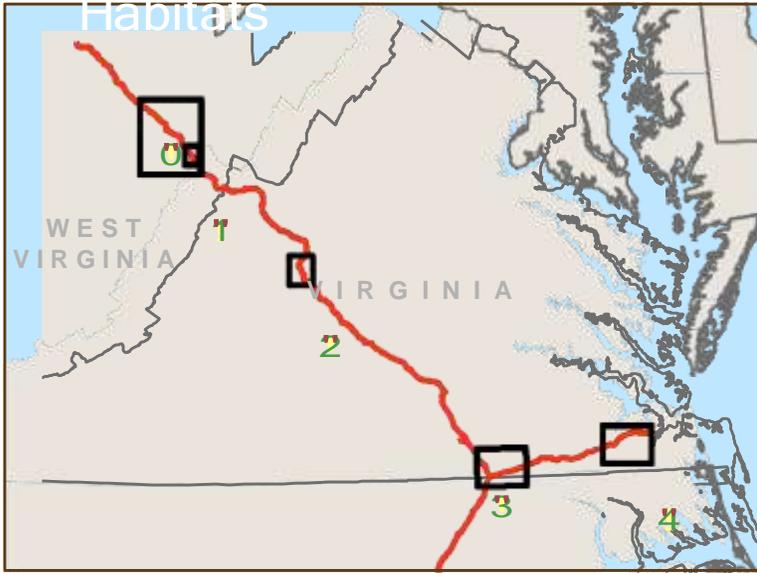


Figure 1. Dominion Pipeline Route and Identified Critical Habitats



- | | |
|---|--|
| — Proposed Pipeline Route | Critical Habitats Natural |
| ■ TNC Preserve | Heritage Element |
| ■ TNC Conservation Easement | Occurrences (generalized locations) |
| ■ Other Conservation Easement | Forests, Caves and Riparian Areas |
| ■ State Natural Area Preserve | Critical Floodplain Forests in the Albemarle Sound Watershed |
| National Forest or National Wildlife Refuge | |
| Cheat Mt. Priority Spruce Restoration Area | |

The Nature Conservancy
Protecting nature. Preserving life.

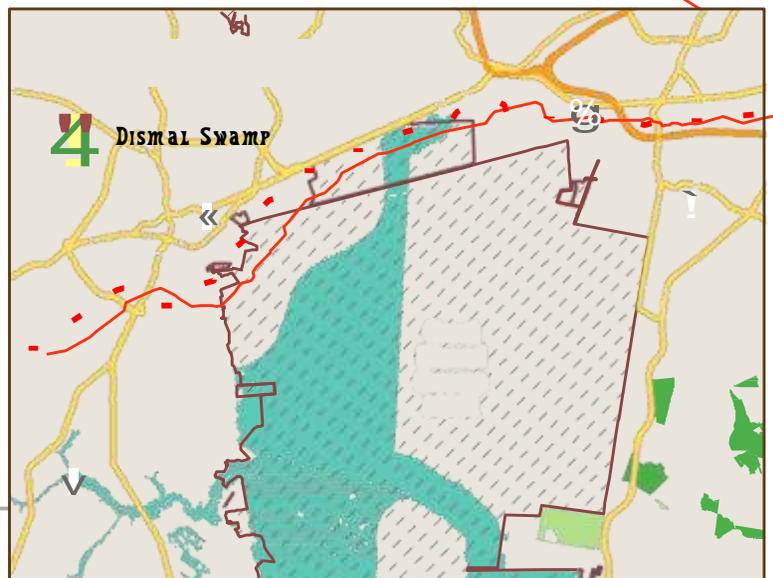
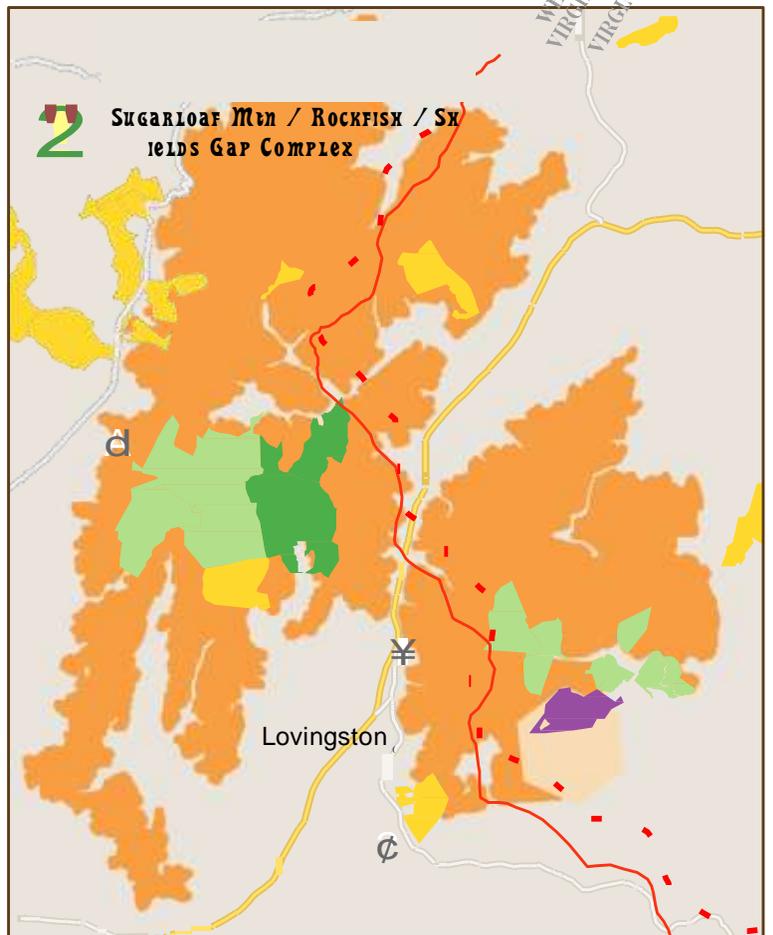
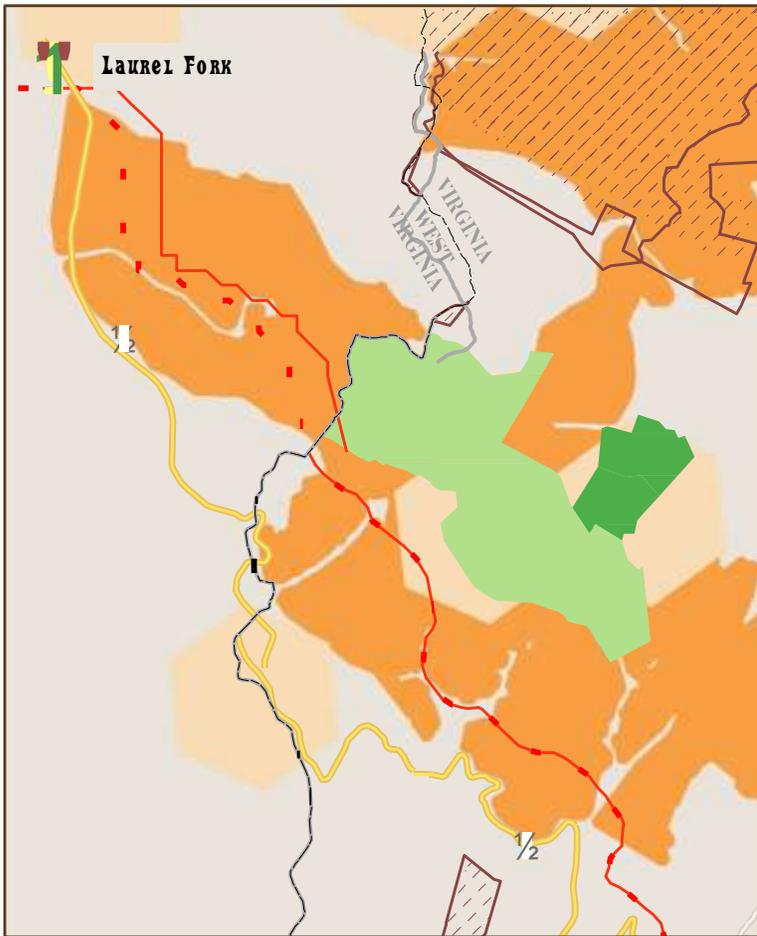
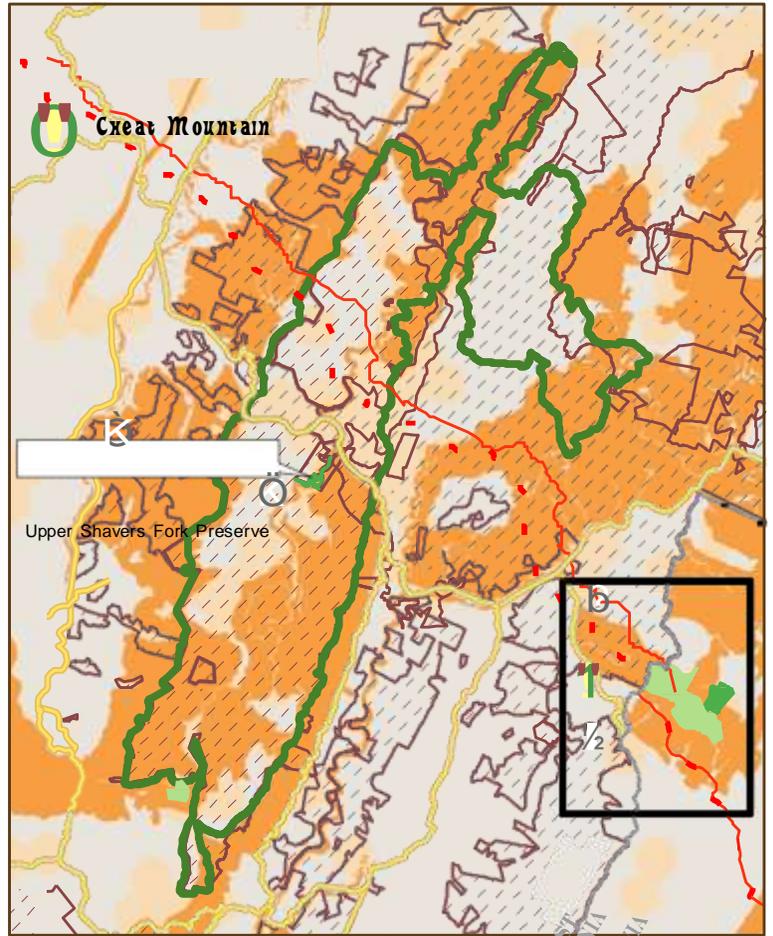


Table 1: Detailed information regarding The Nature Conservancy's preserve and easement holdings within the Planning Corridor for the Atlantic Coast natural gas pipeline.

Area Name	TNC Interest	Conservation Purpose
Roanoke River Islands (NC)	Preserve	The Roanoke River Fall Line Islands Preserve contains over 73 acres of coastal plain levee and bottomland hardwood forests across 8 islands in Northampton, Co. NC and represents a significant proportion of the remaining islands not inundated due to the Roanoke Rapids and Gaston reservoirs.
Sugg's Millpond (NC)	Easement	Suggs Mill Pond Game Land is 10,838 acres owned and managed by the NC Wildlife Resources Commission in Bladen and Cumberland Counties that includes the 600-acre Horseshoe Lake which is dominated by stands of cypress trees, floating bog mats, and many yellow pitcher plants.
Great Dismal Swamp NW (VA)	Preserve	The Conservancy's preserve 80 acre preserve at the northwest corner of the Great Dismal Swamp was protected with funds from the Virginia Wetlands Restoration Trust Fund, to restore wetlands habitat adjacent to the Great Dismal Swamp National Wildlife Refuge. The Great Dismal Swamp is home to more than 200 species of birds and one of the last remaining stands of Atlantic white cedar. Two-thirds of all species that occur in Virginia are found in the Swamp, including butterflies and skippers, frogs, snakes, and turtles and more than 330 plant species. The refuge's population of black bears is one of the largest populations on the eastern seaboard.
Laurel Fork (VA)	Preserve and Easement	Rifle Ridge Farm Easement and Laurel Fork Highlands Preserve contain rare high elevation forest community types such as red spruce and northern hardwoods that provide habitat for snowshoe hare, northern flying squirrel breeding neotropical songbirds, and a diversity of animals and plants which are both rare and common in the Commonwealth of Virginia. Rifle Ridge Farm contains approximately two (2) miles of Laurel Fork, an exemplary, high elevation cold water stream that drains into the Shenandoah and Potomac River Basins and the Chesapeake Bay Watershed, providing habitat for native brook trout populations, and other characteristic aquatic species. Collectively, the properties contain at least 23 records of Natural Heritage element species or community types as identified by the VA Department of Conservation and Recreation, Division of Natural Heritage, including Shriver's frilly orchid, a G1/S1 species, saw-whet owl, a G5/S1BS2N species, purple oatgrass, a G5/S1 species, ground juniper, a G5T5/S1 species, and Twisted Sedge Rocky Bar and Shore terrestrial community, the best known occurrence of this community in Virginia.
South River (VA)	Preserve	On the western slope of the Blue Ridge in the Shenandoah Valley, South River Preserve and Cowbane Prairie Natural Area Preserve protects outstanding examples of wet prairies, mesic prairies, and calcareous spring marshes which were once common natural communities in the Shenandoah Valley. These communities have been reduced over the years by agricultural and industrial development. Eleven rare plants including queen-of-the-prairie, blueflag iris, and marsh-speedwell are found at the preserve. Additionally, a reach of the South River within South River Preserve and Cowbane Prairie NAP also provides habitat for two watchlisted freshwater mussel species.

<p>Sugarloaf Mt / Rockfish / Shields Gap Complex (VA)</p>	<p>Preserve and Easement</p>	<p>The Shields Gap Forest Block straddles the Piedmont and central Appalachian ecoregions, and contains one very large patch of unfragmented hardwood forest; 11,000 acres are considered valuable, interior forest habitat. The Nature Conservancy holds a 1,600-acre conservation easement, and owns the 1,000-acre Fortunes Cove preserve, which is open to the public, and supports a globally rare glade community. The Sugarloaf Forest Block is in the Piedmont ecoregion, and contains some of the region's largest patches of unfragmented hardwood forest; over 28,000 acres are considered valuable, interior forest habitat. The Nature Conservancy holds six conservation easements here, totaling close to 900 acres.</p>
<p>Upper Shavers Fork Preserve (WV)</p>	<p>Preserve</p>	<p>Located in the 400,000 acre forest conservation priority area on Cheat Mountain that includes the most extensive subalpine red spruce and balsam fir forests between the Adirondacks and southern Blue Ridge, northern hardwood forests, peatlands, caves, and ice-scoured riverine communities along the highest-elevation large river in the East. The Cheat Mountain Forest Block supports 37 G1-G2/T1-T2 taxa occurrences, 9 G3/T3 taxa, and over 50 additional S1S2 species, one of the highest concentrations in the ecoregion. Three federally listed species (Cheat Mountain salamander, Indiana bat, running buffalo clover) occur in the Forest Block, along with the West Virginia northern flying squirrel, a recently delisted species. The site is also significant breeding range for several High Priority Partners in Flight breeding birds.</p>

Upper Shavers Fork Preserve, The Nature Conservancy, West Virginia Fact Sheet

Preserve Importance

The Upper Shavers Fork Preserve is one of the Nature Conservancy's most iconic preserves in West Virginia. The Preserve is located in the Cheat Mountain Forest Block; an approximately 400,000 acre forest conservation priority area identified by the Nature Conservancy as one of the highest priority ecological systems and concentrations of plant and animal diversity in the Central Appalachians. It includes the most extensive subalpine red spruce and balsam fir forests between the Adirondacks and southern Blue Ridge, northern hardwood forests, peatlands, caves, and ice-scoured riverine communities along the highest-elevation large river in the East. The Cheat Mountain Forest Block supports 37 G1-G2/T1-T2 taxa occurrences, 9 G3/T3 taxa, and over 50 additional S1S2 species, one of the highest concentrations in the ecoregion. Three federally listed species (Cheat Mountain salamander, Indiana bat, running buffalo clover) occur in the Forest Block, along with the West Virginia northern flying squirrel, a recently delisted species. The site is also significant breeding range for several High Priority Partners in Flight breeding birds. As a result, the Nature Conservancy has identified much of the area within the Cheat Mountain Forest Block as Critical Habitat.

The Upper Shavers Fork Preserve provides the Nature Conservancy an important "anchor" in the Cheat Mountain Landscape to ensure ongoing work with the neighboring U.S. Forest Service lands (over 60,000 acres of adjacent contiguous ownership) and with the last remaining landowners in the Upper Shavers Fork Basin south of Snowshoe, at Cheat Mountain Club. This preserve is a premier site for our ongoing efforts to inform the public, agencies, and partners of the importance of the red spruce ecosystem and our efforts with the U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Surface Mining, and others to restore the adjacent lands to the Upper Shavers Fork Preserve. Over \$1.6 million dollars have been invested in this effort to restore nearby lands since 2009.

Preserve Information

The Upper Shavers Fork Preserve consists of 96.87 acres held in two tracts along the Shavers Fork at Cheat Bridge. The property includes over 5,000 feet of frontage on the Shavers Fork, red spruce swamps, and forests that are high quality potential habitat for the federally listed as threatened Cheat Mountain salamander and the recently delisted West Virginia northern flying squirrel. The tract supports known occurrences of Cheat Minnow, a portion of the globally outstanding occurrence of long-stalked holly, starry false Solomon's seal, small-fruit bulrush, and sticky false asphodel. The tract also provides a buffer for a major population of Barbara's buttons. The tract borders the historic Cheat Mountain Club lodge. Elevations on the tract range from approximately 3550 feet along the Shavers Fork to approximately 3640 feet.

The Preserve was donated to the Conservancy by the Cheat Mountain Club in two deeds, one dated December 18, 2000 (west parcel) and the other on June 3, 2002 (east parcel).

The purpose of the donation was established by the deed and subsequent Management Agreement between Cheat Mountain Club, the Hatchery Run Homeowners Association, Inc. and The Nature Conservancy; the tenants of which include:

1. The Club, the Association and the Conservancy are committed to preserving the plant and wildlife populations, on, about, and indigenous to the property, the proper management of which will require controlled and limited public access.
2. It is the intent of the Conservancy to maintain the property in an undeveloped state as a natural area.
3. The Club and the Association have a leasehold interest in the Preserve and the rights and obligation to limit and control public access to the Preserve, and to prohibit activities on the Preserve inconsistent with the Management Agreement; including vehicular access, hunting, trapping, fires, and removal of natural objects. The Club and Association also maintain all approved trails on the Preserve.

As a result of this Management Agreement, the Conservancy has certain commitments it must abide by and an obligation to coordinate any activities on the Preserve with the Cheat Mountain Club and Hatchery Run Homeowners Association. The following restrictions on activities proposed by Dominion in conjunction with the Southeast Reliability Project are intended to ensure that the Conservancy abides by the terms of that agreement, and that we protect the natural resources on the Preserve.

Restrictions on Activities

1. No motorized vehicles are permitted on the Preserve. Access onto the Preserve will be by foot traffic only.
2. Cutting, removing, or otherwise damaging vegetation is not permitted.
3. Any flagging must be removed upon completion of the survey work on the Preserve. Paint marking is not permitted.
Note: For items two and three above – cutting and marking a survey line creates the potential for unauthorized motorized vehicle access (ATV/UTV use) and creates an undesired social or access trail that may impact sensitive areas on the Preserve, create an unauthorized access point, or increase the potential for further damage to vegetation.
4. The collection of plant, animal, mineral or other specimens is prohibited.
5. Cultural resource crews must ensure that they are not digging test pits and processing samples within or near populations of rare or protected species. Dominion will ensure that a professional botanist, capable of identifying rare or protected species endemic to this area, is on site during the cultural resource survey and verifies that a test pit will not impact or disturb a rare or protected species prior to the excavation of each test pit. Test pits must be refilled and covered with the root ball and vegetation, if any, removed from that pit. Any cultural artifacts collected will be donated to the West Virginia Culture Center and State Museum.
6. All equipment used on the Preserve, in particular any tool used to excavate or probe the soil, must be cleaned of all soil, seeds, and vegetative material prior to use on the Preserve; to minimize the potential for spreading non-native invasive species.
7. Any survey methods or tools used, above and beyond those referenced in the August 5, 2014 letter to The Nature Conservancy, must be approved prior to use on the Preserve.
8. Dominion must secure all necessary state and federal permits prior to beginning work.