



September 23, 2026

Ms. Debbie-Anne A. Reese, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20426

RE: Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC
Docket No. CP26-14-000
Response to Comments on Environmental Assessment

Dear Secretary Reese:

On October 23, 2025, Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC (“Mountain Valley”) submitted an application to construct the MVP Boost Project (“MVP Boost” or “Project”). On August 7, 2026, after two separate public comment opportunities, Commission Staff issued the Environmental Assessment (“EA”) for the Project. Mountain Valley concurs with the finding in the Environmental Assessment that approval of the Project, with appropriate mitigating measures, would not constitute a major federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment.¹

Mountain Valley submits this response to certain comments filed regarding the Environmental Assessment to correct the record and address issues raised by commenters. Mountain Valley has organized its responses by topic area for ease of Commission review. As a general matter, the comments largely reflect the same opposition to natural gas pipeline projects that the Commission has encountered in other proceedings, including those concerning the Mountain Valley Pipeline Mainline Project (“MVP Mainline”). Project opponents have employed similar tactics in this docket, encouraging followers to submit form comments containing unsubstantiated allegations of generalized harms that they contend will result from approval of MVP Boost. Mountain Valley respectfully requests that the Commission act consistently with its precedent and its obligations under the Natural Gas Act and the National Environmental Policy Act (“NEPA”) and issue an order approving the Project as consistent with the public convenience and necessity.²

Environmental Review Process and Comment Opportunities

A common theme in the comments is that the Commission should have prepared an Environmental Impact Statement (“EIS”) and extended the comment period on the EA. Neither assertion is supported by Commission precedent or the law. As the Commission recently

¹ Environmental Assessment at 72.

² See *Texas Gas Transmission, LLC*, 196 FERC ¶ 61,192 at P 41 (2026) (approving compression expansion for existing pipeline system).



concluded when responding to opponent assertions that the review of the MVP Southgate Amendment Project required an EIS:

NEPA requires a federal agency prepare an EIS if the proposed action has a reasonably foreseeable significant impact on the quality of the human environment. However, an agency may prepare an EA if the proposed action does not have a reasonably foreseeable significant effect on the quality of the human environment or if the significance of such effect is unknown. An agency's decision whether to prepare an EIS is left to agency discretion.³

In the EA, Commission Staff specifically addressed the comments regarding the preparation of an EIS. The EA correctly stated that under the Commission's regulations at 18 CFR § 380.6(b), if the Commission believes that a proposed action "may not be a major federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment, an environmental assessment, rather than an environmental impact statement, will be prepared first."⁴ The EA concluded: "Based on our analysis and considering that the Project would involve a new compressor station adjacent to the existing Mountain Valley Mainline on previously disturbed land, as well as modifications to existing facilities, we conclude in section D that the Project effects would not be significant and, thus, an EA is warranted."⁵

Commenters do not point to any specific regulation, statute, or FERC precedent in support of their requests that FERC prepare an EIS. NEPA, as the Supreme Court recently confirmed, is "a purely procedural statute" that supplies the framework within which the Commission must evaluate the environmental effects of projects.⁶ NEPA does not mandate any particular substantive outcome, and it does not authorize the Commission to deny a certificate based on generalized policy disagreement with natural gas infrastructure. NEPA is "a procedural cross-check, not a substantive roadblock. The goal of the law is to inform agency decision making, not to paralyze it."⁷ As they have done in prior natural gas proceedings, commenters seek to deploy NEPA as a tool for delay and request additional environmental review and ever longer comment periods.⁸

³ *Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC*, 193 FERC ¶ 61,222 at P 53 (2025).

⁴ EA at 10 (citing 18 CFR § 380.6(b)).

⁵ EA at 10.

⁶ *Seven County Infrastructure Coalition v. Eagle County, Colorado*, 605 U.S. 168, 181 (2025) ("Seven County").

⁷ *Id.*

⁸ *Appalachian Voices v. FERC*, 139 F.4th 903, 916-17 (D.C. Cir. 2025) (Henderson, J., concurring ("Petitioners—a collection of environmental groups—have developed a cottage industry that uses the nation's environmental laws to retard new development. Petitioners deluge permitting agencies with dubious claims. The agencies spend years writing thousands of pages of environmental review in an attempt to stave off litigation. Often, however, no sooner do agencies approve new development than they find themselves under a tidal wave of litigation from environmental groups. These groups do not need to win their lawsuits. Indeed, they rarely do. Yet they emerge victorious because delay is the coin of the realm.")).



A single environmental scoping notice and 30-day comment period on the EA is the standard practice for preparation of an EA.⁹ Mountain Valley went beyond the process the Commission requires, holding optional in-person listening sessions and open houses in each county crossed by the Project to supplement the Commission’s own outreach. No commenter has identified a single issue addressed in the EA that requires additional time for review or comment. The repeated requests for more process are not offered in good faith; they are a well-worn strategy intended to delay the Commission’s review and, ultimately, the Project itself.

MVP Mainline Environmental Review

Several commenters allege that Mountain Valley improperly segmented the Commission’s review of the Swann Compressor Station from its review of the MVP Mainline. That allegation does not withstand scrutiny. As clearly stated in the Project application, Mountain Valley’s pre-filing request in Docket No. PF15-3-000 for the MVP Mainline included a proposed fourth compressor station, the Swann Compressor Station, in Roanoke County, Virginia. Due to refinements in project design, the Swann Compressor Station was not included in the MVP Mainline certificate application filing in Docket No. CP16-10-000.

Once the MVP Mainline reached full utilization, Mountain Valley shippers expressed a need for additional firm transportation capacity, confirmed by the open season results and executed long-term agreements. Mountain Valley optimized the MVP Boost Project in response to the shippers’ requests and thereafter proposed to construct the Swann Compressor Station on Mountain Valley-owned land in Montgomery County, Virginia. Under NEPA, segmentation is defined as “an agency dividing a major federal action into smaller components to avoid the preparation of an EIS.”¹⁰ Segmentation is not at issue here as the Commission prepared a full EIS for the MVP Mainline. The Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (“VDEQ”) recently stated the following about the MVP Mainline environmental review: “Construction of the MVP Mainline has been the most regulated, inspected and monitored linear utility construction project in Virginia in recent history, and perhaps ever.”¹¹

⁹ See, e.g., *Kinder Morgan Louisiana Pipeline LLC*, Notice of Availability of Environmental Assessment, Docket No. CP26-136-000 (issued Sep. 18, 2026 for 30-day comment period); *Forza Pipeline LLC*, Notice of Availability of Environmental Assessment, Docket No. CP26-34-000 (issued Aug. 28, 2026 for 30-day comment period); *Columbia Gulf Transmission, LLC*, Notice of Availability of Environmental Assessment, Docket No. CP26-25-000 (issued Aug. 11, 2026 for 30-day comment period); *Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC*, Notice of Availability of Environmental Assessment, Docket No. CP26-19-000 (issued Jul. 31, 2026 for 30-day comment period); *Texas Eastern Transmission, LP*, Notice of Availability of Environmental Assessment, Docket No. CP26-75-000 (issued Jul. 24, 2026 for 30-day comment period); *Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC*, Notice of Availability of Environmental Assessment, Docket No. CP26-20-000 (issued Jul. 17, 2026 for 30-day comment period).

¹⁰ *Gas Transmission Northwest, LLC*, 187 FERC ¶ 61,023 at P 150 (2024).

¹¹ VDEQ, Summary of Public Comments and DEQ Responses, Draft Virginia Water Protection Permit No. 25-0752, at 30 (Dec. 23, 2025).



The requests to review the impacts of MVP Boost directly with the impacts from construction of the MVP Mainline system are wholly unsupported under the law and Commission precedent. Commenters cite no example of the Commission ever reviewing the environmental effects of a compressor expansion project along with the environmental effects of the initial mainline pipeline construction. This assertion is also in direct conflict with NEPA’s mandate that the Commission review the “proposed action.” As the Supreme Court confirmed in *Seven County*, the agency “must determine the scope of the environmental effects that it will address. The textual focus of NEPA is the ‘proposed action’—that is, *the project at hand*. 42 U. S. C. §4332(2)(C) (2018).”¹² The MVP Mainline was completed and placed in service in June 2024. Mountain Valley files monthly restoration status reports for the MVP Mainline, including updates on the resolution of any outstanding landowner issues. As reflected in the report for August 2026, the MVP Mainline right-of-way is “stable and well vegetated.”¹³ The three existing compressor stations have been operating since 2024 without issue. Accordingly, there is no justification for the Commission to review the operational MVP Mainline as part of the environmental review for MVP Boost.

Air and Noise

Commenters raise generalized concerns about air quality and noise impacts from the Swann Compressor Station, but the record refutes each of these concerns.

Mountain Valley’s dispersion modeling report, submitted with Resource Report 9 and reviewed in the EA, demonstrates that the Project is in compliance with all relevant National Ambient Air Quality Standards (“NAAQS”) for criteria pollutants, with all modeled values less than 90 percent of each respective NAAQS. Certain commenters point to the fact that modeled emissions of NO₂, PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, and SO₂ exceed the Environmental Protection Agency’s (“EPA”) Significant Impact Level (“SIL”) screening thresholds, and suggest that this exceedance “places Virginians at risk.”¹⁴ That assertion misunderstands the purpose and effect of the SILs. EPA developed SILs as a screening tool to exempt qualifying facilities from a more detailed ambient air modeling demonstration; SILs are ultra-conservative values, typically one to two orders of magnitude lower than the NAAQS themselves. To further study any potential air impacts of the facility, Mountain Valley undertook the more detailed ambient modeling demonstration typically reserved for larger Prevention of Significant Deterioration sources even though the Swann Compressor Station is a minor source not otherwise required to complete that analysis under Virginia’s minor New Source Review regulations. That additional analysis confirms a comfortable margin of safety between the Project’s emissions and the NAAQS.

To further address concerns about impacts to the local community, Mountain Valley voluntarily prepared a “hot spot” risk assessment study using the methodology of California

¹² *Seven County*, 605 U.S. at 169 (emphasis added).

¹³ See Accession No. 20260909-5085 (citing third party inspector report).

¹⁴ Comments of Members of Virginia General Assembly, Docket No. CP26-14-000 (filed Sep. 8, 2026).



Assembly Bill 2588, the Air Toxics “Hot Spots” Information and Assessment Act of 1987, because Virginia has not adopted its own methodology for this type of analysis. The study found that the cancer risk posed by the Project is below the conservative threshold that would trigger a public notice requirement under California’s stringent standards, and that Project emissions are below the level at which acute or chronic adverse health effects would be expected for any person living near the facility. Mountain Valley separately conducted a Health Effects Assessment of the Project’s PM_{2.5} emissions using verified, publicly available health data from the local community and the closest EPA ambient air monitor, in Salem, Virginia. That study concluded that the PM_{2.5}-related health effects from worst-case Project emissions are negligible—far fewer than even a single new case of any health outcome under consideration within the affected population. Together, these studies constitute direct, technically sound evidence that the Project will not disproportionately or adversely affect the health of the surrounding community.

As to noise, Commission Staff independently reviewed Mountain Valley’s noise modeling and concluded in the EA that noise effects from Project construction would not be significant and that, based on projected operational noise levels, proposed mitigation, and Staff’s recommendations, operational noise and vibration would not cause a significant effect.¹⁵ Two specific concerns raised by commenters warrant a direct response. First, as to periodic “blowdown” events during operation of the Swann Compressor Station, Resource Report 9 explains that such events will occur on average once per month for each of the facility’s four units, lasting roughly five minutes, plus one annual ten-minute blowdown when the emergency shutdown system is tested. The facility will be equipped with a state-of-the-art vent silencer, and modeled worst-case sound levels at the nearest occupied properties will not exceed 50.0 decibels during routine blowdown events and 56.4 decibels during the annual test. Second, as to nighttime construction, such activity will be rare and generally limited to work that does not produce significant noise, such as pipe drying, cleaning, and welding.

Safety and Pipeline Pressure

Commenters raise safety concerns regarding the Swann Compressor Station that are not supported by the facts and appear less directed at resolving a genuine safety issue than at halting the Commission’s review of the Project altogether.

Some commenters have highlighted a pre-existing safety concern unrelated to Mountain Valley: stopped Norfolk Southern trains block Cove Hollow Road near the proposed Swann Compressor Station, the only means of vehicle access for those residents. This situation predates the Project by many years and is unlawful under Virginia law. Mountain Valley did not create this problem, and the Swann Compressor Station will not make it worse. Nevertheless, Mountain Valley has committed to addressing this pre-existing issue. Due to Mountain Valley’s facilitation, Montgomery County has also engaged directly with Norfolk Southern to address the underlying crossing problem. These are meaningful, tangible improvements for the community that would not occur absent the Project.

¹⁵ EA at 64.



Historically, incidents at a compressor station are highly unlikely to trigger an evacuation of the surrounding area. PHMSA’s accident database documents only four precautionary public evacuations triggered by incidents at natural gas transmission compressor stations since 1984, none of which resulted in any injury to a member of the public.¹⁶ The siting of the Swann Compressor Station makes it especially implausible that an incident there would necessitate an evacuation of nearby residents. Except for a short stretch running alongside the railroad track, Cove Hollow Road is at least three-quarters of a mile from the proposed compressor station, and a ridgeline rising several hundred feet separates the facility from the road and the homes along it.

Woven throughout the opposition comments is the statement that Mountain Valley should not be permitted to increase the operating pressure of the MVP Mainline. These comments ignore the fact that the EA clearly states: “The maximum allowable operating pressure of the Mountain Valley Mainline *would not increase as part of the Project*, and there would be no change to the calculation of the Potential Impact Radius.”¹⁷ Comments regarding a “blast zone” and pipe explosions due to increased operating pressure are not based in fact and are designed to provoke opposition to the development of natural gas infrastructure.

Protected Species and Water Quality

Certain commenters state that the EA does not adequately address potential impacts to protected bat species (the northern long-eared bat, tricolored bat, and Indiana bat) or the Roanoke Logperch. The EA’s summary of the Commission’s consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (“USFWS”), West Virginia Department of Natural Resources and Virginia Department of Wildlife Resources (“VDWR”) confirms there is no basis for that concern.

Mountain Valley conducted mist net surveys for bats in June and July 2026. No threatened or endangered bat species (federal or state) were documented at the proposed Swann Compressor Station, supporting a determination of probable absence for these species. Mountain Valley will nonetheless implement avoidance and minimization measures, including designing the Swann Compressor Station permanent lighting to minimize potential harm to bats once the station enters operation. VDWR concurred with both the survey results and the proposed mitigation measures.¹⁸ As to the Roanoke Logperch, VDWR concluded that the Project would have no adverse effects on state-listed aquatic species—a conclusion that continues to apply to the Roanoke Logperch notwithstanding its recent delisting at the federal level. Thorough environmental review conducted by the Commission, USFWS, and VDWR confirms the Project will have no meaningful impact on threatened or endangered species.

¹⁶ PHMSA’s incident databases can be found at <https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/data-and-statistics/pipeline/distribution-transmission-gathering-lng-and-liquid-accident-and-incident-data>.

¹⁷ EA at 64-65.

¹⁸ Mountain Valley submitted the VDWR concurrence on September 11, 2026. See Accession No. 20260911-5259. Note that the cited mitigation measures are already in place at the three existing compressor stations in West Virginia.



VDEQ filed a letter to docket on September 2, 2026. In that letter, VDEQ identified requirements applicable to entities relying on approved Erosion and Sediment Control/Stormwater Management Standards and Specifications (“S&S”). Mountain Valley has elected to submit the Project-specific erosion and sediment control and stormwater management plans for review and approval rather than rely on its approved S&S for the Project. Mountain Valley is currently coordinating with the applicable agencies regarding review of the Project’s E&S and stormwater management application.

With respect to VDEQ’s comments regarding potential wetland and stream impacts, Mountain Valley notes that jurisdictional determinations by both the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and VDEQ concluded that the aquatic features previously identified within the Swann Compressor Station Project area are not regulated resources. Specifically, the 0.08-acre feature referenced by VDEQ was determined not to be a wetland, and the erosional features previously identified within the Project area as ephemeral streams were found to not meet the criteria to be delineated as streams. Accordingly, the Project would not result in impacts to wetlands or streams, and the wetland and stream impacts referenced in VDEQ’s letter are not applicable to the Project.

Alternatives

The Commission fulfilled its obligation under NEPA to consider reasonable alternatives to the proposed action. In the EA, Commission Staff evaluated the no-action alternative, system alternatives, compression alternatives, and site alternatives for the Swann Compressor Station, including map locations, narrative discussion, and comparative environmental resource data for each alternative site considered. Commission Staff concluded that alternative compressor site locations for the Swann Compressor Station would not offer a significant environmental advantage over the proposed site.¹⁹ No commenter alleging a deficiency in the alternatives analysis has identified what additional information would be necessary for the Commission’s analysis to be adequate, nor has any commenter identified a specific alternative site that would be preferable to the site selected.

The proposed site was carefully chosen to minimize impacts to the environment and surrounding community. The parcel is substantially larger than the footprint of the facility, allowing Mountain Valley to maintain a significant vegetated buffer between the facility and surrounding properties. On the far side of these buffers, the property is bounded to the east by the Mainline right-of-way and a mix of woods and pastures; to the north by a Norfolk Southern rail line, U.S. Route 460, and a large furniture manufacturing facility; and to the west and south by woodlands—which provides additional distance between the Swann Compressor Station and its nearest residential or otherwise noise-sensitive neighbors. The site is located on a parcel that was previously used as a clay mining pit and slate quarry from the 1950s until its owner abruptly ceased operation without restoring the site in 2015. When Mountain Valley acquired the property in 2021, a large portion of the site remained barren or only sparsely vegetated. The Swann Compressor

¹⁹ EA at 69.



Station will be built within the previous facility footprint. By using this former mining site, Mountain Valley is also able to avoid stream and wetland impacts entirely. By any reasonable and objective measure, the site is well suited for the compressor station.

Virginia – Environmental Justice

A letter purporting to be submitted “on behalf of the Virginia Council for Environmental Justice” was filed in this docket on September 8, 2026, but the letter does not correctly identify the Council by its statutory name, was signed by only five of the twenty-two Council members, and was not presented to or considered by the full Council at any publicly noticed meeting prior to the filing.

The letter, along with similar comments filed by several members of the Virginia General Assembly, relies principally on a 2022 Lafayette Area Household Survey to argue that the Swann Compressor Station is proposed to be sited within an environmental justice community and is therefore “wholly unsuited” under Virginia law. Mountain Valley does not dispute that the area within one mile of the Swann Compressor Station parcel qualifies as an environmental justice community under the low-income criteria set forth in the Virginia Environmental Justice Act (“VEJA”);²⁰ the Virginia Environmental Justice information included in Resource Report 5 reached the same conclusion. Putting aside the issue of federal preemption under the Natural Gas Act, the mere presence of an environmental justice community near a project does not render the project unlawful under state law. The operative section of the VEJA states, in its entirety, “It is the policy of the Commonwealth to promote environmental justice and ensure that it is carried out throughout the Commonwealth, with a focus on environmental justice communities and fenceline communities.”²¹ Nothing in this declaration of policy states or implies that a facility cannot be lawfully constructed near the 86 percent of Virginia communities that qualify as “environmental justice communities” under the VEJA’s broad definition.²²

Moreover, the Household Survey itself provides no information bearing on the air quality effects of the Swann Compressor Station. The survey offers only generic, non-project-specific observations about potential pollution sources in the area, such as nearby highways, railroads, and small manufacturing facilities. This is evidenced by the fact that the Household Survey pre-dates the Project application filing by three years. By contrast, Mountain Valley has assembled substantial technical air quality data demonstrating that nearby environmental justice communities will not experience a disparate impact from the Project. The EA confirms that the Project’s emissions comply with all applicable NAAQS with a margin of safety.²³

²⁰ Va. Code §§ 2.2-234 et seq.

²¹ Va. Code § 2.2-235. The VEJA consists of two sections, and the other section (§ 2.2-234) provides the definitions.

²² See VDEQ, Environmental Justice in Permitting at 11-12 (July 22, 2026), available at <https://www.deq.virginia.gov/home/showpublisheddocument/38002/639215407094970000> (“86% of Virginia’s population and census block groups are depicted as an environmental justice community.”).

²³ EA at 55.



Comments in Support of MVP Boost

The docket also reflects substantial support for the Project, including from government officials, local residents, and other members of the public. Below are excerpts of certain comments filed in response to the EA, highlighting the important benefits of the Project.

- **U.S. Congresswoman Carol D. Miller:** “Please accept this letter of support concerning Mountain Valley Pipeline’s proposed MVP Boost project. According to the recent Environmental Assessment, this project can be constructed and operated without significant adverse environmental impacts. If approved, the project would also provide meaningful public benefits, including the creation of jobs, increased tax revenues, and expanded access to affordable, reliable American-produced natural gas. These benefits are particularly important as we continue to experience growing energy demand. I recently had the opportunity to tour an existing Mountain Valley Pipeline compressor station that is proposed for expansion as part of the MVP Boost project. The visit provided me with firsthand insight into the company’s commitment to safety and responsible operations and reinforced my confidence in Mountain Valley Pipeline’s ability to maintain and expand this critical energy infrastructure.”
- **Virginia Chamber of Commerce:** “The Virginia Chamber of Commerce strongly encourages the Commission to support the MVP Boost Project. Like much of the PJM region, Virginia needs more energy, including electricity generation and distribution of more natural gas. Virginia’s businesses can only operate effectively with reliable and affordable sources of energy.”
- **Salem-Roanoke County Chamber of Commerce:** “Natural gas continues to play an important role in providing dependable energy while helping reduce emissions when it displaces fuels with higher carbon intensity. FERC staff also concluded that Project emissions would remain below National Ambient Air Quality Standards established to protect human health and public welfare, and that the Project would not have significant effects on air quality. These findings show the Project supports both economic vitality and responsible environmental stewardship.”
- **Roanoke Regional Chamber of Commerce:** “The Roanoke Region continues to attract investment from companies seeking to expand or locate new facilities and therefore require access to dependable energy infrastructure. Energy availability is fundamental to economic competitiveness, particularly as the energy needs of manufacturers, healthcare providers, technology firms, and advanced industries increase. Maintaining confidence in our region’s energy network is essential to supporting continued growth. The MVP Boost Project represents an efficient way to strengthen existing infrastructure. By increasing capacity through improvements to facilities already associated with the operating pipeline system, the project minimizes additional disturbance while responding to demonstrated demand.”



- **West Virginia State Senator Rupie Phillips:** “As a West Virginia state legislator representing communities where the Mountain Valley Pipeline operates, I am writing to express my support for the proposed MVP Boost project. . . .The MVP Boost proposal is an environmentally responsible plan for meeting American demand for natural gas.”
- **Virginia State Senator Christopher T. Head:** “As a business owner and the state Senator representing Virginia’s 3rd District, I regularly hear from constituents about the pressures created by rising electricity demand, constrained infrastructure, and energy costs. Businesses, schools and homes all depend on a system capable of delivering energy consistently throughout the year. The proposed MVP Boost project makes a great deal of sense because it takes advantage of the existing Mountain Valley Pipeline and requires a minimal amount of new infrastructure.”
- **West Virginia State Senator Jack David Woodrum:** “The Mountain Valley Pipeline system is recognized as critical energy infrastructure, and it has played an important role in ensuring reliable access to affordable, domestic natural gas. Public demand for natural gas continues to grow, and the proposed MVP Boost project represents a responsible plan to meet that demand while minimizing impacts associated with new construction.”
- **West Virginia State Senator Brian Helton:** “The MVP Boost project’s construction will generate millions of dollars in new economic activity and create good-paying jobs for West Virginians. Its safe and responsible operation will support the use of West Virginia’s abundant natural gas resources across the eastern United States, providing reliable, low-cost energy to heat homes, power industry and generate electricity.”
- **Consumer Energy Alliance:** “The Commission’s environmental review provides an objective process for evaluating the project’s potential impacts and ensuring appropriate mitigation measures are incorporated before construction begins. In this case, FERC staff concluded that the Project would not have significant effects on air quality and that operational noise and vibration would not cause a significant effect, while recommending post-service noise surveys to confirm compliance at nearby noise-sensitive areas (EA; pages 55, 64). Consumer Energy Alliance believes that projects meeting those rigorous standards should be allowed to proceed because they advance both energy security and benefits to consumers. Expanding access to natural gas also supports lower emissions when it displaces higher-emitting fuels used for electric generation. Reliable energy and environmental responsibility should continue to be pursued together rather than viewed as competing objectives.”
- **Natural Gas Coalition of Virginia:** “Virginia continues to experience growing demand for reliable energy, and meeting that demand requires infrastructure that can safely transport natural gas. The proposed project is an example of responsible system enhancement. Rather than expanding into an entirely new corridor, the project focuses on increasing the efficiency and capability of the existing Mountain Valley Pipeline. FERC staff’s EA notes that the Mainline is operating at full capacity and the Project is designed



to optimize existing system design and hydraulics to provide additional capacity while minimizing effects on landowners and communities. This is an extremely important finding and consistent with the facts on the ground. Interstate pipelines operate under extensive federal safety regulations and continuous oversight. The Commission's environmental review adds another layer of evaluation by identifying mitigation measures and operational conditions that protect communities and natural resources throughout construction and operation. The EA notes that the project would not increase the Mainline's maximum allowable operating pressure, and the project's emissions would be well within thresholds established to protect public health. Natural gas remains a vital part of maintaining electric reliability in Virginia while supporting lower emissions through the displacement of more carbon-intensive fuels. The Coalition believes these benefits, combined with the project's design and regulatory safeguards, demonstrate that the MVP Boost Project is consistent with the public interest."

- **Virginia Oil and Gas Association, Inc.:** "Our member companies are responsible for delivering safe, reliable and affordable energy to Virginia consumers. VOGA endorses MVP Boost as a component of the essential infrastructure that is needed to preserve the growing need for energy reliability and affordability in the Commonwealth."

In August 2026, Mountain Valley representatives visited with local residents at the West Virginia State Fair and answered questions about the Project. Attached hereto are signatures from more than 300 residents expressing support for the Project and requesting that the Commission move forward with timely issuance of the certificate of public convenience and necessity.

MVP Boost at the West Virginia State Fair – August 2026





In order to meet the confirmed need of Mountain Valley's customers for additional supplies of natural gas, Mountain Valley respectfully requests that the Commission issue an order approving the Project no later than November 19, 2026.

Respectfully submitted,

MOUNTAIN VALLEY PIPELINE, LLC
by and through its operator,
EQM Gathering Opco, LLC

By:

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'JKL', is written over a light blue circular stamp.

Jeffrey Klinefelter
Vice President, Operations

Enclosure



West Virginia State Fair

Signatures in Support of MVP Boost

August 18, 2026

Debbie-Anne A. Reese, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

Subject: Please Approve the MVP Boost Project (CP26-14-000)

Dear Ms. Reese:

I support the MVP Boost Project and encourage the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) to issue a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity authorizing the project's construction and operation.

MVP Boost responsibly leverages the existing Mountain Valley Pipeline Mainline footprint and minimizes impacts to the environment by adding compression at three existing MVP compressor stations in West Virginia and building a new compressor station on land owned by Mountain Valley in Virginia. FERC staff recently issued an Environmental Assessment of the MVP Boost project plans and concluded the project could be built safely and responsibly, with no significant adverse impacts. The MVP Mainline is critical energy infrastructure that serves West Virginia homes and businesses, and the MVP Boost project is needed to meet growing U.S. demand for reliable and affordable energy. The project will provide significant benefits, including:

- \$127 million in federal, state and local tax revenues during construction
- \$149 million in new annual federal, state and local tax revenues during operation
- 140 jobs in West Virginia and 60 jobs in Virginia during construction

I respectfully ask FERC to recognize the project's public benefits and move forward with the timely issuance of the requested certificate in Docket No. CP26-14-000.

Name (Print)	Signature	City, State
Rebecca Cayton	Rebecca Cayton	Williamsburg, WV
Kayla Adkins	Kayla Adkins	Talcott, WV
Wanda Ford	Wanda Ford	Union WV
Nicholas Adkins	Nicholas Adkins	Beckley, WV.
Melissa Adkins	Melissa Adkins	Beckley, WV.
Tony B McK	Tony B McK	Union WV.

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Name (Print)	Signature	City, State
Mike Trent	Michael Trent	Crawley, W Va.
David Thomas	David Thomas	Alderson, WV
Todd Riggs	Todd Riggs	Hines, WV
Jimmy / Pat Wheeler	Jimmy / Pat Wheeler	Alderson, WV.
Wendy Garrett	Wendy Garrett	Richwood, WV
Kenny Woodrum	Kenny Woodrum	Candiesville, W.V.

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Name (Print)	Signature	City, State
Polly Adams	Polly Adams	Albany, WV
Christine Cayton	Christine Cayton	Williamsburg WV
Rebecca Cayton	Rebecca Cayton	Williamsburg WV
Sue Dotson	Sue Dotson	Monroe WV
Mark Sutton	Mark Sutton	Burns WV
DONALD Richmond	Donald Richmond	Hinton WV

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Dear Ms. Reese:

I support the MVP Boost Project and encourage the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) to issue a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity authorizing the project's construction and operation.

MVP Boost responsibly leverages the existing Mountain Valley Pipeline Mainline footprint and minimizes impacts to the environment by adding compression at three existing MVP compressor stations in West Virginia and building a new compressor station on land owned by Mountain Valley in Virginia. FERC staff recently issued an Environmental Assessment of the MVP Boost project plans and concluded the project could be built safely and responsibly, with no significant adverse impacts. The MVP Mainline is critical energy infrastructure that serves West Virginia homes and businesses, and the MVP Boost project is needed to meet growing U.S. demand for reliable and affordable energy. The project will provide significant benefits, including:

- \$127 million in federal, state and local tax revenues during construction
- \$149 million in new annual federal, state and local tax revenues during operation
- 140 jobs in West Virginia and 60 jobs in Virginia during construction

I respectfully ask FERC to recognize the project's public benefits and move forward with the timely issuance of the requested certificate in Docket No. CP26-14-000.

Name (Print)	Signature	City, State
Bertha Weikle	Bertha Weikle	WV
Kayla Baldwin	Kayla Baldwin	WV, Marlinton
CARL Meadows	Carl Meadows	Croft Ridge W Va
Monica May	Monica May	Valley Head WV
Colette R. Dolen	Colette R. Dolen	Valley Head, WV
Latella Mullins	Latella Mullins	Paynesville, WV

Name (Print)	Signature	City, State
Robert Martin	Robert Martin	Charlottesville VA
Patricia Burdette	Patricia Burdette	Hinton, WV
Danny Mitchell	Danny R. Mitchell	Oceana WV
Selina Goode	Selina Goode	Marinton WV
Mike Hively	Mike Hively	Hillsboro WV
Oessa Hively	Oessa Hively	Hillsboro, WV
Randall Stafford	Randall Stafford	Malvern
Linda Stafford	Linda Stafford	Malvern
Cindy Cline	Cindy Cline	Gilbert, WV
Kalathompson	Kalathompson	Monroe, WV
John Cahoon	John Cahoon	Monroe, WV
Jason Alexander	Jason Alexander	Salem, VA
Megan Carter	Megan Carter	Princeton WV
Patricia Lyons	Patricia Lyons	Jessell WV
Gary Cook	Gary Cook	Pineville WV
Alan Cummings	Alan Cummings	Buxley WV
Josh Bostic	Josh Bostic	Winwood, WV
Sherrie Keener	Sherrie Keener	Morgantown, WV
Crystal Spencer	Crystal Spencer	Princeton WV
Pam Nichols	Pam Nichols	Monroe WV
Kathy Fox	Kathy Fox	Fayette WV
Ricky Fox	Ricky Fox	Fayette, WV
Barbara McElwain	Barbara McElwain	WV
Jessica Trivett	Jessica Trivett	Ronceverte WV
Emily Dillon	Emily Dillon	Frankford, WV

Name (Print)	Signature	City, State
Rick Johnson	Rick Johnson	RAISON, W.VA.
Alexis King	Alexis King	Petersburg, W Va
Patty Faulkner	Patty Faulkner	Union WV.
Franklin Fulk	Franklin Fulk	Union WV
Kevin Mitchell	K. Mitchell	Oceana, WV
Vicki Dove	Vicki Dove	Lewisburg, WV 24901
Anthony Mullins	Anthony Mullins	Herndon, WV 24726
Sherry Gregg	Sherry Gregg	Mabscott, WV 25871
Billy McEachern	Billy McEachern	Mabscott, WV 25871
Don Beckley	Don Beckley	Rock, WV 24747
Rachel Finkert	Rachel Finkert	Hopewell Jct., NY 12533
Marilyn Gault	Marilyn Gault	MARTIN, WV
Matt Howard	Matt Howard	Marlinton WV
David Storer	David E. Storer	Hinton WV
Ross Storer	Ross Storer	Rhodell
Ann Farley	Ann Farley	Ziggon WV.
John Pilkington	John Pilkington	Sinks Grove WV
Eva Petty	Eva Petty	Beckley, WV
Sarah Bostic	Sarah Bostic	Quinn, WV
Jen Cammarata	Jen Cammarata	Benich WV
Rick Plum	Rick Plum	Leavenburg
Marie Plum	Marie Plum	"
Greg Rice	Greg Rice	Morgantown
Breanna Rice	Breanna Rice	Morgantown

Name (Print)	Signature	City, State
Augustine Weikle	Augustine Weikle	Caldwell, WV
Jessica Weikle	Jessica Weikle	Caldwell, WV
Shirley Blake	Shirley Blake	Beckley, WV
Jessica McPherson	Jessica McPherson	Ferrum, VA
Stacy Cookley	Stacy Cookley	Beckley, WV
Wendel Walker	Wendel Walker	Odd, WV
Norman Jeffery	Norman Jeffery	Foster, WV
Theresa Jeffery	Theresa Jeffery	Foster, WV
Matthew Hammett	Matthew Hammett	Bluefield, WV
Serenity Massey	Serenity Massey	Beckley, WV
John Goff	John Goff	Beckley, WV
JOEL FUNK	Joel Funk	Princeton, WV
Hunter Edwards	Hunter Edwards	Mount Hope, WV
Dillon Anderson	Dillon Anderson	Rupert, WV
Bryan Osborn	Bryan Osborn	WV
Nick Hanson	Nick Hanson	Beaver, WV
Nichole Hanson	Nichole Hanson	Beaver, WV
Nickie Hanson	Nickie Hanson	
PHIL DAVIS	Phil Davis	FAYETTEVILLE, WV
Detra Smith	Detra Smith	Shady Spring, WV
Johnny Marcum	Johnny Marcum	Shady Spring, WV
Condis Barnes	Condis Barnes	Crawley, WV
Dana Smith	Dana Smith	Gibson, WV
Amelia Ralston	Amelia Ralston	Pleasant, WV
Robert Fitzwater	Robert Fitzwater	Meador Bridge

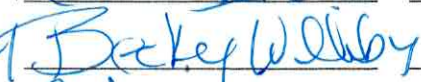
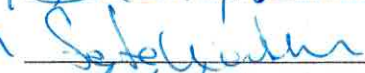
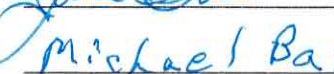
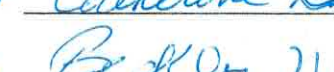
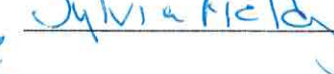
Name (Print)

Signature

City, State

Sidney Lane	Sidney Lane	Hanover WV
Scarlett Godfrey		
K.E.D. Spawate	(	BK, WV
Tammy Baker	Tammy Baker	BK WV
Darryl Church	Darryl Church	I Acger WV
Ruby Ingram	Ruby Ingram	WV 25943
Nigail C Bee	Nigail C Bee	Mullers WV 25882
Edie Ellison	Edie Ellison	Buckley, WV 25801
Hope Ellison	Hope Ellison	Mabscott, WV 25871
Melissa Kennedy	Melissa Kennedy	Turpin, WV 25659
REX SHEFFARD		Beckley WV
Alyssa Greene	Alyssa Greene	Beckley, WV
Jonathan Houde		Beckley WV
Maranda Vaughan	Maranda Vaughan	Flatwoods, WV
John A. Lindsay	John A. Lindsay	Warm Springs VA.
Bennett Haffield	Bennett Haffield	Hanover, WV
Marsha Haffield	Marsha Haffield	Hanover, WV
Angie Lindsay	Angie Lindsay	Hot Spgs VA
JEFF INGRAM	Jeff Ingram	WV 25943
Ronald Dodson		Princeton WV
Chad Keaton	Chad Keaton	Beckley WV
Brittany Beggs	Brittany Beggs	Greenbrier Co.
Helen Gunn		Greenbrier Co.
Eva Angell		Summers

Name (Print)	Signature	City, State
Kathy Bostedo	Bostedo	New Castle, VA
Donna Coynre	DM Coynre	Jumping Branch WV
Harley Groves	Harley Groves	Hico WV
Tom Groves	Tom Groves	Hico WV
Nancy Lovejoy	Nancy Lovejoy	Craigsville
Carol Rittman	Carol Rittman	Jack Hill WV
Debra Faye Ashbury	Debra Faye Ashbury	Ghent, WV
S. Martin	S. Martin	Daniels WV
B. Sturgill	B. Sturgill	B. Sturgill WV
D. Mordan	D. Mordan	Beckley WV
Charles E. Senger	Charles E. Senger	Charleston WV
Steven Hassi	Steven Hassi	Ponceville WV
Roy Jarrell	Roy Jarrell	St Albans WV
Sarah Plymley	Sarah Plymley	Beckley WV
Becky Hogan	Becky Hogan	Ashbury, WV
Marlene Smith	Marlene Smith	Covington VA
Warren Smith	Warren Smith	Covington VA
Eric Lupardus	Eric Lupardus	Grantsville WV
Brandy Lupardus	Brandy Lupardus	Grantsville WV
Nicki Lora O'Brien	Nicki Lora O'Brien	Richwood WV
Judy Pysell	Judy Pysell	Hines, WV
C. Krick Kennedy	C. Krick Kennedy	
Brenda Myers	Brenda Myers	Kingwood WV
Rose McCoy	Rose McCoy	Frametown WV
Julie McCoy	Julie McCoy	Frametown, WV

Name (Print)	Signature	City, State
Scott Nickell		Chester, VA
Mark Acord		Seth WV
Connie Brown		SC
Becky Williby		Mercer
Samantha Workman		Fayette
Steven Lober		Raleigh
C.S. Rice		Roanoke, VA
Sandra Loebl		Leeds
Joan Starnet		Charleston, WV
Wendy Kester		Brenton WV
Catherine Baker		Roxboro WV
Charlie Berry		
Debbie Roberts		
Christina Shaw		
Sylvia Fung		
Greg Sogals		Grange Creek WV
Margaret Samples		
John Samples		
Raider Samples		Strange Creek WV
Ron Helly		Maxwellton W
Edith Helly		
Kristie Knotts		Frankford, WV 24938
Sammi Barton		Craigsville WV 26005
Michelle Burgess		570 Todd Lane W-S-S-WV
Donnie E. Whentley		Alderson, WV 24910 24986

Name (Print)	Signature	City, State
Gerald Maher		Green Sulphur Springs, WV
Virgil Wilson		Petro/Sum WV 26161
William Fry		Hurricane WV
George Mills		HARPER WV
Brian Osborne		WV
Kathy Osborne		Pineville WV
Jay G. Fawcett		Bedford VA
Jennifer Stover		Beckley WV
Steve Ellison		DANVILLE WV
Samatha Richmond		Shady Spring, WV
Boyd Pence		Alderson, WV
Tommy Whitt		Princeton, WV
Lorrie Keaton		Pipestem, W.V.
Phillip Platt		Union W.V.
Cathy + Tim DeBary		Milton, W.V.
J. DeBary		Milton, WV
J. Fedzak		Renick WV
Jerry Vance		
Michael Persinger		
Cheryl Persinger		
Cheyenne DeBarma		Buckhannon WV
Eula Gads		Meadow Bridge
Henry Judy		Meadow Bridge
Brandi Hayes		
Amanda Alderson		Pence Springs

Name (Print)	Signature	City, State
Marsha Myles	Marsha Myles	Benick WV
Charles Ellis	Charles Ellis	Beckley WV
Wong maddy	Wong maddy	Alderson, WV
Tammy Lucas	Tammy Lucas	Ronover, WV
Carla Blankenship	Carla Blankenship	Lewisburg, WV
Frances Lowe	Frances Lowe	Sandstone, WV
Leather Brown	Leather Brown	Beckley, WV
Roseanna Groves	Roseanna Groves	Hillsboro, WV
Larry Groves	Larry Groves	Hillsboro WV
Do, Alderson	Do, Alderson	Alderson, WV
Doug Kel	Doug Kel	Cross, WV
Sheila Brown	Sheila Brown	Beckley WV
Tom Cook	Tom Cook	Nicholas, WV
Mary Overholt	Mary Overholt	Nicholas WV
Whitney Roush	Whitney Roush	Clendenin WV
Marlene Bailey	Marlene Bailey	Panther WV
Andrea Thornton	Andrea Thornton	Princeton WV
Richard Tilley	Richard Tilley	Lynco, WV
Brenda Dowdy	Brenda Dowdy	WSS WV
Paul Dowdy	Paul Dowdy	WSS WV
Gary Cook	Gary Cook	Pineville WV
Ray Grimes	Ray Grimes	Alderson, WV
Ricky Hunter	Ricky Hunter	Crawley, WV
Cheryl Hunter	Cheryl Hunter	Crawley, WV 24931
Donna Nickell	Donna Nickell	Lewisburg, WV 24901

Name (Print)	Signature	City, State
Bill Hurry		Clear Fork WV
John Nelson		Wendburg WV
Jim Scherr	Jim Scherr	Kenna, W Va.
Darlene Flack	Darlene Flack	Hinton, WV
Jennifer Cook	Jr	Somersville, WV
Thomas Martin		Summersville, WV
Nichell Nichell		Chester, VA
Nick Zygetakis		Fyg & Taker
Claude Accord	Claude Accord	Seth WV
Don W. Dike	Don W. Dike	
Don S. Sore	Don S. Sore	
Amanda Slon	Don S Sore	Daniel, WV
Gina Kern		Bluefield VA
Michael Green		Corington VA
Viola Plum	Viola	Lewisburg, WV
Mark Hawkey	Mark Hawkey	Mercer Co.
Tabatha Crosse		
Jerzy Clemons	Jerzy Clemons	Greenbrier Co
Jessiah Brunham	John Hub	Raleigh Co.
Nikki Miles	Nikki Miles	Raleigh Co.
Natoma Williams	Natoma Williams	Greenbrier
Johnny Florentz	Johnny Florentz	White Sulphur
Reta Mitchem		
Ron Cantley II	R. Cantley	Cool Ridge, WV

Name (Print)	Signature	City, State
Andrew Phillips	Andrew Phillips	Leona WV
Lynn Alfrey	Lynn Alfrey	Crab Orchard WV
Dick Alfrey	Dick Alfrey	Crab Orchard WV
Roger Kuhn	Roger Kuhn	Charleston WVA
Nancy Kuhn	Nancy Kuhn	Charleston WVA
Alshay Little	Alshay Little	Union, WV
Amber Kinead	Amber Kinead	Meador Bridge WV.
Tara Kuhn	Tara Kuhn	Leadside WV
Colin L	Colin L	Wyoming Co
Danielle Bee	Danielle Bee	Wyoming WV
Betty Canbell	Betty Canbell	Mingo Co WV
27 Aug	mennington WV	
Scott Tamm	Scott Tamm	TV WV
Rodney Edwards	Rodney Edwards	Clendenin WV
Corey Dishmon	Corey Dishmon	
Megan Burns	Megan Burns	Monroe County
Linda Surface	Linda Surface	
Brady Bailey	Brady Bailey	
Isaac Bailey	Isaac Bailey	
Clint Brown	Clint Brown	Lewisburg, WV.
Kilian Brown	Kilian Brown	
Dione New	Dione New	
A-Renee Johnson	A-Renee Johnson	NC
Rebecca Ratliff	Rebecca Ratliff	Beckley, WV
Erin Lilly	Erin Lilly	Shady Spring, WV

Name (Print)	Signature	City, State
Mark Spruill	Mark Spruill	Morgantown, WV
Magaly Stew	[Signature]	Caldwell, WV
Brittany Fox	Brittany Fox	Fayette, WV
OMAR Young	OMAR Young	Harp Mills, WV
Casey Boone	Casey Boone	Talcott, WV
Caleb Boone	Caleb Boone	Talcott, WV
Derek Young	Derek Young	Covington, VA
Wagner Frier	[Signature]	GREENBRIER CO WV
Jackie Williams	Jackie Williams	Frankford, WV
Andrew Mullins	[Signature]	Mounton, WV
Rodney Cline	[Signature]	Brenton, WV
Dennis Collett	Dennis Collett	Boon County
Jill Newlon	Jill Newlon	Montrose, WV
Bobby Newlon	Bobby Newlon	Montrose, WV
Hollie Phillips	Hollie Phillips	Lerona, WV
Dantella Isaac	Dantella Isaac	Princeton WV
LUKE TRUMP	Luke Trump	WV
F. Tripp Nelson	F. Tripp Nelson	Lewisburg, WV
B. H. Moore	[Signature]	
Myka Crone	Myka Crone	Lewisburg, WV
Tammy Licon	Tammy Licon	MCHESWELL
Alex O'Neal	Alex O'Neal	Merceer WV
Kristy Brown	Kristy Brown	Lewisburg, WV
Carolyn Kempsey	Carolyn Kempsey	
[Signature]	[Signature]	Pilot, VA

Name (Print)

Signature

City, State

Rebecca Ward

R. Ward

Alderson W

Rick Blankenship

R Blankenship

Alderson, W

Kim Alderson

K Alderson

Alderson wv

Shaun Thornton

5 Theorem

Alderson W

Lowery Patton

[Handwritten signature]

Lewis & Clarke

Whistle, Dilly

CV. (S)

Williamsburg

Angela Dahm

Paricals

DORA Fernandez

Don Jones

Ballard W

Sarah Miller

Sarah C. Miller

WSS, WV, 24986

Nech Boogs

[Handwritten signature]

5ville, y v

Debbi Roberts

Debit Krd

Name (Print)

Signature

City, State

Brett Baker

Brett Baker

Hinto. WV

Kelly Baker

Kelly Baker

Dinton WV

Eli Loudermilk

Eli Loudermilk

White Sulphur Springs WV