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To Whom It May Concern:

Please find attached our Updated Community Impact Assessment of Lambert Compressor Station. We were asked to update the assessment to reflect our additional engagement and to respond to specific questions. We also edited the executive summary for clarity, but those changes are primarily reorganizational; no material changes have been made to the actual content of this section.

Additional updates have been made to sections reflecting details of additional outreach, including targeted emails/calls, radio announcements, and interviews facilitated by a community member; response rates, and data section. Updated maps with an additional 1mile reference circle are also included in the new draft.

Best,

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Attachments: (1) Updated Community Impact Assessment of Lambert Compressor Station

Updated Community Impact Assessment of Lambert Compressor Station

Prepared by: Land & Heritage Consulting, LLC; Updated on February 23, 2021

Executive Summary

As part of the MVP Southgate Project (“Project”), Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC (“Mountain Valley”) proposes to construct the Lambert Compressor Station (“Station”) in Pittsylvania County, Virginia. Land & Heritage Consulting, LLC was invited to act as a third party consultant, and has prepared this Community Impact Assessment of the Station to identify potential environmental justice communities and the issues they might face as a result of the proposed Station. As the primary author, my curriculum vitae and that of my co-author, Christy Hyman, are provided in Attachment B.

Our intention in this assessment was to identify communities who might be impacted by the proposed Station and to subsequently conduct outreach to those communities to clearly identify (a) ways in which community members anticipated impact that had not been identified by past research, and (b) potential actions that community members felt Mountain Valley could take to ensure distributive justice in the impacts and outcomes of the proposed Station.¹

Summary of Findings

Within a 3-mile fenceline radius, and within a broader radius of 5 miles of the proposed Station, we identified four communities (census tracts 105, 106, 107, and 109)² that meet the “environmental justice community” parameters as defined in the Virginia Environmental Justice Act, as well as the criteria used by NC DEQ, EPA or FERC using census tract information. Within a radius of 10 miles of the proposed Station, we identified ten communities (census tracts 101, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108.01, 108.02 109, and 114) that meet the same “environmental justice community” criteria. At all radii, the project overlaps with the homelands of Native American Yesàh (Eastern Siouan) communities & nations, a language/culture grouping which includes the modern-day Monacan Indian Nation, Sappony Tribe, Occaneechi Band of the Saponi Nation, Haliwa-Saponi Tribe, Saponi Nation of Ohio, and Catawba Indian Nation.

The primary adverse impacts to “fenceline communities” associated with the construction of a compressor station include temporary noise, dust/particulate matter, and traffic impacts; the primary impacts from operations include air emissions and noise³. However, for “environmental justice communities,” who are already disproportionately low-income, have

¹ The latter recommendations (b) are not part of this report, but can be made available upon request.

² For purpose of the analyses below, we have equated the term “community” with “census tract,” so that environmental justice community means a census tract meeting the applicable criteria, and does not carry any implications regarding the presence or absence of any shared values or cultural cohesion within that area.

³ Page ES-8, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. “Southgate Project Final Environmental Impact Statement.” FERC/EIS-0297F (February 2020)

localized concentrations of ethnic minorities, or are vulnerable because of pre-existing negative environmental exposure (due to proximity to hazardous waste sites, degraded landscape conditions, or limited access to healthy and affordable food (i.e. “food deserts”)), the cumulative nature of such potential impacts may result in elevated health risks overall.⁴

The environmental justice communities we identified in the course of our research could be vulnerable to impacts (as described in this report), or could require assistance in participating meaningfully in the public comment process, due to either (1) their historic connections to place and reliance on landscape for conducting essential cultural practices; (2) their isolation from resources (including linguistically appropriate information and geographically convenient meeting points/times) that would be essential to fair opportunity for participation in the public process of infrastructure siting; or (3) their pre-existing health vulnerabilities due to historic overexposure to negative environmental factors (e.g. hazardous waste sites, brownfields, high particulate matter concentrations [from agricultural sources], etc.).

Some community members interviewed in the course of this research reported or publicly expressed concerns relating to additional potential risks; these include negative health impacts, cultural or historic site/artifact destruction (including but not limited to enslaved persons’ burial grounds; Native American sacred sites, artifact deposits, and gravesites; and other historic and archaeological sites), and negative economic impacts.

Definitions

We used definitions from the Virginia Environmental Justice Act, supplemented by criteria from the North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (“NCDEQ”), the United States Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”) and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (“FERC”) to identify the maximum number of environmental justice communities. We implemented this expanded criteria to ensure we broadly identified environmental justice communities consistent with past and future work on this topic in this region (Virginia & North Carolina: the Southern Appalachian Basin). As explained below; however, we used census tract information rather than census block group information.

Methods

The Station is located in the eastern portion of census tract 105 (*see Figures 1 - 10*). Our initial desktop work identified environmental justice communities located within a fenceline area of 3 miles, as well as within 5-mile and 10-mile radii of the proposed Station. Rather than limit the areal extent of our review to the immediate 3-mile “fenceline community”⁵ radius reflected in currently published literature (e.g., air modeling or noise studies), we also sought to identify any environmental justice communities present at a broader scale, extending our review to

⁴ While our study identifies areas for closer attention and analysis, it is not a formal public health assessment. Such an assessment is recommended.

⁵ White, R. “Life at the Fenceline: Understanding Cumulative Health Hazards in Environmental Justice Communities.” *Coming Clean, The Environmental Justice Health Alliance for Chemical Policy Reform, The Campaign for Healthier Solutions*. (2018).

connected communities even beyond the points of expected direct impact. MVP agreed to assess impacts at this distance, not because they affirm the expectation of direct impacts at this range, but rather because we sought to (1) avoid missing environmental justice communities based on any preconceived notions of where impacts occur; and to (2) identify and facilitate early engagement (*i.e.*, before the normal public participation process) with environmental justice communities.

A preliminary set of community outreach interviews were performed to ground-truth the desktop work, identify impacts to the environmental justice communities resulting from the construction and operation of the Station, and ask community members to propose additional actions that they believe should be taken to mitigate those impacts.

Our outreach was impacted by (1) the timeline (April – August) to complete this assessment; (2) restrictions on travel and in-person outreach imposed by the emergent coronavirus pandemic (beginning in March 2020, and ongoing); and (3) restrictions on in-person outreach imposed by the acute period of community protests against racial injustice following the killing of George Floyd (May – July 2020). A follow-up phase of outreach attempted from October to December 2020 coincided with both a surge of coronavirus cases across multiple states that more severely limited contact, as well as with the widely-celebrated Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays. As a result of these restrictions, this report presents findings based on a finite number of community interviews. While the number of interviews may not be consistent with an academic study without any time constraints, the information gained reflects a hard look at the environmental justice communities as well as some potential impacts of the compressor station on these communities.

Results

Within both a 3-mile fenceline radius and at a broader radius of 5 miles from the proposed Station, we identified four communities (census tracts 105, 106, 107, and 109) that meet the “environmental justice community” parameters as defined in the Virginia Environmental Justice Act, as well as the criteria used by NC DEQ, EPA or FERC using census tract information.

Within a radius of 10 miles of the proposed Station, we identified ten communities (census tracts 101, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108.01, 108.02 109, and 114) that meet the same “environmental justice community” criteria. These communities include census tracts adjacent to the city of Danville, and are also disproportionately low-income or have high minority concentrations; the identified areas further include established communities of linguistically isolated households.

At all radii, the project overlaps with traditional and current home lands of the related Native American tribes of the Yesàh diaspora, a language/culture grouping which includes the Monacan Indian Nation, Sappony Tribe, Occaneechi Band of the Saponi Nation, Haliwa-Saponi Tribe, Saponi Nation of Ohio, Catawba Indian Nation, and New River Band of Catawba. The members of these tribal communities descend from the original Eastern Siouan inhabitants of

the Virginia Blue Ridge & foothills region, possess historic connections to place, and continue to rely on this landscape for conducting essential cultural practices.

Within our analyzed 3, 5, and 10 mile radii and at an even broader review range of 30 miles, we also noted the presence of an extensive and continuous, yet dispersed, African-American community composed of Freedmen descendants, connected to a larger community centered in Blairs, Virginia (also known as ‘the Blairs’), located approximately 14 miles from the proposed Station site^{6 7}. We engaged with and interviewed one respected member of this community, who assisted in publicizing our efforts via local radio. However, we were unable to interview any other members of that community for this report, either during our initial phase of outreach or during later outreach conducted in November 2020. We strongly recommend that MVP continue targeted outreach to that community so that the specific and unique needs and concerns of its members are explicitly understood.

Background

The 2020 Session of the Virginia General Assembly enacted The Virginia Environmental Justice Act,⁸ intended to “promote environmental justice and ensure that it is carried out throughout the Commonwealth, with a focus on environmental justice communities and fenceline communities.”⁹ That Statute defines “environmental justice” as “the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of every person, regardless of race, color, national origin, income, faith, or disability, regarding the development, implementation, or enforcement of any environmental law, regulation, or policy.”¹⁰ “Fenceline community” is defined as an area that “contains all or part of a low-income community or community of color and that presents an increased health risk to its residents due to its proximity to a *major* source of pollution.”¹¹ We use the term “fenceline communities” more broadly in this report as referring to communities within a 3-mile radius of the station, consistent with definitions found in the environmental justice literature.¹²

In our approach, we employed distributive justice theory, a framework that extends the critical analysis of traditional environmental justice approaches to holistically assess the equitable allocation of costs and benefits throughout communities.^{13 14} In our case, the communities of interest were those who might be impacted by the construction and operation of the proposed

⁶ Virginia Department of Historic Resources. “071-5820 Southside High School” (2020).

⁷ Jackson, Lawrence P. *My Father's Name: A Black Virginia Family After the Civil War*. University of Chicago Press, 2012.

⁸ Va Code §§ 2.2-234 et seq.

⁹ Va Code § 2.2-235.

¹⁰ Va Code § 2.2-234

¹¹ Va Code § 2.2-234 (emphasis added).

¹² White, Ronald. “Life at the Fenceline: Understanding Cumulative Health Hazards in Environmental Justice Communities.” 2018. *Coming Clean*, The Environmental Justice Health Alliance for Chemical Policy Reform, The Campaign for Healthier Solutions.

¹³ Clough, Emily, and Derek Bell. “Just fracking: a distributive environmental justice analysis of unconventional gas development in Pennsylvania, USA.” *Environmental Research Letters* 11.2 (2016): 025001.

¹⁴ Kuehn, Robert R. “A taxonomy of environmental justice.” *Env'tl. L. Rep. News & Analysis* 30 (2000): 10681.

Station (here defined to include the Station and all laydown/contractor yard/additional workspace areas directly associated with the construction of the Station) within a 3-mile (fenceline) radius, 5-mile radius, or 10-mile radius.

To further ensure we identified any environmental justice communities potentially affected by the proposed Station; and in order to ensure the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all Station neighbors, we undertook a community impact assessment from May 2020 through August 2020 that included a desktop geospatial analysis and an outreach and interview campaign. Additional outreach was conducted in November 2020.

Geographic Context: Pittsylvania County

Pittsylvania County is located in the southern part of Virginia, bordering North Carolina. The county seat is Chatham. As of July 1st 2019, the estimated population of Pittsylvania County is 60,354, a 4.9% decrease from the census of April 1st 2010.¹⁵ By land area, Pittsylvania is the largest county in Virginia, covering 968.94 sq mi.¹⁶ 76.2% of Pittsylvania County residents describe themselves as white alone, and 21.5% identify as Black or African-American alone.¹⁷ Those who identify as Hispanic or Latino make up 2.7% of the population.¹⁸ The median age is 46.7 years in Pittsylvania County, almost 9 years higher than the national average of 37.9.¹⁹

Methods: Parameters & Scope

We used a mixed-methods approach to identify potential environmental justice communities and potential impacts of the proposed Station.

This approach consisted of two major parts: first, we conducted a geospatial baseline assessment with metrics adherent to the criteria of the Virginia Environmental Justice Act, as well as criteria used by NC DEQ, EPA, or FERC. We conducted this assessment over concentric circles of radii of 3, 5, and 10 miles from the Station. We applied these expanded criteria over the larger area to ensure we identified environmental justice communities in the area and to ensure consistency with past and future work related to the Project conducted by and for other agencies. We further added a set of expanded criteria that we believed could indicate vulnerable communities who would not be captured by the current VADEQ criteria; these expanded criteria included food desert status, landscape degradation, and pre-existing exposure to health hazards or other conditions of social vulnerability.

Second, we conducted a cultural impact assessment built on a literature review and a series of semi-structured interviews with members of communities within ten miles of the Station site, as well as with members of the more geographically dispersed Yesàh Indigenous community. By not limiting the scope of our interviews to the narrow areas where impacts would typically

¹⁵ United States Census Bureau, www.census.gov/quickfacts/pittsylvaniacountyvirginia

¹⁶ Virginia Land Area County Rank. www.usa.com/rank/virginia-state--land-area--county-rank.htm

¹⁷ United States Census Bureau.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Virginia Demographics Data.

be expected by project proponents, we were able to identify potential issues related to the Station through the eyes of the environmental justice communities themselves.

Geospatial Baseline Assessment

Scale of Analysis: Census Tract

Because of the rural nature of Pittsylvania County, and the desire for comparisons at scale smaller than the county level, we used census tracts as the areal unit of analysis for certain metrics.

Census tracts are made of census block groups (which are composed of several census blocks which are typically the size of a block in a city or suburb).²⁰ Census tracts were used for our analysis as the smallest areal unit of scale that could provide the most robust information at the sub-county level. Generally, a census tract contains between 2500 and 8000 people.²¹ The use of census tracts for analysis of socioeconomic reveal inequities that are not always observable at a scale finer than the tract level in sparsely populated rural counties. Data available at the census tract level with regard to race, poverty and language in Pittsylvania County provided a more effective spatial representation. Thus to maximize overall data availability and rural data accuracy,²² we used census tract as the scale of analysis for this assessment.

Census tracts in Pittsylvania County & the City of Danville vary from 'micropolitan area core' to 'rural' in the United States Department of Agriculture Economic Research Service Rural-Urban Commuting Area (ERS-RUCA) codes.²³ The United States Census Bureau has historically defined any non-metropolitan area as 'rural,'^{24 25} but now defines two types of non-rural urban area: (1) "urbanized Areas" have a population of 50,000 or more, and (2) "urban Clusters" have a population of at least 2,500 and less than 50,000²⁶ (nearly overlapping the USDA 'micropolitan area core' designation for regions with populations up to 49,999).

Thus, by US Census Bureau standards, Pittsylvania County is a rural county with no urbanized areas or urban clusters (despite containing several USDA Economic Research Service Rural-

²⁰ US Census Bureau. "Census tracts and block numbering areas." (2000).

²¹ US Census Bureau. "Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas." (2000).

<https://www2.census.gov/geo/pdfs/reference/GARM/Ch10GARM.pdf>

²² Cromartie, John B., and Linda L. Swanson. "Census tracts more precisely define rural populations and areas." *Rural America/Rural Development Perspectives* 11.2221-2019-2634 (1996): 31-39.

²³ These include tracts 51143010100, 51143010200, 51143010300, 51143010400, 51143010500, 51143010600, 51143010700, 51143010801, 51143010802, 51143010900, 51143011001, 51143011002, 51143011100, 51143011200, 51143011300, and 51143011400 in Pittsylvania County, and tracts 51590000100, 51590000200, 51590000300, 51590000400, 51590000500, 51590000600, 51590000700, 51590000800, 51590000900, 51590001000, 51590001100, 51590001200, 51590001301, 51590001302, 51590001400, and 51590980100 in Danville City. Data from <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/rural-urban-commuting-area-codes/documentation/>, using the 2010 RUCA codes, the most recent available data.

²⁴ Ratcliffe, Michael, et al. "Defining rural at the US Census Bureau." *American community survey and geography brief* 1 (2016): 8.

²⁵ Cromartie, John, and Shawn Bucholtz. *Defining the "rural" in rural America*. No. 1490-2016-127511. 2008.

²⁶ US Census Bureau. "2010 census urban and rural classification and urban area criteria." (2010).

Urban Commuting Area (“ERS-RUCA”) micropolitan commuting areas),²⁷ while the independent City of Danville is an ‘urban cluster’ (a ‘micropolitan area core’ by ERS-RUCA standards), whose tracts contain both rural and urban components. Ground truthing conducted on August 26, 2020 confirmed that the rural nature of the area surrounding the proposed Station lent itself more appropriately to census tract level analysis than census block group level analysis for this report.

In 2019, the Natural Resources Defense Council reviewed the use of census tract level data to assess the potential impact of the proposed Atlantic Coast Pipeline and identified several ways in which this approach threatened environmental justice by overlooking, diluting, or erasing known minority communities.²⁸ We specifically addressed that concern in the second phase of our assessment, which included ground-truthing our desktop analysis through interviews with community members, to preclude these risks from our analysis of the proposed Station. In addition, as part of our ground-truthing, we also reviewed census block group level data, where available, and refined our analysis accordingly.

Baseline Environmental Justice Criteria Used for Analysis (Virginia Environmental Justice Act, Supplemented by Criteria From NCDEQ, EPA or FERC)

For this analysis, we used the definition of “environmental justice community” provided by the Virginia Environmental Justice Act (VEJA): which defined an “environmental justice community” as *“any low-income community or community of color.”* We further used the definitions of “low-income community” and “community of color” as described in that same legislation.²⁹ The VEJA definition of “environmental justice” provided is consistent with the definitions under current usage by the the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), U.S Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), and the U.S Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), through the Partnership for Sustainable Communities (PSC).³⁰

However, the Virginia Environmental Justice Act definitions and criteria led our analysis, as they were inclusive of, and more expansive than, the criteria recommended by other agencies. This expanded scope provides rigor to the analysis and ensures that we have accurately and fully identified environmental justice communities.

²⁷ United States Census Bureau. “Rural America.” (2020). <https://gis-portal.data.census.gov/arcgis/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=7a41374f6b03456e9d138cb014711e01>

²⁸ Cole, Montana. NRDC. “Pipeline Case Brief: FERC Enables Environmental Injustice.” (April 15, 2019) <https://www.nrdc.org/experts/montina-cole/pipeline-case-brief-ferc-enables-environmental-injustice>

²⁹ Va Code § 2.2-234.

³⁰ Environmental Protection Agency. “Environmental Justice-Related Terms As Defined Across the PSC Agencies – 05/13/13” (May 13, 2013) <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-02/documents/team-ej-lexicon.pdf>

Parameters to Identify EJ Communities of Color

FERC: census block groups that have a minority population of more than 50 percent, or census block groups that have a minority population that is 10 percentage points higher than their respective county.

EPA: EJSCREEN's minority demographic indicator refers to "the percent of individuals in a block group who list their racial status as a race other than white alone and/or list their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino. That is, all people other than non-Hispanic white-alone individuals. The word "alone" in this case indicates that the person is of a single race, not multiracial."

Virginia Environmental Justice Act: any geographically distinct area where the population of color, expressed as a percentage of the total population of such area, is higher than the population of color in the Commonwealth expressed as a percentage of the total population of the Commonwealth. However, if a community of color is composed primarily of one of the groups listed in the definition of "population of color," the percentage population of such group in the Commonwealth shall be used instead of the percentage population of color in the Commonwealth. "Population of color" means a population of individuals who identify as belonging to one or more of the following groups: Black, African American, Asian, Pacific Islander, Native American, other non-white race, mixed race, Hispanic, Latino, or linguistically isolated.

Parameters to Identify EJ Low-Income Populations

FERC: census block groups that have a household poverty rate of more than 20 percent or census block groups that have a household poverty rate that is 10 percentage points higher than their respective county.

EPA: EJSCREEN's low-income demographic indicator refers to "the number or percent of a block group's population in households where the household income is less than or equal to twice the federal "poverty level."

Virginia Environmental Justice Act: census block groups in which 30 percent or more of the population is composed of people with low income; "low income" means having an annual household income equal to or less than the greater of:

- i) an amount equal to 80 percent of the median income of the area in which the household is located, as reported by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and
- ii) 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Level.

In the Final Environmental Impact Statements ("FEIS") issued by FERC in February 2020 for the MVP Southgate Project, "English-Limited Households" were included as an additional data parameter. The Virginia Environmental Justice Act criteria includes linguistically isolated

households as “communities of color,” which would hold them to the same statistical parameters as other minority groups.

However, because of the extraordinarily small number of such households at our scale of analysis, we treated linguistically isolated (LI) households as a dichotomous variable in our analysis -- that is, census tracts were labeled as containing linguistically isolated households if even a single household that was linguistically isolated existed within the tract. This labeling will facilitate proper notice and other assistance for meaningful participation by such households.

Parameters to Identify EJ Linguistically Isolated³¹ or English-Limited Households

Land & Heritage Consulting, LLC Criteria: Any geographically distinct region with any number of (i.e one or more) Linguistically Isolated or English-Limited households.

Virginia Environmental Justice Act: *Linguistically isolated households fall under the definition of “populations of color” linked to the parameters for communities of color; i.e. any geographically distinct area where the population of [linguistically isolated households], expressed as a percentage of the total population of such area, is higher than the population of [linguistically isolated households] in the Commonwealth expressed as a percentage of the total population of the Commonwealth. However, if a community of color is composed primarily of [linguistically isolated households], the percentage population of such group in the Commonwealth shall be used instead of the percentage population of color in the Commonwealth.*

Additional guidance received by Mountain Valley from the FERC in April 2019 highlighted concerns that “effects can be amplified in EJ communities due to factors such as cumulative impacts in the community, unique cultural practices and social determinants of health.”³² We addressed this by looking at two additional parameters: one assessing cumulative impacts on unique cultural practices, and another assessing potential amplification of impact due to social determinants of health -- which we added to those in the Virginia Environmental Justice Act to address overall health status, health inequality, and environmental health metrics.

³¹ 2020 Acts of the Virginia General Assembly. Title § 2.2-234 and 2.2-235. Section 1257. April 22, 2020.

³² Correspondence between the Federal Energy Regulatory Council and Mountain Valley, LLC (February 2019).

Parameters to Identify Communities with Pre-existing Exposure or Elevated Health Risk ³³

Land & Heritage Consulting, LLC Criteria: EXPOSURE PARAMETERS

- (i) Proximity to Hazardous Waste Facilities above national average;
- (ii) Pre-existing Particulate Matter 2.5 Exposure above national average;
- (iii) Pre-existing Ozone exposure above national average;
- (iv) Cancer rates above national average OR in-county differences in cancer rates by race or ethnicity

Within communities identified by the above criteria, also specifically note:

- (v) presence of Limited Mobility Individuals, defined as individuals who do not have the ability to adapt their location or daily routines to reduce or minimize exposure -- i.e. hospitals, schools, prisons, public housing.

Additional Criteria Used for Analysis (Land & Heritage Consulting, LLC Specific Framework)

At the outset of this assessment, Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC expressed a strong desire to exceed the currently required and recommended environmental justice parameters in order to protect the well-being of neighboring communities. To that end, we identified a set of additional criteria in the environmental health & justice literature that would allow us to identify potentially overlooked environmental justice communities – food deserts, and landscape quality.

Food Deserts

“Food deserts” are areas characterized by reduced access to food or grocery items, at levels contributory to disparate health outcomes.^{34, 35} In urban areas, this limitation often occurs due to the uneven distribution of grocery stores and grocery items; in rural areas, this reduced availability often manifests in the form of geographic distance to grocery stores.³⁶

Dutko (2012) describes them as follows: “Relative to all other census tracts, food desert tracts tend to have smaller populations, higher rates of abandoned or vacant homes, and residents who have lower levels of education, lower incomes, and higher unemployment. Census tracts with higher poverty rates are more likely to be food deserts than otherwise similar low-income census tracts in rural and in very dense (highly populated) urban areas. For less dense urban areas, census tracts with higher concentrations of minority populations are more likely to be food deserts, while tracts with substantial decreases in minority populations between 1990 and 2000 were less likely to be identified as food deserts in 2000.”³⁷

³³ Correspondence between the Environmental Protection Agency and Mountain Valley, LLC (April 2019)

³⁴ Beaulac, Julie, Elizabeth Kristjansson, and Steven Cummins. "Peer reviewed: A systematic review of food deserts, 1966-2007." *Preventing chronic disease* 6.3 (2009).

³⁵ Walker, Renee E., Christopher R. Keane, and Jessica G. Burke. "Disparities and access to healthy food in the United States: A review of food deserts literature." *Health & place* 16.5 (2010): 876-884.

³⁶ Morton, Lois Wright, and Troy C. Blanchard. "Starved for access: life in rural America's food deserts." *Rural Realities* 1.4 (2007): 1-10.

³⁷ Dutko, Paula, Michele Ver Ploeg, and Tracey Farrigan. *Characteristics and influential factors of food deserts*. No. 1477-2017-3995. 2012.

To assist in identifying environmental justice communities, we used “food deserts” as a parameter possibly indicative of poverty and lack of access to resources, as well as potentially for geographic isolation and reliance on minimal, distant sources of food items (an indicator of both poor urban and isolated rural communities).

Landscape Quality

Landscape condition “refers to the state of the physical, chemical, and biological characteristics of natural ecosystems, and their interacting processes. Many human land uses affect ecological condition, through vegetation removal or alteration, stream diversion or altered natural hydrology, introduction of non-native and invasive species, and others.”³⁸

Landscape condition is a type of greenspace assessment of the ecological condition of the natural environment in an area, the degradation of which is associated with economic inequality and poorer mental and physical health outcomes for low-income communities.³⁹

We used data from NatureServe as an indicator for lack of access to greenspace and ecosystem services, as well as for elevated health risks and elevated risk of asthma and respiratory conditions.

Cultural Community Identification Criteria

The statutory language of the Virginia Environmental Justice Act defines the term “environment” to include the “cultural... assets or components of a community.”⁴⁰ To define the scope of the cultural communities present in the area of the Station, we drew on guidance from three sources: first, from the literature on Indigenous cultural impact assessment (and in particular, from recent conference proceedings from the International Association for Impact Assessment); second, from the Section 106 process as defined by 136 CFR Part 800 -- Protection of Historic Properties;⁴¹ and third, from the State of Hawai’i, which is a leader in its state-mandated cultural impact assessments.

Indigenous Communities

Indigenous communities have uniquely long-lasting and impactful relationships to land and place; for that reason, we undertook a separate, additional process to identify potentially impacted Indigenous communities in our desktop work.

Our first task was to define the geographic extent of Indigenous experience that we would assess relative to the proposed Station. The State of Hawai’i uses the term “*ahupua’a*” as the

³⁸ NatureServe. “Modeling Landscape Condition: The Effects of Landscape Fragmentation on Biodiversity.” (2020) <https://www.natureserve.org/conservation-tools/modeling-landscape-condition>

³⁹ Cushing, Lara, et al. “The haves, the have-nots, and the health of everyone: the relationship between social inequality and environmental quality.” *Annual Review of Public Health* 36 (2015): 193-209.

⁴⁰ 2020 Acts of the Virginia General Assembly. Title§ 2.2-234 and 2.2-235. Section 1257. April 22, 2020.

⁴¹ Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. “Protection of Historic Properties.” 36 CFR § 800.1

typically appropriate geographical unit for assessing potential cultural impacts, particularly if the *ahupua'a* includes areas extending beyond the immediate project area, but in which cultural practices may be carried out that could be impacted by the proposed project.⁴²

Although the *ahupua'a* is a specifically Hawaiian term for a traditional Indigenous land/territory delineation, we believe it can be extended analogously to identify appropriate cultural-linguistic areas as “language territories” – regions in which a shared language or set of mutually intelligible languages were spoken – based on preliminary data provided by native-land.ca⁴³ and verified by community outreach and literature review.

In the Blue Ridge/Ridge & Valley/Piedmont Region, the appropriate term for this traditional Indigenous language-territory delineation would probably be an ‘amañechi’ (“ah-mah-ee-neh-chee”), meaning ‘land/territory-language’ in Tutelo-Saponi/Yesànechi, the commonly shared language of the Eastern Siouan Yesàh tribes of this region.

Parameters to Identify Indigenous Cultural Communities

Land & Heritage Consulting LLC Criteria: Any Indigenous community demonstrating current residence within, or cultural-linguistic connection to the identified amañechi (language territory); or any Indigenous community demonstrating descent from historical Indigenous communities with cultural-linguistic connection to the amañechi.

“Indigenous community” is defined here to include any of the following:

- (i) an Indigenous band, tribe, nation, or reservation;
- (ii) a group of Indigenous individuals practicing some form of culturally-specific self-governance and operating in the manner of a tribe or nation;
- (iii) a group of Indigenous individuals possessing a shared cultural identity and engaging in shared cultural practices; or
- (iv) a set of Indigenous bands, tribes, nations, or groups collectively operating in the manner of a federation, confederacy, alliance, or union.

Non- Indigenous Cultural & Regional Communities

This literature on Indigenous cultural impact assessment provided a useful list of domains which could also be generalizable to non-Indigenous communities. However, for non-Indigenous communities, which are not defined in terms of shared languages, we applied these parameters in a narrower geographic scope (i.e. we restricted our identification and outreach to the region within a 30-mile radius of the proposed Station, and restricted interviews to those working or living within a 10-mile radius of the proposed Station).

⁴² Environmental Council, Office of Environmental Quality Control (OEQC), State of Hawaii. “Guidelines for Assessing Cultural Impacts.” (November 7, 1997).

⁴³ *Native Lands Map*. <https://native-land.ca/> Accessed 28 August 2020.

To make any necessary cultural delineations within our narrowed geographic area, we rely on the definitions of “microcultures” found in the social psychology literature,⁴⁴ and adapted for our specific purposes as below.

Parameters to Identify Non-Indigenous Cultural Communities

Land & Heritage Consulting: Any identifiable groups of people who differ from the mainstream culture and:

- (i) possess a distinct set of shared values, beliefs, and behaviors;
- (ii) possess a common history; and
- (iii) are bonded together by similar experiences, traits, values, or in some cases, histories.

Methods: Techniques & Approaches

Analysis of Spatial Data

We conducted a baseline assessment using GIS software and drawing on free, publicly-available data, in order to identify any potential environmental justice communities (low-income, minority, linguistically isolated, or pre-exposed) within concentric radii of three (3), five (5) and ten (10) miles surrounding the proposed Station.

To assess the geographic range of census tracts in Pittsylvania County, VA meeting the identified criteria as environmental justice communities, the team sought to gather data on the following metrics:

- Race – Data on race was analyzed from the American Community Survey of 2018⁴⁵ and census tracts that had a minority population of more than 50 percent, or 10 percentage points higher than Pittsylvania County, or higher than the state of Virginia were flagged.
- Poverty – Data on poverty was analyzed from the American Community Survey of 2018 and census tracts that had a household poverty rate of more than 20 percent, or 10 percentage points higher than Pittsylvania County, or where 30% of the population within the tract were composed of people designated as low income were flagged. Low income was determined if a household income showed 80% of the median income for Pittsylvania County or if any census tract showed 30% of the population being designated at 200% of the Federal Poverty Level.
- English Language Speaking Proficiency – Data from the American Community Survey of 2018
- Mobility – Data on mobility was analyzed from the American Community Survey of 2018 in terms of people living in group quarters, people enrolled in school, and people

⁴⁴ Neuliep, James W. *Intercultural communication: A contextual approach*. SAGE Publications, 2020.

⁴⁵ The Census Bureau’s American Community Survey of 2018 provides statistics about people and housing for every community in the nation. It is the only source for local estimates of over 40 topics it covers.

residing in public housing. Additional data was collected from georeferencing institutions listed on public search engines.

- Access to Food – Data on the presence of food deserts was analyzed from the United States Food and Drug Administration Food Research Data Analysis.
- Landscape Condition – Data on landscape condition value was analyzed and rendered from a geospatial model compiled by NatureServe.

Additionally, the team sought data related to health risk parameters set forth by the EPA including:

- Ozone
- Wastewater Discharge Proximity
- Hazardous Waste Proximity
- Respiratory Hazard
- Atmospheric particulate matter

These data sources were collected from Census data, the American Community Survey of 2018, the EPA's Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the United States Department of Agriculture, the Center for Disease Control Social Vulnerability Index Geodatabase of 2016, the NatureServe geospatial model of Landscape Condition Values, and the Virginia Department of Forestry. EPA and DEQ rely on census data for demographics in assessing environmental justice.

The geospatial unit on which the cartographic representations in this study rely are based on the Census TIGER/LINE shapefiles, analyzed at the level of census tract. TIGER/Line files are a digital database of geographic features, such as roads, railroads, rivers, lakes, political boundaries, and census statistical boundaries covering the entire United States. For the purposes of the area under investigation for this study, the Pittsylvania County and Danville City census tracts were selected for spatial querying. The data compiled from the range of sources used were "joined" with the TIGER/LINE file using ArcGIS Pro software. This process involves modifying the original TIGER/LINE file by adding a duplicate field that serves as the entity that connects new data to it. The data collected, usually in the form of a flat comma separated values file was also modified in order for the two sources to merge effectively. This results in a combined file that not only holds spatial data related to geographic boundaries but also the socioeconomic measures contained that are referenced to those areal units of inquiry. These data table modifications were required for the findings related to race, poverty, English Language Proficiency, access to food, and mobility.

For cartographic renderings of the EPA risk parameters, the information related to those data were already contained within a geodatabase provided by EJSCREEN. For those maps, the team analyzed the data measures for Ozone, Wastewater Discharge Proximity, Hazardous Waste Proximity, Respiratory Hazard, and Atmospheric Particulate Matter that exceeded state or national averages and identified those census tracts that fell into those risk categories. Similarly, for cartographic renderings related to the Center for Disease Control Social Vulnerability Index of 2016, data was contained within a geodatabase provided by the agency

that compiled it. For that map, the team analyzed measures within the 90th percentile that demonstrated risk parameters related to the community's ability to respond to disaster and identified those census tracts that fell into those risk categories.

For the landscape condition values map, the NatureServe Landscape Condition Model dataset was used. The data was queried in ArcGIS for the study area and rendered on the map with the allocated land condition values for display.

Upon identifying the tracts with accompanying risk categories for analysis, the next step involved the use of a buffer, a geoprocessing tool that creates polygons around specified features to a certain distance. In this case the specified feature was the Station site and the distance parameters were three, five and ten miles. For each risk category, the census tracts contained within the buffers were identified.

To map the extent of the Indigenous language-territory (amañechi) with which the proposed Station overlapped, we used baseline language data from Native-Land.ca, then extended the Tutelo-Saponi (Yesànechi) language polygon to incorporate the modern-day homesites of two tribal communities who surfaced during our literature review (the Saponi Nation of Ohio and the Haliwa-Saponi Tribe).

Community Interview Collection

Ground-truthing the results of our desktop analysis is an essential part of completing a successful community impact assessment. Failing to do so could potentially result in the exclusion of local minorities/people of color from the planning process; increases in community opposition due to lack of understanding, engagement and opportunity for input; and unjust outcomes in the distribution of benefits and risks across adjacent communities.

Interview Methods

In adaptation to the COVID-19 pandemic, we made the determination to shift to conducting interviews primarily via phone or Skype. Out of deference to the protests related to the killing of George Floyd, we postponed the beginning of our interview collection phase to June 15, following the conclusion of funerals and memorials for George Floyd over the June 6 weekend, and the passing of the anniversary of the June 10, 1963 "Bloody Monday" in Danville, when peaceful civil rights activists protesting segregation clashed with police.

Ongoing restrictions as a result of both crises led us to shift the entirety of our interviews to phone or Skype as of July 1, 2020. Our only physical visit to Pittsylvania County and the proposed Station site (and surrounding towns, etc.) took place on August 26, 2020 and did not entail any person-to-person contact. As noted earlier, for purpose of the analyses below, we have equated the term "community" with "census tract," so that environmental justice community means a census tract meeting the applicable criteria, and does not carry any implications regarding the presence or absence of any shared values or cultural cohesion within that area.

Outreach Methods

Between June and August 2020, we sent recruitment emails either directly or through website contact forms to 264 individuals or organizations who were living or working within Pittsylvania County, with a primary focus on those within a 10 mile radius of the Lambert Compressor Station. We also sent messages of recruitment to individuals and organizations via Facebook Messenger, and posted recruitment messages in Facebook Groups with localized ties to Pittsylvania County. Individuals and groups targeted included civic groups and group leadership, local churches and church leadership, community service organizations and leadership, social groups and organizations, including at least 14 churches or organizations headed by or serving African-American communities in the county.

In September 2020, Mountain Valley Pipeline also mailed returnable, postage-paid postcard flyers to all local residents, directing any interested parties to please contact Land and Heritage Consulting, to share any additional concerns, perspectives, etc. regarding the Project.

Between October and November 2020, we conducted additional outreach specifically targeting the African American community of Blairs and Pittsylvania County from October – November 2020. This outreach was conducted in response to inquiries from the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality.

In November and December 2020, one member of the Blairs community who was well-respected by community peers assisted with additional outreach by making an announcement (including our contact information) on a local Sunday radio show airing on WKBY 1080 AM.

Results

GIS Baseline Summary: 3 Mile Fenceline

Within a radius of 3 miles of the proposed Station, we have identified four communities (census tracts 105, 106, 107, and 109) that meet the “environmental justice community” parameters as defined in the Virginia Environmental Justice Act, and expanded to include criteria used by NC DEQ, EPA or FERC and as further expanded by Land & Heritage Consulting.

In all figures, a 1-mile buffer is indicated by the closest of the four concentric circles around the Station; this is for reference only, as we did not conduct analyses at this scale. The attachment number for the data tables are shown in the text for each criterion, as applicable.

GIS Baseline Summary: 5 Mile Buffer

Within a radius of 5 miles of the proposed Station, we have identified four communities (census tracts 105, 106, 107, and 109) that meet the “environmental justice community” parameters as defined in the Virginia Environmental Justice Act, and expanded to include criteria used by NC DEQ, EPA or FERC and as further expanded by Land & Heritage Consulting.

GIS Baseline Summary: 10 Mile Buffer

Within a radius of 10 miles of the proposed Station, we have identified ten communities (census tracts 101, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108.01, 108.02 109, and 114) that meet the “environmental justice community” parameters as defined in the Virginia Environmental Justice Act, and expanded to include criteria used by NC DEQ, EPA or FERC and supplemented by Land & Heritage Consulting.

Geospatial Data

3-Mile Fenceline: Communities of Color & Social Vulnerability

We identified two communities (census tracts 105, 107) meeting the “communities of color” criteria, according to the criteria provided by the Virginia Environmental Justice Act (i.e. any census tract with a minority percentage exceeding the average for the Commonwealth of Virginia). *See Figure1, below; see also Data Table 1 in Attachment A.*

5-Mile Buffer: Communities of Color & Social Vulnerability

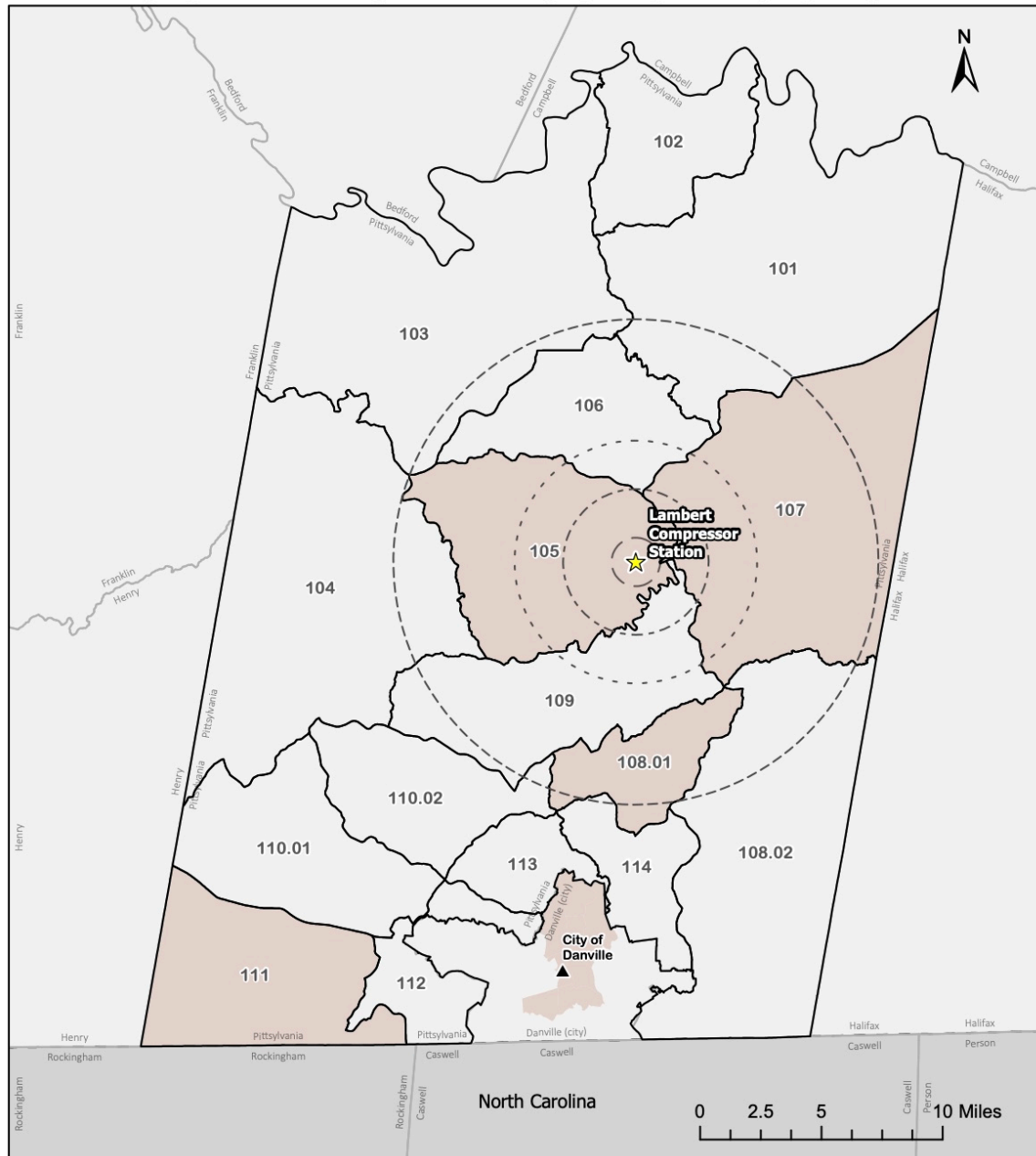
We identified two communities (census tracts 105, 107) meeting the “communities of color” criteria, according to the criteria provided by the Virginia Environmental Justice Act (i.e. any census tract with a minority percentage exceeding the average for the Commonwealth of Virginia). *See Figure1, below; see also Data Table 1 in Attachment A.*

10-Mile Buffer: Communities of Color & Social Vulnerability

We identified four communities (census tracts 104, 105, 107, and 108.01) meeting the “community of color” criteria of the Virginia Environmental Justice Act as expanded to include criteria used by NC DEQ, EPA or FERC (i.e. any census tract with a minority percentage exceeding the average for the Commonwealth of Virginia). *See Figure1, below; see also Data Table 1 in Attachment A.*

Figure 1. Map of Census Tracts Defined as "Communities of Color"

Communities of Color



- | | | |
|--|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| ★ Lambert Compressor Station | □ Pittsylvania County | Source: USDA, ERS, Census.gov/2018 |
| □ 1 Mile Buffer Lambert Compression Station | □ Counties | |
| □ 3 Mile Buffer Lambert Compression Station | □ State Line | |
| □ 5 Mile Buffer Lambert Compression Station | ▲ City of Danville | |
| □ 10 Mile Buffer Lambert Compression Station | ■ Communities of Color | |

Because the VA DEQ definition of “communities of color” includes linguistically isolated households, we also identified census tract 109 as a “community of color;” however, because of the difference in the way that we analyzed linguistic isolation data (as a dichotomous rather than continuous variable), we have presented that data on a separate map below.

3-Mile Fenceline: Linguistically Isolated or English-Limited Households

We identified two census tracts (105, 109) within a five-mile radius of the proposed Lambert Compressor Station with at least one household identified as linguistically isolated. *See Figure 2, below as well as Data Table 8 in Attachment A.*

5-Mile Buffer: Linguistically Isolated or English-Limited Households

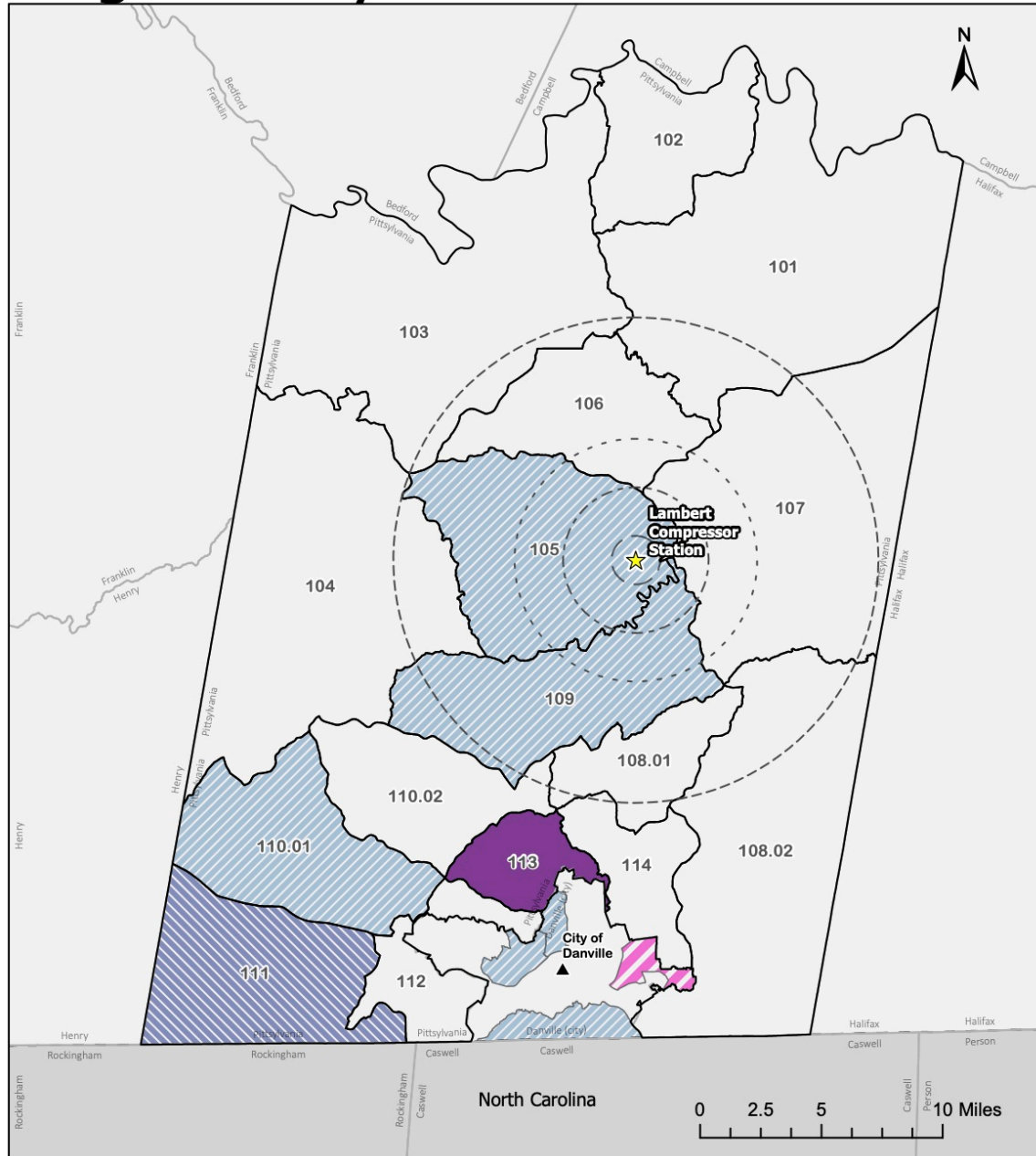
We identified two census tracts (105, 109) within a five-mile radius of the proposed Lambert Compressor Station with at least one household identified as linguistically isolated. *See Figure 2, below as well as Data Table 8 in Attachment A.*

10-Mile Buffer: Linguistically Isolated or English-Limited Households

We identified two census tracts (105, 109) within a ten-mile radius of the proposed Lambert Compressor Station with at least one household identified as linguistically isolated. *See Figure 2, below as well as Data Table 8 in Attachment A.*

Figure 2. Map of Census Tracts Defined as "Linguistically Isolated Communities"

Linguistically Isolated Communities



- ★ Lambert Compressor Station
- 1 Mile Buffer Lambert Compression Station
- - - 3 Mile Buffer Lambert Compression Station
- · · 5 Mile Buffer Lambert Compression Station
- 10 Mile Buffer Lambert Compression Station
- ▭ Pittsylvania County
- ▭ Counties
- ▭ State Line

LINGUISTICALLY ISOLATED COMMUNITIES	
POPULATION	
	1-10
	11-50
	51-100
	101-200

Source: American Community Survey, Census.gov, 2018

3-Mile Fenceline: Low-Income Populations

All four of the census tracts we identified (105, 106, 107, and 109) as environmental justice communities within a 3-mile radius of the proposed Lambert Compressor Station met the Virginia Environmental Justice Act definition of “low-income communities;” specifically, under the provision that “‘low income’ means having an annual household income equal to or less than...200 percent of the Federal Poverty Level. ‘Low-income community’ means any census block group in which 30 percent or more of the population is composed of people with low income.” See *Figure 3, below & Data Table 2 in Attachment A*.

5-Mile Buffer: Low-Income Populations

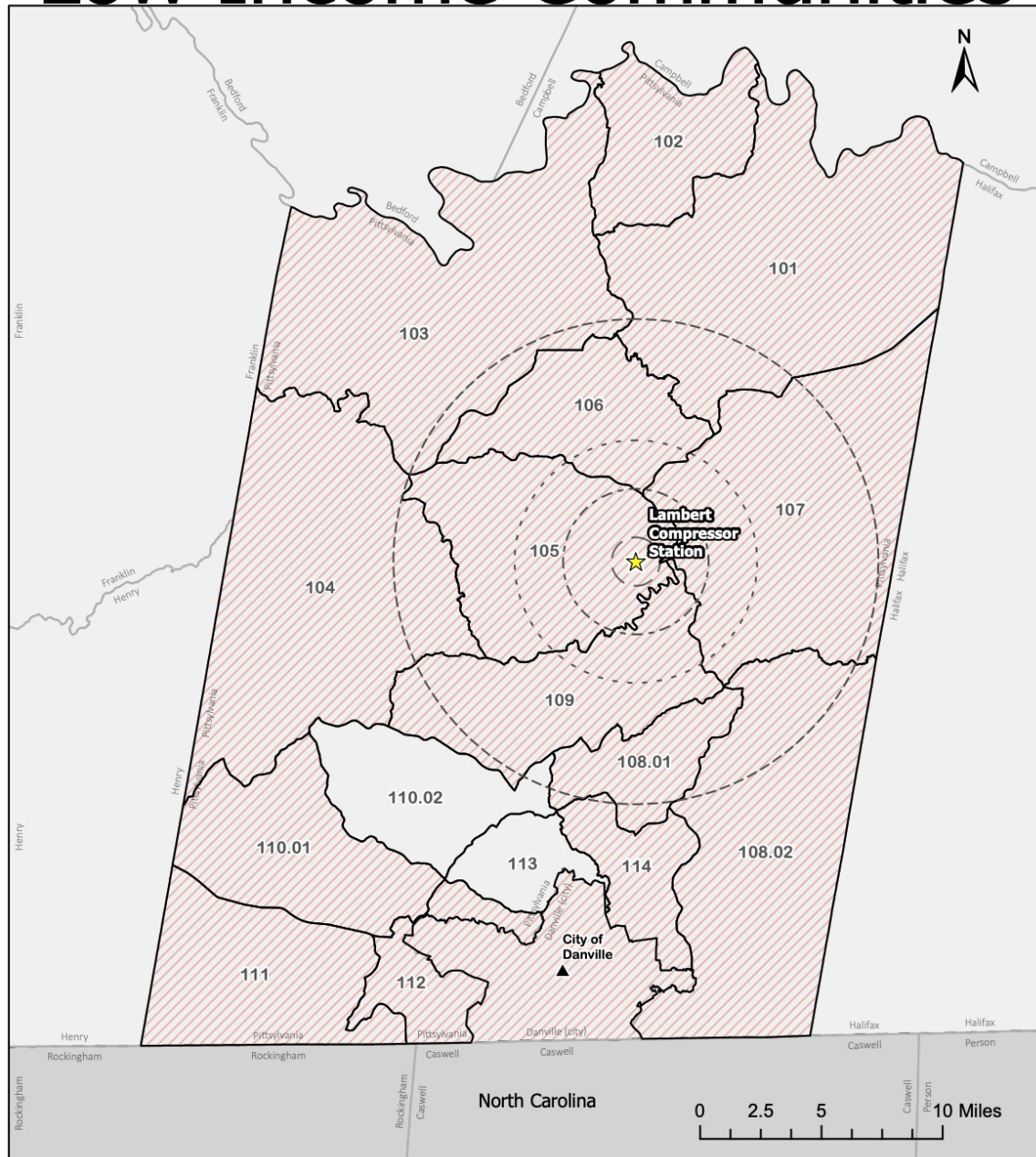
All four of the census tracts we identified (105, 106, 107, and 109) as environmental justice communities within a 5-mile radius of the proposed Lambert Compressor Station met the Virginia Environmental Justice Act definition of “low-income communities;” specifically, under the provision that “‘low income’ means having an annual household income equal to or less than...200 percent of the Federal Poverty Level. ‘Low-income community’ means any census block group in which 30 percent or more of the population is composed of people with low income.” See *Figure 3, below & Data Table 2 in Attachment A*.

10-Mile Buffer: Low-Income Populations

We also identified ten communities (census tracts 101, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108.01, 108.02, 109, and 114) within a broader concentric radii of study – 10 miles from the Lambert Compressor Station– meeting the “environmental justice community” criteria of the Virginia Environmental Justice Act as expanded to include criteria used by NC DEQ, EPA or FERC. All ten of these tracts were identified as “low-income communities” following the criteria provided by DEQ that includes households earning under 200% of the federal poverty threshold. See *Figure 3, below & Data Table 2 in Attachment A*.

Figure 3. Map of Census Tracts Defined as "Low Income Communities"

Low Income Communities



- ★ Lambert Compressor Station
- 1 Mile Buffer Lambert Compression Station
- 3 Mile Buffer Lambert Compression Station
- 5 Mile Buffer Lambert Compression Station
- 10 Mile Buffer Lambert Compression Station
- Pittsylvania County
- Counties
- State Line
- City of Danville
- Low Income Communities

Source: American Community Survey, Census.gov, 2018

3-Mile Fenceline: Identified Communities with Pre-existing Exposure or Elevated Health Risk

We did not identify any communities within a 3-mile radius with pre-existing exposure rates greater than the national average for PM 2.5 or ozone. *See Figures 4 & 5, below & Data Table 3 in Attachment A.*

We did not identify any communities within a 3-mile fenceline radius who are subject to cancer risk that exceeds the state or national averages. *See Figure 6, below.*

We did identify one community within the 3-mile fenceline radius (census tract 109) with elevated proximity to Hazardous Waste Facilities. Although these facilities themselves are located closer to the 5-mile radius line, the census tract that is impacted extends through the 3-mile fenceline, and thus is considered here. We also identified limited mobility individuals (i.e., those with less control over their daily movements, habits and activities) within these communities, including residents of public housing, children enrolled in school, and incarcerated persons. *See Figures 7, 8a & 8b, below & Data Tables 4, 5, and 6 in Attachment A.*

5-Mile Buffer: Identified Communities with Pre-existing Exposure or Elevated Health Risk

We did not identify any communities within a 5-mile radius with pre-existing exposure rates greater than the national average for PM 2.5 or ozone. *See Figures 4 and 5, below & Data Table 3 in Attachment A.*

We did not identify any communities within a 5-mile radius who are subject to cancer risk that exceeds the state or national averages. *See Figure 6, below.*

We did identify one community (census tract 109) with elevated proximity to Hazardous Waste Facilities. We also identified limited mobility individuals (i.e., those with less control over their daily movements, habits and activities) within these communities, including residents of public housing, children enrolled in school, and incarcerated persons. *See Figures 7, 8a & 8b, below & Data Tables 4, 5, & 6, Attachment A.*

10-Mile Buffer: Identified Communities with Pre-existing Exposure or Elevated Health Risk

We identified two communities (census tract 108.02, 114) within a 10-mile radius with pre-existing exposure rates greater than the national average for PM 2.5. *See Figure 4, below & Data Table 3 in Attachment A.*

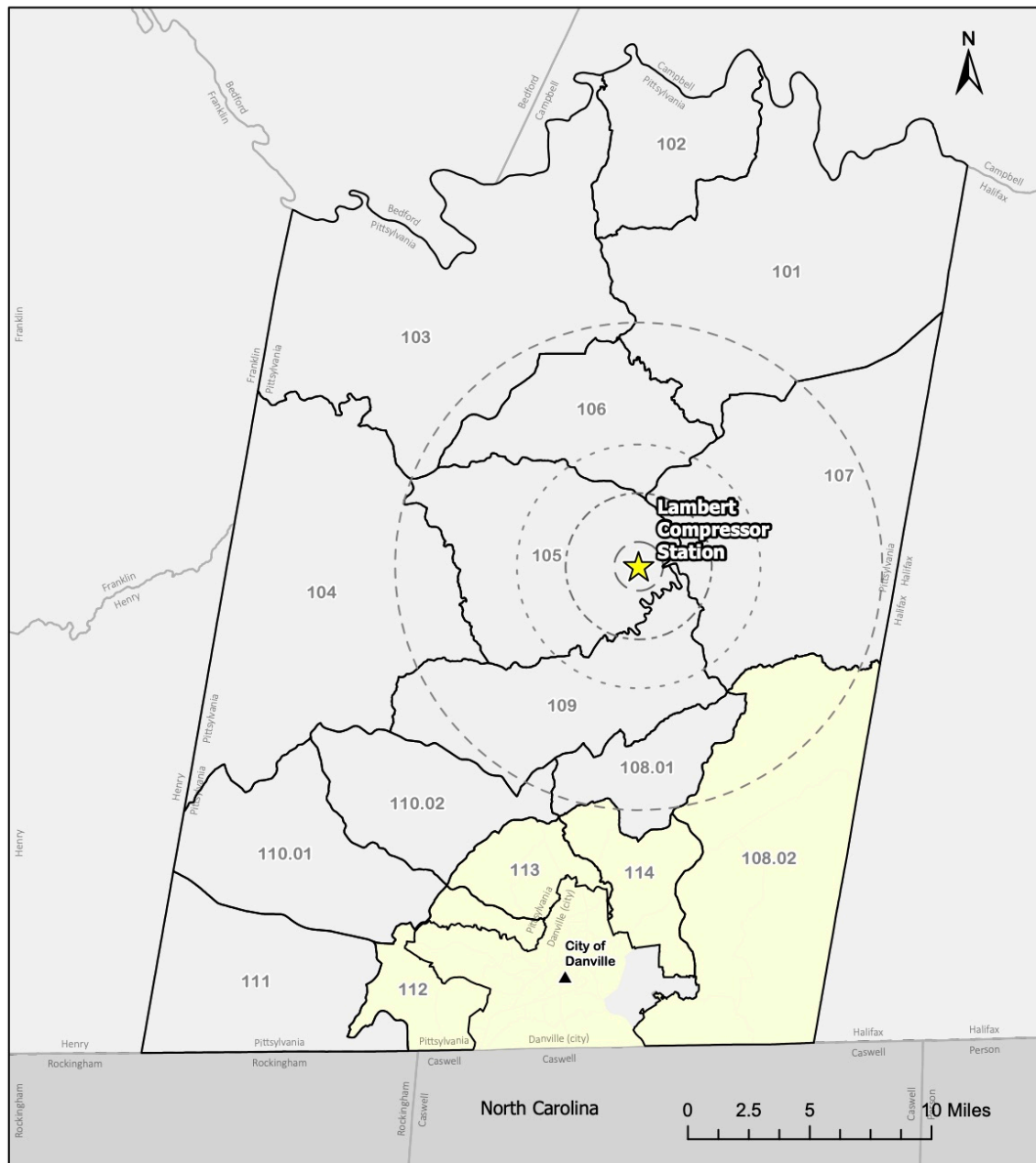
We also identified one community (census tract 114) within a 10-mile radius whose residents are subject to cancer risk that exceeds the state or national averages. *See Figure 6, below & Data Table 3 in Attachment A.*

We further identified five communities (census tracts 108.01, 108.02, 109, 110.2, and 114) with elevated proximity to Hazardous Waste Facilities. We also identified limited mobility individuals (i.e., those with less control over their daily movements, habits and activities) within these

communities, including residents of public housing, children enrolled in school, and incarcerated persons. *See Figures 7, 8a & 8b, below & Data Tables 4, 5, and 6 in Attachment A.*

Figure 4. Map of Census Tracts w/ Exposure to Fine Particles (PM 2.5) Exceeding Nat'l Average

PM 2.5



- ★ Lambert Compressor Station
- 1 Mile Buffer Lambert Compression Station
- - - 3 Mile Buffer Lambert Compression Station
- - - 5 Mile Buffer Lambert Compression Station
- - - 10 Mile Buffer Lambert Compression Station

- PM 2.5 > U.S. Average
- Pittsylvania County
- Counties
- State Line
- City of Danville

Source: EJScreen, EPA, <https://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice>

Figure 5. Map of Census Tracts with Exposure to Ozone Exceeding National Average

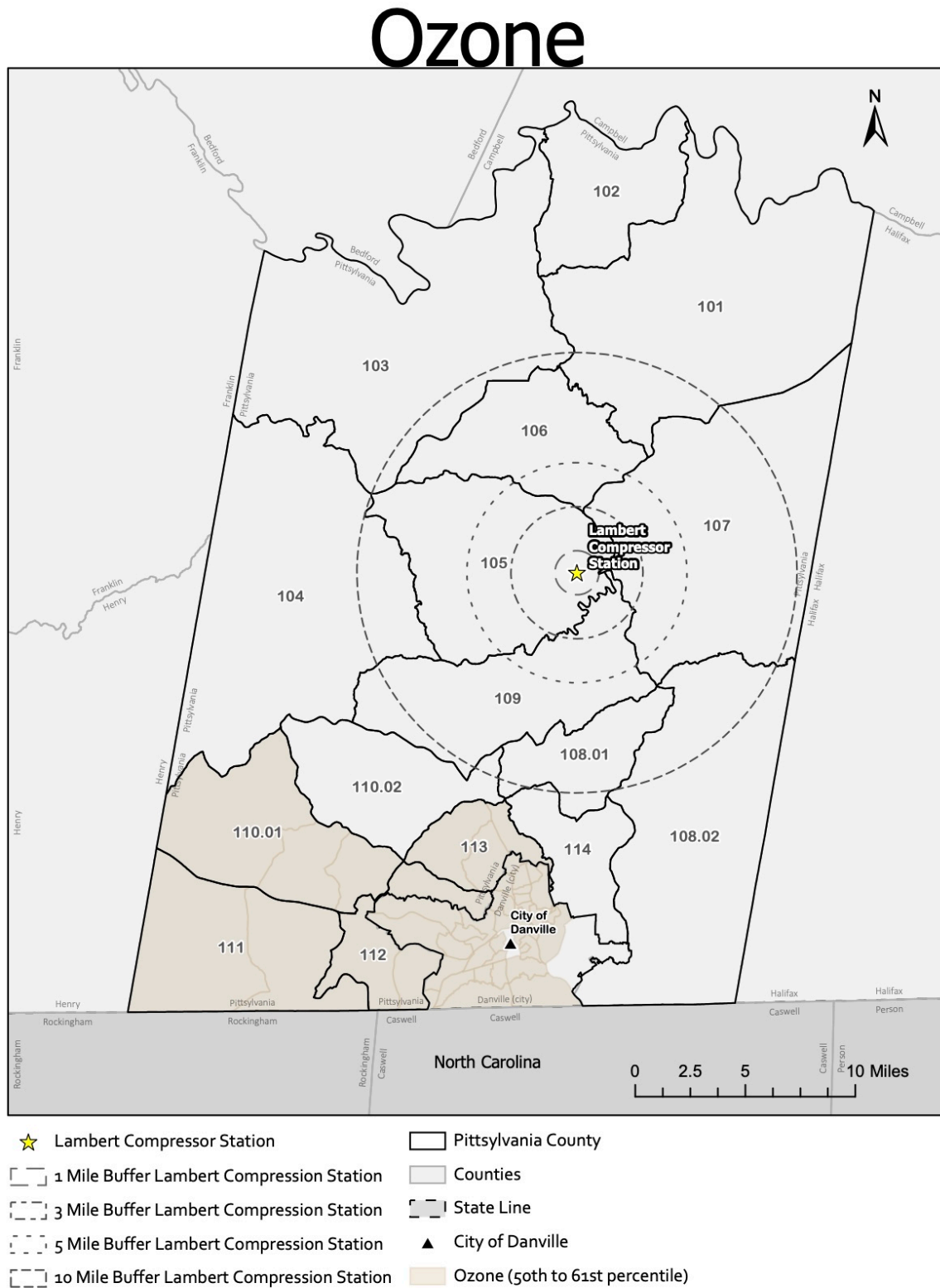
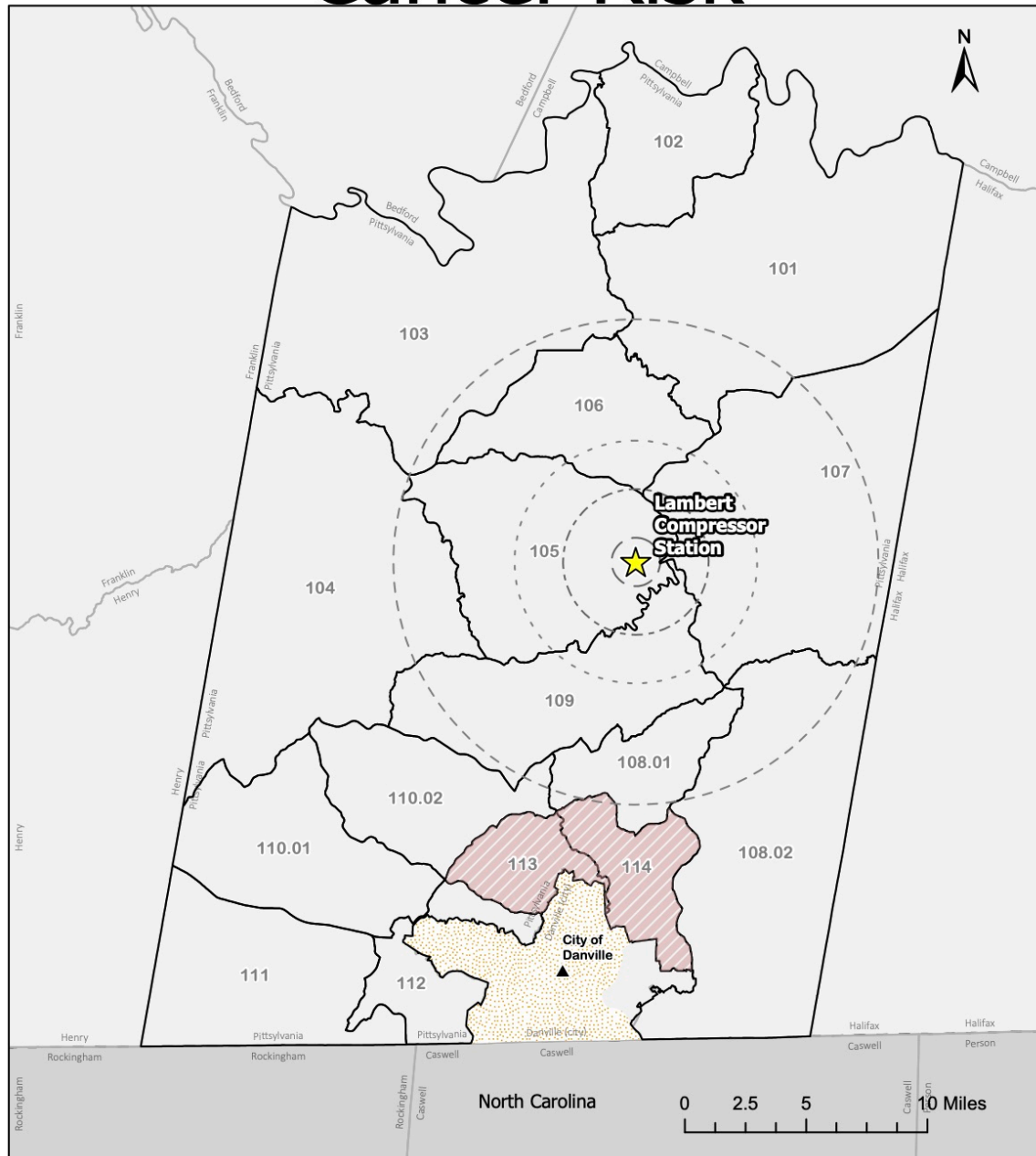


Figure 6. Map of Census Tracts with Cancer Risk Exceeding National Average

Cancer Risk

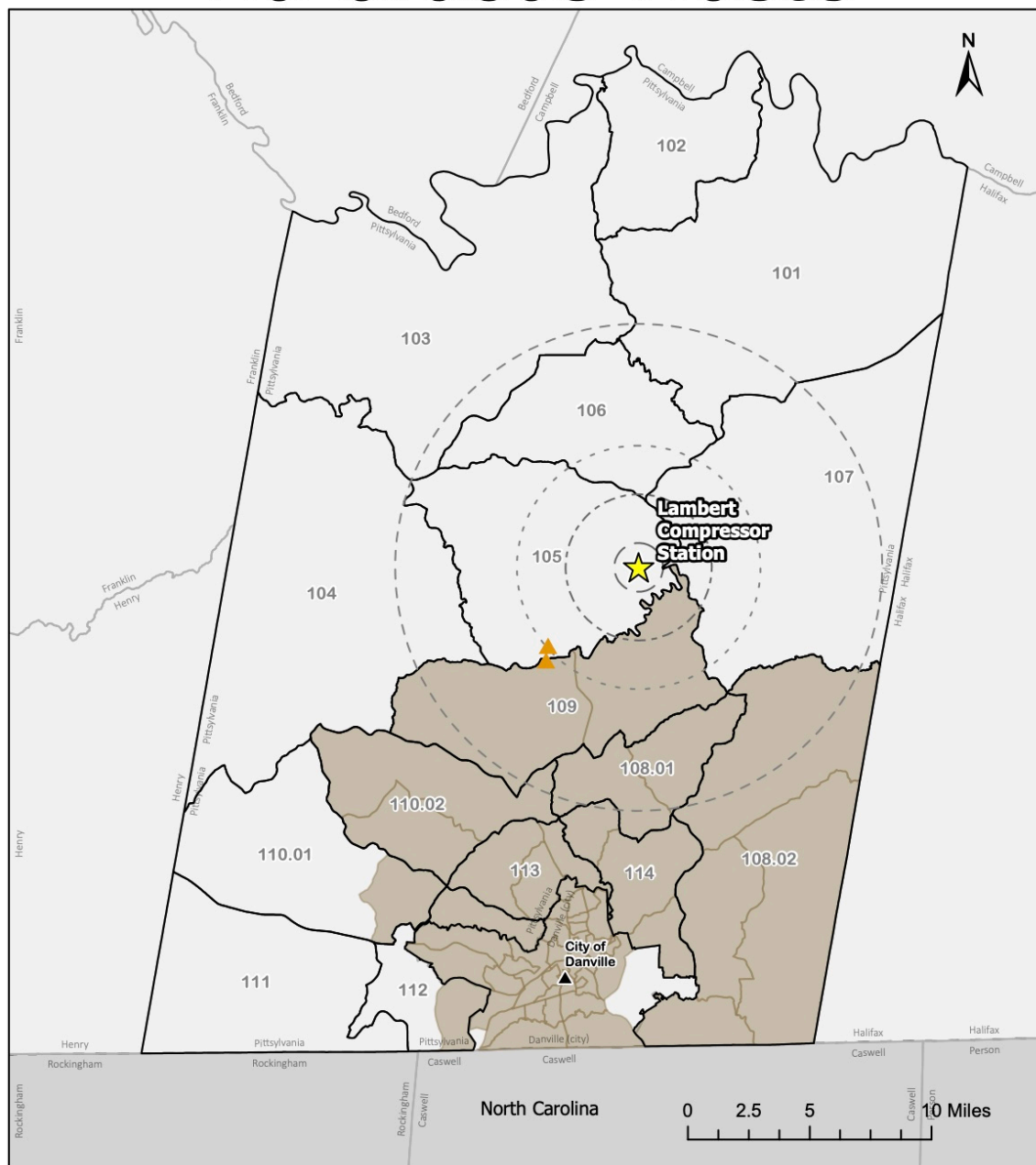


- ★ Lambert Compressor Station
- 1 Mile Buffer Lambert Compression Station
- - - 3 Mile Buffer Lambert Compression Station
- - - 5 Mile Buffer Lambert Compression Station
- - - 10 Mile Buffer Lambert Compression Station
- ▭ Pittsylvania County
- ▭ Counties
- ▭ State Line
- ▲ City of Danville
- ▨ Cancer Risk Above State of Virginia Average
- ▨ Cancer Risk Higher than U.S. Average

Source: EJScreen, EPA, <https://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice>

Figure 7. Map of Census Tracts with Hazardous Waste Proximity Exceeding Nat'l Average

Hazardous Waste



- ★ Lambert Compressor Station
- 1 Mile Buffer Lambert Compression Station
- - - 3 Mile Buffer Lambert Compression Station
- - - 5 Mile Buffer Lambert Compression Station
- - - 10 Mile Buffer Lambert Compression Station
- Pittsylvania County
- Counties
- State Line
- ▲ City of Danville
- Proximity to Hazardous Waste (above 50th percentile)
- ▲ Hazardous Waste Sites

Source: EJScreen, EPA, <https://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice>

Figure 8a. Map of Census Tracts w/ Individuals Living in Group Quarters or Enrolled in School

Limited Mobility Populations

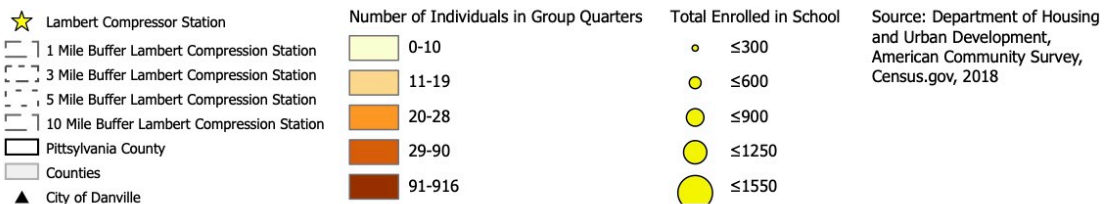
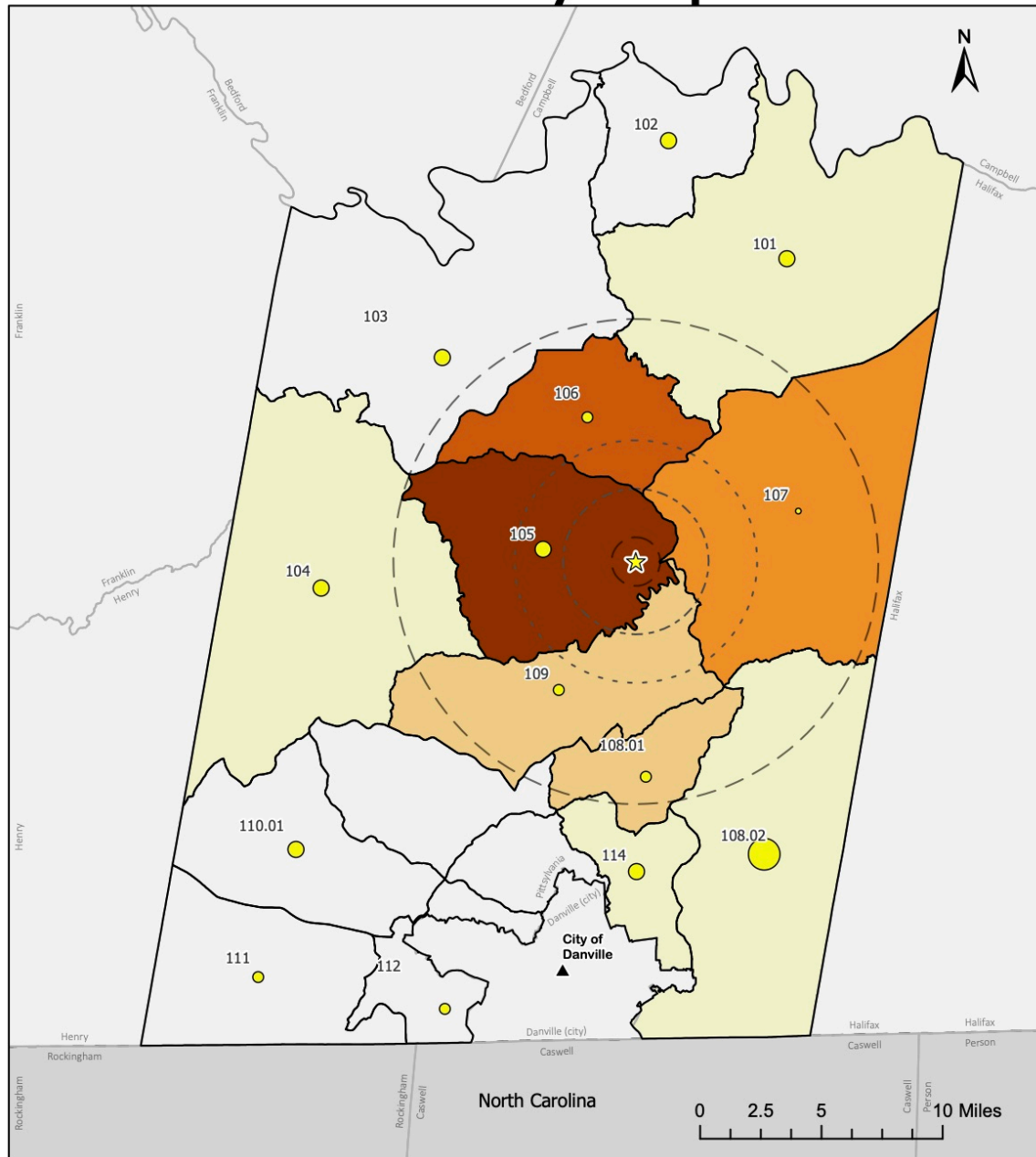
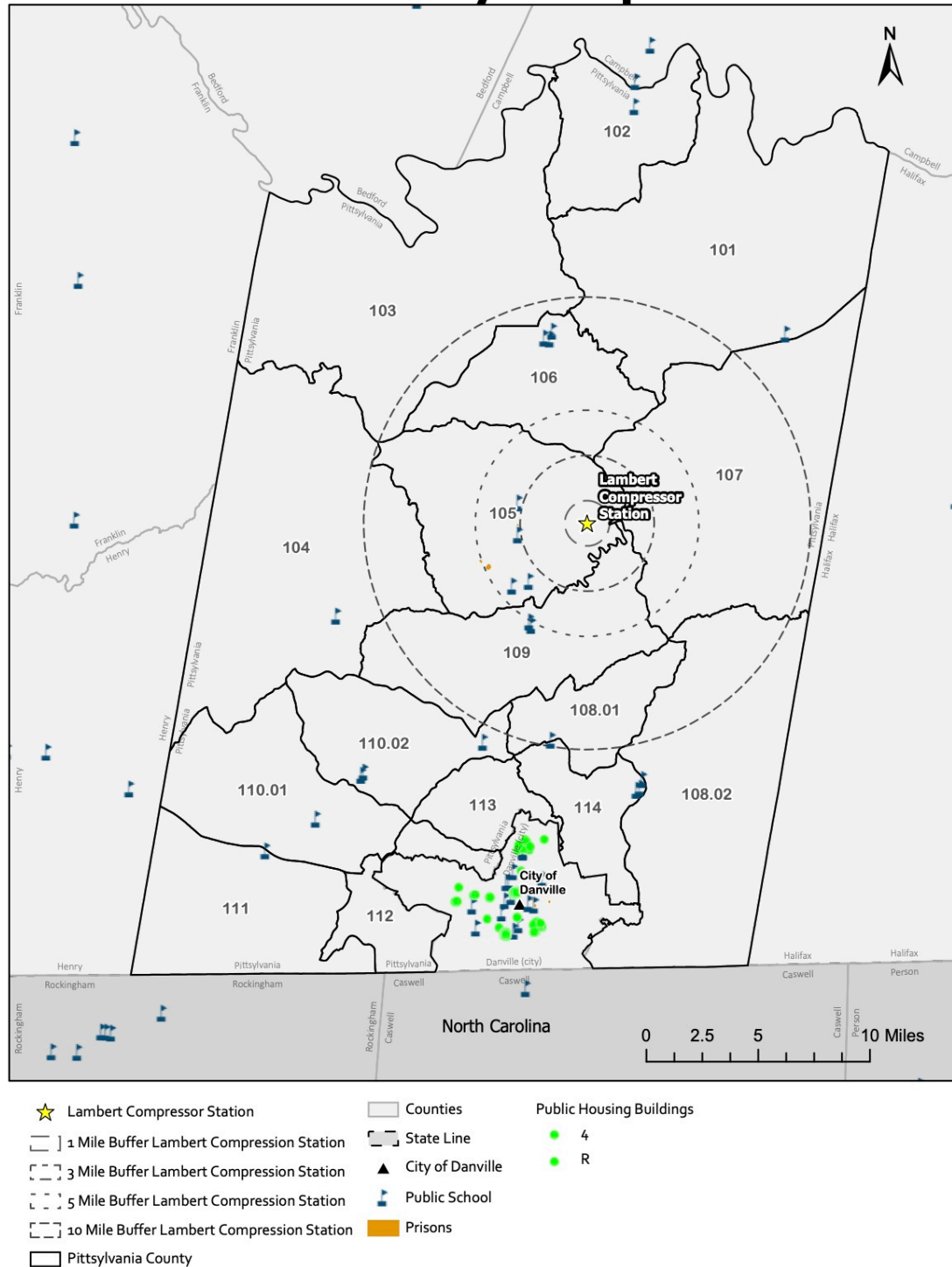


Figure 8b. Map of Census Tracts w/Limited Mobility Sites Identified

Low Mobility Population



3 Mile Fenceline: Additional Vulnerabilities

Food Deserts

As explained earlier in this report, while not a criteria for defining environmental justice communities, food deserts indicate low income and vulnerable populations. The USDA defines ‘food deserts’ as “census tract[s] that meet both low-income and low-access criteria including: (1) poverty rate is greater than or equal to 20 percent OR median family income does not exceed 80 percent statewide (rural/urban) or metro-area (urban) median family income; (2) at least 500 people or 33 percent of the population located more than 1 mile (urban) or 10 miles (rural) from the nearest supermarket or large grocery store.”⁴⁶

We identified four communities (census tracts 105, 106, 107, and 109) within a 3-mile fenceline that meet the definition of a “food desert” (communities with reduced access to healthy and affordable food) as given by the United States Department of Agriculture. This included (a) census tracts labeled by the USDA as “low-income and low-access (LILA) at 1 mile (urban) or 10 miles (rural)” – tracts where a significant number or share of residents are more than 1 mile (urban) or 10 miles (rural) from the nearest supermarket, as well as (b) census tracts labeled by the USDA as “low-income and low-access (LILA) using vehicle access” – tracts where more than 100 housing units do not have a vehicle and are more than ½ mile from the nearest supermarket, or a significant number or share of residents are more than 20 miles from the nearest supermarket. *See Figure 9, below & Data Table 7 in Attachment A.*

Degraded Landscapes

We further noted that the majority of the landscape (particularly census tracts 105 and 109) within a 3-mile radius of the proposed site is rated as “poor” or “low” condition value by NatureServe, via the model designed by Comer et al. (2017).⁴⁷ NatureServe is a preeminent entity for the collection and analysis of scientific data pertaining to ecological health and status, and this model is widely used for ecological impact and other related assessments. *See Figure 10, below.*

5 Mile Buffer: Additional Vulnerabilities

Food Deserts

We identified four communities (census tracts 105, 106, 107, and 109) that meet the definition of a “food desert” as given by the United States Department of Agriculture. *See Figure 9, below & Data Table 7 in Attachment A.*

⁴⁶ Dutko et al. “Characteristics and Influential Factors of Food Deserts” (2012), USDA Economic Research Report Number 140

⁴⁷ Hak, John C., and Patrick J. Comer. “Modeling landscape condition for biodiversity assessment—Application in temperate North America.” *Ecological Indicators* 82 (2017): 206-216.

Degraded Landscapes

We further noted that the majority of the landscape (particularly census tracts 105 and 109) within a 5-mile radius of the proposed site is rated as “poor” or “low” condition value by NatureServe, via the model designed by Comer et al. (2017).⁴⁸ *See Figure 10, below.*

10 Mile Buffer: Additional Vulnerabilities

Food Deserts

We identified seven communities (census tracts 101, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, and 109) that meet the definition of a “food desert” as given by the United States Department of Agriculture. *See Figure 9, below & Data Table 7 in Attachment A.*

Degraded Landscapes

We further noted that the majority of the landscape (particularly in census tracts 105, 106, and 109) within a 10-mile radius of the proposed site is rated as “poor” or “low” condition value by NatureServe, via the model designed by Comer et al. (2017). *See Figure 10, below.*

⁴⁸ Hak, John C., and Patrick J. Comer. "Modeling landscape condition for biodiversity assessment—Application in temperate North America." *Ecological Indicators* 82 (2017): 206-216.

Figure 9. Map of Census Tracts Meeting at least one USDA Definition of 'Food Desert'

Food Deserts

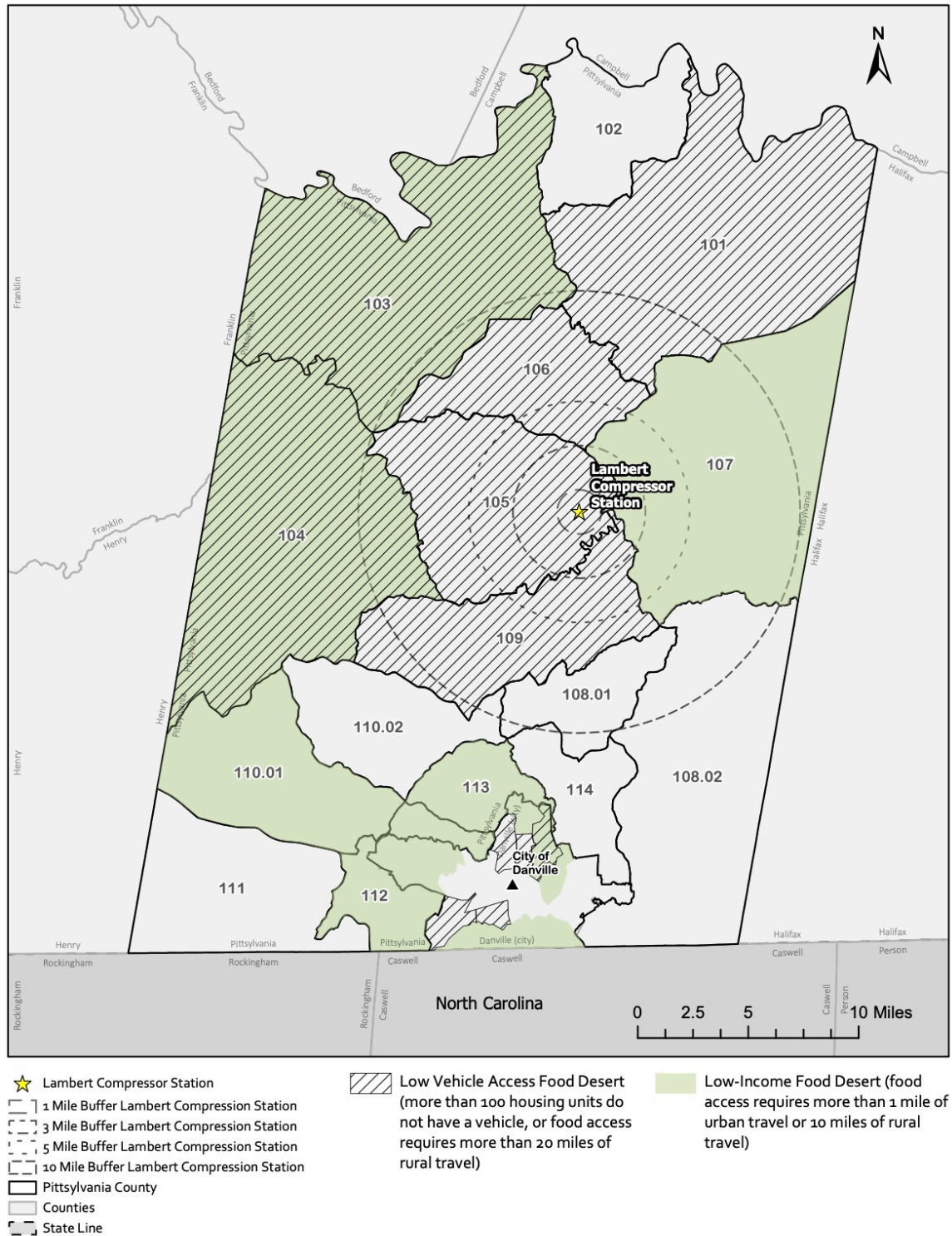
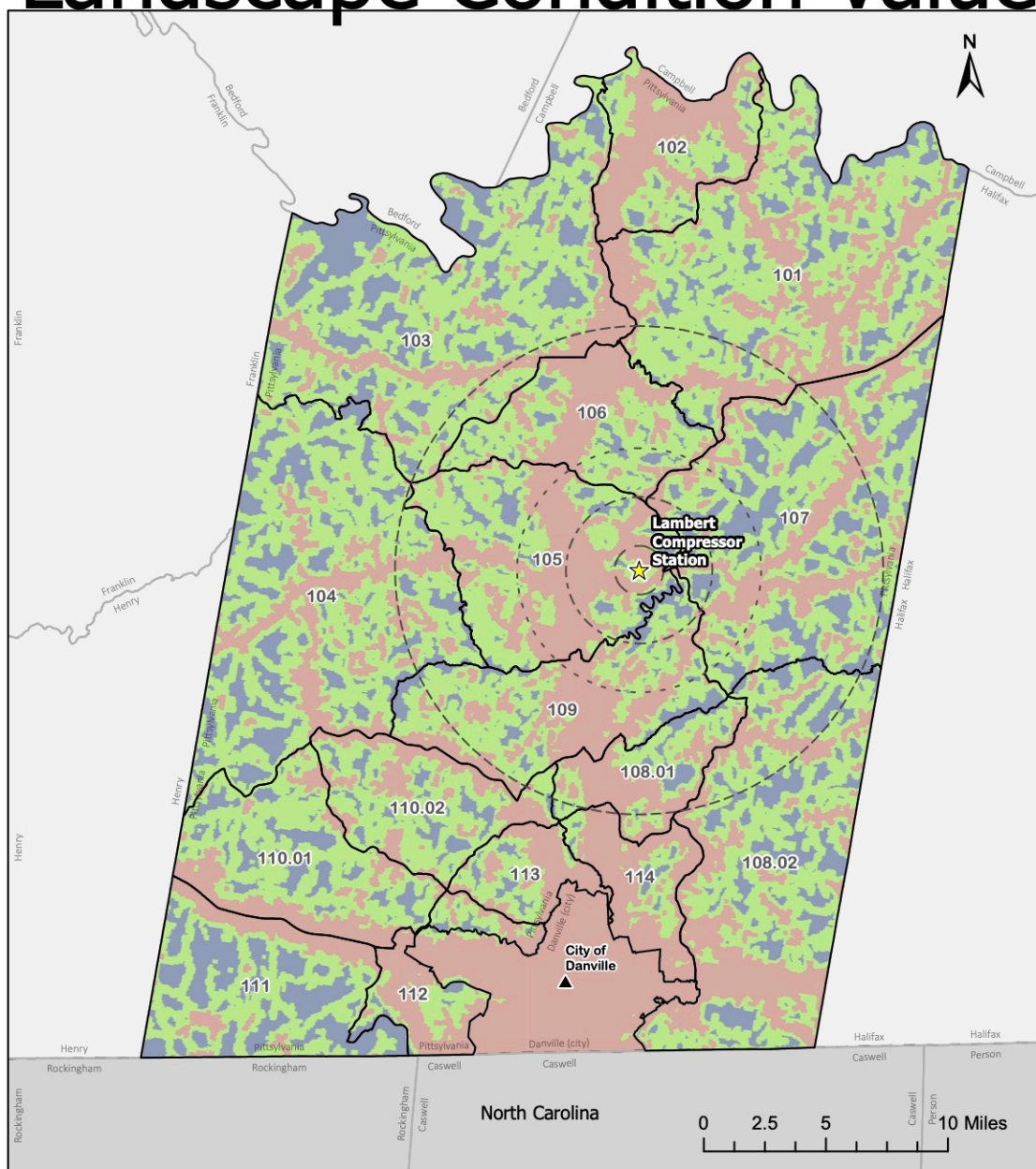


Figure 10. Map of Landscape Condition Indices, as given by NatureServe

Landscape Condition Value



- ★ Lambert Compressor Station
- 1 Mile Buffer Lambert Compression Station
- - - 3 Mile Buffer Lambert Compression Station
- · - 5 Mile Buffer Lambert Compression Station
- - - 10 Mile Buffer Lambert Compression Station
- ▭ Pittsylvania County
- ▭ Counties
- ▬ State Line
- ▲ City of Danville
- Landscape Condition Value**
- Value
- ▭ poor
- ▭ low
- ▭ high

Source: Virginia department of Forestry's (VDOT) Forestland Conservation Program, Hak, John C., and Patrick J. Comer. "Modeling Landscape Condition for biodiversity assessment - Application in temperate North America." *Ecological Indicators* 82 (2017): 206-216. doi: 10.1016/j.ecolind.2017.06.049
Census.gov, 2018

Qualitative Interview Data

Limitations

Because of the restricted timeline in which we were operating, the results of community interviews shared here do not reflect sufficient practices to meet the standards of academic inquiry. The information provided herein is instead a rapid-praxis assessment of fenceline, frontline, and footprint communities -- and the potential impacts to them from the project, along with possible mitigation for those impacts.

We recommend strongly that Mountain Valley continue targeted and thoughtful outreach to impacted communities and individuals through the public participation, permitting and construction process.

Communities Identified

Indigenous Communities Identified

The proposed Station location overlaps with the ancestral lands of the Tutelo-Saponi speaking Eastern Siouan tribes (autonym: Yesàh/Essaw/Issaw). *See Figure 11, below.*

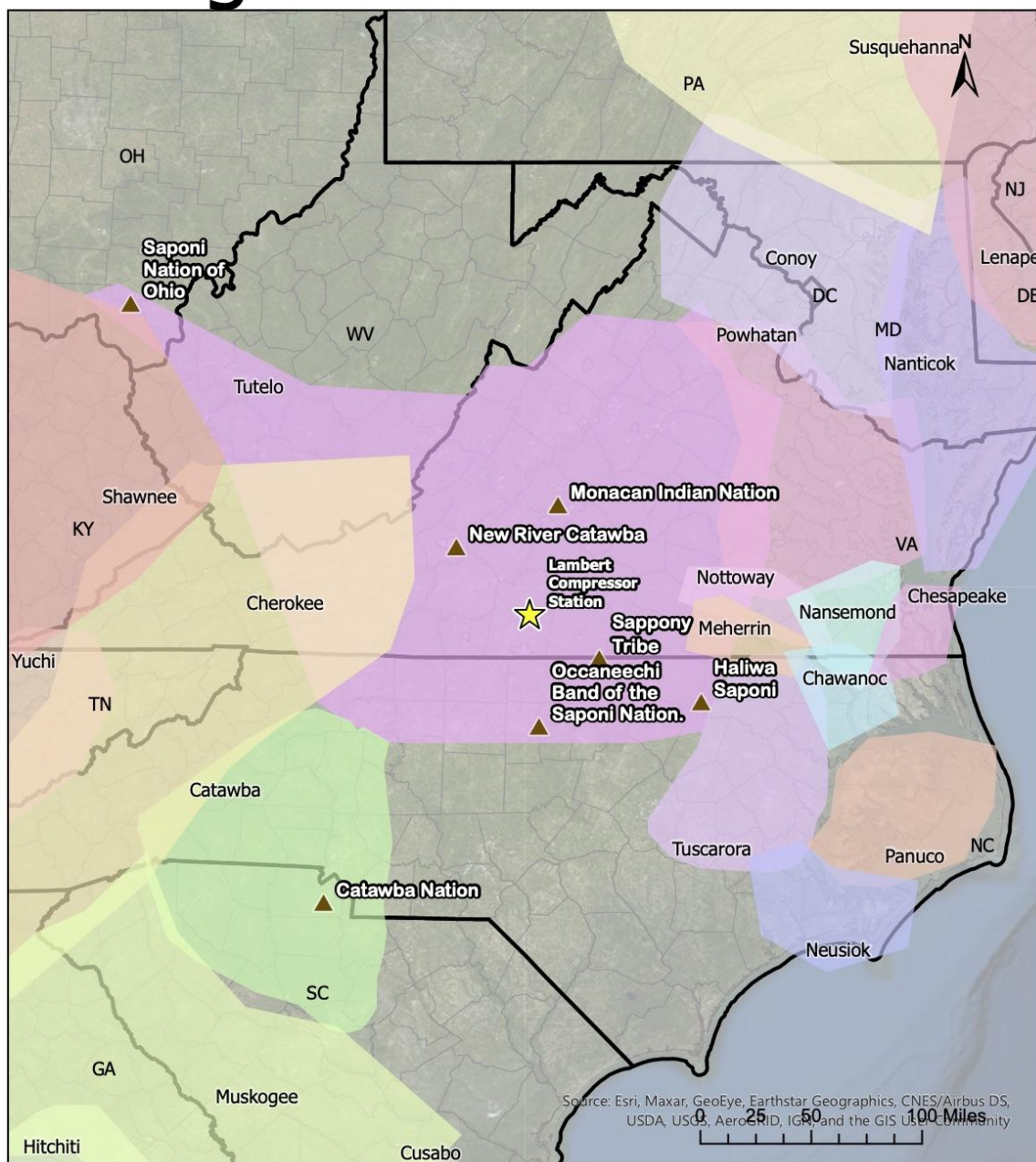
The members of these tribes and communities descend from the original Eastern Siouan inhabitants of the Virginia Blue Ridge & foothills region, possess historic connections to place, and continue to rely on this landscape for conducting essential cultural and religious practices.

This cultural/language group includes two (2) federal and six (6) nonfederal tribes; nonfederal tribes included a mix of three (3) state-recognized tribes and two (2) tribal communities acknowledged or identified by members of the federal and state recognized tribes as holding legitimate Indigenous identities through kinship ties and cultural practices. These included:

- Monacan Indian Nation (Federal)
- Catawba Indian Nation (Federal)
- Occaneechi Band of the Saponi Nation (Nonfederal; State)
- Sappony Tribe (Nonfederal; State)
- Haliwa-Saponi Tribe (Nonfederal; State)
- Saponi Nation of Ohio (Nonfederal)
- New River Band of Catawba (Nonfederal)

Figure 11. Map of Historic Indigenous Language Regions of the Tidewater

Indigenous Communities



Lambert Compressor Station



Tribal Headquarters for Eastern Siouan Indigenous Communities

Counties

State

Each colored polygon is labeled with the tribal region identified by language.

Non-Indigenous Ethnic or Cultural Communities Identified

African-American Descendants of Freedmen – Blairs, Virginia and Sheva, Virginia

We identified at least one (1) additional special cultural community (via the criteria described in our methods) whose experiences or history are distinct from the dominant culture within 10 miles of the proposed Project. Members of this community include persons whose African-descended ancestors were enslaved for agricultural labor (tobacco plantations) in Pittsylvania County, and who retain strong ties and community networks that were formed in the county post-Emancipation and persist through today.

This community is dispersed throughout Chatham and the broader census tracts within our radii of analysis, but literature reviews, reviews of current local media, and interviews indicate that many generational African-American community members have current or ancestral connections to Blairs, Virginia ^{49 50} (also “the Blairs”), a community within the larger Chatham-Blairs Election District⁵¹ that is located approximately 14 miles south of proposed Station.

An additional, smaller community was identified by one of our interviewees, approximately 3 miles north of the proposed Project site. This community lives within an interviewee-described “pocket” within the unincorporated community of Sheva, Virginia.

Communities Not Identified

African-American Historic Community – Western Vicinity

As a result of targeted outreach to the Blairs community, we were also alerted to the possible presence of an African American historic community that was said to be located approximately 7 miles west of the proposed Project site.

We were not able to confirm the presence of, nor make contact with any members of this potential community. However, desktop explorations did identify an African-American church in that vicinity, which suggests further outreach is needed.

Latino/a/x, Hispanic, or other South & Central American Diasporic Communities

Our initial desktop analysis indicated the presence of at least one food market with a Spanish name and Spanish-speaking proprietor within 10 miles of the proposed Project site, which led us to explore the possibility of a Latino/a/x, Hispanic, or other South/Central American diaspora-based cultural community in the vicinity.

However, our follow-up inquiries with community interviewees, as well as a site visit conducted by a member of MVP staff and Spanish-speaking community liaison, were not able to confirm the presence of, nor make contact with any members of this potential community.

⁴⁹ Virginia Department of Historic Resources. “071-5820 Southside High School” (2020).

⁵⁰ Jackson, Lawrence P. *My Father's Name: A Black Virginia Family After the Civil War*. University of Chicago Press, 2012.

⁵¹ Pittsylvania County, Virginia Board of Elections. “Chatham-Blairs District 2011” (2011)
<https://www.pittsylvaniacountyva.gov/DocumentCenter/View/268/Chatham-Blairs-District-PDF>

Interviews Conducted

Between June 22 and continuing through August 31, 2020 we conducted two types of interviews: (1) interviews with members of the identified Indigenous communities native to this *amañechi*; (2) interviews with non-Indigenous community members resident within a 10-mile radius of the proposed Lambert Compressor Station. We interviewed community members, asking them to share their opinions and experiences regarding potential or actual impacts of the proposed Station.

Between October 15 and November 30, 2020, as part of additional targeted outreach, we conducted one additional interview with a non-Indigenous community member resident within a 10-mile radius of the proposed Lambert Compressor Station.

Response Rates

Initial Outreach (June – August 2020)

We sent recruitment emails either directly or through website contact forms to 264 individuals or organizations who are living or working within Pittsylvania County, with a primary focus on those within a 10 mile radius of the Lambert Compressor Station. Of those emails, thirteen (13) responded, and six (6) resulted in extensive interviews – a response rate of 4.9% and a completion rate of 2.3%.

We also sent messages of recruitment to twelve (12) individuals and six (6) organizations via Facebook Messenger, and posted recruitment messages in four (4) additional Facebook Groups. These contacts resulted in 14 responses and 10 interviews – with a response rate of 67% for individuals, 0% for organizations, and 50% for Groups.

Our response rates for email recruitment were expectedly low, and aligned with prior published research on response rates for recruitment of this type (rates varied between 2% and 5% in one study,⁵² and up to 6.1% in another⁵³). Our data and analyses are based solely on desktop information and these interviews with the resulting limitations.

Outreach by Mail (September 2020)

Between September and December 2020, nine (9) requests for further information about the proposed Project were submitted to our team via mail; we followed up on each request within ten (10) days of receipt, and these resulted in one (1) additional interview with a community member resident within ten (10) miles of the proposed Project.

⁵² Sinclair, Martha, et al. "Comparison of response rates and cost-effectiveness for a community-based survey: postal, internet and telephone modes with generic or personalised recruitment approaches." *BMC medical research methodology* 12.1 (2012): 132.

⁵³ Heerman, William J., et al. "Recruitment methods for survey research: findings from the mid-south clinical data research network." *Contemporary Clinical Trials* 62 (2017): 50-55.

Three attempts each were made to make contact with the other eight (8) community members who had submitted requests for more information; however, we received either no response or, upon contact, community members declined further response. This mail outreach therefore resulted in a very minimal response rate.

Targeted Outreach to African American Community in Blairs (October– November 2020)

Additional, targeted requests for interviews were submitted to eight (8) organizations and three (3) individuals selected because of their publicly-known connectedness to the African American community in Blairs, or in Pittsylvania County (e.g. local African-American organizations and their leadership), and those requests resulted in one (1) full interview.

In November and December 2020, that single interviewee assisted with additional outreach by making an announcement (which included our contact information) on a local Sunday radio show airing on WKBY 1080 AM; however, this radio outreach did not result in any additional interviews.

Interview Experiences

Participants were invited to participate in 30-minute interviews to be conducted by phone or over Skype (or other appropriate online video-calling platform). The interviews had an expected duration of 30 minutes, with a maximum duration of 1.5 hours. Participants were identified through targeted research and snowball sampling methods, and invitations were extended by email, through website contact forms, or through the Facebook Messenger service (for the latter, this form of contact was only used when public pages were available for contact; no friend requests were made in order to access communication privileges through this tool).⁵⁴

Interview questions were guided by the parameters listed above, and asked participants to reflect on their experiences in their immediate surroundings, including the ways in which they use the landscape; their sense of place in relating to the landscape; any cultural practices or community rituals undertaken within the landscape; what they know already about the proposed Station; whether they anticipate any points of conflict between the Station and their communities; whether they anticipate any points of mutual benefit between the Station and their communities; what their attitudes are toward Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC, the executor of the Project; and their attitudes are toward energy infrastructure in the United States, overall.

Due to the extremely sensitive nature of the project, the interviews we conducted are confidential, although they were not anonymous (both the interviewee and the interviewer remained aware of each other's identities), and were digitally recorded only when interviewees consented to recording. Any recordings are stored on a password-secured hard-drive, and have only been made accessible to the interviewer/interviewee pair (and a translator, if needed).

⁵⁴ A full draft of the recruitment email is available in Attachment C.

Respondent Data

From the respondents, we gathered the following preliminary information. Where possible, we have identified whether the impacts are the result of the Station or the pipeline. This discussion of impacts is based on the interviews and reflects concerns of the community. The discussion does not indicate the likelihood of the impacts occurring or whether they will occur at all.

General Opinions on the Proposed Project

Relating to Energy Infrastructuring, Overall

In general, our respondents were not opposed to energy infrastructure overall, but expressed concerns about exclusion from planning processes and possible poor siting of infrastructure. Concerns further expressed below were specific to Mountain Valley and the Project. Where possible, comments relevant to the compressor station were identified as such.

Relating to the Proposed Compressor Station

A majority of our respondents were not familiar with the proposed Station, but of those who were familiar, a majority of non-Indigenous respondents expressed comfort with the proposed location, citing its proximity to another existing Compressor Station (the Transco Station, owned by Williams) and appreciated Mountain Valley's use of existing corridors and already-impacted landscapes. Some also expressed interest in potential employment as a result of the Project. A majority of Indigenous respondents, who were focused on long-term and landscape-scale issues, expressed no opinion on the proposed Station, but expressed significant discomfort with the proposed pipeline, citing concerns about the risk of further degradation of community health, as well as ecosystem and water quality associated with this Project as part of the larger Mountain Valley Pipeline system.

Relating to Mountain Valley

All respondents expressed some level of discomfort, distrust or skepticism about the Mountain Valley Pipeline or its parent companies. Level of distrust varied, with responses varying from expressing oppositional distrust (i.e. "I will never work with Mountain Valley Pipeline; all they care about is money,") to pragmatic skepticism (i.e. "They're an oil & gas company, and I think they might make some mistakes while they're trying to do their jobs.") Distrust was especially high among respondents with more years of experience in energy & environmental planning/advocacy; racial justice, environmental justice, or labor organizing; or in historical/archaeological preservation. Distrust was also high among Indigenous respondents. Distrust was lower among both Indigenous and non-Indigenous respondents who currently worked in fields related to construction, engineering, or transportation.

Parameters of Community Impact -- Non-Indigenous

Community members interviewed within the 10 mile radius of the proposed Station anticipated highly localized impacts as a result of the construction and operation of the Station.

The focus of these comments was on perceived potential indirect impacts related to traffic and real estate values, and on physical operation of networked community providers such as

churches and other faith institutions, childcare providers, food banks and community gardens, fire & emergency services, libraries and other free education support providers, and community support non-profits such as the Boys & Girls Club, Lions Club, and fraternity/sorority service groups.

Broadly, non-Indigenous respondent comments split into three domains:

Domain 1 – Critical Service Provision

This domain included concerns about impacts on critical service provision, including the operation of food banks and childcare facilities that might be disrupted, either permanently or temporarily due to construction or operation activities (as listed above).

Respondents also cited investments that Mountain Valley had already made into the community surrounding the proposed Station as reasons to anticipate future benefits (“I think they are good stewards of the community. They have always been very receptive to help fire and rescue. Always been open about issues.”)

Impacted Provider	Anticipated Impact
Child Care & Senior Facilities	Direct: Facilities could be forced to move as a result of land use changes, noise, or reduced air quality that impeded their ability to operate.
	Indirect: Facilities could be impacted by disruptions in already-weak internet capacity as a result of reduced bandwidth due to additional Mountain Valley burdens or use.
	Cumulative: This could result in economic consequences (lost wages due to needing to stay home, additional costs of differing child care, additional transportation costs) for households with children or elderly adults requiring care.
Churches	Direct: Could be forced to move as a result of land use changes, noise, or reduced air quality that impeded their ability to operate.
	Indirect: Movement or shifting of churches could result in loss of social cohesion and community identity, as well as reduced community wellbeing.
	Churches could be impacted by disruptions in already-weak internet capacity as a result of reduced bandwidth due to additional Mountain Valley burdens or use.

Food Banks & Community Gardens	<p>Direct: Could be forced to move as a result of reduced water or soil quality as a result of land use changes, or catastrophic failures in the Compressor Station or pipeline.</p> <p>Could be forced to move as a result of land use changes, noise, or reduced air quality that impeded their ability to operate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Large spaces at low cost are often a necessary part of food bank storage + management; this can orient toward cheap real estate in marginal locations relative to town centers, which is also the type of real estate sought by large infrastructure projects - Food banks experience costs related to the distribution of food to communities in need; these costs can be increased as a result of local traffic or infrastructure changes
	<p>Indirect: Negative impacts on food banks and community gardens could result in loss of social cohesion and community identity, as well as reduced community wellbeing</p>
	<p>Cumulative: Could experience secondary impacts due to loss of capacity by churches or community service groups (see above)</p>
Fire & Emergency Services	<p>Direct: Additional burden, cost, or risk incurred as a result of temporary increases in traffic, local population, and/or potential protests or Mountain Valley conflicts with protestors.</p>
	<p>Additional risk and cost incurred as a result of a catastrophic failure of Compressor Station</p>
	<p>Additional risk and cost incurred as a result of catastrophic failure of pipeline leading to/from Compressor Station</p>
Community Service Groups	<p>Direct: Could be forced to reduce or change activities (e.g. outdoor recreation activities, gatherings) as a result of land use changes, noise, or reduced air quality that impeded their ability to operate</p>
	<p>Indirect: Could be impacted by disruptions in already-weak internet capacity as a result of reduced bandwidth due to additional Mountain Valley burdens or use</p>

Domain 2 – Safety & Policing

Respondents – particularly respondents of color – expressed concerns about over-policing in relation to the proposed Project, and several respondents cited specific examples of harassment by security forces presumed to be working for Mountain Valley, including incidents where they were followed, surveilled, or verbally harassed after getting too close to a construction site (the respondent expressed that this had been an act purely of curiosity, and had not been part of any protest action); surveying regions near the pipeline site for uncovered Indigenous artifacts as part of a group interested in archaeology; or attending a protest at a construction site.

Respondents also expressed concerns about immediate safety and emergency response, should a catastrophic failure of the Station or pipeline occur.

Impacted Domain	Anticipated Impact
Policing	<p>Direct: Overzealous policing on part of private security of Mountain Valley, or by local police on behalf of Mountain Valley could pose physical or legal dangers to community members* through abusive and unnecessary arrests/detention</p> <p>*Particularly acute dangers could be posed to African-American community members, due to nationwide, systemic biases in policing & justice that disproportionately impact Black, Indigenous, and People of Color (BIPOC) community members</p>
Emergency Services, Health & Safety	<p>Direct: Catastrophic failure of the Station could create immediate physical risk to residents (e.g. of fire, explosion), as well as chronic physical risks (e.g. contaminated air, water, or soil).</p>
	<p>Indirect: Stress of risk could create psychological anxieties for residents living within the fenceline.</p>

Domain 3 – Recreation, Landscape & Way of Life Preservation

Respondents expressed a desire to limit or avoid negative impacts to the rural landscape or way of life as a key point of concern about energy infrastructure construction, in general (“[Where I live], it’s very rural, very calm. A good, healthy place to live.”).

However, respondents also noted that there are minimal recreation opportunities in the immediate Station area, and expressed concern that pipeline construction might further reduce

those opportunities by making some areas previously used for recreation (either formal or informal) unsafe or unavailable for use.

Impacted Domain	Anticipated Impact
Outdoor Recreation Sites or Opportunities	Direct: Access to outdoor recreation could be reduced as a result of land use changes, noise, or reduced air quality
Landscape & Way of Life	<p>Direct: Could experience ruined views/landscapes, reduced access to hunting + fishing opportunities, or other diminishments of rural way of life as a result of land use changes, noise, or reduced soil or air quality</p> <p>Could experience sick animals/impacts on local agriculture as a result of land use changes, noise, or reduced soil or air quality</p>

Parameters of Community Impact – Indigenous

First and foremost, Indigenous community members consistently expressed disappointment and frustration that Mountain Valley had not previously conducted appropriate or authentic outreach to their communities, and cited multiple failures and missed opportunities for in-depth communication.

Overall, Indigenous community members expressed broader landscape-level concerns about the well-being of the natural environment related to the proposed pipeline than did non-Indigenous community members. Indigenous communities living across the United States and within interior Indigenous Sovereign Territories (“Indian Country”⁵⁵) retain uniquely enduring, multivariate, intensive, and well-documented relationships to the broad land bases which they have historically stewarded, used, or occupied.^{56 57 58 59 60} For this reason, interviews with Indigenous community members often included information, assessments of concern, or references to regions outside of our 10-mile maximum analytical radius. We nevertheless

⁵⁵ Environmental Protection Agency. “Definition of Indian Country.” (Accessed September 3, 2020) <https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-applicator-certification-indian-country/definition-indian-country>

⁵⁶ United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. “Indigenous Peoples - Lands, Territories and Natural Resources.” (Accessed September 3, 2020)

https://www.un.org/en/events/indigenousday/pdf/Backgrounder_LTNR_FINAL.pdf

⁵⁷ Booth, Annie L. “We are the land: Native American views of nature.” *Nature Across Cultures*. Springer, Dordrecht, 2003. 329-349.

⁵⁸ Simpson, Leanne Betasamosake. “The Place Where We All Live and Work Together.” *Native Studies Keywords* (2015): 18.

⁵⁹ Goeman, Mishuana. “Land as life: Unsettling the logics of containment.” *Native Studies Keywords* (2015): 71-89.

⁶⁰ National Museum of the American Indian. “IndiVisible: Native-African Lives in the Americas.” (Accessed September 3, 2020) <https://americanindian.si.edu/exhibitions/indivisible/land.html>

included this information in our reported findings, with parenthetical notes to suggest where the interviewer had marked such information as being related to issues within the 10-mile radius (notation: “Station”) or outside of it (notation: “Project”).

Indigenous community members identified concerns relating to the preservation of cultural artifacts in the face of soil disruption; their opportunity to connect with ancestral and sacred places, potential negative impacts on the continuity of cultural and linguistic practices including visiting sites of importance in the region, and potential negative impacts on intertribal interactions, including increased antagonism due to differential compensatory schemes for impacts felt by federal and nonfederal tribes.

Broadly, Indigenous respondent comments split into the following four domains:

Domain 1 – Landscape, Artifacts, & Sense of Place

All Indigenous respondents identified or referred to a strong sense of place that extended beyond the immediate region of the Station, across the full breadth of the ancestral homelands or historic territory of their individual tribe and related tribal communities (“Looking out on the land, across the creeks and woods, you feel connected to that. The more disruption, that definitely affects your perception of your surroundings and yourself. It’s like losing a part of yourself.”).

All respondents identified specific risks to the ecological landscape from the pipeline rather than the station – in particular, to water quality and to water access for both utilitarian and ceremonial purposes (e.g. “the women need the [river] water for their ceremonies”). Concerns were raised about both construction and to operation, and in particular about potential catastrophic leakage (“Inevitably, these pipelines seem to leak. It’s just a matter of time.” “If there’s a leak, it’s going to impact the water...”), and a perceived lack of accountability (“If there’s a leak, who’s going to pay for it?”).

All respondents also identified specific and severe risks to the archaeological-historical landscape (“There are untouched archaeological sites here...thousands of years of culture.”), and the risk that the loss of critical archaeological artifacts might pose to a better understanding of their own cultural history (“Each site is a page in a book, a chapter of our history, and each time one is disturbed, a great deal of information is lost.”) Some respondents cited specific failures of Mountain Valley to appropriately identify, transport, or protect artifacts previously uncovered (“I’ve seen them rotting away in bags in some basement.”), as well as a failure to inform private landowners of the option/opportunity to turn found artifacts over to tribal preservation officers or designated safekeepers.

Impacted Domain	Anticipated Impact
Landscape (Station)	<p>Direct: Could experience ruined views/landscapes, reduced access to hunting + fishing opportunities, or other diminishments of rural way of life as a result of land use changes, noise, or reduced soil or air quality</p> <p>Could jeopardize continuation of cultural practices made meaningful by being contextualized in landscape (e.g. ceremony reliant on an unimpeded view of specific valleys and sacred places along ridgetops)</p>
Ecological Integrity (Project)	<p>Indirect: Could experience water or soil contamination that prohibits direct human use for ceremonial or practical purposes; due to the cultural connection between water and women's ceremonies, this particularly impacts Indigenous women</p>
	<p>Cumulative: Could experience reduction in ecological functioning due to air, water or soil contamination that leads to loss of plant or animal species of practical (e.g. as food, medicine, or for physical elements in art or craftwork), spiritual (e.g. for ceremony), or cultural importance</p> <p>Could experience a reduction in ecological functioning due to water or soil contamination that violates ability of Indigenous communities to engage in traditional land use practices or stewardship</p>
Archaeological Artifacts (Station & Project)	<p>Artifacts could be unearthed on privately-owned or MVP-owned land during the construction phase and lost, broken, or mishandled in ways that violate cultural norms and spiritual ceremonial practices (esp. regarding reburial)</p> <p>Human remains could be unearthed on privately-owned or MVP-owned land during the construction phase and lost, broken, or mishandled in ways that violate cultural norms and spiritual ceremonial practices (esp. regarding reburial)</p> <p>Artifacts of unusual or delicate construction could be overlooked or inadvertently harmed by land disturbance processes</p>

	<p>Indirect: Language restoration efforts could be harmed by artifact destruction or losses</p> <p>Efforts toward federal acknowledgement for nonfederal tribes, or historical community acknowledgement of tribal continuity in place, could be harmed by artifact destruction or losses</p>
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Domain 2 – Identity, Livelihood & Sense of Community

Approximately a third of our seven Indigenous respondents expressed concerns about direct impacts on the livelihood of Indigenous community members in the impacted regions, particularly for those engaged in work related to construction or farming. For the former, anticipated impacts included potentially beneficial, but ultimately short-lived and dangerous employment; for the latter, concerns related to negative impacts on water quality and soil quality as a result of potential chemical contamination.

One respondent also expressed a general concern about negative impacts on identity as a result of physical-psychological division created by the pipeline (“We cross over these pipelines to get to one another”), which could exacerbate intertribal separation and harm to Indigenous communities.

Other respondents, particularly female respondents, expressed concern about the use of non-local workers for the construction and operation of the pipeline, citing increased violence against Indigenous women that had tracked with oil & gas construction projects in the western United States, and pointing out that the Southeastern Indigenous women face unique additional risks, due to endemic biases that fail to accurately record or investigate cases of missing and murdered Indigenous women.⁶¹

Impacted Domain	Anticipated Impact
Safety (Station)	<p>Direct: Indigenous women’s safety could be put at risk due to influx of out-of-state or nonlocal workers, similar to the ‘man camp’ phenomenon; this is particularly acute because Indigenous women in the southeast already experience reduced reporting and investigation of violent crimes</p> <p>Over-policing could put community members at risk, particularly community members who are of mixed African-American and Indigenous heritage</p>

⁶¹ “Murdered And Missing Indigenous Women: Advocates Say NC Law Enforcement Ignores The Problem.” (May 8, 2020). <https://www.wunc.org/post/murdered-and-missing-indigenous-women-advocates-say-nc-law-enforcement-ignores-problem>

Livelihood (Project)	Direct: Job opportunities arriving with the pipeline could be insecure and short-lived, and could weaken economic security for tribal members working in construction, transportation, etc.
	Indirect: Farmers could experience sick animals/impacts on local agriculture as a result of land use changes, noise, or reduced soil or air quality
Identity (Station & Project)	Direct: Potential interruption of continuity of cultural practices or seasonal ceremonies as a result of impeded or impaired water bodies or local ecosystems
	Indirect: Potential loss of sense of self because of loss of familiar landscapes
	Cumulative: Potential reduction in intertribal unity as a result of new impediments to travel, contact, or psychological continuity of people in the landscapes

Domain 3 – Language & Governance

All Indigenous respondents identified potential risks to governance and language related to the proposed Project, which split into two subcategories of concern.

The first set of concerns were about language preservation, expressed as an urgent concern based on the fact that the Yesàh community is in the midst of a grassroots language revival effort (i.e. the Haliwa-Saponi Historic Legacy Project, and others), and that the delicate, critical process of relearning and contextualizing words in Yesànechi might be inhibited by drastic changes to the landscape. This had two components: (a) that the Station or the larger MVP construction might negatively impact archaeological sites which might hold evidence of material artifacts of communication (particularly any artifacts that might be of fragile construction but could hold critical communicative information or record-keeping); and (b) that the project might result in the permanent loss of landscape features critical to understanding past records of the language (e.g. a word meaning “the color of X fish when it’s swimming in Y river” ceases to have meaning if that fish disappears and that river is diverted).

One respondent also expressed a general concern (which relates to Domains 1 and 2 as well) about physical-psychological division as a result of the pipeline (“We cross over these pipelines to get to one another.”), which could exacerbate intertribal separation and harm to Indigenous communities.

Impacted Domain	Anticipated Impact
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Language (Station & Project)	<p>Indirect: Language restoration efforts could be slowed or stopped by losses of artifacts; particularly any artifacts that might be of fragile construction but could hold critical communicative information</p> <p>Language restoration efforts could be slowed or stopped by changes in the contextual environment that made deciphering past texts more difficult (i.e. linguistic meaning that relies on relative landscape markers)</p>
Intertribal Relations (Station & Project)	<p>Direct: Introduction of cash subsidies or cash payments could trigger intertribal conflict, particularly if these are unevenly received</p>

Domain 4 – Spirituality, Ceremony & Traditional Knowledge

All of our Indigenous respondents identified specific impacts on spirituality, ceremony, and traditional knowledge that would be related to the Station. These included the loss or destruction of plant or animal species critical to traditional medicine; the disturbance of ancestral burial sites or remains without opportunity for ceremony or reburial; and the loss of access to clean water for ceremonial purposes (“When you want to connect, go down and touch the water. The water runs through all these areas and connects all things.”)

Impacted Domain	Anticipated Impact
Ceremonial Practices (<i>Project</i>)	<p>Direct: Potential inability to use the water for essential ceremonies because of contamination and dangers to human health</p> <p>Potential inability to use sacred plant medicines for essential ceremonies because of contamination and dangers to human health</p>
Traditional Knowledge (<i>Project</i>)	<p>Potential inability to collect traditional medicine plants because of soil contamination</p> <p>Potential inability to hunt and fish in traditional ways, either because of environmental degradation or species loss</p> <p>Potential inability to use traditional animal medicines because of contamination due to air pollution, soil or water contamination</p>

Distributive Expectations – Non-Indigenous

The following distributive expectations solely reflect discussions had during the interviews, and do not represent any existing agreement between Mountain Valley and any community member or entity. Non-Indigenous respondents generally identified mitigation or remediation that was highly localized, and supported existing community services or structures.

Recommendations for each domain included:

Domain 1 – Critical Service Provision

- a) Additional donations to support critical service providers in the immediate Station area and nearest towns, including Chatham, throughout the period of construction and after initial operation begins
- b) Willingness to avoid construction in or around areas currently used for critical service provision
- c) Maintaining current investment practices to support local civic needs & organizations, including community colleges, fire & rescue services, community service groups, etc.

Domain 2 – Safety & Policing Provision

- d) Intentional training of security forces to reduce conflict with local community members and avoid contributing to the over-policing of low-income, African-American, and Native American community members
- e) Employment of mediators or Community Liaisons with authority to speak on behalf of Mountain Valley to de-escalate conflicts between security forces, employees, and local community members

Domain 3 – Recreation, Landscape & Way of Life Preservation

- f) Donations to support the establishment or formalization of localized recreation opportunities, including low-cost options and green/open space recreation such as sports fields
- g) Willingness to avoid construction in or around areas currently used for recreation
- h) Thoughtful avoidance of impactful activities that could create negative impacts on the rural landscape and way of life
- i) Hiring practices that support local benefit via jobs and job training opportunities

Special Note -- African American Freedmen Descendants

Our initial community survey identified an extensive and continuous, yet dispersed, African American community composed of Freedmen descendants; through follow-up targeted outreach, we were able to interview only one member of that community for this report. We strongly recommend that outreach continue until the needs and concerns of that community are better understood.

Distributive Expectations – Indigenous

Similar to the discussion of impacts, Indigenous respondents' discussion of distributive expectations focused broadly on the larger Project, and were not restricted to the proposed Station. The primary concern for almost all Indigenous respondents was that Mountain Valley be willing to divert its pipeline route in response to the discovery of sensitive artifacts or remains, as well as in response to notification from tribal leadership of sensitive cultural or historical sites – and that Mountain Valley be willing to act in good faith to assist tribes in acquiring uncovered artifacts or human remains (even if these were held by private landowners) so that such artifacts or remains could be protected, appropriately honored, and if appropriate, reburied in alignment with cultural beliefs around land, ancestors, and sanctity.

The second pressing concern for almost all Indigenous respondents was acting to ensure the continued wellbeing and functioning of the ecological systems essential for economic and cultural survival in the domains of livelihoods, traditional knowledge practices around food and medicine, spirituality and ceremony, and craft.

Indigenous respondents generally did not believe that any financial act could compensate for the harm caused to landscapes by major infrastructure projects conducted without appropriate consultation with local Indigenous communities – and all felt strongly that Mountain Valley Pipeline had not completed sufficient outreach to Indigenous communities before pipeline construction began. However, in light of the fact that Mountain Valley had already completed a significant portion of construction and impacts had already been felt by communities, respondents suggested mitigation or remediation that impacted the immediate Station, as well as the broader Project.

In addition, concerns related to intertribal relations and governance were particularly acute for the nonfederal tribal members surveyed. In this case, respondents expressed a worry that Mountain Valley might propose cash settlements with only some tribes of the region, exacerbating tribal divisions and augmenting inequality across differential statuses (i.e. federal tribes might receive funds while nonfederal tribes would not). In doing so, respondents expressed that Mountain Valley would be exploiting community vulnerabilities first created by the federal government's unequal treatment of Indigenous peoples east of the Mississippi River, and doing significant harm to intertribal unity and the overall well-being of Indigenous peoples in the region ("Money triggers fighting." "There's a groundswell in reconnecting & healing past divisions...we are at the precipice of making some big progress [in intertribal unity].").

Further, respondents stated that compensation for past or ongoing harms should come in forms directly related to the harm done (e.g. land preservation to compensate for land damage and loss) and should last as long as the pipeline continued to operate and Mountain Valley continued to benefit. The suggestions included a Yesàh Land Trust and Legal Support Fund and funding for historical markers (Domain 1), and a Yesànechi Language Research and Reformation Program (Domain 2). These proposed suggestions, which refer more closely to the impacts created by the larger pipeline construction and operation Project, are explored further in a separate document (the larger, more detailed *Mountain Valley Pipeline Community Impact Assessment & Proposed Mitigation Draft Report*). Summarized here are some suggested forms of mitigation for potential impacts resulting from the proposed Station.

Domain 1: Landscape, Artifacts & Sense of Place

- j) Provide direct financial support to existing tribally-led efforts toward the preservation of historical artifacts and material culture (e.g. the Monacan Museum; the Haliwa-Saponi History Legacy Project)
- k) Establish an endowment for a Yesàh Archaeological Preservation, Crafts & Language Revitalization Program at a major university (chosen collectively by a communal body comprising representatives of each impacted tribe or community identified in this report) with the space and capabilities to archive materials under the best available preservation measures, while ensuring dedicated space for study + continued access by tribal preservation officers, spiritual leaders, or designated tribal safekeepers.
- l) Establish a process to work with private landowners to encourage/incentivize the donation of artifacts uncovered during Project or pipeline construction to tribal preservation officers or designated safekeepers; or to the above-described Preservation Program to prevent artifact loss or destruction.
- m) Provide direct financial support to forefronting Indigenous narratives in existing historic areas and public history markers, including around Bear Mountain; Amherst, VA; Occaneechi State Park; Fort Christanna Historic Site, and others.

Domain 4: Employment & Education

In this domain, the suggested activity included:

- n) Support local economies and employment in all hiring practices and processes; prioritize local employees over out-of-state or nonlocal hires, and create training programs to move local employees into management positions.
- o) Provide supportive funds to Indigenous students enrolled in local engineering, environmental science, geosciences, law, or other related programs

Discussion & Interpretation

Geospatial Baseline Data

3 Mile Fenceline Buffer

Based on the broad definitions of the Virginia Environmental Justice act, all census tracts within a 3-mile fenceline buffer are considered environmental justice communities. The vulnerability

of these communities to disproportionate negative impacts will require special consideration in the planning and siting process that is sensitive to the needs and concerns of the communities. We recommend that Mountain Valley identify and plan to avoid or mitigate any disproportionate impacts resulting from compressor station construction and operation to domains of culture and lifeways, as well as to community health, food access, and critical service provision.

5 Mile Buffer

Our results at the 5-mile buffer did not differ from our results at the 3-mile buffer. All census tracts within a 5-mile radius are considered as environmental justice communities, and therefore require consideration in the planning and siting process.

10 Mile Buffer

All census tracts within a 10-mile buffer also met the criteria to be considered as environmental justice communities. Again, our recommendations are consistent across all radii.

Qualitative Interview Data

Non-Indigenous Communities

The impacted communities within the 10-mile buffer of the proposed Project were generally positive in orientation toward the proposed Project, but clearly identified key concerns and needs in specific domains, and had clear ideas of their distributive expectations and potentially valuable mitigations.

African-American Communities

As stated above, although we identified a present and thriving African-American community, many of whom are descendants of the original Freedmen families who labored as enslaved persons in Pittsylvania county prior to Emancipation (and are connected to the current Blairs, Virginia community), our outreach resulted in one interview specifically with a member of that community for this report.

Indigenous Communities

Because of their unique tie to land and place, Indigenous communities were considered separately and over a broader geographic region than non-Indigenous communities, and a single impacted diasporic community (Yesàh) was identified, which included two (2) federal and five (5) nonfederal tribes; nonfederal tribes included a mix of three (3) state-recognized tribes and two (2) tribal communities acknowledged or identified by members of the federal and state recognized tribes as holding legitimate Indigenous identities through kinship ties and cultural practices.

Indigenous community members similarly identified key concerns and needs in specific domains, and also clearly identified distributive expectations and potentially valuable mitigations.

Conclusion & Recommendations

We have identified multiple communities throughout Pittsylvania County who meet the criteria for designation as Environmental Justice communities, and whose members report or anticipate perceived potential negative impacts as a result of the proposed Project. We have further identified multiple Indigenous communities, connected in a single cultural-linguistic diaspora (the Yesàh), whose ancestral and current homelands are impacted by the pipeline portion of the Project. These Indigenous communities not only meet the criteria for designation as environmental justice communities, but further possess a unique relationship to the land, and require additional, intentional, and thoughtful engagement and distributive compensation as a result of that unique relationship.

A distributive justice framework demands that communities bearing the greatest environmental or social costs should also receive greatest compensation for those costs. By choosing to engage with us and our work within this framework, Mountain Valley has a unique opportunity to set new industry precedents for community investment and outreach, and to establish best practices of corporate social responsibility that will contribute to, rather than diminish, the agency and well-being of communities – particularly vulnerable communities – throughout the regions in which it operates.

The new best practices would include ecological restoration and minimization of impact, and would also include specific culturally protective/preventative actions within regions of operation. Some of these actions include:

- Early, intentional, and respectful consultation with Indigenous communities tied to the language-territory (*amaínechi*) in which any project takes place, including consultation with communities holding varying statuses of acknowledgement (i.e. both federal and nonfederal);
- Specific outreach to and consultation with African-American communities, who have been disproportionately affected by past exploitative energy and manufacturing projects, and who have historically been at the forefront of efforts pushing for greater environmental justice & fairer outcomes for all people;
- Coordination with local health services to ensure health care is made available to communities suffering potential health impacts, as well as to communities with pre-existing vulnerabilities.
- Ongoing consultation with communities and community researchers to identify any emergent points of concern and address them quickly, and with a distributive justice framework in mind.
- Sponsored education opportunities for impacted communities, with additional investments placed in communities made vulnerable by economic status, rurality, or ethnic identity; and
- Hiring practices that support local economic development and broader opportunities.

Attachment A

Data Tables

[illegible]

Data Table 1. Minority Populations in Pittsylvania County & Danville City, Virginia

TRACT	Population	200% Poverty Population	Percentage Population at 200% Poverty
Census Tract 101, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	3842	1714	44
Census Tract 102, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	4320	1858	43
Census Tract 103, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	3958	1535	39
Census Tract 104, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	3931	1701	43
Census Tract 105, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	3954	1402	35
Census Tract 106, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	2880	1343	47
Census Tract 107, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	1603	592	37
Census Tract 108.01, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	2532	953	38
Census Tract 108.02, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	6543	3198	49
Census Tract 109, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	2643	884	33
Census Tract 110.01, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	4333	1749	40
Census Tract 110.02, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	4503	1218	27
Census Tract 111, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	2909	1364	47
Census Tract 112, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	2254	1113	50
Census Tract 113, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	6395	1736	27
Census Tract 114, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	3958	1531	39
Census Tract 1, Danville city, Virginia	5543	2271	41
Census Tract 2, Danville city, Virginia	3751	1987	53
Census Tract 3, Danville city, Virginia	2840	1493	53
Census Tract 4, Danville city, Virginia	2982	2106	71
Census Tract 5, Danville city, Virginia	1612	1084	67
Census Tract 6, Danville city, Virginia	1872	789	42
Census Tract 7, Danville city, Virginia	2903	928	32
Census Tract 8, Danville city, Virginia	2676	863	32
Census Tract 9, Danville city, Virginia	3323	1567	47
Census Tract 10, Danville city, Virginia	3852	2403	62
Census Tract 11, Danville city, Virginia	1387	693	50
Census Tract 12, Danville city, Virginia	1866	831	45
Census Tract 13.01, Danville city, Virginia	1394	704	51
Census Tract 13.02, Danville city, Virginia	758	453	60
Census Tract 14, Danville city, Virginia	2970	981	33
Census Tract 9801, Danville city, Virginia	0	0	0

Data Table 2. Low-Income Populations in Pittsylvania County & Danville City, Virginia

CENSUS BLOCK GROUP	CANCER	PM25	Hazardous Waste	Percentile HazWaste
Block Group 1, Census Tract 101, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	34.99414791	9.232578	0.02 sites/km distance (23%ile)	64%ile
Block Group 2, Census Tract 101, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	34.99414791	9.232578	0.021 sites/km distance (24%ile)	41%ile
Block Group 3, Census Tract 101, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	34.99414791	9.232578	0.027 sites/km distance (31%ile)	49%ile
Block Group 1, Census Tract 102, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	36.22391711	9.197267	0.016 sites/km distance (18%ile)	49%ile
Block Group 2, Census Tract 102, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	36.22391711	9.197267	0.021 sites/km distance (24%ile)	60%ile
Block Group 3, Census Tract 102, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	36.22391711	9.197267	0.019 sites/km distance (22%ile)	52%ile
Block Group 1, Census Tract 103, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	33.30561863	9.161558	0.022 sites/km distance (25%ile)	62%ile
Block Group 2, Census Tract 103, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	33.30561863	9.161558	0.023 sites/km distance (27%ile)	47%ile
Block Group 3, Census Tract 103, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	33.30561863	9.161558	0.025 sites/km distance (29%ile)	54%ile
Block Group 4, Census Tract 103, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	33.30561863	9.161558	0.031 sites/km distance (34%ile)	60%ile
Block Group 1, Census Tract 104, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	33.72929008	9.303503	0.028 sites/km distance (32%ile)	46%ile
Block Group 2, Census Tract 104, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	33.72929008	9.303503	0.041 sites/km distance (44%ile)	37%ile
Block Group 3, Census Tract 104, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	33.72929008	9.303503	0.036 sites/km distance (39%ile)	54%ile
Block Group 1, Census Tract 105, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	36.76557222	9.389466	0.044 sites/km distance (46%ile)	35%ile
Block Group 2, Census Tract 105, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	36.76557222	9.389466	0.041 sites/km distance (43%ile)	55%ile
Block Group 3, Census Tract 105, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	36.76557222	9.389466	0.05 sites/km distance (50%ile)	76%ile
Block Group 1, Census Tract 106, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	35.45030889	9.287713	0.029 sites/km distance (33%ile)	68%ile
Block Group 2, Census Tract 106, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	35.45030889	9.287713	0.034 sites/km distance (38%ile)	48%ile
Block Group 1, Census Tract 107, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	36.01970028	9.359805	0.031 sites/km distance (35%ile)	66%ile
Block Group 2, Census Tract 107, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	36.01970028	9.359805	0.048 sites/km distance (49%ile)	67%ile
Block Group 1, Census Tract 108.01, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	38.18338128	9.620939	0.38 sites/km distance (93%ile)	86%ile
Block Group 2, Census Tract 108.01, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	38.18338128	9.620939	0.17 sites/km distance (84%ile)	80%ile
Block Group 1, Census Tract 108.02, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	37.98788753	9.651424	0.11 sites/km distance (74%ile)	33%ile
Block Group 2, Census Tract 108.02, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	37.98788753	9.651424	0.08 sites/km distance (65%ile)	32%ile
Block Group 3, Census Tract 108.02, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	37.98788753	9.651424	0.06 sites/km distance (56%ile)	64%ile
Block Group 4, Census Tract 108.02, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	37.98788753	9.651424	0.11 sites/km distance (73%ile)	55%ile
Block Group 1, Census Tract 109, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	35.92040636	9.534402	0.095 sites/km distance (70%ile)	23%ile
Block Group 2, Census Tract 109, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	35.92040636	9.534402	0.07 sites/km distance (61%ile)	30%ile

Block Group 1, Census Tract 110.01, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	36.39491161	9.586397	0.039 sites/km distance (42%ile)	61%ile
Block Group 2, Census Tract 110.01, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	36.39491161	9.586397	0.045 sites/km distance (47%ile)	37%ile
Block Group 3, Census Tract 110.01, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	36.39491161	9.586397	0.061 sites/km distance (57%ile)	33%ile
Block Group 1, Census Tract 110.02, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	36.9778053	9.582547	0.088 sites/km distance (68%ile)	7%ile
Block Group 2, Census Tract 110.02, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	36.9778053	9.582547	0.047 sites/km distance (48%ile)	38%ile
Block Group 1, Census Tract 111, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	36.34171775	9.702446	0.046 sites/km distance (47%ile)	41%ile
Block Group 2, Census Tract 111, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	36.34171775	9.702446	0.027 sites/km distance (31%ile)	65%ile
Block Group 1, Census Tract 112, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	39.21021882	9.767878	0.089 sites/km distance (68%ile)	48%ile
Block Group 2, Census Tract 112, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	39.21021882	9.767878	0.056 sites/km distance (54%ile)	42%ile
Block Group 3, Census Tract 112, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	39.21021882	9.767878	0.033 sites/km distance (37%ile)	66%ile
Block Group 1, Census Tract 113, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	39.74249916	9.728443	0.14 sites/km distance (80%ile)	6%ile
Block Group 2, Census Tract 113, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	39.74249916	9.728443	0.21 sites/km distance (87%ile)	82%ile
Block Group 3, Census Tract 113, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	39.74249916	9.728443	0.11 sites/km distance (74%ile)	8%ile
Block Group 1, Census Tract 114, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	39.85586318	9.737585	0.37 sites/km distance (93%ile)	33%ile
Block Group 2, Census Tract 114, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	39.85586318	9.737585	0.43 sites/km distance (94%ile)	93%ile
Block Group 3, Census Tract 114, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	39.85586318	9.737585	0.14 sites/km distance (80%ile)	41%ile
Block Group 1, Census Tract 1, Danville city, Virginia	38.56900853	8.837818	0.041 sites/km distance (44%ile)	31%ile
Block Group 2, Census Tract 1, Danville city, Virginia	38.56900853	8.837818	0.031 sites/km distance (35%ile)	21%ile
Block Group 3, Census Tract 1, Danville city, Virginia	38.56900853	8.837818	0.032 sites/km distance (36%ile)	23%ile
Block Group 4, Census Tract 1, Danville city, Virginia	38.56900853	8.837818	0.032 sites/km distance (36%ile)	32%ile
Block Group 1, Census Tract 2, Danville city, Virginia	38.57152316	8.798125	0.021 sites/km distance (25%ile)	26%ile
Block Group 2, Census Tract 2, Danville city, Virginia	38.57152316	8.798125	0.033 sites/km distance (37%ile)	27%ile
Block Group 3, Census Tract 2, Danville city, Virginia	38.57152316	8.798125	0.023 sites/km distance (27%ile)	34%ile
Block Group 1, Census Tract 3, Danville city, Virginia	38.71566893	8.689855	0.032 sites/km distance (36%ile)	33%ile
Block Group 2, Census Tract 3, Danville city, Virginia	38.71566893	8.689855	0.027 sites/km distance (31%ile)	25%ile
Block Group 3, Census Tract 3, Danville city, Virginia	38.71566893	8.689855	0.024 sites/km distance (28%ile)	19%ile
Block Group 1, Census Tract 4, Danville city, Virginia	38.71566893	8.689855	0.029 sites/km distance (33%ile)	29%ile
Block Group 2, Census Tract 4, Danville city, Virginia	38.65558985	8.651643	0.02 sites/km distance (24%ile)	67%ile
Block Group 3, Census Tract 4, Danville city, Virginia	37.28929849	8.595621	0.017 sites/km distance (20%ile)	37%ile
Block Group 4, Census Tract 4, Danville city, Virginia	37.28929849	8.595621	0.022 sites/km distance (26%ile)	23%ile
Block Group 1, Census Tract 5, Danville city, Virginia	37.25058093	8.741415	0.029 sites/km distance (33%ile)	78%ile
Block Group 2, Census Tract 5, Danville city, Virginia	37.25058093	8.741415	0.033 sites/km distance (36%ile)	66%ile
Block Group 3, Census Tract 5, Danville city, Virginia	37.25058093	8.741415	0.028 sites/km distance (32%ile)	72%ile

Block Group 1, Census Tract 6, Danville city, Virginia	40.39200892	8.736144	0.04 sites/km distance (43%ile)	75%ile
Block Group 2, Census Tract 6, Danville city, Virginia	40.39200892	8.736144	0.033 sites/km distance (37%ile)	52%ile
Block Group 3, Census Tract 6, Danville city, Virginia	35.63867705	8.740418	0.043 sites/km distance (45%ile)	63%ile
Block Group 1, Census Tract 7, Danville city, Virginia	35.63867705	8.740418	0.038 sites/km distance (41%ile)	39%ile
Block Group 2, Census Tract 7, Danville city, Virginia	35.63867705	8.740418	0.03 sites/km distance (34%ile)	72%ile
Block Group 3, Census Tract 7, Danville city, Virginia	69.1041532	8.741522	0.038 sites/km distance (41%ile)	73%ile
Block Group 1, Census Tract 8, Danville city, Virginia	35.68820201	8.815863	0.029 sites/km distance (33%ile)	72%ile
Block Group 2, Census Tract 8, Danville city, Virginia	35.68820201	8.815863	0.03 sites/km distance (34%ile)	32%ile
Block Group 3, Census Tract 8, Danville city, Virginia	35.68820201	8.815863	0.019 sites/km distance (22%ile)	53%ile
Block Group 1, Census Tract 9, Danville city, Virginia	35.68820201	8.815863	0.023 sites/km distance (26%ile)	71%ile
Block Group 2, Census Tract 9, Danville city, Virginia	35.68820201	8.815863	0.018 sites/km distance (21%ile)	53%ile
Block Group 3, Census Tract 9, Danville city, Virginia	43.90274617	9.096588	0.052 sites/km distance (51%ile)	34%ile
Block Group 1, Census Tract 10, Danville city, Virginia	43.90274617	9.096588	0.057 sites/km distance (55%ile)	61%ile
Block Group 2, Census Tract 10, Danville city, Virginia	41.39912121	9.054149	0.051 sites/km distance (50%ile)	62%ile
Block Group 1, Census Tract 11, Danville city, Virginia	41.39912121	9.054149	0.037 sites/km distance (40%ile)	55%ile
Block Group 1, Census Tract 12, Danville city, Virginia	41.39912121	9.054149	0.046 sites/km distance (47%ile)	78%ile
Block Group 2, Census Tract 12, Danville city, Virginia	41.39912121	9.054149	0.038 sites/km distance (41%ile)	71%ile
Block Group 1, Census Tract 13.01, Danville city, Virginia	41.57292421	9.02195	0.036 sites/km distance (39%ile)	70%ile
Block Group 1, Census Tract 13.02, Danville city, Virginia	41.57292421	9.02195	0.043 sites/km distance (45%ile)	76%ile
Block Group 1, Census Tract 14, Danville city, Virginia	41.57292421	9.02195	0.045 sites/km distance (47%ile)	72%ile
Block Group 2, Census Tract 14, Danville city, Virginia	40.21418484	8.954093	0.045 sites/km distance (47%ile)	33%ile
Block Group 1, Census Tract 9801, Danville city, Virginia	40.21418484	8.954093	0.041 sites/km distance (43%ile)	29%ile

Data Table 3. Cancer Rates, PM 2.5 Exposure, and Hazardous Waste Facility Proximities

Tract	Total Enrolled in School
Census Tract 101, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	726
Census Tract 102, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	801
Census Tract 103, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	720
Census Tract 104, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	645
Census Tract 105, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	892
Census Tract 106, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	522
Census Tract 107, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	233
Census Tract 108.01, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	599
Census Tract 108.02, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	1479
Census Tract 109, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	512
Census Tract 110.01, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	889
Census Tract 110.02, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	1111
Census Tract 111, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	508
Census Tract 112, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	459
Census Tract 113, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	1589
Census Tract 114, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	861
Census Tract 1, Danville city, Virginia	1256
Census Tract 2, Danville city, Virginia	1047
Census Tract 3, Danville city, Virginia	639
Census Tract 4, Danville city, Virginia	719
Census Tract 5, Danville city, Virginia	270
Census Tract 6, Danville city, Virginia	420
Census Tract 7, Danville city, Virginia	1218
Census Tract 8, Danville city, Virginia	620
Census Tract 9, Danville city, Virginia	701
Census Tract 10, Danville city, Virginia	1256
Census Tract 11, Danville city, Virginia	442
Census Tract 12, Danville city, Virginia	456
Census Tract 13.01, Danville city, Virginia	407
Census Tract 13.02, Danville city, Virginia	170
Census Tract 14, Danville city, Virginia	644
Census Tract 9801, Danville city, Virginia	0

Data Table 4. Total School Enrollments

Tract	Persons in Group Quarters
Census Tract 101, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	5
Census Tract 102, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	0
Census Tract 103, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	0
Census Tract 104, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	5
Census Tract 105, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	916
Census Tract 106, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	90
Census Tract 107, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	28
Census Tract 108.01, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	16
Census Tract 108.02, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	10
Census Tract 109, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	19
Census Tract 110.01, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	0
Census Tract 110.02, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	0
Census Tract 111, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	0
Census Tract 112, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	0
Census Tract 113, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	14
Census Tract 114, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	9
Census Tract 1, Danville city, Virginia	18
Census Tract 2, Danville city, Virginia	294
Census Tract 3, Danville city, Virginia	0
Census Tract 4, Danville city, Virginia	334
Census Tract 5, Danville city, Virginia	319
Census Tract 6, Danville city, Virginia	73
Census Tract 7, Danville city, Virginia	432
Census Tract 8, Danville city, Virginia	6
Census Tract 9, Danville city, Virginia	0
Census Tract 10, Danville city, Virginia	0
Census Tract 11, Danville city, Virginia	0
Census Tract 12, Danville city, Virginia	0
Census Tract 13.01, Danville city, Virginia	0
Census Tract 13.02, Danville city, Virginia	135
Census Tract 14, Danville city, Virginia	0
Census Tract 9801, Danville city, Virginia	0

Data Table 5. Persons in Group Quarters

Name	Public Housing Residents
Census Tract 101, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	0
Census Tract 102, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	0
Census Tract 102, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	0
Census Tract 103, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	0
Census Tract 103, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	0
Census Tract 104, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	0
Census Tract 104, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	0
Census Tract 105, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	45
Census Tract 105, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	45
Census Tract 106, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	153
Census Tract 106, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	0
Census Tract 106, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	140
Census Tract 107, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	0
Census Tract 107, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	0
Census Tract 108.01, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	0
Census Tract 108.01, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	0
Census Tract 108.02, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	0
Census Tract 108.02, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	0
Census Tract 109, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	0
Census Tract 109 Pittsylvania County, Virginia	0
Census Tract 110.01, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	0
Census Tract 110.01, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	0
Census Tract 110.02, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	0
Census Tract 111 Pittsylvania County, Virginia	0
Census Tract 111, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	0
Census Tract 112, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	0
Census Tract 112, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	0
Census Tract 113, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	196
Census Tract 113, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	196
Census Tract 114, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	0
Census Tract 114, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	0
Census Tract 1, Danville city, Virginia	100
Census Tract 1 Danville city, Virginia	0
Census Tract 1, Danville city, Virginia	100
Census Tract 1, Danville city, Virginia	100
Census Tract 2, Danville city, Virginia	100

Census Tract 2, Danville city, Virginia	0
Census Tract 2, Danville city, Virginia	100
Census Tract 2, Danville city, Virginia	100
Census Tract 2, Danville city, Virginia	100
Census Tract 2, Danville city, Virginia	100
Census Tract 3, Danville city, Virginia	100
Census Tract 3, Danville city, Virginia	100
Census Tract 4, Danville city, Virginia	100
Census Tract 4, Danville city, Virginia	100
Census Tract 4, Danville city, Virginia	100
Census Tract 5, Danville city, Virginia	100
Census Tract 5, Danville city, Virginia	100
Census Tract 5, Danville city, Virginia	100
Census Tract 6, Danville city, Virginia	100
Census Tract 6, Danville city, Virginia	100
Census Tract 6, Danville city, Virginia	100
Census Tract 7, Danville city, Virginia	100
Census Tract 7, Danville city, Virginia	0
Census Tract 7, Danville city, Virginia	100
Census Tract 8, Danville city, Virginia	100
Census Tract 8, Danville city, Virginia	100
Census Tract 8, Danville city, Virginia	100
Census Tract 9, Danville city, Virginia	100
Census Tract 9, Danville city, Virginia	100
Census Tract 9, Danville city, Virginia	0
Census Tract 10, Danville city, Virginia	100
Census Tract 10, Danville city, Virginia	100
Census Tract 10, Danville city, Virginia	100
Census Tract 10, Danville city, Virginia	100
Census Tract 11, Danville city, Virginia	100
Census Tract 11, Danville city, Virginia	100
Census Tract 11, Danville city, Virginia	100
Census Tract 12, Danville city, Virginia	100
Census Tract 12, Danville city, Virginia	100
Census Tract 12, Danville city, Virginia	100
Census Tract 13.01, Danville city, Virginia	0
Census Tract 13.01, Danville city, Virginia	0

Census Tract 13.02, Danville city, Virginia	0
Census Tract 13.02, Danville city, Virginia	0
Census Tract 14, Danville city, Virginia	100
Census Tract 14, Danville city, Virginia	0
Census Tract 14, Danville city, Virginia	100
Census Tract 98.01, Danville city, Virginia	0

Data Table 6. Persons in Public Housing

TRACT	County_City	LILA ONE MILE	LILA TEN MILE	LILA Vehicle Access Twenty Mile
Census Tract 101, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	Pittsylvania	0	0	1
Census Tract 102, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	Pittsylvania	0	0	0
Census Tract 103, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	Pittsylvania	0	1	1
Census Tract 104, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	Pittsylvania	0	1	1
Census Tract 105, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	Pittsylvania	0	0	1
Census Tract 106, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	Pittsylvania	0	0	1
Census Tract 107, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	Pittsylvania	0	1	0
Census Tract 108.01, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	Pittsylvania	0	0	0
Census Tract 108.02, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	Pittsylvania	0	0	0
Census Tract 109, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	Pittsylvania	0	0	1
Census Tract 110.01, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	Pittsylvania	0	1	0
Census Tract 110.02, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	Pittsylvania	0	0	0
Census Tract 111, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	Pittsylvania	0	0	0
Census Tract 112, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	Pittsylvania	1	0	0
Census Tract 113, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	Pittsylvania	1	0	0
Census Tract 114, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	Pittsylvania	0	0	0
Census Tract 1, Danville city, Virginia	Danville	1	0	0
Census Tract 2, Danville city, Virginia	Danville	0	0	1
Census Tract 3, Danville city, Virginia	Danville	0	0	1
Census Tract 4, Danville city, Virginia	Danville	1	0	1
Census Tract 5, Danville city, Virginia	Danville	0	0	0
Census Tract 6, Danville city, Virginia	Danville	0	0	0
Census Tract 7, Danville city, Virginia	Danville	0	0	0
Census Tract 8, Danville city, Virginia	Danville	0	0	0
Census Tract 9, Danville city, Virginia	Danville	0	0	1
Census Tract 10, Danville city, Virginia	Danville	0	0	1
Census Tract 11, Danville city, Virginia	Danville	0	0	0
Census Tract 12, Danville city, Virginia	Danville	1	0	0
Census Tract 13.01, Danville city, Virginia	Danville	0	0	0
Census Tract 13.02, Danville city, Virginia	Danville	1	0	0
Census Tract 14, Danville city, Virginia	Danville	1	0	0
Census Tract 9801, Danville city, Virginia	Danville	0	0	0

LILA- Low income and low access tract

1-flag for food desert

0-not designated as a food desert

Data Table 7. Food Deserts

TRACT	Limited English Speaking Households
Census Tract 101, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	0
Census Tract 102, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	0
Census Tract 103, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	0
Census Tract 104, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	0
Census Tract 105, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	37
Census Tract 106, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	0
Census Tract 107, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	0
Census Tract 108.01, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	0
Census Tract 108.02, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	0
Census Tract 109, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	12
Census Tract 110.01, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	21
Census Tract 110.02, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	0
Census Tract 111, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	65
Census Tract 112, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	0
Census Tract 113, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	122
Census Tract 114, Pittsylvania County, Virginia	0
Census Tract 1, Danville city, Virginia	0
Census Tract 2, Danville city, Virginia	20
Census Tract 3, Danville city, Virginia	0
Census Tract 4, Danville city, Virginia	0
Census Tract 5, Danville city, Virginia	0
Census Tract 6, Danville city, Virginia	0
Census Tract 7, Danville city, Virginia	0
Census Tract 8, Danville city, Virginia	27
Census Tract 9, Danville city, Virginia	7
Census Tract 10, Danville city, Virginia	0
Census Tract 11, Danville city, Virginia	0
Census Tract 12, Danville city, Virginia	49
Census Tract 13.01, Danville city, Virginia	6
Census Tract 13.02, Danville city, Virginia	0
Census Tract 14, Danville city, Virginia	0
Census Tract 9801, Danville city, Virginia	0

Data Table 8. Linguistically Isolated or English-Limited Households

Attachment B

Curriculum Vitae

Alexandra Sutton Lawrence, Ph.D.

410.608.5914 | Skype: aesutton | asuttonlawrence@twc.org

EDUCATION

Ph.D. Environment; Doctoral Certificate, Global Health, Duke University	2017
M.S. Wildlife & Fisheries Sciences, Texas A&M University	2009
B.S. in Biology, Chemistry Minor, Howard University	2007

RELEVANT PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Southeast Regional Program Director | The Wilderness Society Sep 2018 -

- Provided strategic leadership and oversight for the Southeast team in meeting organizational goals to increase federal land protections; build strong, collaborative relationships with ethnic and cultural communities; and increase climate resilience across the southeastern United States.
- Managed Conservation Specialists and regional discretionary budget.
- Under my strategic plan, led the organization in developing new partnerships with historically marginalized communities who have been under-engaged in federal public lands/environmental management, including:
 - Established the Great Dismal Swamp Stakeholder Collaborative that included representatives of the African-American Descendants of Enslaved Laborers; Nansemond Indian Nation; Haliwa-Saponi Indian Tribe; Association for the Study of African-American Life & History; Daughters of the American Revolution; Multi-Ethnic Descendants of Free People of Color; and local/national conservation NGOs.
- Coordinated with Philanthropy team to develop presentations and materials that, strengthened or built new relationships with major donors and foundations.
- Coordinated with Government Relations, in-house counsel, and Communications teams to ensure compliance and advance the public relations work of the organization.

Program Director | Duke Initiative for Science & Society Dec 2017 – Sep 2018

- Directed the activities of the Duke Science Policy Tracking Program, including overseeing a comprehensive website redesign; the development of new programmatic partnerships.
- Managed the SciPol workforce of lead editors, interns, student writers and course instructors; recruited new team members and participated in hiring interviews for the broader Science & Society Initiative.
- Designed and established a new Science Policy Summer Institute at Duke, identified and recruited course instructors, designed curriculum, created and implemented marketing plan, and recruited students.
- Served on examination committee for students in the MA of Bioethics & Science Policy degree program.

Postdoctoral Fellow & Lead Editor, Energy Policy April – Dec 2017

- Led institutional partners (Duke University Energy Initiative; Duke Initiative for Science and Society) in the design and launch of the new Energy pillar within the Duke Science Policy Tracking Program (SciPol), including website design, production of original policy content, solicitation of expert perspective pieces, workforce recruitment, and grant writing/development activities.
- Authored policy briefs and analyses on policy and legislation recently proposed or enacted by federal, state, or Tribal governments on energy security & expansion.

- Managed workforce of interns, student writers and course instructor; developed and won funding for course on Policy Writing & Analysis for Energy/Environment

Legislative Aide, Office of Delegate Sandy Rosenberg | Maryland House of Representatives Jan – April 2012

- Drafted HB 680 – a bill proposing to incorporate agricultural education into existing Maryland science education standards.
- Conducted general research on agriculture and environmental matters in the State of Maryland to advise the Delegate; attended committee meetings & briefings on his behalf.

Contract Staff, Science Policy & Public Affairs | Consortium for Ocean Leadership Dec 2011 – May 2012

- Co-authored white paper: ‘Ocean Observatories as part of a National Ocean Economy’ & assisted with planning for Public Policy Forum during Capitol Hill Oceans Week, conducted research for Congressional briefings and maintained policy database.

Science Comms Intern, Integrated Ocean Drilling Program June – Dec 2011

- Wrote press releases, content for internal and external newsletters, scientist feature pieces, and other materials.

DIVERSITY & INCLUSION

Founding Member, Diversity & Inclusion Committee
The Explorers Club 2020 – Present

Advisory Board Member, Strategies for Ecology Education, Diversity & Sustainability Planning Committee Member, Diversity Forum
Ecological Society of America 2018 – Present

Founding Member, Equity, Inclusion & Diversity Committee
Society for Conservation Biology 2014 – Present

Plenary Speaker, Summer School for Ecology Students of African, Caribbean, & Asian Descent
British Ecological Society 2018

Mentor, Strategies for Ecology Education, Diversity & Sustainability
Ecological Society of America Annual Meeting 2014 2014

Participant, Inaugural Cohort, BioCoRE Program
Office of Biomedical Graduate Diversity, Duke University 2013

Participant, Cohort VII, Minorities Striving and Pursuing Higher Degrees of Success (MS PHDS) in Earth System Science Initiative
National Science Foundation Institute for Broadening Participation 2009 - 2011

Chapter President, Minorities in Agriculture, Natural Resources & Related Sciences
Colorado State University 2009

Student Advisory Board, Graduate Center for Diversity & Access
Colorado State University 2009

RESEARCH

Principal Investigator May 2019 – May 2021
Mapping Cultural-Ecological Landscapes in the Southeastern U.S. *Southeast US*

- Leading an applied project to map culturally significant and ecologically endangered landscapes across the southeastern United States (Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee) by conducting a literature review/meta-analysis and a series of qualitative surveys within historically marginalized communities.

Software Used: Microsoft Suite, NVivo, ArcGIS, Google Earth, Tableau, Qualtrics

Principal Investigator, Doctoral Research Aug 2012 - Aug 2017
Conservation in the Human Landscape *Maasai Mara, Kenya*

[*Supervisor: Dr. Stuart Pimm, Nicholas School of the Environment*]

- *Conservation Finance:* Created a novel framework for understanding transaction costs in conservation funding, tested against interview-based case studies of seven U.S.-based conservation NGOs.
- *Evidence-Based Conservation:* Worked with the Anne K. Taylor Fund to design and conduct an audit of conservation effectiveness, consisting of 300+ in-person, semi-structured household surveys across 440 sq. km region of the western Mara, Kenya designed to study impacts of livestock losses due to disease and depredation.
- *Environmental Health:* Collected 30 in-person, semi-structured household interviews about zoonotic disease in Masai Mara, Kenya as a Global Health Doctoral Scholar.

Software Used: Microsoft Suite, ArcGIS, Google Earth, NVivo, Stata, Tableau

Principal Investigator, Master's Research May 2008 – May 2009
Leadership & Management of Wildlife Reintroduction Programs *Scotland, UK*

[*Supervisor: Dr. Roel Lopez, Texas A&M University*]

- Designed and conducted in-depth case study of conservation management using in-person, semi-structured interviews with former employees of the government-sponsored Sea Eagle Recovery Project (SERP) in Scotland, UK.
- Created and conducted an online survey of wildlife reintroduction practitioners.

Software/Websites Used: Microsoft Excel, NVivo, SPSS, Qualtrics

Principal Investigator, Undergraduate Research May – August 2006
Filtration Rates of the West African Mangrove Oyster *Cape Coast, Ghana*

National Science Foundation Research Experience for Undergraduates

- Collected oyster and water samples from mangroves to run experiments on filtration rates, as a first step in exploring the potential to develop a fisheries industry in Ghana.

Software Used: Microsoft Excel

REVIEWER & EDITOR ROLES

- **Grant Reviewer**, *Discovery Grants Program*, The Explorers Club 2020-Present
- **Editorial Board Member**, *Visible Thinking*, Duke University 2018-Present
- **Editor**, SciPol, Duke University Initiative for Science & Society 2017 – 2018
- **Reviewer**, Graduate Women in Science Fellowship Program 2017
- **Reviewer**, *Journal of Environmental Management*
- **Reviewer**, *PLoS One*
- **Reviewer**, *Conservation Biology*
- **Reviewer**, *PeerJ*

PUBLICATIONS

In Preparation

- Sutton, A. E. and W. Sutherland. (2020). Impacts of Financial Transfer Mechanisms on Conservation Effectiveness. *In Preparation for Ecology & Society*.
- Sutton, A. E., Vijay, V. and D. Challender. (2020). Understanding Cultural & Commercial Use and Illegal Trade of Pangolins in Kenya. *In Preparation for Journal of Ethnobiology*.

In Print

- Staton, C., Vissoci, J. R., El-Gabri, D., Adewumi, K., Concepcion, T., Elliott, S., Evans, D. R., Galson, S. W., Pate, C. T., Reynolds, L. M., Sanchez, N. A., **Sutton, A. E.**, Von Isenberg, M., Gerardo, C. (2018). Interventions to Reduce Alcohol Harms in Low and Middle Income Countries: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. *Preprint for PsyArXiv*.
- Rust, N.A., Abrams, A., Challender, D.W., Chapron, G., Ghoddousi, A., Glikman, J.A., Gowan, C.H., Hughes, C., Rastogi, A., Said, A. and **Sutton, A. E.** (2017). Quantity does not always mean quality: the importance of qualitative social science in conservation research. *Society & Natural Resources* 30: 1304 – 1310.
- Sutton, A. E., Downey, M. G., Kamande, E., Munyao, F., Rinaldi, M., Taylor, A. K., and S. Pimm. (2017). Efficacy of Efforts to Reduce Human-Lion Conflict in the Western Mara, Kenya. *Conservation Evidence* 14: 32 – 38.
- Sutton, A. E. (2015). Leadership and management influences the outcome of wildlife reintroduction programs: findings from the Sea Eagle Recovery Project. *PeerJ* 3: e1012.
- White, R. L., **Sutton, A. E.**, Salguero-Gomez, R., Bray, T.C., Campbell, H., Cieraad, E., Geekiyanage, N., Gherardi, L., Hughes, A.C., Jørgensen, P.S., Poisot, T., DeSoto, L. and N. Zimmerman. (2015). The next generation of action ecology: novel approaches towards global ecological research. *Ecosphere* 6: art134.
- Sutton, A. E. and R. Lopez. (2014). Findings from a survey of wildlife reintroduction practitioners. *F1000Research* 3.
- Sutton, A. E., Yankson, K., and D. A. Wubah. (2012). The Effect of Salinity on Particle Filtration Rates of the West African Mangrove Oyster, *Crassostrea tulipa*. *Journal of Young Investigators* 24: 55 – 59.
- Sutton, A. E., Dohn, J., Loyd, K., Treddenick, A., Bucini, G., Solorzano, A., Pridhodko, L., and N. P. Hanan. (2010). Response to Burke et al.: Does Warming Increase the Risk of Civil War in Africa? *Proceedings of the National Academy of Science*, published ahead of print June 10, 2010. doi:10.1073/pnas.1005278107

WORKSHOPS, PRESENTATIONS & POSTERS

Workshops

- Sutton, A.E. & Blair, M., Wynn-Grant, R., & Malone, C. 2016. Career Planning for the Modern Conservationist. Student Conference on Conservation Science, 21 – 23 October 2016, New York, New York, USA.
- Sutton, A.E. 2015. Early Career Researcher Sessions (in partnership with the International Network of Next Generation Ecologists). British Ecological Society Annual Meeting, 13 – 16 December 2015, Edinburgh, United Kingdom.
- Sutton, A.E. & Kennaugh, A. 2015. Summit on Proposed Wolf Reintroduction to the Scottish Highlands. European Nature Trust, 17 – 20 December 2015, Ardgay, United Kingdom.
- Sutton, A.E. & Vijay, V. 2015. Implementing Diversity in Ecology Sessions (in partnership with the International Network of Next Generation Ecologists). Ecological Society of America Annual Meeting, 9 – 14 August 2015, Baltimore, Maryland, USA.

Presentations

- Sutton, A.E. 2014. How can we stop lion killing in Kenya? Duke GradX, 24 March 2014, Durham, North Carolina, USA.
- Alibhai, S., Jewell, Z., Jiang, G., Gu, J., Sutton, A.E. & Ma, J. 2014. WildTrack: Following in the footsteps of the Amur tiger. Digital Conservation Conference, 21 – 23 May 2014, Aberdeen, United Kingdom.
- Sutton, A.E. 2013. Implementing a Non-invasive Footprint Identification Technique (FIT) to Measure the Efficacy of Boma Fortification in Reducing Human-Lion Conflict in the Mara Region, Kenya. International Congress on Ecology (INTECOL), 18 – 23 August 2013, London, United Kingdom.

TEACHING & MENTORING*ONLINE EDUCATION***Unity College – Master's in Environmental Studies and Sustainability***Instructor, Issues & Insights in the Environment**Summer 2018***Unity College***Course Developer, Issues & Insights in the Environment**Fall 2020**Course Developer & Instructor, Issues in Water, Energy & Waste**Summer 2019**Instructor, Issues in Biodiversity, Deforestation & Population**Fall 2018***Duke University – Nicholas School of the Environment***Teaching Assistant, Environmental Entrepreneurship, Marketing & Finance**Spring 2017**Teaching Assistant, Environment & Energy Law (ENV 985)**Spring 2016**GRADUATE TEACHING***Duke University – Nicholas School of the Environment****Durham, NC***Teaching Assistant, Environmental Mega-Trends (ENV 762)**Fall 2016**Teaching Assistant, Environmental Mega-Trends (ENV 762)**Fall 2015**Teaching Assistant, Foundations of Entrepreneurship (ENV 782/590)**Spring 2015**Teaching Assistant, Environmental Mega-Trends (ENV 762)**Fall 2014***Duke University – Fuqua School of Business****Durham, NC***Teaching Assistant, Entrepreneurial Execution (STRATEGY 845)**Spring 2015**UNDERGRADUATE TEACHING***University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill****Chapel Hill, NC***Teaching Assistant, Introduction to the Cultures & Histories of Native North America**Fall 2020***Duke University – Energy Initiative****Durham, NC***Course Developer & Co-Instructor, Policy Writing for Energy**Fall 2017**Bass Connections Interdisciplinary Research Program***Duke University – Nicholas School of the Environment****Durham, NC***Teaching Assistant, Introduction to Environmental Science (ENV 102)**Fall 2016***Texas A&M University – College of AgriLife Sciences****College Station, TX***Field Section Instructor, Fundamentals of Ecology (RENR 201)**Fall 2008*

SELECTED FUNDING, HONORS & AWARDS

Julian Abele Award – Student of the Year, Nicholas School of the Environment	
Duke University	<i>April 2017</i>
Impact & Innovation Grant, Sanford School of Public Policy	<i>March 2016</i>
Global Social Innovation Fellowship, Sanford School of Public Policy	<i>April 2015</i>
Echoing Green Fellowship Award Semifinalist	<i>January 2015</i>
The Hall Award for Social Impact, Duke University Chapel	<i>April 2014</i>
Environmental Innovation & Entrepreneurship Seed Grant	<i>March 2014</i>
Duke University – Nicholas School of the Environment	
Grant-in-Aid of Research, Sigma Xi Scientific Honor Society	<i>Feb 2014</i>
Exploration Grant, The Explorers Club	<i>April 2013</i>
International Research Fellowship, Duke University	<i>January 2013</i>
James B. Duke Fellowship, Duke University	<i>August 2012</i>
Dean’s Graduate Fellowship, Duke University	<i>August 2012</i>

OTHER RELEVANT LEADERSHIP

Founder, Okahok Amaĭ Yesàh Culture & Language Class
Secretary, Missing & Murdered Indigenous Women’s Advocacy Group, NC
Founder, Kedge Conservation
Governing Board Member, International Network of Next-Generation Ecologists
Founding Member, Equity, Inclusion & Diversity Committee, Society for Conservation Biology

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS

The Explorers Club • Sigma Xi Scientific Research Society • Society for Conservation Biology •
 Ecological Society of America • British Ecological Society

JESSICA J. LAND

201 E. North Avenue ♦ Baltimore, MD 21202 ♦ 443-226-7169 ♦ jessicajland@gmail.com

Administrative professional with extensive Communications experience and passionate about social justice and public health.

EDUCATION

Bachelor of Arts in English Education

University of Maryland Eastern Shore — Princess Anne, MD
Graduated magna cum laude May 2016

Bryn Mawr School for Girls — Baltimore, MD
Graduated May 2011

SKILLS

Advanced knowledge of Microsoft Suite, Adobe Suite
Familiar with Haiku Deck, WordPress, SquareSpace
Thorough knowledge of MLA, Chicago, APA formatting
2 years' experience grant writing
Exemplary report writing and copywriting experience

WORK EXPERIENCE

Baltimore Corps Fellow — Baltimore, MD

Mayor's Office of Employment Development Workforce Board Liaison

Sept 2019 — May 2020

- Transcribed and organized detailed minutes for Baltimore City Workforce Development Board meetings
- Designed, updated, and recreated Baltimore City Workforce Development Board website
- Organized BWDB committee meetings and coordinated with committee leaders to move each Communications goal plan forward using digital marketing techniques
- Assisted MOED Executive Director of Strategic Initiatives in implementing the vision for a coordinated workforce system by keeping BWDB social media accounts active

Americorps Public Ally/Baltimore Corps Service Member — Baltimore, MD

Oct 2018 — Aug 2019

Community Outreach Coordinator at Central Baltimore Partnership

- Brought Front and Center Equity Plan to realization by building partnerships with community groups, neighborhood residents, and other nonprofit organizations.
- Planned and executed affordable housing event to benefit low-to-moderate income homebuyers.
- Developed outreach strategy in partnership with St. Ambrose Housing Aid Center to attract local elderly residents to the Housing Upgrades to Benefit Seniors Program so that they may age in their homes safely.
- Organized and facilitated meetings for Community Center Council, a team of out-of-school-time providers that are working collaboratively to improve extracurricular options for underserved Baltimore youth.
- Developed Homebuying Incentive Program and created application system for \$10,000 deferred loan product

The Tempest, Editorial Intern — Virtual 2019

Sept 2018 — Feb

- Growth hacked company using multi-channel social media marketing
- Wrote daily articles about intersectional feminism for contemporary women
- Pitched ideas to editors for stories about global women's issues

Coppin State University, Library Assistant — Baltimore, MD

July 2017 — Oct 2018

- Provided technical support and troubleshoot software for library patrons
- Researched and drafted descriptions and backgrounds for the African art acquisition
- Archived and organized titles and histories of the West African artifact collection

Sports Medicine at Chelsea, Administrative Assistant — New York, NY

Nov 2016 — Feb 2017

- Mastered and utilized eClinicalWorks clinical scheduling program
- Administered special care, comfort, and service duties for diverse patients
- Generated letters for patients and referrals for insurance policies

MEMBERSHIPS

Phi Kappa Phi National Honors Society

Member

May 2016-Present

The National Society of Collegiate Scholars

Member

Jan 2012-Present

Attachment C

Recruitment Email

Hello!

I'm Alexa Lawrence, a Community Relations Advisor at Land & Heritage Consulting, and I'm reaching out to inquire about your perspective and opinion on the planned Lambert Compressor Station, which would be a portion of the Mountain Valley Pipeline's Southgate Extension.

I'm writing with a brief request -- would you be available for a 30-minute Skype or phone interview with me to talk about the proposed Lambert Compressor Station project, which is planned to take place in your area?

As proposed, the Lambert Compressor Station would be part of the MVP Southgate project, a natural gas pipeline system that would span approximately 72 miles from southern Virginia to central North Carolina. The Lambert Compressor Station would be located approximately five to ten miles east of Chatham, in Pittsylvania County, Virginia.

My colleagues and I at Land & Heritage have been asked by EquiTrans Midstream to conduct a Community Impact Assessment. We are not employed by Mountain Valley Pipeline, nor any of its subsidiaries. Our outreach is intended to uncover any potential concerns or risks, or threats to communities located near the proposed project, as well as any potential benefits or opportunities these local communities might anticipate receiving.

As Mountain Valley Pipeline continues to move forward in the planning process for the Lambert Compressor Station, my staff and I are working quickly to complete our assessment of how local communities — including yours — might be impacted by the project.

The information you share with us will be kept confidential and will not be made public although the accumulated findings of our report (with any individual responses made anonymous) will be made public and will be shared with Mountain Valley Pipeline, appropriate regulatory agencies such as the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality.

In order to better understand the potential impact of this project, we are collecting individual and organizational interviews that ask:

1. How do you think about the landscape in which you currently live? How do you use the places around you, and what meaning does your home place hold for you?
2. Are there any thoughts, questions, or concerns that you (or members of your community) have about energy development, or its associated construction in your area?
3. Are there any thoughts, questions, or concerns that you (or members of your community) have *specifically* about the proposed Lambert Compressor Station? How much do you know about the project?
4. Are there any conflicts or negative impacts you are concerned might impact you or your community as a result of the proposed Lambert Compressor Station or the Mountain Valley Pipeline?
5. Are there any needs in your community that you are hoping that the proposed Lambert Compressor Station, or the parent companies of the Mountain Valley Pipeline could address?

If you are willing to share your thoughts, **we'd like to schedule a 30-minute phone call with you anytime before August 31, 2020.** We'll be conducting phone calls M - F, from 9 am to 6 pm, so if you'd be willing to speak with us, simply reply to this email with a time best suited to your needs. I totally understand if this is a busy time of year for you — please know that we are eager to hear your thoughts, but respectful of your time.

Land & Heritage Consulting is committed to identifying ways in which we can advocate for corporate entities to be better neighbors and to protect local communities, local justice, and the growth of local economies. By agreeing to share your thoughts with us, you'll be helping us to drive creative solutions to the challenges of compressor station construction — and speaking up for the safety and well-being of the people and places that you love.

If you are not able to speak with us, but know someone else in your community who can -- please feel free to forward this email to them; we'd be happy for them to get in touch.

Best,
Alexa

Alexa Lawrence
Community Relations Advisor
Land & Heritage Consulting
alexa@landandheritageconsulting.com
www.landandheritageconsulting.com

Attachment D

Interview Protocol – Lambert Community Members

INFORMED CONSENT

PURPOSE: You are being asked to participate in an interview for a Community Impact Assessment of the proposed Lambert Compressor Station, part of the Mountain Valley Pipeline Southgate Extension project. The purpose of this project is to elevate community voices from the frontlines of environmental shifts, and to identify the ways in which this energy infrastructure project may directly impact local communities.

MVP is currently planning to submit a request for additional permits to Virginia DEQ, and I intend to submit this report as part of a package describing where they have caused harm or may potentially cause harm, and what they need to do to correct it.

PROCEDURES: If you choose to participate in this interview, one of the members of the Land & Heritage team will schedule an interview with you. Interviews may be conducted by phone or by Skype/Google Hangouts/Zoom/Facebook Messenger. In the interview, you will be invited to talk about the ways in which you think about and experience the place where you live, and whether you have any concerns or expectations about ways - positive or negative — in which the MVP might impact yourself or your community.

The interview is guided by three key topics, but you should feel free to share anything you'd like to in our conversation. We expect that the interview will take approximately 30 minutes to complete.

RISKS: The risks associated with this engagement are minimal and are not greater than risks ordinarily encountered in daily life. Storytelling can be deeply personal and can result in your story being published in the public sphere. For that reason, I will work closely with you to ensure that your words are accurately represented and are not manipulated or used to cause harm to you or any member of your community.

BENEFITS: No economic benefit can be promised to you from your participation in this project; however, your words will be used to shape plans for remediation, mitigation, or compensation to indigenous communities from MVP.

ALTERNATIVES: Participation in this interview is voluntary. You are free to choose not to participate. You may also choose to retract your consent to participate in this interview at any time. Your desire not to participate in this interview or your request to withdraw will have no adverse effects on you or your relationship with Land & Heritage, Alexa Sutton Lawrence, or MVP. Participants are also free to remove approval of proceeding with the interview at any time.

COSTS/COMPENSATION: There are no costs, nor is there any compensation offered for participation in this project. Neither Land & Heritage nor MVP will be benefiting monetarily from your interview. This means your story or parts of your story would not be used for the purpose of fundraising, donation seeking, or grant proposals to benefit Land & Heritage or MVP.

CONFIDENTIALITY: This interview is not anonymous, but will be confidential: no identifying information relating to this interview will be published without the prior consent and approval of the participant.

RECORDING: Land & Heritage asks your permission to record the interview for future reference. The interview will only be recorded with the written or verbal consent of the interview participant. Audio recording would be used for the sole purpose of transcribing interview questions and would not be published. You will also have access to the recording at any point if desired.

RIGHT TO WITHDRAW: Your participation is voluntary; you have the right to withdraw or to skip any questions at any time.

OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION: The interviewer will answer any questions you may have about the project. You may feel free to keep a copy of this consent form. If you have any questions after completing the interview, please contact PERSON WHO HOLDS THE RELATIONSHIP] at [INSERT CONTACT INFO HERE].

PARTICIPATION: Please be sure you have read and understood the above information. If you would like to participate in this project, please either state your agreement, or send your agreement by email to your primary Land & Heritage contacts, [PERSON WHO HOLDS THE RELATIONSHIP].

Version: 6/8/2020

— — —

Self Introduction

- Who you are, what our goal is, etc. (*Same information from the recruitment email*)

Some Facts About MVP

- ❑ Venture of Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC
- ❑ Jointly owned by EquiTrans and NextEra Energy
- ❑ Trees felled along 303.6 miles (99.9% complete)
- ❑ Pipe Strung along 266.7 miles (87.8% complete)
- ❑ Maps can be viewed at mountainvalley.info and mvpsouthgate.com

About the Interview Process

Who Is Being Interviewed – In Case Asked

Community members residing (or, for non-profits, working) within 5 to 10 miles of the Lambert Compressor Station.

First Question Set: General – What are your thoughts on energy development projects?

- Relating to Energy Infrastructuring, Overall
- Relating to the Proposed Compressor Station
- General Opinions on the Proposed Project
- Relating to MVP as a company

Second Question Set: Specific – What are the impacts you anticipate on these domains of Indigenous people's lives?

Are there any project-related activities that you believe may result in a markedly disruptive effect on the ability of communities within 5 to 10 miles of the proposed Lambert Compressor Station to continue in the course of ordinary cultural life due to:

1. The loss of primary features of the landscape
2. The loss or destruction of historical artifacts of cultural importance
3. Other losses or disruptions with respect to the following domains:
 - **identity:** the sense of belonging to a unique collective;
 - **sense of place:** the experience of attachment to particular places, based on shared sensory experiences, memories and stories;
 - **sense of community:** social networks, shared values, roles, norms of reciprocity and participation in collective events and activities;
 - **spirituality and ceremony:** the sense of connection to a wider force which may provide individuals with special powers and responsibilities;
 - **governance:** the ability to engage in decision-making for collective welfare;
 - **stewardship:** rules regarding resource management;
 - **language:** legends, stories, place names and instruction used to encode and transmit culture;
 - **traditional knowledge:** knowledge about the land and skills passed through generations;
 - **livelihood:** means of sustenance and economy; and
 - **cultural continuity:** the ability to engage in the same activities in the same places as ancestors did and to pass those skills and knowledges down to future generations.

Third Question Set: Justice & Fairness/Distributive Expectations

Main Question: What would justice look like for the impacts listed/mentioned above? Given that 85% of the pipeline is already built, what could or should MVP do next to start to make things right with your community?

- Conceptual Beliefs about Justice & Fairness
- Economic Benefit/Loss
- Cultural Benefit/Loss
- Infrastructural Benefit/Loss

- Other Benefit/Loss

Recruitment Messages - Lambert

Hello, [Community Member's Name]!

I'm writing with a brief request -- would you be interested in taking a short survey or conducting a phone interview with me about a proposed energy project in your area?

I'm **Alexa Lawrence**, a Community Relations Advisor at Land & Heritage Consulting, and I'm reaching out to inquire about your perspective and opinion on the planned Lambert Compressor Station, which would be a portion of the Mountain Valley Pipeline's Southgate Extension.

As proposed, the Lambert Compressor Station would be part of the MVP Southgate project, a natural gas pipeline system that would span approximately 72 miles from southern Virginia to central North Carolina, and would be regulated by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). The Lambert Station would be located approximately five to ten miles east of Chatham, in Pittsylvania County, Virginia.

Land & Heritage has been invited by EquiTrans Midstream to conduct a Community Impact Assessment. However, we are not employed by Mountain Valley Pipeline, nor any of its subsidiaries. Our assessment is intended to uncover any potential concerns or risks to communities located near the proposed project – as well as to identify any potential benefits or opportunities these local communities anticipate or enjoy.

The information you share with us will be kept confidential and will not be individually identifiable, although the accumulated findings of our report (with any individual responses made anonymous) will be made public and will be shared with Mountain Valley Pipeline, appropriate regulatory agencies such as the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality.

As Mountain Valley Pipeline continues to move forward in the planning process for the Lambert Compressor Station, my staff and I are working quickly to complete our assessment of how local communities – including yours – might be impacted by the project.

If you are willing to share your thoughts, we'd like to schedule a 30-minute phone call with you anytime before September 30, 2020. We'll be conducting phone calls M - F, from 9 am to 6 pm, so if you'd be willing to speak with us, simply reach out by phone or email with a time best suited to your needs. Alternatively, you can share your thoughts by returning the enclosed form. I totally understand if this is a busy time of year for you — please know that we are eager to hear your thoughts, but respectful of your time.

Land & Heritage Consulting is committed to identifying ways in which our clients can work with communities to be better neighbors and stronger advocate for local needs, local justice, and the growth of local economies. By agreeing to share your thoughts with us, you'll be helping us to find creative solutions to the challenges of compressor station construction — and advocating for the safety and well-being of the places that you love.

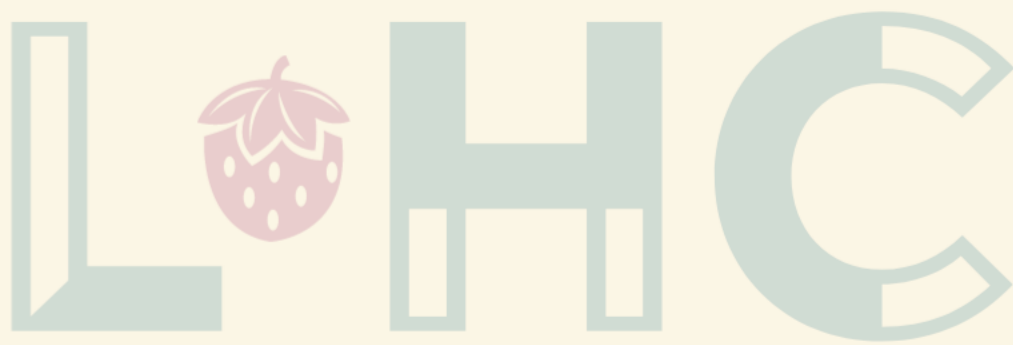
Best,
Alexa

Contact Us!

Phone: 336-933-1946

Email: alexa@landandheritageconsulting.com

Attachment(s): Lambert Compressor Station Flyer, Single Page Resonse Form



LAND AND HERITAGE
CONSULTING

Critical Service Providers

Child Care, Food, Faith, Medical within 10-Mile Radius

Pittsylvania County Community Action	514 Main St, Chatham, VA 24531	Child Care
Community Center at Chatham	36°49'29.2"N 79°23'51.6"W	Child Care
Food Distribution Center – Northern Pittsylvania County Food Center		Food
Food Lion	402 Cheney Ln, Gretna, VA 24557	Bank
Food Lion	100 Vaden Dr, Gretna, VA 24557	Grocery
Chatham Animal Clinic	36°40'29.6"N 79°25'00.0"W	Grocery
Cherrystone Veterinary Hospital	34 Pruden St, Chatham, VA 24531	Medical
Centra Health Medical Center	14390 US-29, Chatham, VA 24531	Medical
Southside Large Animal Clinic	1220 W Gretna Rd, Gretna, VA 24557	Medical
Chatham family Medical Center	617 Andrew Rd, Gretna, VA 24557	Medical
Cornerstone Church of Christ	19144 US-29, Chatham, VA 24531	Medical
Cherrystone Baptist Church	1186 Fairview North Rd, Chatham, VA 24531	Religious
Wilson Memorial Baptist Church	11 Lanier Ave, Chatham, VA 24531	Religious
Chalmers James	121 Hodnetts Mill Rd, Chatham, VA 24531	Religious
St. Paul Holiness Church	480 Neighborhood Rd, Chatham, VA 24531	Religious
Oak Grove Christian Church	745 Mill Creek Rd, Chatham, VA 24531	Religious
Open Bible Baptist Church	20581 US-29, Chatham, VA 24531	Religious
Payneton United Methodist Church	20669 US-29, Chatham, VA 24531	Religious
Antioch Baptist Church	1135 Payneton Rd, Chatham, VA 24531	Religious
Springfield Church	341 Belair Rd, Gretna, VA 24557	Religious
Gretna Baptist Church	708 Main St, Gretna, VA 24557	Religious
West End Church of Christ	502 Main St, Gretna, VA 24557	Religious
	610 Vaden Dr, Gretna, VA 24557	Religious
	309 Cheney Lane, 303 Canaan Land Drive, Gretna, VA 24557	Religious
Greater Canaan Land Church		Religious
Elba Baptist Church	131 Northside Dr, Gretna, VA 24557	Religious
Zion Methodist Church	207 Music St, Gretna, VA 24557	Religious
Trinity Episcopal Church	500 Main St, Gretna, VA 24557	Religious
Gretna Christian Church	111 Leftwich St, Gretna, VA 24557	Religious
Kingdom Hall - Jehovah's Witness	296 Farmers Mountain Rd, Gretna, VA 24557	Religious
Beverly Chapel	36°49'15.2"N 79°24'46.6"W	Religious
Watson Memorial United Methodist	36°49'48.0"N 79°23'50.2"W	Religious
Chatham Presbyterian Church	36°49'46.5"N 79°23'50.4"W	Religious
Chatham Christian Church	36°49'26.9"N 79°23'49.6"W	Religious
Corinth Christian Church	36°49'22.3"N 79°23'47.7"W	Religious
New Hope Ame Church	36°49'19.1"N 79°24'04.2"W	Religious
Rehobeth Church	36°50'08.8"N 79°23'31.1"W	Religious
St. Luke's Church	36°50'19.2"N 79°23'36.2"W	Religious
Providence United Methodist Church	36°51'40.4"N 79°12'17.4"W	Religious
Samuel Harris Memorial Baptist Church	36°47'18.9"N 79°23'54.7"W	Religious
Triumph Missionary Baptist Church	36°47'36.5"N 79°23'15.4"W	Religious
Oakland United Methodist Church	36°45'27.3"N 79°23'18.2"W	Religious
White Oak Worship Center	36°43'20.7"N 79°23'10.0"W	Religious
Mt. Pleasant United Methodist	36°43'07.9"N 79°22'48.8"W	Religious
Moser Albert	36°42'52.4"N 79°22'51.0"W	Religious
Womack Chapel Holiness Church	36°49'44.3"N 79°09'33.9"W	Religious
Saint Paul's Church	36°49'19.4"N 79°10'46.9"W	Religious
Elkhorn Baptist Church	36°51'54.8"N 79°06'38.8"W	Religious
Pleasant Grove Baptist Church	37°00'06.0"N 79°13'22.9"W	Religious
Country Line Baptist Church	10151 Chatham Rd, Vernon Hill, VA 24597	Religious
Halifax Baptist Church	36°49'56.4"N 79°04'34.2"W	Religious
Clark Church	36°50'39.1"N 79°23'34.2"W	Religious
First Community Church	36°49'27.9"N 79°23'59.8"W	Religious
Chatham Baptist Church	12 Court Pl, Chatham, VA 24531	Religious
Sheva Church of Christ	36°51'56.3"N 79°20'06.5"W	Religious
Mill Creek Baptist Church	3720 Chalk Level Rd, Chatham, VA 24531	Religious

Greenfield Baptist Church	384 Fairmont Rd, Gretna, VA 24557	Religious
Midway Baptist Church	1949 Midway Rd, Gretna, VA 24557	Religious
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints	604 Vaden Dr, Gretna, VA 24557	Religious
Harvest Fellowship Church	36°57'14.6"N 79°22'18.6"W	Religious

Schools, Prisons, and Public Housing within 10-Mile Radius

United States Postal Service	3093 Java Rd, Java, VA 24565	Government
Pittsylvania County General District Court	11 Bank St #201, Chatham, VA 24531	Government
Pittsylvania County Social Services	220 H G Mcghee Dr, Chatham, VA 24531	Government
United Postal Service	656 Dry Fork Rd, Dry Fork, VA 24549	Government
Pittsylvania County Jail	1 Bank St, Chatham, VA 24531	Correctional Facility
Green Rock Correctional Center	36°48'06.6"N 79°25'16.4"W	Correctional Facility
Corrections Department	1541 Concord Rd, Chatham, VA 24531	Correctional Facility
My House	36°59'02.9"N 79°21'16.5"W	Public Housing
Gretna Middle School	201 Coffey St, Gretna, VA 24557	School
Gretna High School	100 Gretna Hawks Cir, Gretna, VA 24557	School
Gretna Elementary School	302 Franklin Blvd, Gretna, VA 24557	School
Chatham Hall	800 Chatham Hall Cir, Chatham, VA 24531	School
Chatham High School	36°47'17.9"N 79°24'08.8"W	School
STEM Academy/Regional Alternative School	36°47'25.5"N 79°23'19.5"W	School
Adult Learning Center	36°46'24.5"N 79°23'23.3"W	School
Chatham Middle School	36°45'43.8"N 79°23'15.2"W	School
Pittsylvania Career and Technical Center	36°45'51.9"N 79°23'20.9"W	School
Chatham Elementary School	245 Chatham Elementary Ln, Chatham, VA 24531	School
White Oak School	36°42'30.5"N 79°22'20.4"W	School
Hargrave Military Academy	36°49'55.5"N 79°24'03.7"W	School
Climax Elementary School	36°53'28.1"N 79°29'12.2"W	School
Central Elementary School	36°50'20.1"N 79°23'47.1"W	School
The Bee School	820 Tight Squeeze Industrial Rd, Chatham, VA 24531	School
Pittsylvania County School	1001 Tight Squeeze Rd, Chatham, VA 24531	School
Chatham Health and Rehabilitation Center	100 Rorer St, Chatham, VA 24531	Senior Living

Child Care, Food, Faith, Medical within 10- to 20-Mile Radius

Abundant Life Church Child Care	36°35'44.9"N 79°25'41.8"W	Child Care
Danville Pittsylvania Community Center	36°35'41.8"N 79°23'18.2"W	Child Care
Stonewall Therapeutic Center	36°36'21.9"N 79°22'42.6"W	Child Care
Meadville Center	7007 Chatham Rd, Halifax, VA 24558	Child Care
Walmart Supercenter	36°35'49.0"N 79°25'47.9"W	Grocery
Danville Farmers' Market	36°35'05.6"N 79°23'07.9"W	Grocery
Old Dutch Supermarkets Inc	36°37'08.0"N 79°22'57.1"W	Grocery
Food Lion	4048 Franklin Turnpike, Danville, VA 24540	Grocery
Food Lion	3305 AL-15, Danville, VA 24540	Grocery
Food Lion	540 Westover Dr, Danville, VA 24541	Grocery
Lidl	126 Piedmont Pl, Danville, VA 24541	Grocery
Walmart Neighborhood Market	211 Nor-Dan Dr Unit 1010, Danville, VA 24540	Grocery
Piggly Wiggly	36°34'49.6"N 79°20'37.9"W	Grocery
Food Lion	1461 South Boston Rd, Danville, VA 24540	Grocery
Danville Orthopedic and Athletic Rehab	36°35'42.2"N 79°25'56.8"W	Medical
Providence Family and Sports Med	36°35'40.1"N 79°25'57.8"W	Medical
Sovah ENT and Allergy	36°35'36.1"N 79°25'56.2"W	Medical
Sandy Shores Baptist Church	36°35'23.4"N 79°25'57.6"W	Religious
Dan River Church	36°35'23.1"N 79°24'57.5"W	Religious
Central Boulevard Church of God	36°35'47.6"N 79°24'54.1"W	Religious
Greater Bible Way Apostolic	36°35'47.1"N 79°24'59.2"W	Religious
Mt. Olive Baptist Church	36°36'01.9"N 79°23'26.2"W	Religious
Morton JL	36°35'50.2"N 79°23'18.4"W	Religious
Grace Methodist Church	36°35'54.2"N 79°23'15.1"W	Religious
Greater Deliverance Temple	36°35'57.0"N 79°23'12.0"W	Religious
Holy Church	36°36'04.4"N 79°23'00.4"W	Religious
St. Luke's United Methodist Church	36°36'12.2"N 79°22'54.0"W	Religious
Moffett Memorial Baptist Church	36°35'57.0"N 79°22'51.7"W	Religious
Calvary Church	36°35'52.3"N 79°22'54.1"W	Religious
Thee Apostolic Remnant Church	36°35'48.0"N 79°23'02.1"W	Religious
Three Angels Message Seven Day	36°35'42.9"N 79°23'11.4"W	Religious
Church of Outreach Ministries	36°35'37.2"N 79°23'10.1"W	Religious
Right Touch Christian Church	36°35'35.7"N 79°23'05.0"W	Religious
Cornerstone Church of Jesus	36°35'34.0"N 79°22'58.4"W	Religious
First Pilgrim Church	36°35'44.7"N 79°23'30.3"W	Religious
St. Peter Greek Orthodox Church	36°35'02.3"N 79°23'48.2"W	Religious
First Baptist Church, Danville	36°34'58.2"N 79°23'55.3"W	Religious
First Presbyterian Church	36°34'54.7"N 79°23'57.7"W	Religious
Union Church	36°35'04.8"N 79°23'54.2"W	Religious
Episcopal Church - The Epiphany	36°35'04.0"N 79°23'47.3"W	Religious
The Remnant Church of Power	36°34'51.5"N 79°23'29.5"W	Religious
Kingdom Hall of Jehovah's Witnesses	36°34'49.3"N 79°23'14.1"W	Religious
Malmaison Church	36°41'53.4"N 79°20'20.1"W	Religious
Hillcrest Baptist Church	36°36'16.5"N 79°30'34.8"W	Religious
Longs Church	36°36'12.3"N 79°29'29.2"W	Religious
Longview Evangelical Friends Church	36°36'14.4"N 79°29'29.9"W	Religious
Danville Bible Chapel	36°35'56.7"N 79°29'08.7"W	Religious
Westover Baptist Church	36°35'50.7"N 79°28'57.3"W	Religious
Westover Christian Church	36°36'01.1"N 79°28'06.3"W	Religious
Woodlawn Baptist Church	36°35'55.4"N 79°27'37.6"W	Religious
Bowling United Industries Inc.	36°35'49.8"N 79°27'25.8"W	Religious
Sharon Baptist Church	36°39'26.8"N 79°31'54.8"W	Religious
Whitmill United Methodist Church	36°42'22.5"N 79°31'27.6"W	Religious
Third Avenue Congregational	36°36'37.9"N 79°23'13.4"W	Religious
Total Praise Apostle Church	36°36'36.6"N 79°22'59.3"W	Religious
First Pentecostal Holiness Church	36°36'33.1"N 79°22'49.0"W	Religious
Camp Grove Baptist Church	36°36'22.3"N 79°22'30.4"W	Religious
Vance Street Baptist Church	36°36'19.1"N 79°22'49.6"W	Religious
New Hope Apostolic	36°36'10.3"N 79°22'38.5"W	Religious
Moral Hill Baptist Church	36°40'14.1"N 79°44'04.3"W	Religious
Good Home Primitive Baptist Meeting House	36°40'07.9"N 79°44'10.8"W	Religious
Reach Out Apostolic Tabernacle	36°40'23.5"N 79°44'28.7"W	Religious
Pilgrims Gospel Tabernacle	36°40'13.3"N 79°45'04.1"W	Religious
Schoolfield Primitive Baptist Church	36°47'15.3"N 79°38'22.8"W	Religious
Mount Zion Church	13620 Callands Rd, Callands, VA 24530	Religious
New Life Apostolic Church	9361 Callands Rd, Chatham, VA 24531	Religious
Hollywood Baptist Church	6405 Callands Rd, Chatham, VA 24531	Religious
Greenpond Baptist Church	7120 Anderson Mill Rd, Chatham, VA 24531	Religious

Watson level Baptist Church	2464 Toshes Rd, Chatham, VA 24531	Religious
New Bethel Church of the Brethren	313 Lark Dr, Chatham, VA 24531	Religious
Museville Christian Church Parsonage	112 Victoria Rd, Chatham, VA 24531	Religious
Rising Sun Church	19648 Snow Creek Rd, Penhook, VA 24137	Religious
Rising Sun Missionary Baptist Church	19655 Snow Creek Rd, Penhook, VA 24137	Religious
New Bethel Baptist Church	3580 Wards Rd, Hurt, VA 24563	Religious
Motley United Methodist Church	3341 Grit Rd, Hurt, VA 24563	Religious
New Bethel United Methodist	7061 Dews Rd, Hurt, VA 24563	Religious
St. John Pentecostal Holiness	6658 Dews Rd, Hurt, VA 24563	Religious
Edge Hill Baptist Church	4321 Level Run Rd, Hurt, VA 24563	Religious
Level Run Baptist Church	4925 Level Run Rd, Hurt, VA 24563	Religious
Staunton Baptist Church	6101 Straightstone Rd, Long Island, VA 24569	Religious
First Buffalo Baptist Church	5010 Buffalo Rd, Long Island, VA 24569	Religious
New Second Buffalo Baptist Church	6075 Stage Coach Rd, Nathalie, VA 24577	Religious
Clover Bottom Baptist Church	7042 Stage Coach Rd, Nathalie, VA 24577	Religious
Hickory Grove Baptist Church	2173 Pumping Hill Rd, Nathalie, VA 24577	Religious
Elkhorn Baptist Church	1010 E Elkhorn Rd, Nathalie, VA 24577	Religious
New Zion Baptist Church	7107 Chatham Rd, Nathalie, VA 24577	Religious
First Baptist Church Meadville	3200 Meadville Rd, Halifax, VA 24558	Religious
Banister Hill CME Church	36°50'09.3"N 79°01'51.1"W	Religious
Christ Temple Holiness Church	1197 Blue Rock Rd, Vernon Hill, VA 24597	Religious
Faith Temple Church	1176 Wilson Memorial Trail, Vernon Hill, VA 24597	Religious
New Vernon Baptist Church	2071 Oak Level Rd, Halifax, VA 24558	Religious
Oak Level Presbyterian Church	2140 Oak Level Rd, South Boston, VA 24592	Religious
Ingram Christian Church	1199 Hummingbird Ln, South Boston, VA 24592	Religious
Household Faith Apostolic Church	15124 Mountain Rd, South Boston, VA 24592	Religious
Mountain Grove Missionary Baptist Church	1079 Birch Elmo Rd, South Boston, VA 24592	Religious
Mount Zion Church	1212 Birch Elmo Rd, South Boston, VA 24592	Religious
Sacred Heart Catholic Church	538 Central Blvd, Danville, VA 24541	Religious
St. James Baptist Church	36°35'19.5"N 79°24'20.4"W	Religious
Wesley Chapel AME Zion Church	400 John St, Danville, VA 24541	Religious
Holbrook Street Presbyterian	36°35'12.5"N 79°24'10.2"W	Religious
Loyal Baptist Church	36°35'16.9"N 79°24'08.7"W	Religious
St. Paul AME Chruch	36°35'15.3"N 79°23'58.7"W	Religious
High Street Baptist Church	36°35'18.5"N 79°23'47.7"W	Religious
Sledd Memorial Methodist Church	36°35'27.7"N 79°23'54.2"W	Religious
Union Street Missionary	36°35'31.8"N 79°24'07.6"W	Religious
East New Hope Baptist Church	36°35'00.2"N 79°20'35.6"W	Religious
Morris JB	1762 Halifax Rd, Danville, VA 24540	Religious
Hope Church	1118 Franklin Turnpike, Danville, VA 24540	Religious
Nor-Dan Church of Christ	208 Orchard Dr, Danville, VA 24540	Religious
North Main Baptist Church	2818 N Main St, Danville, VA 24540	Religious
Danville Church of Christ	120 American Legion Blvd, Danville, VA 24540	Religious
Compassion Church	215 3rd Ave, Danville, VA 24540	Religious
Church of God	302 Overby St, Danville, VA 24540	Religious
Abundant Life World Outreach Church	955 Mt Cross Rd, Danville, VA 24540	Religious
Trinity Church	405 Arnett Blvd, Danville, VA 24540	Religious

Schools, Prisons, and Public Housing within 10- to 20-Mile Radius

The Arc of Southside	36°42'29.5"N 79°22'21.4"W	Adult Education Center
Danville Jail	212 Lynn St, Danville, VA 24541	Correctional Facility
Danville Adult Detention Center	1000 South Boston Rd, Danville, VA 24540	Correctional Facility
OT Bonner Middle School	36°35'51.4"N 79°24'38.9"W	School
Westwood Middle School	36°35'51.5"N 79°24'31.6"W	School
Woodrow Wilson Elementary School	36°35'57.1"N 79°22'55.3"W	School
Galileo Magnet High School	36°35'02.8"N 79°23'36.8"W	School
Southside Elementary School	36°41'17.8"N 79°22'24.1"W	School
White Oak School	36°42'30.9"N 79°22'20.4"W	School
Westover Christian Academy	36°35'47.7"N 79°28'58.0"W	School
Tunstall High School	36°40'10.9"N 79°31'28.3"W	School
Tunstall Middle School	36°40'04.1"N 79°31'34.9"W	School
Whitmell Elementary School	36°42'23.0"N 79°31'21.1"W	School
Meadville Elementary School	1011 Meadville School Loop, Nathalie, VA 24577	School
Carlbrook School	3046 Carlbrook Rd, South Boston, VA 24592	School
CIC Head Start	36°35'20.5"N 79°24'10.5"W	School
Langston Focus School	36°35'18.7"N 79°24'25.3"W	School
Sacred Heart Catholic School	540 Central Blvd, Danville, VA 24541	School
George Washington High School	36°35'09.1"N 79°24'44.5"W	School
Medical Solutions Academy	36°35'29.6"N 79°23'57.5"W	School
Forest Hills Elementary School	36°34'40.9"N 79°24'53.6"W	School
Averett University	420 W Main St, Danville, VA 24541	School
Kentuck Elementary School	100 Kentuck Elementary Circle, Ringgold, VA 24586	School
Dan River High School	100 Dan River Wildcat Cir, Ringgold, VA 24586	School
Dan River Middle School	5875 Kentuck Rd, Ringgold, VA 24586	School
Dan River Elementary School	36°39'54.1"N 79°17'57.1"W	School
Union Hall Elementary School	100 Union Hall Elementary Cir, Chatham, VA 24531	School
Dry Fork Christian School	6920 Dry Fork Rd, Dry Fork, VA 24549	School
Alternative Therapy School	2625 Marina Dr, Gretna, VA 24557	School
Mt. Airy Elementary School	100 Mount Airy Elementary Cir, Gretna, VA 24557	School
Twin Springs Elementary School	36°41'16.6"N 79°25'40.5"W	School
Johnson Elementary School	680 Arnett Blvd, Danville, VA 24540	School
Woodberry Hills Elementary School	614 Audubon Dr, Danville, VA 24540	School
Centra Rivermont School Dan River	441 Piney Forest Rd Suite O, Danville, VA 24540	School

Churches, All Food, Medical, and Child Care within 10-Mile Radius

Chatham Animal Clinic	34 Pruden St, Chatham, VA 24531	Medical
Cherrystone Veterinary Hospital	14390 US-29, Chatham, VA 24531	Medical
Food Lion	100 Vaden Dr, Gretna, VA 24557	Grocery
Centra Health Medical Center	1220 W Gretna Rd, Gretna, VA 24557	Medical
Food Distribution Center – Northern		
Pittsylvania County Food Center	402 Cheney Ln, Gretna, VA 24557	Food Bank
Pittsylvania County Community Action	514 Main St, Chatham, VA 24531	Child Care
Southside Large Animal Clinic	617 Andrew Rd, Gretna, VA 24557	Medical
	1186 Fairview North Rd, Chatham, VA	
Cornerstone Church of Christ	24531	Religious
Cherrystone Baptist Church	11 Lanier Ave, Chatham, VA 24531	Religious
Wilson Memorial Baptist Church	121 Hodnetts Mill Rd, Chatham, VA 24531	Religious
Chalmers James	480 Neighborhood Rd, Chatham, VA 24531	Religious
Chatham family Medical Center	19144 US-29, Chatham, VA 24531	Medical
St. Paul Holiness Church	745 Mill Creek Rd, Chatham, VA 24531	Religious
Oak Grove Christian Church	20581 US-29, Chatham, VA 24531	Religious
Open Bible Baptist Church	20669 US-29, Chatham, VA 24531	Religious
Payneton United Methodist Church	1135 Payneton Rd, Chatham, VA 24531	Religious
Antioch Baptist Church	341 Belair Rd, Gretna, VA 24557	Religious
Springfield Church	708 Main St, Gretna, VA 24557	Religious
Gretna Baptist Church	502 Main St, Gretna, VA 24557	Religious
West End Church of Christ	610 Vaden Dr, Gretna, VA 24557	Religious
	309 Cheney Lane, 303 Canaan Land Drive,	
Greater Canaan Land Church	Gretna, VA 24557	Religious
Elba Baptist Church	131 Northside Dr, Gretna, VA 24557	Religious
Zion Methodist Church	207 Music St, Gretna, VA 24557	Religious
Trinity Episcopal Church	500 Main St, Gretna, VA 24557	Religious
Gretna Christian Church	111 Leftwich St, Gretna, VA 24557	Religious
	296 Farmers Mountain Rd, Gretna, VA	
Kingdom Hall - Jehovah's Witness	24557	Religious
Beverly Chapel	36°49'15.2"N 79°24'46.6"W	Religious
Watson Memorial United Methodist	36°49'48.0"N 79°23'50.2"W	Religious
Chatham Presbyterian Church	36°49'46.5"N 79°23'50.4"W	Religious
Community Center at Chatham	36°49'29.2"N 79°23'51.6"W	Child Care
Chatham Christian Church	36°49'26.9"N 79°23'49.6"W	Religious
Corinth Christian Church	36°49'22.3"N 79°23'47.7"W	Religious
New Hope Ame Church	36°49'19.1"N 79°24'04.2"W	Religious
Rehobeth Church	36°50'08.8"N 79°23'31.1"W	Religious
St. Luke's Church	36°50'19.2"N 79°23'36.2"W	Religious
Providence United Methodist Church	36°51'40.4"N 79°12'17.4"W	Religious
Samuel Harris Memorial Baptist Church	36°47'18.9"N 79°23'54.7"W	Religious
Triumph Missionary Baptist Church	36°47'36.5"N 79°23'15.4"W	Religious
Oakland United Methodist Church	36°45'27.3"N 79°23'18.2"W	Religious
La Guadalupana	36°44'38.9"N 79°22'40.0"W	Grocery
White Oak Worship Center	36°43'20.7"N 79°23'10.0"W	Religious
Mt. Pleasant United Methodist	36°43'07.9"N 79°22'48.8"W	Religious
Moser Albert	36°42'52.4"N 79°22'51.0"W	Religious
Womack Chapel Holiness Church	36°49'44.3"N 79°09'33.9"W	Religious
Saint Paul's Church	36°49'19.4"N 79°10'46.9"W	Religious
Elkhorn Baptist Church	36°51'54.8"N 79°06'38.8"W	Religious
Pleasant Grove Baptist Church	37°00'06.0"N 79°13'22.9"W	Religious
Country Line Baptist Church	10151 Chatham Rd, Vernon Hill, VA 24597	Religious
Halifax Baptist Church	36°49'56.4"N 79°04'34.2"W	Religious
Food Lion	36°40'29.6"N 79°25'00.0"W	Grocery
Maynard Amos Store	36°51'08.9"N 79°35'29.4"W	Small Community Food Store

Jed's Grocery	36°55'07.5"N 79°40'28.7"W 12660 Franklin Turnpike, Chatham, VA 24531	Small Community Food Store
Wood's General Merchandise		Small Community Food Store
Custer's Little Grocery	280 Whispering Pines Rd, Axton, VA 24054	Small Community Food Store
Crews Family Orchard and Pumpkin	36°55'48.1"N 79°25'42.6"W 15550 Old Franklin Turnpike, Penhook, VA 24137	Small Community Food Store
Penhook Minute Market		Small Community Food Store
Woody's Country Store	36°58'56.8"N 79°27'59.4"W	Small Community Food Store
Childress Family Store	36°56'25.7"N 79°11'38.4"W	Small Community Food Store
57 Superette	36°49'15.1"N 79°24'23.8"W	Small Community Food Store
Clark Church	36°50'39.1"N 79°23'34.2"W	Religious
First Community Church	36°49'27.9"N 79°23'59.8"W	Religious
Chatham Baptist Church	12 Court Pl, Chatham, VA 24531	Religious
Sheva Church of Christ	36°51'56.3"N 79°20'06.5"W	Religious
Mill Creek Baptist Church	3720 Chalk Level Rd, Chatham, VA 24531	Religious
Greenfield Baptist Church	384 Fairmont Rd, Gretna, VA 24557	Religious
Midway Baptist Church	1949 Midway Rd, Gretna, VA 24557	Religious
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints	604 Vaden Dr, Gretna, VA 24557	Religious
Harvest Fellowship Church	36°57'14.6"N 79°22'18.6"W	Religious

Schools, Prisons, and Public Housing within 10-Mile Radius

Gretna Middle School	201 Coffey St, Gretna, VA 24557	School
Gretna High School	100 Gretna Hawks Cir, Gretna, VA 24557	School
Gretna Elementary School	302 Franklin Blvd, Gretna, VA 24557	School
My House	36°59'02.9"N 79°21'16.5"W	Public Housing
Pittsylvania County Jail	1 Bank St, Chatham, VA 24531	Jail
United States Postal Service	3093 Java Rd, Java, VA 24565	Government
Pittsylvania County General District Court	11 Bank St #201, Chatham, VA 24531	Government
Pittsylvania County Social Services	220 H G McGhee Dr, Chatham, VA 24531	Government
United Postal Service	656 Dry Fork Rd, Dry Fork, VA 24549	Government
Chatham Hall	800 Chatham Hall Cir, Chatham, VA 24531	School
Chatham Health and Rehabilitation Center	100 Rorer St, Chatham, VA 24531	Senior Living
Chatham High School	36°47'17.9"N 79°24'08.8"W	School
STEM Academy/Regional Alternative School	36°47'25.5"N 79°23'19.5"W	School
Adult Learning Center	36°46'24.5"N 79°23'23.3"W	School
Chatham Middle School	36°45'43.8"N 79°23'15.2"W	School
Pittsylvania Career and Technical Center	36°45'51.9"N 79°23'20.9"W	School
Chatham Elementary School	245 Chatham Elementary Ln, Chatham, VA 24531	School
White Oak School	36°42'30.5"N 79°22'20.4"W	School
Hargrave Military Academy	36°49'55.5"N 79°24'03.7"W	School
Climax Elementary School	36°53'28.1"N 79°29'12.2"W	School
Central Elementary School	36°50'20.1"N 79°23'47.1"W	School
The Bee School	820 Tight Squeeze Industrial Rd, Chatham, VA 24531	School
Pittsylvania County School	1001 Tight Squeeze Rd, Chatham, VA 24531	School
Green Rock Correctional Center	36°48'06.6"N 79°25'16.4"W	Prison
Corrections Department	1541 Concord Rd, Chatham, VA 24531	Prison

Churches, All Food, Medical, and Child Care within 10- to 20-Mile Radius

Walmart Supercenter	36°35'49.0"N 79°25'47.9"W	Grocery
Abundant Life Church Child Care	36°35'44.9"N 79°25'41.8"W	Child Care
Danville Orthopedic and Athletic Rehab	36°35'42.2"N 79°25'56.8"W	Medical
Providence Family and Sports Med	36°35'40.1"N 79°25'57.8"W	Medical
Sovah ENT and Allergy	36°35'36.1"N 79°25'56.2"W	Medical
Sandy Shores Baptist Church	36°35'23.4"N 79°25'57.6"W	Religious
Dan River Church	36°35'23.1"N 79°24'57.5"W	Religious
Central Boulevard Church of God	36°35'47.6"N 79°24'54.1"W	Religious
Greater Bible Way Apostolic	36°35'47.1"N 79°24'59.2"W	Religious
Mt. Olive Baptist Church	36°36'01.9"N 79°23'26.2"W	Religious
Morton JL	36°35'50.2"N 79°23'18.4"W	Religious
Grace Methodist Church	36°35'54.2"N 79°23'15.1"W	Religious
Greater Deliverance Temple	36°35'57.0"N 79°23'12.0"W	Religious
Holy Church	36°36'04.4"N 79°23'00.4"W	Religious
St. Luke's United Methodist Church	36°36'12.2"N 79°22'54.0"W	Religious
Moffett Memorial Baptist Church	36°35'57.0"N 79°22'51.7"W	Religious
Calvary Church	36°35'52.3"N 79°22'54.1"W	Religious
Thee Apostolic Remnant Church	36°35'48.0"N 79°23'02.1"W	Religious
Three Angels Message Seven Day Danville Pittsylvania Community Center	36°35'42.9"N 79°23'11.4"W	Religious
Church of Outreach Ministries	36°35'41.8"N 79°23'18.2"W	Child Care
Right Touch Christian Church	36°35'37.2"N 79°23'10.1"W	Religious
Cornerstone Church of Jesus	36°35'35.7"N 79°23'05.0"W	Religious
First Pilgrim Church	36°35'34.0"N 79°22'58.4"W	Religious
	36°35'44.7"N 79°23'30.3"W	Religious
		Small Community
Danville Farmers' Market	36°35'05.6"N 79°23'07.9"W	Food Store
St. Peter Greek Orthodox Church	36°35'02.3"N 79°23'48.2"W	Religious
First Baptist Church, Danville	36°34'58.2"N 79°23'55.3"W	Religious
First Presbyterian Church	36°34'54.7"N 79°23'57.7"W	Religious
Union Church	36°35'04.8"N 79°23'54.2"W	Religious
Episcopal Church - The Epiphany	36°35'04.0"N 79°23'47.3"W	Religious
The Remnant Church of Power Kingdom Hall of Jehovah's Witnesses	36°34'51.5"N 79°23'29.5"W	Religious
	36°34'49.3"N 79°23'14.1"W	Religious
Malmaison Church	36°41'53.4"N 79°20'20.1"W	Religious

Hillcrest Baptist Church	36°36'16.5"N 79°30'34.8"W	Religious
Longs Church	36°36'12.3"N 79°29'29.2"W	Religious
Longview Evangelical Friends Church	36°36'14.4"N 79°29'29.9"W	Religious
Danville Bible Chapel	36°35'56.7"N 79°29'08.7"W	Religious
Westover Baptist Church	36°35'50.7"N 79°28'57.3"W	Religious
Westover Christian Church	36°36'01.1"N 79°28'06.3"W	Religious
Woodlawn Baptist Church	36°35'55.4"N 79°27'37.6"W	Religious
Bowling United Industries Inc.	36°35'49.8"N 79°27'25.8"W	Religious
Sharon Baptist Church	36°39'26.8"N 79°31'54.8"W	Religious
Whitmill United Methodist Church	36°42'22.5"N 79°31'27.6"W	Religious
Old Dutch Supermarkets Inc	36°37'08.0"N 79°22'57.1"W	Grocery
Third Avenue Congregational	36°36'37.9"N 79°23'13.4"W	Religious
Total Praise Apostle Church	36°36'36.6"N 79°22'59.3"W	Religious
First Pentecostal Holiness Church	36°36'33.1"N 79°22'49.0"W	Religious
Camp Grove Baptist Church	36°36'22.3"N 79°22'30.4"W	Religious
Stonewall Therapeutic Center	36°36'21.9"N 79°22'42.6"W	Child Care
Vance Street Baptist Church	36°36'19.1"N 79°22'49.6"W	Religious
New Hope Apostolic	36°36'10.3"N 79°22'38.5"W	Religious
Moral Hill Baptist Church	36°40'14.1"N 79°44'04.3"W	Religious
Good Home Primitive Baptist Meeting House	36°40'07.9"N 79°44'10.8"W	Religious Small Community
Taylor's Grocery	36°40'17.7"N 79°44'16.1"W	Food Store
Reach Out Apostolic Tabernacle	36°40'23.5"N 79°44'28.7"W	Religious
Pilgrims Gospel Tabernacle	36°40'13.3"N 79°45'04.1"W	Religious
Schoolfield Primitive Baptist Church	36°47'15.3"N 79°38'22.8"W 13620 Callands Rd, Callands, VA	Religious
Mount Zion Church	24530 9361 Callands Rd, Chatham, VA	Religious
New Life Apostolic Church	24531 6405 Callands Rd, Chatham, VA	Religious
Hollywood Baptist Church	24531 7120 Anderson Mill Rd, Chatham,	Religious
Greenpond Baptist Church	VA 24531 2464 Toshes Rd, Chatham, VA	Religious
Watson level Baptist Church	24531	Religious
New Bethel Church of the Brethren	313 Lark Dr, Chatham, VA 24531	Religious
Museville Christian Church	112 Victoria Rd, Chatham, VA	
Parsonage	24531	Religious

Rising Sun Church	19648 Snow Creek Rd, Penhook, VA 24137	Religious
Rising Sun Missionary Baptist Church	19655 Snow Creek Rd, Penhook, VA 24137	Religious
New Bethel Baptist Church	3580 Wards Rd, Hurt, VA 24563	Religious
Motley United Methodist Church	3341 Grit Rd, Hurt, VA 24563	Religious
New Bethel United Methodist	7061 Dews Rd, Hurt, VA 24563	Religious
St. John Pentecostal Holiness	6658 Dews Rd, Hurt, VA 24563	Religious
Edge Hill Baptist Church	4321 Level Run Rd, Hurt, VA 24563	Religious
Level Run Baptist Church	4925 Level Run Rd, Hurt, VA 24563	Religious
Staunton Baptist Church	6101 Straightstone Rd, Long Island, VA 24569	Religious
First Buffalo Baptist Church	5010 Buffalo Rd, Long Island, VA 24569	Religious
New Second Buffalo Baptist Church	6075 Stage Coach Rd, Nathalie, VA 24577	Religious
Clover Bottom Baptist Church	7042 Stage Coach Rd, Nathalie, VA 24577	Religious
Hickory Grove Baptist Church	2173 Pumping Hill Rd, Nathalie, VA 24577	Religious
Elkhorn Baptist Church	1010 E Elkhorn Rd, Nathalie, VA 24577	Religious
New Zion Baptist Church	7107 Chatham Rd, Nathalie, VA 24577	Religious
First Baptist Church Meadville	3200 Meadville Rd, Halifax, VA 24558	Religious
Banister Hill CME Church	36°50'09.3"N 79°01'51.1"W	Religious
Meadville Center	7007 Chatham Rd, Halifax, VA 24558	Child Care
Christ Temple Holiness Church	1197 Blue Rock Rd, Vernon Hill, VA 24597	Religious
Faith Temple Church	1176 Wilson Memorial Trail, Vernon Hill, VA 24597	Religious
New Vernon Baptist Church	2071 Oak Level Rd, Halifax, VA 24558	Religious
Oak Level Presbyterian Church	2140 Oak Level Rd, South Boston, VA 24592	Religious
Ingram Christian Church	1199 Hummingbird Ln, South Boston, VA 24592	Religious
Household Faith Apostolic Church	15124 Mountain Rd, South Boston, VA 24592	Religious
Mountain Grove Missionary Baptist Church	1079 Birch Elmo Rd, South Boston, VA 24592	Religious

Mount Zion Church	1212 Birch Elmo Rd, South Boston, VA 24592	Religious Small
Apple Market	4168 Franklin Turnpike, Danville, VA 24540	Community Food Store Small Community
Kentuck Grocery	36°39'29.6"N 79°17'54.9"W	Food Store Small Community
Wood's General Merchandise	36°43'58.5"N 79°32'12.9"W	Food Store Small Community
Lynn and Mark Grocery	36°36'18.0"N 79°30'17.9"W	Food Store
Food Lion	4048 Franklin Turnpike, Danville, VA 24540	Grocery
Food Lion	3305 AL-15, Danville, VA 24540	Grocery
Food Lion	540 Westover Dr, Danville, VA 24541	Grocery
Lidl	126 Piedmont Pl, Danville, VA 24541	Grocery Small
PAK Supermarket and Grill	3401 Westover Dr, Danville, VA 24541	Community Food Store Small Community
Midtown Market Inc	36°34'56.2"N 79°24'04.7"W 538 Central Blvd, Danville, VA 24541	Food Store
Sacred Heart Catholic Church	24541	Religious
St. James Baptist Church	36°35'19.5"N 79°24'20.4"W	Religious
Wesley Chapel AME Zion Church	400 John St, Danville, VA 24541	Religious
Holbrook Street Presbyterian	36°35'12.5"N 79°24'10.2"W	Religious
Loyal Baptist Church	36°35'16.9"N 79°24'08.7"W	Religious
St. Paul AME Chruch	36°35'15.3"N 79°23'58.7"W	Religious
High Street Baptist Church	36°35'18.5"N 79°23'47.7"W	Religious
Sledd Memorial Methodist Church	36°35'27.7"N 79°23'54.2"W	Religious
Union Street Missionary	36°35'31.8"N 79°24'07.6"W	Religious
Walmart Neighborhood Market	211 Nor-Dan Dr Unit 1010, Danville, VA 24540	Grocery
Piggly Wiggly	36°34'49.6"N 79°20'37.9"W	Grocery
Food Lion	1461 South Boston Rd, Danville, VA 24540	Grocery
East New Hope Baptist Church	36°35'00.2"N 79°20'35.6"W	Religious
Morris JB	1762 Halifax Rd, Danville, VA 24540	Religious

Hope Church	1118 Franklin Turnpike, Danville, VA 24540	Religious
Nor-Dan Church of Christ	208 Orchard Dr, Danville, VA 24540	Religious
North Main Baptist Church	2818 N Main St, Danville, VA 24540	Religious
Danville Church of Christ	120 American Legion Blvd, Danville, VA 24540	Religious
Compassion Church	215 3rd Ave, Danville, VA 24540	Religious
Church of God	302 Overby St, Danville, VA 24540	Religious
Abundant Life World Outreach Church	955 Mt Cross Rd, Danville, VA 24540	Religious
Trinity Church	405 Arnett Blvd, Danville, VA 24540	Religious
Tarpley's Chapel Baptist Church	16156 Mt Cross Rd, Dry Fork, VA 24549	Religious
Swansonville Pentecostal Church	16300 Mt Cross Rd, Dry Fork, VA 24549	Religious
Wimbish Wilbur	680 Summerset Rd N, Gretna, VA 24557	Religious
Sumersett Baptist Church	3773 Bibee Rd, Pittsville, VA 24139	Religious
Union Missionary Baptist Church	37°00'29.4"N 79°26'06.4"W 9669 Rockford School Rd, Gretna, VA 24557	Religious
Wilson Jack	901 Laurel Grove Rd, Sutherlin, VA 24594	Religious
Laurel Grove Baptist Church		Religious
Food Distribution Center		
Northern Pittsylvania County Food Center	1400 Weal Rd, Chatham, VA 24531	Food Bank

Schools, Prisons, and Public Housing within 10- to 20-Mile Radius

OT Bonner Middle School	36°35'51.4"N 79°24'38.9"W	School
Westwood Middle School	36°35'51.5"N 79°24'31.6"W	School
Woodrow Wilson Elementary School	36°35'57.1"N 79°22'55.3"W	School
Galileo Magnet High School	36°35'02.8"N 79°23'36.8"W	School
Southside Elementary School	36°41'17.8"N 79°22'24.1"W	School
White Oak School	36°42'30.9"N 79°22'20.4"W	School
		Adult Education Center
The Arc of Southside	36°42'29.5"N 79°22'21.4"W	
Westover Christian Academy	36°35'47.7"N 79°28'58.0"W	School
	36°40'10.9"N	
Tunstall High School	79°31'28.3"W	School
Tunstall Middle School	36°40'04.1"N 79°31'34.9"W	School
Whitmell Elementary School	36°42'23.0"N 79°31'21.1"W	School
Meadville Elementary School	1011 Meadville School Loop, Nathalie, VA 24577	School
	3046 Carlbrook Rd, South Boston, VA	
Carlbrook School	24592	School
	36°35'20.5"N	
CIC Head Start	79°24'10.5"W 36°35'18.7"N	School
Langston Focus School	79°24'25.3"W	School
Sacred Heart Catholic School	540 Central Blvd, Danville, VA 24541	School
George Washington High School	36°35'09.1"N 79°24'44.5"W	School
Medical Solutions Academy	36°35'29.6"N 79°23'57.5"W	School
Forest Hills Elementary School	36°34'40.9"N 79°24'53.6"W	School
Averett University	420 W Main St, Danville, VA 24541	School
Danville Jail	212 Lynn St, Danville, VA 24541	Prison

Danville Adult Detention Center	1000 South Boston Rd, Danville, VA 24540	Prison
Kentuck Elementary School	100 Kentuck Elementary Circle, Ringgold, VA 24586	School
Dan River High School	100 Dan River Wildcat Cir, Ringgold, VA 24586	School
Dan River Middle School	5875 Kentuck Rd, Ringgold, VA 24586	School
Dan River Elementary School	36°39'54.1"N 79°17'57.1"W	School
Union Hall Elementary School	100 Union Hall Elementary Cir, Chatham, VA 24531	School
Dry Fork Christian School	6920 Dry Fork Rd, Dry Fork, VA 24549	School
Alternative Therapy School	2625 Marina Dr, Gretna, VA 24557	School
Mt. Airy Elementary School	100 Mount Airy Elementary Cir, Gretna, VA 24557	School
Twin Springs Elementary School	36°41'16.6"N 79°25'40.5"W	School
Johnson Elementary School	680 Arnett Blvd, Danville, VA 24540	School
Woodberry Hills Elementary School	614 Audubon Dr, Danville, VA 24540	School
Centra Rivermont School Dan River	441 Piney Forest Rd Suite O, Danville, VA 24540	School