According to the EA (page 47), based on consultations with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and Native American tribes, Transco has determined that the project, as proposed, would have no adverse

effect on any properties listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

9(a) Agency Jurisdiction. The Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) conducts reviews of both federal and state projects to determine their effect on historic properties. Under the federal process, DHR is the State Historic Preservation Office, and ensures that federal undertakings-including licenses, permits, or funding-comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and its implementing regulation at 36 CFR Part 800. Section 106 requires federal agencies to consider the effects of federal projects on properties that are listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. For state projects or activities on state lands, DHR is afforded an opportunity to review and comment on (1) the demolition of state property; (2) major state projects requiring an EIR; (3) archaeological investigations on state-controlled land; (4) projects that involve a landmark listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register; (5) the sale or lease of surplus state property; (6) exploration and recovery of underwater historic properties; and (7) excavation or removal of archaeological or historic features from caves. Please see DHR's website for more information about applicable state and federal laws and how to submit an application for review: http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/StateStewardship/Index.htm.

9(b) Agency Findings. DHR has been in consultation with the FERC and its applicant regarding this project. DHR requests that FERC continue to consult with DHR, as necessary, pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (as amended) and its implementing regulations codified at 36 CFR Part 800 which require federal agencies to consider the effects of their undertakings on historic properties.

10. Regional Comments.

10(a) Jurisdiction. In accordance with the Code of Virginia, Section 15.2-4207, planning district commissions encourage and facilitate local government cooperation and state-local cooperation in addressing, on a regional basis, problems of greater than local significance. The cooperation resulting from this is intended to facilitate the recognition and analysis of regional opportunities and take account of regional influences in planning and implementing public policies and services. Planning district commissions promote the orderly and efficient development of the physical, social and economic elements of the districts by planning, and encouraging and assisting localities to plan for the future.

10(b) Agency Finding. The Crater Planning District Commission (CPDC) finds the proposal to be in full accord with the Crater Planning District Commission's environmental policy directives and the CPDC supports the request.

For additional information, contact the CPDC, Mark Bittner at (804) 861-1666, x237.

11. Pollution Prevention. DEQ advocates that principles of pollution prevention and sustainability be used in all construction projects as well as in facility operations.

Effective siting, planning, and on-site Best Management Practices will help to ensure that environmental impacts are minimized. However, pollution prevention and sustainability techniques also include decisions related to construction materials, design, and operational procedures that will facilitate the reduction of wastes at the source.

11(a) Recommendations. We have several pollution prevention recommendations that may be helpful in constructing or operating this facility:

- Consider development of an effective Environmental Management System (EMS). An effective EMS will ensure that the proposed facility is committed to complying with environmental regulations, reducing risk, minimizing environmental impacts, setting environmental goals, and achieving improvements in its environmental performance. DEQ offers EMS development assistance and recognizes facilities with effective Environmental Management Systems through its Virginia Environmental Excellence Program (VEEP). VEEP provides recognition, annual permit fee discounts, and the possibility for alternative compliance methods.
- Consider environmental attributes when purchasing materials. For example, the extent of recycled material content, toxicity level, and amount of packaging should be considered and can be specified in purchasing contracts.
- Consider energy efficiency when choosing materials and products, like insulation, fixtures, and HVAC systems.
- Consider contractors' commitment to the environment when choosing contractors. Specifications regarding raw materials and construction practices can be included in contract documents and requests for proposals.
- Choose sustainable materials and practices for building construction and design.
- Integrate pollution prevention techniques into the facility maintenance and operation, to include inventory control for centralized storage of hazardous materials. Maintenance facilities should have sufficient and suitable space to allow for effective inventory control and preventive maintenance.

DEQ's Office of Pollution Prevention provides information and technical assistance relating to pollution prevention techniques and EMS. If interested, please contact Meghann Quinn at (804) 698-4021.

REGULATORY AND COORDINATION NEEDS

1. Surface Waters and Wetlands. A Virginia Water Protection (VWP) Permit may be required for impacts to surface waters and wetlands in Virginia pursuant to Virginia Code §62.1-44.15:20. Potential impacts would require the submission of a Joint Permit Application for review. The applicant must coordinate with the appropriate agencies through the JPA process. For additional information regarding the VWP Permit, contact DEQ-PRO (Brunswick and Greensville counties), Allison Dunaway at (804) 527-5086 or DEQ-NRO (Prince William County), Trisha Beasley at (703) 583-3940.

2. Erosion and Sediment Control and Stormwater Management.

2(a) Erosion and Sediment Control and Stormwater Management. The proposed project must comply with Virginia's Erosion and Sediment Control Law (Virginia Code § 62.1-44.15:61) and *Regulations* (9 VAC 25-840-30 *et seq.*) and Stormwater Management Law (Virginia Code § 62.1-44.15:31) and *Regulations* (9 VAC 25-870-210 *et seq.*). More specifically, the applicant must comply with its DEQ approved annual standards and specification for erosion and sediment control in accordance with §62.1-44.15 *et seq.* For additional information and coordination, contact DEQ-PRO (Brunswick and Greensville counties), John McCutcheon at (804) 527-5117 or DEQ-NRO (Prince William County), Kelly Vanover at (804) 837-1073.

2(b) General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activities (VAR10). For land-disturbing activities of equal to or greater than one acre, the applicant is required to register for coverage under the Virginia Stormwater Management Program General Permit for Discharges of Stormwater from Construction Activities (9 VAC 25-880-1 *et seq.*). Specific questions regarding the Stormwater Management Program requirements should be directed to DEQ-OSWM, Holly Sepety at (804) 698-4039.

3. Air Quality Regulations. Guidance on minimizing the emission of VOCs and NO_x during construction may be obtained from DEQ-PRO and DEQ-NRO staff. Activities associated with this project may be subject to air regulations administered by DEQ. The state air pollution regulations that may apply to the construction and operation of the facility are:

- fugitive dust and emissions control (9 VAC 5-50-60 *et seq.*);
- open burning restrictions (9 VAC 5-130 *et seq.*); and
- fuel-burning equipment (9 VAC 5-80 *et seq.*).

The applicant should contact local fire officials for information on any local requirements pertaining to open burning. For more information, contact DEQ-PRO (Brunswick and Greensville counties), James Kyle at (804) 527-5047 or DEQ-NRO (Prince William County), James LaFratta at (703) 583-3928.

4. Solid and Hazardous Wastes. All solid waste, hazardous waste, and hazardous materials must be managed in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local environmental regulations. Contact DEQ-PRO (Brunswick and Greensville counties), Jason Miller at (804) 527-5028 or DEQ-NRO (Prince William County), Richard Doucette at (703) 583-3813.

4(a) Fuel Storage Tanks. If petroleum-contaminated soils or water are encountered during excavation work, or if petroleum tanks need to be installed, removed or replaced, contact DEQ-PRO (Brunswick and Greensville counties), Robyne Bridgman at (804) 527-5057 or DEQ-NRO (Prince William County), Randy Chapman at (703) 583-3816.

4(b) Asbestos-Containing Material. Structures to be altered or demolished must be thoroughly inspected for the presence of asbestos, including Category I and Category II nonfriable asbestos containing material. Upon classification as friable or non-friable, all waste ACM shall be disposed of in accordance with the *Virginia Solid Waste Management Regulations* (9 VAC 20-80-640), and transported in accordance with the Virginia regulations governing Transportation of Hazardous Materials (9 VAC 20-110-10 *et seq.*). Contact the DEQ-PRO (Brunswick and Greensville counties), Jason Miller at (804) 527-5028 or DEQ-NRO (Prince William County), Richard Doucette at (703) 583-3813 at (703) 583-3940, and the Department of Labor and Industry, Doug Wiggins at (540) 562-3580, ext. 131 or richard.wiggins@doli.virginia.gov for additional information.

4(c) Lead-Based Paint. If applicable, this project must comply with the U.S. Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations and with the Virginia Lead-Based Paint Activities Rules and Regulations. For additional information regarding these requirements, contact DEQ-VRO, Graham Simmerman at (540) 574-7865 and the Department of Professional and Occupational Regulation at (804) 367-8500.

5. Natural Heritage Resources.

(i) Protected Species

Contact the USFWS Virginia Field Office at (804) 693-6694 to ensure compliance with protected species legislation.

(ii) Natural Heritage Resources

Contact the Department of Conservation and Recreation, Division of Natural Heritage Resources (DCR-DNH), Rene Hypes at (804) 371-2708, to secure information on natural heritage resources in the project area.

6. Wildlife Resources and Protected Species. Contact DGIF, Amy Ewing at (804) 367-2211 for the development of site specific measures for the protection of wildlife resources and protected species.

7. Transportation Impacts. Coordinate with the VDOT Hampton Roads District, Carl Jackson at (757) 925-2596, regarding compliance with VDOT's *Land Use Permit Regulations* (24 VAC 30-151) for work that will encroach into VDOT rights-of-way or impacts to vehicular traffic operations.

8. Historic Resources. Transco must continue to coordinate this project with the Department of Historic Resources pursuant to *Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act* (as amended) and its implementing regulations at 36 CRF Part 800. For additional information and coordination, contact DHR, Roger Kirchen at (804) 482-6091.

9. Federal Consistency Under the CZMA. Pursuant to the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended, Transco is required to determine the consistency of its activities in Prince William County affecting Virginia's coastal resources or coastal uses with the Virginia Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Program (see section 307(c)(1) of the *Act* and 15 CFR Part 930, sub-part C, section 930.34). This involves an analysis of the activities in light of the enforceable policies of the Virginia CZM Program (Attachment 1), and the submission of a consistency certification reflecting that analysis and committing Transco to comply with the enforceable policies. In addition, we encourage Transco to consider the Advisory Policies of the Virginia CZM Program (Attachment 2). This determination may be provided as part of the documentation concluding the NEPA process, or independently, depending on your agency's preference. Section 930.39 gives content requirements for the consistency determination, or you may visit the DEQ website at: http://www.deq.virginia.gov/Programs/EnvironmentalImpactReview/FederalConsistencyReviews.aspx.

Thank you for the opportunity to review the Environmental Assessment prepared for the Southside Expansion Project II in Brunswick, Greensville, and Prince William Counties, Virginia. Detailed comments of reviewing agencies are attached for your review. Please contact me at (804) 698-4204 or John Fisher at (804) 698-4339 for clarification of these comments.

Sincerely,

Bettina Sullivan, Program Manager
Environmental Impact Review and Long-Range Priorities

Enclosures

Ec: Tony Watkinson, VMRC
Amy Ewing, DGIF
Robbie Rhur, DCR
Roy Soto, VDH
Greg Evans, DOF
Roger Kirchen, DHR
Chip Ray, VDOT
David Spears, DMME
Keith Tignor, VDACS
Charlette Woolridge, Brunswick County
K. David Whittington, Greensville County
Christopher Martino, Prince William County
Gail Moody, Southside PDC
Dennis Morris, Crater PDC
G. Mark Gibb, Northern Virginia RC

MEMORANDUM
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
Piedmont Regional Office

4949-A Cox Road **Glen Allen, VA 23060** **804/527-5020**

To: John Fisher
Environmental Program Planner

From: Kelley West
Environmental Planner

Date: June 16, 2016

Subject: Virginia Southside Expansion Project II (16-120F).

I have reviewed the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Environmental Assessment Report for the above referenced project, by which Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Company, LLC proposes to construct, operate and maintain 4.19 miles of 24inch diameter lateral pipeline connecting the existing Brunswick Lateral to the planned Greensville Power Station. The construction area this memo will address is located in Brunswick and Greensville County. My comments are as follows:

Water: The maps are difficult to view and not very detailed in the report. The proposed route has 20 planned stream crossings. A Virginia Water Protection (VWP) general permit may be required. DEQ-PRO recommends that all construction activities and proposed routes avoid wetlands to the maximum extent possible. For any questions or additional information concerning VWP Permit requirements, please contact Allison Dunaway at (804) 527-5086. Erosion and sediment controls should be properly implemented and maintained throughout all phases of construction. E & S controls and Best Management Practices (BMPs) should be inspected/repaired before and after rain events. Please follow all standards and specifications under the DCR Erosion & Sediment Controls Handbook (1992, 3rd Edition).

The report mentioned hydrostatic testing for all piping prior to in service, a Virginia Pollution Discharge Elimination System (VPDES) permit will be required prior to any testing. For any questions concerning permit requirements please contact Joseph Bryan at (804)527-5012.

Waste: The generation of hazardous or solid waste materials should be tested and removed in accordance with the Virginia Hazardous Waste Management Regulations (9 VAC 20-60) and/or the Virginia Solid Waste Management Regulations (9 VAC 20-80). Please understand that it is the generator's responsibility to determine if a solid waste meets the criteria of a hazardous waste and as a result be managed as such. In addition, asbestos waste, lead waste, or contaminated residues generated must be handled and disposed of in accordance with the VSWMR or VHWMR as applicable. DEQ recommends that pollution prevention principles be implemented to reduce the amount of wastes at the source, such as the re-use and recycling of waste material. If you have any questions concerning hazardous/solid waste management, please contact Jason Miller at (804)527-5028.

Air: The report map is unclear on where in Virginia the compressor stations will be located. If any will be upgraded or constructed in Brunswick or Greensville Counties then an air permit may be necessary. DEQ-PRO recommends the proposed actions shall operate in a manner consistent with air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions, especially during periods of high ozone. Fugitive dust should be kept to a minimum, (9 VAC 5-50-60 *et seq*). For further questions concerning air permits, please contact James Kyle at (804) 527-5047.

Fisher, John (DEQ)

From: Burstein, Daniel (DEQ)
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2016 12:06 PM
To: Fisher, John (DEQ)
Subject: Re: FERC - Virginia Southside Expansion Project II, DEQ #16-120F - Review

NRO comments regarding the Environmental Assessment for the FERC: Virginia Southside Expansion Project II,, located in Prince William County, Virginia are as follows:

Land Protection Division – The project manager is reminded that if any solid or hazardous waste is generated/encountered during construction, Transco would follow applicable federal, state, and county regulations for their disposal.

Air Compliance/Permitting - The project manager is reminded that during the construction phases that occur with this project; the project is subject to the Fugitive Dust/Fugitive Emissions Rule 9 VAC 5-50-60 through 9 VAC 5-50-120. In addition, should any open burning or use of special incineration devices be employed in the disposal of land clearing debris during demolition and construction, the operation would be subject to the Open Burning Regulation 9 VAC 5-130-10 through 9 VAC 5-130-60 and 9 VAC 5-130-100.

Virginia Water Protection Permit (VWPP) Program – The project manager is reminded that a VWP permit from DEQ may be required should impacts to surface waters be necessary. DEQ VWP staff recommends that the avoidance and minimization of surface water impacts to the maximum extent practicable as well as coordination with the US Army Corps of Engineers. Upon receipt of a Joint Permit Application for the proposed surface water impacts, DEQ VWP Permit staff will review the proposed project in accordance with the VWP permit program regulations and current VWP permit program guidance.

Water Permitting/VPDES Program/Stormwater: The project manager is reminded to follow all applicable regulations related to stormwater management and erosion and sediment controls.

Daniel Burstein
Regional Enforcement Specialist, Senior II
Virginia Department of Environmental Quality
Northern Virginia Regional Office
13901 Crown Court
Woodbridge, VA 22193
Phone: (703) 583-3904
daniel.burstein@deq.virginia.gov.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
DIVISION OF AIR PROGRAM COORDINATION

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW COMMENTS APPLICABLE TO AIR QUALITY

TO: John E. Fisher **DEQ - OEIA PROJECT NUMBER: DEQ #16-120F**

PROJECT TYPE: ☐ STATE EA / EIR **X FEDERAL EA / EIS** ☐ SCC

☐ CONSISTENCY DETERMINATION

PROJECT TITLE: Virginia Southside Expansion Project II

PROJECT SPONSOR: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

PROJECT LOCATION: **X OZONE ATTAINMENT/NON NATTAINMENT AND EMISSION CONTROL AREA FOR NOX & VOC**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTSMAY BE APPLICABLE TO: **X CONSTRUCTION**
☐ OPERATION

STATE AIR POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD REGULATIONS THAT MAY APPLY:

1. ☐ 9 VAC 5-40-5200 C & 9 VAC 5-40-5220 E – STAGE I
2. ☐ 9 VAC 5-45-760 et seq. – Asphalt Paving operations
3. **X 9 VAC 5-130 et seq. – Open Burning**
4. **X 9 VAC 5-50-60 et seq. Fugitive Dust Emissions**
5. ☐ 9 VAC 5-50-130 et seq. - Odorous Emissions; Applicable to_____
6. ☐ 9 VAC 5-60-300 et seq. – Standards of Performance for Toxic Pollutants
7. ☐ 9 VAC 5-50-400 Subpart_____, Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources, designates standards of performance for the_____
8. ☐ 9 VAC 5-80-1100 et seq. of the regulations – Permits for Stationary Sources
9. ☐ 9 VAC 5-80-1605 et seq. Of the regulations – Major or Modified Sources located in PSD areas. This rule may be applicable to the _____
10. ☐ 9 VAC 5-80-2000 et seq. of the regulations – New and modified sources located in non-attainment areas
11. ☐ 9 VAC 5-80-800 et seq. Of the regulations – State Operating Permits. This rule may be applicable to _____

COMMENTS SPECIFIC TO THE PROJECT:

All precautions are necessary to restrict the emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC) and oxides of nitrogen (NO_X) during construction activity in Prince William County.

K. S. Narasimhan

(Kotur S. Narasimhan)
Office of Air Data Analysis

DATE: May 23, 2016

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

MEMORANDUM

TO: John Fisher, Environmental Program Planner

FROM: Katy Dacey, Division of Land Protection & Revitalization Review Coordinator

DATE: May 25, 2016

COPIES: Sanjay Thirunagari, Division of Land Protection & Revitalization Review Manager; file

SUBJECT: Environmental Impact Review: EIR Proj 16-120F Virginia Southside Expansion Project II, Brunswick, Greensville, Prince William and Pittsylvania Counties, VA

The Division of Land Protection & Revitalization (DLPR) has completed its cursory review of the Virginia Southside Expansion Project II located within Brunswick, Greensville, Pittsylvania and Prince William Counties in VA

Project Scope: construct of lateral pipeline, one new meter and regulator station, and additional compression at two existing compressor stations

The Department offers the following comments concerning potential waste issues associated with this project:

Some solid and hazardous waste issues were addressed in the submittal. The submittal did not indicate that a search of Federal or State environmental databases was conducted. DLPR staff was able to perform a search of the areas that might be affected in Virginia in Greensville, Brunswick, Prince William and Pittsylvania Counties as depicted on map within the submittal. One waste site in the zip code 24531 (in Pittsylvania County) was identified of possible concern is listed below. The DEQ DLPR staff has reviewed the submittal and offers the following comments concerning possible waste issues associated with this proposed project sites:

Hazardous Waste Facilities ***–none in close proximity to the project sites***

CERCLA Sites ***–one identified in zip code 24531***

VAD980554984, First Piedmont Corp. Rock Quarry, Rte. 360, SR 719, Pittsylvania County, VA 24531. Final NPL.

The following websites may prove helpful in locating additional information for these identification numbers: http://www.epa.gov/superfund/sites/cursites/index.htm or http://www.epa.gov/enviro/html/rcris/rcris_query_java.html.

When an environmental impact report is written or compiled for specific sites, it should include an environmental investigation on and near the properties selected in order to identify any solid or hazardous waste sites or issues related to the project area. The databases include the Permitted Solid Waste Management Facilities, Virginia Environmental Geographic Information Systems (Solid Waste, Voluntary Remediation Program, and Petroleum Release sites), CERCLA Facilities, and Hazardous Waste Facilities databases.

RCRA* - *none

FUDS* – *none

Solid Waste* – *none

VRP* – *none

Petroleum Releases* –*none in close proximity to the project sites

Guidance on available waste-related databases and instructions on accessing the databases to obtain site-specific information are listed below. These can be utilized and be helpful before construction of project sites begin.

Environmental Waste Database Searches:

When the environmental impact report is written or compiled for specific sites, it should include an environmental investigation on and near the properties selected in order to identify any solid or hazardous waste sites or issues related to the (project area). The report author should analyze the data in the web-based Waste Division databases to determine if the project would affect or be affected by any sites identified in the databases. The databases include the Permitted Solid Waste Management Facilities, Virginia Environmental Geographic Information Systems (Solid Waste, Voluntary Remediation Program, and Petroleum Release sites), CERCLA Facilities, and Hazardous Waste Facilities databases.

The Permitted Solid Waste Management Facilities Database
A list of active solid waste facilities in Virginia.

CERCLA Facilities Database
A list of active and archived CERCLA (EPA Superfund Program) sites.

Hazardous Waste Facilities Database
A list of hazardous waste generators, hazardous waste transporters, and hazardous waste storage and disposal facilities. Data for the CERCLA Facilities and Hazardous Waste Facilities databases are periodically downloaded by the Waste Division from U.S. EPA's website.

Virginia Environmental Geographic Information Systems (VEGIS)
The "What's in My Backyard" application displays cross-media geographical features in proximity to a selected site/address for different facility search parameters.

Accessing the DEQ Databases:

The report author or project engineers should access this information on the DEQ website at

http://www.deq.virginia.gov/ConnectWithDEQ/VEGIS.aspx, and click on "What's in my backyard?" link to access search page.

The ***Voluntary Remediation Program*** (VRP), **Solid Waste Facilities**, and **Petroleum Release Sites** GPS databases can be accessed from this search page. On the web map page, click on the "Pick a Quick Search Here" drop down arrow, and select "Address Search". In the adjacent block enter the zip code or address for the project site. Click on "Search". On the map you will see a green "balloon" indicating the site.

On the map area click on the "Tools" drop down arrow, and the select "Identify". A normal search looks like this: In the "Radius" block, type in [.5], and in the adjacent block select [miles] from the drop down options. Click on the "Layer" drop down arrow, select "Petroleum Release Sites", and then click on the green balloon. All Petroleum Release sites within the indicated range will appear in the Map/Results block to the left. Clicking on the block by the identified site will result in a second green balloon on the map. With multiple sites identified by the search, you can select/unselect each site to visualize its location, or change the radius of the search as needed.

At this time you can also search for "Solid Waste" sites and "VRP" information for the project area by selecting these topics from the "Layer" options and then clicking on the green balloon on the map after each selection.

RCRA and Cerclis site information can be accessed from www.deq.virginia.gov, following links Programs - Land Protection and Revitalization - Reports and Publications - Real Estate Search Reports - then separate search links – CERCLA (Search EPA's CERCLIS database - includes archive sites, and RCRA Hazardous Waste (Hazardous Waste Facilities).

Scroll down to the databases which are listed under **Real Estate Search Information** heading.

Initially, the ***solid waste information*** can be accessed by clicking on the Permitted Solid Waste Management Facilities link and opening the file. You can search by city/county or region (zip code) for active permitted waste facilities.

The ***Superfund information*** will be listed by clicking on the Search EPA's CERCLIS database tab and clicking on the **Search Superfund Site Information** button (blue box). On this form, enter either 1) the zip code for the project site, or, 2) the name of the city or county and select Virginia in the State drop down box. Click "Search" at the bottom of the form. A facilities list will be appear.

The ***hazardous waste*** information can be accessed by clicking on the Hazardous Waste Facilities link. Go to the Geography Search section and fill in the 1) zip code of the project, or 2) the name of the city or county and VA in the state block, and click on "Search". The hazardous waste facilities in the locality will be listed.

These database searches will include most waste-related site information for each locality based upon the radius of the address selected (such as .5 miles, .25 miles, or .1 mile). In many cases, especially when the project is located in an urban area, the database output for that locality will be extensive. This information is important to identify possible environmental concerns that may impact a new project.

GENERAL COMMENTS

Soil, Sediment, and Waste Management

Any soil that is suspected of contamination or wastes that are generated must be tested and disposed of in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and local laws and regulations. Some of the applicable state laws and regulations are: Virginia Waste Management Act, Code of Virginia Section 10.1-1400 *et seq.*; Virginia Hazardous Waste Management Regulations (VHWMR) (9VAC 20-60); Virginia Solid Waste Management Regulations (VSWMR) (9VAC 20-81); Virginia Regulations for the Transportation of Hazardous Materials (9VAC 20-110). Some of the applicable Federal laws and regulations are: the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), 42 U.S.C. Section 6901 *et seq.*, and the applicable regulations contained in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations; and the U.S. Department of Transportation Rules for Transportation of Hazardous Materials, 49 CFR Part 107.

Asbestos and/or Lead-based Paint

All structures being demolished/renovated/removed should be checked for asbestos-containing materials (ACM) and lead-based paint (LBP) prior to demolition. If ACM or LBP are found, in addition to the federal waste-related regulations mentioned above, State regulations 9VAC 20-81-620 for ACM and 9VAC 20-60-261 for LBP must be followed.

Pollution Prevention – Reuse - Recycling

Please note that DEQ encourages all construction projects and facilities to implement pollution prevention principles, including the reduction, reuse, and recycling of all solid wastes generated. All generation of hazardous wastes should be minimized and handled appropriately.

If you have any questions or need further information, please contact Katy Dacey at (804) 698-4274.

Molly Joseph Ward
Secretary of Natural Resources

Clyde E. Cristman
Director

COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND RECREATION

Rochelle Altholz
Deputy Director of Administration and Finance

David C. Dowling
Deputy Director of Soil and Water Conservation and Dam Safety

Thomas L. Smith
Deputy Director of Operations

MEMORANDUM

DATE: June 16, 2016

TO: John Fisher, DEQ

FROM: Roberta Rhur, Environmental Impact Review Coordinator

SUBJECT: DEQ 16-120F, Virginia Southside Expansion Project II

Division of Natural Heritage

The Department of Conservation and Recreation's Division of Natural Heritage (DCR) has searched its Biotics Data System for occurrences of natural heritage resources from the area outlined on the submitted map. Natural heritage resources are defined as the habitat of rare, threatened, or endangered plant and animal species, unique or exemplary natural communities, and significant geologic formations.

Station 166, Pittslyvania Co. & Station 185, Compressor Station:

Biotics documents the presence of natural heritage resources within two miles of the project area. However, due to the scope of the activity and the distance to the resources, we do not anticipate that this project will adversely impact these natural heritage resources.

Station 167:

According to the information currently in our files, the Reedy Creek – Webbs Mill Stream Conservation Unit (SCU) is located downstream from the project site. SCUs identify stream reaches that contain aquatic natural heritage resources, including 2 miles upstream and 1 mile downstream of documented occurrences, and all tributaries within this reach. SCUs are also given a biodiversity significance ranking based on the rarity, quality, and number of element occurrences they contain. The Reedy Creek – Webbs Mill SCU has been given a biodiversity ranking of B4, which represents a site of moderate significance. The natural heritage resource associated with this site is:

Freshwater Mussel Concentration Area	G3/SNR/NL/NL

Considered good indicators of the health of aquatic ecosystems, freshwater mussels are dependent on good water quality, good physical habitat conditions, and an environment that will support populations of host fish species (Williams et al., 1993). Because mussels are sedentary organisms, they are sensitive to water quality degradation related to increased sedimentation and pollution. They are also sensitive to habitat destruction through dam construction, channelization, and dredging, and the invasion of exotic mollusk species.

Due to the legal status of many of the natural heritage resources, DCR also recommends coordination with the USFWS and the VDGIF to ensure compliance with protected species legislation.

To minimize adverse impacts to the aquatic ecosystem as a result of the proposed activities, DCR recommends the implementation of and strict adherence to applicable state and local erosion and sediment control/storm water management laws and regulations. DCR also recommends avoiding all instream work if feasible. DCR supports the use of construction measures outlined in the *FERC Procedures* to minimize impacts on waterbodies and fisheries (p38); the use of native seed mixes for revegetation (p35 of the *Virginia Southside Expansion Project II*, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Docket No. CP15-118-000); the implementation of Transco's *Exotic & Invasive Species Control Plan* (p34); working in the dry for waterbody crossings, where avoidance is not feasible (pp 37-38); Time-of-year restrictions for vegetation removal to avoid avian impacts (p 37) and the development and implementation of an emergency spill plan (p 5).

Under a Memorandum of Agreement established between the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (VDACS) and the DCR, DCR represents VDACS in comments regarding potential impacts on state-listed threatened and endangered plant and insect species. The current activity will not affect any documented state-listed plants or insects.

There are no State Natural Area Preserves under DCR's jurisdiction in the project vicinity.

New and updated information is continually added to Biotics. Please re-submit project information and map for an update on this natural heritage information if the scope of the project changes and/or six months has passed before it is utilized.

The Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries (VDGIF) maintains a database of wildlife locations, including threatened and endangered species, trout streams, and anadromous fish waters that may contain information not documented in this letter. Their database may be accessed from http://vafwis.org/fwis/ or contact Ernie Aschenbach at 804-367-2733 or Ernie.Aschenbach@dgif.virginia.gov.According to the information currently in our files, Meherrin River, which has been designated by the Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries (VDGIF) as a "Threatened and Endangered Species Water" for the Green floater and Atlantic Pigtoe is within 2 miles of the project area. Therefore, DCR recommends continued coordination with Virginia's regulatory authority for the management and protection of this species, the VDGIF, to ensure compliance with the Virginia Endangered Species Act (VA ST §§ 29.1-563 – 570).

The remaining DCR divisions have no comments regarding the scope of this project. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Cc: Amy Ewing, VDGIF
Troy Andersen, USFWS

Literature Cited

Williams, J.D., M.L. Warren, Jr., K.S. Cummings, J.L. Harris, and R.J. Neves. 1993. Conservation status of freshwater mussels of the United States and Canada. Fisheries 18: 6-9.

Fisher, John (DEQ)

From: Ewing, Amy (DGIF)
Sent: Friday, July 08, 2016 11:52 AM
To: Fisher, John (DEQ)
Cc: Watson, Brian (DGIF)
Subject: ESSLog# 34721(33349, 36959)_16-120F_VA southside expansion project II

John,
The applicants for this project have coordinated closely with us during project developments. They performed the mussels surveys and other habitat assessments we recommended and we found it unlikely that any listed species would be adversely impacted by this project, assuming they perform stream crossings in the dry and adhere to standard construction BMPS, including erosion and sediment controls.

To minimize the adverse impacts of linear utility project development on wildlife resources, we offer the following general recommendations: avoid and minimize impacts to undisturbed forest, wetlands, and streams to the fullest extent practicable; maintain naturally vegetated buffers of at least 100 feet in width around wetlands and on both sides of perennial and intermittent streams, where practicable; conduct significant tree removal and ground clearing activities outside of the primary songbird nesting season of March 15 through August 15; and, implement and maintain appropriate erosion and sediment controls throughout project construction and site restoration. We understand that adherence to these general recommendations may be infeasible in some situations. We are happy to work with the applicant to develop project-specific measures as necessary to minimize project impacts upon the Commonwealth's wildlife resources.

Assuming adherence to erosion and sediment controls, we find this project consistent with the Fisheries Management Section of the CZMA.

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

Please consider the environment before printing this email.

Fisher, John (DEQ)

From: Kirchen, Roger (DHR)
Sent: Thursday, June 23, 2016 10:44 AM
To: Fisher, John (DEQ)
Subject: Virginia Southside Expansion Project II (DEQ #16-120F; DHR File No. 2014-1050)

DHR has been in consultation with the FERC and its applicant regarding this project. We request that the FERC continue to consult with DHR, as necessary, pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (as amended) and its implementing regulations codified at 36 CFR Part 800 which require Federal agencies to consider the effects of their undertakings on historic properties.

Roger

Roger W. Kirchen, Director
Review and Compliance Division
Department of Historic Resources
2801 Kensington Avenue
Richmond, VA 23221
phone: 804-482-6091
fax: 804-367-2391
roger.kirchen@dhr.virginia.gov

Join us.
Celebrate the 50th Anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act.
And the 50th of the Department of Historic Resources, Virginia's State Historic Preservation Office.
http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/50NHPA/50thindex.htm

COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
HAMPTON ROADS DISTRICT
1700 NORTH MAIN STREET
SUFFOLK, VIRGINIA 23434

Charles A. Kilpatrick, P.E.
Commissioner

June 23, 2016

Arianne Balsom
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First St. NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Re: FERC Virginia Southside Expansion Project II

Dear Ms. Balsom,

The Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) Hampton Roads District Transportation Planning Office has completed a courtesy review of the Transco Virginia Southside Expansion Project II Environmental Assessment. The primary focus of this review is to identify any major transportation issues that should be included or further explored in the document. As such, the comments identified below are preliminary in nature and provided for your review or revision as deemed appropriate.

The Transco Virginia Southside Expansion Project II is a proposal to construct and operate 4.19 miles of 24-inch diameter lateral pipeline connecting the existing Brunswick Lateral pipeline to the planned Virginia Dominion Power Greensville Power Station. The pipeline will be placed in the Hampton Roads District through Greensville and Brunswick counties and is anticipated to cross state maintained roadways. The pipe will be buried with a minimum of 3-feet of soil per USDOT regulations. Paved roadways will be crossed using a bore and horizontal shaft, and one unpaved road will be crossed using an open cut. Temporary traffic lane closers are anticipated during construction. Transco anticipates beginning construction in October of 2016.

The District requests that a traffic management plan be completed as part of the EA to determine how traffic will be managed or detoured during pipeline installation across state and local roadways. The Applicant should be aware that any proposed construction work within state maintained right-of-way will require permitting and approval by the VDOT Hampton Roads Land Development Office.

The comments identified above are preliminary in nature and provided for your review or revision as deemed appropriate. Please notify Mr. Carl Jackson at 757-925-2596, should you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Eric L. Stringfield
Hampton Roads Transportation Planning Director

ELS/cej

cc: Alfred C. Ray, Architect/Engineer I
James Cromwell, Environmental Program Manager

Fisher, John (DEQ)

From: Mark Bittner <mbittner@craterpdc.org>
Sent: Friday, May 20, 2016 9:45 AM
To: Fisher, John (DEQ)
Cc: dmorris@craterpdc.org
Subject: NEW PROJECT FERC VA Southside Expansion 16-120F

Dear Mr. Fisher:

Thank you for submitting the NEW PROJECT FERC VA Southside Expansion 16-120F packet for review.

Based upon the Crater Commission's staff review, we find the proposal to be in full accord with the Crater Planning District Commission's environmental policy directives and we support the request.

Please contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Mark Bittner

Mark Bittner
Crater Planning District Commission
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