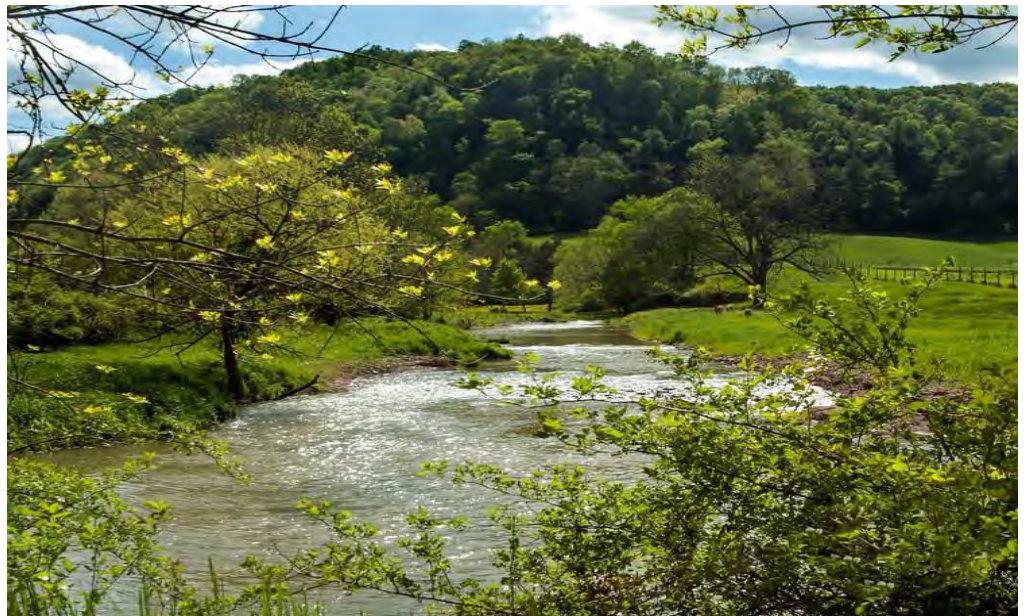


MONROE COUNTY AND THE MOUNTAIN VALLEY PIPELINE



MAY 2016
Key-Log Economics

MONROE'S ECONOMY: WHAT'S AT RISK

In Monroe County, residents depend on a clean and healthy environment to sustain a high quality of life. The Mountain Valley Pipeline, which would run 21.9 miles in Monroe, has triggered widespread concern over potential effects on the local community, land, water, and economy. This report describes the assets and trends that may be at risk if the Mountain Valley Pipeline were built and summarizes research on the potential economic impacts on land value, natural benefits, and key economic sectors in Monroe.

At a Glance:

The Mountain Valley Pipeline in Monroe County

- ❖ Miles of pipeline: 21.9
- ❖ Acres in the construction corridor, permanent right-of-way (ROW), and surface infrastructure: 354, 130, and 21
- ❖ Most impacted land cover type (ROW only): forest (107 acres)
- ❖ Parcels touched by ROW: 81
- ❖ Parcels in the 1.4-mile-wide evacuation zone: 778
- ❖ Residents and housing units in the evacuation zone: 1,828 people and 146 homes (includes vacation homes whose owners would be counted in the county of their primary residence)
- ❖ Baseline property value at risk (and expected one-time cost due to the MVP):
 - In the ROW: \$9.1 million (\$382,200 to \$1.2 million)
 - In the evacuation zone: \$87.4 million (\$3.3 million)
- ❖ Total property value lost (a one-time cost): \$3.7 to \$4.5 million
- ❖ Resulting loss in property tax revenue (annual): \$13,300 to \$16,200
- ❖ Economic value of lost ecosystem services such as for water and air purification, recreational benefits, and others:
 - Over the two-year construction period (a one-time cost): \$3.6 to \$13.0 million
 - Recurring every year for the life of the MVP (annual): \$752,800 to \$2.7 million
- ❖ Lost economic development opportunities due to the erosion of Monroe County's comparative advantages as an attractive place to visit, reside, and do business. Under the scenarios described below, these could include:
 - Annual loss of recreation tourism expenditures of \$1 million supporting 13 jobs, \$200,000 in payroll, and \$59,200 in state and \$8,200 in local taxes
 - Annual loss of personal income of \$567,800 due to slower growth in the number of retirees
 - An annual minor loss of personal income due to slower growth in sole proprietorships
- ❖ Total estimated costs:
 - One-time costs (lost property value and lost ecosystem service value during construction) would total between \$7.3 and \$17.5 million
 - Annual costs (costs that occur year after year) would range from \$2.4 to \$4.4 million
 - Present discounted value of all future annual costs (discounted at 1.5%): \$157.6 to \$290.1 million
 - One-time costs plus discounted value of all future annual costs: \$164.9 to 307.6 million

Note: For a number of reasons, these estimates are conservative and the actual economic cost of the MVP, if built, could be much higher. For details, please see the full report, "Economic Costs of the Mountain Valley Pipeline to Property Value, Ecosystem Services, and Economic Development in Virginia and West Virginia," available for download at keylogeconomics.com.

Monroe is a rural agricultural county with many historic and quaint characteristics of the past, charm, and an overall strong sense of community. Nestled in the Allegheny Highlands, Monroe is home to an abundance of areas for outdoor recreation including Hanging Rock Observatory, located atop Peters Mountain, with a panoramic view of West Virginia and Virginia. The county also has miles of streams, 428 acres of George Washington National Forest, 18,350 acres of Jefferson National Forest, Moncove Lake State Park, and access to The Appalachian and Allegheny Trails (Monroe County Tourism 2012). Monroe County is also home to numerous Civil War historical sites, springs and resorts, family friendly events like Farmers Day and the Autumn Harvest Festival, and area farms and markets. All these features contribute to and benefit from Monroe’s beautiful, clean environment and quality of life.

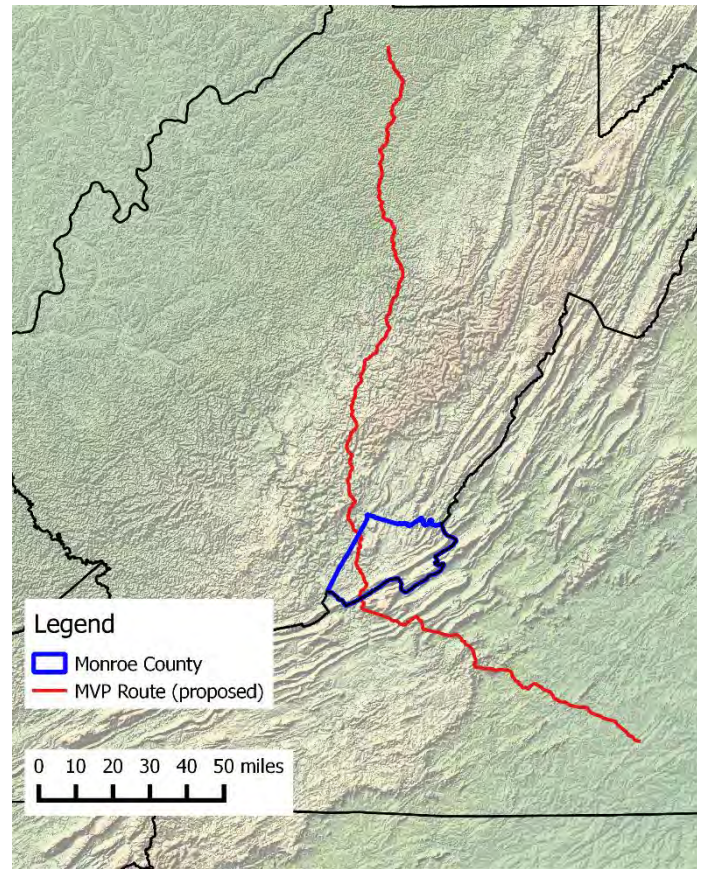


FIGURE 1 THE ROUTE OF THE PROPOSED MOUNTAIN VALLEY PIPELINE THROUGH MONROE COUNTY

Recent Trends

Quality of life factors may help explain why Monroe County’s population grew at a faster rate than the average for West Virginia’s rural counties. Population in the county was up 3.0% between 2000 and 2014 (Headwaters Economics 2015; US Census Bureau 2015).¹ The population increase is largely driven by in-migration, including people of retirement age. Between 2000 and 2014, Monroe experienced an average annual net in-migration of 71 people, the entirety of population growth. From 2000 to 2013, the population over the age of 65—often retirees who can choose where to live—grew from 15.4% to 20.3%.² Retirees bring their incomes, and when they spend it they create opportunities for economic development, including in higher-end services such as healthcare and financial services.

¹ Unless otherwise noted, all employment, income, and population figures are from Headwaters Economics (2015), US Census Bureau (2015), and US Bureau of Economic Analysis (2015).

²Age distribution data is the most recent available from the US Census Bureau (2015).

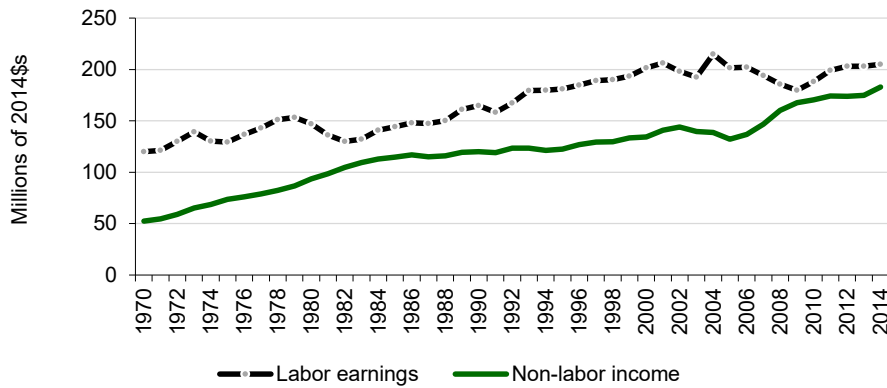


FIGURE 2: COMPONENTS OF PERSONAL INCOME, MONROE COUNTY (SOURCE: HEADWATERS ECONOMICS 2015, US BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS 2015)

Besides labor income, earnings from a wage-and-salary job and/or self-employment, Monroe residents also receive “non-labor income” in the form of earnings on investments (dividends, interest, and rent) and transfer payments, such as Social Security and Medicare. As a share of the total, non-labor income now accounts for 47 out of every 100 dollars earned or received by

Monroe residents, almost 20% higher than the rate in 1970. Since 2000, non-labor income has grown by 36%. This does not mean labor earnings are unimportant. Wages, salaries, benefits, and self-employment income still make up 52.9% of personal income in the county, increasing by 1.7% since 2000.

Like retirees, entrepreneurs and small business owners in a variety of industries choose where they locate, basing their decisions on amenities and quality of life, rather than on access to input or output markets or other traditional business concerns (Rasker and Glick 1994). One indicator of this phenomenon in Monroe is the growth in the number of sole proprietorships. By 2014, the county’s 2,047 sole proprietors accounted for about 49% of jobs, growing by 6.8% since 2000. The growth in sole proprietors illustrates the extent to which the creative activity of Monroe’s new and long-time residents drives economic development.

Travel and tourism are also an important and growing part of Monroe’s economy. The industry—composed of passenger transportation, arts, entertainment, recreation services, accommodation, food services, and portions of the retail sector—represents 8.3% of total private employment in the county. Although between 2010 and 2014 Monroe saw a \$460,000 decrease in traveler expenditures,³ there was a 30.8% increase in travel generated employment, and a \$328,000 increase in travel related payroll (Dean Runyan Associates 2015).⁴

In addition to tourism, agriculture and timber are important natural resource-using industries in Monroe. Agriculture accounts for a larger share of private employment in Monroe compared to the average for non-

³ Purchases by travelers during their trip, including hotel/motel occupancy taxes and other applicable local and state taxes, paid by the traveler at the point of sale (Dean Runyan Associates 2015).

⁴ All dollar values have been adjusted for inflation.

metro West Virginia, 18.4% vs 4.2%.⁵ Similarly timber accounts for 4.5% of all employment in Monroe.⁶ The average for non-metro West Virginia by contrast is 3%.

Monroe has a relatively low unemployment rate (5.7% in 2014 compared to 7.4% for all of non-metro West Virginia), but per capita personal income is lower and is growing more slowly than in the non-metro part of the state. Coupled with the relatively high population growth, such statistics may indicate the extent to which Monroe County residents are willing to give up monetary wealth for the “second paycheck” that comes in the form of quality of life (Roback 1982; Roback 1988; Niemi and Whitelaw 1999).

In the context of the proposed Mountain Valley Pipeline, it is worth emphasizing Monroe’s population and economic growth has occurred without energy infrastructure of the MVP’s type or scale. While some claim that the pipeline will bring some benefits (Ditzel, Fisher, and Chakrabarti 2015), and Governor Tomblin has said such infrastructure would “create promising opportunities for future generations,”⁷ public officials must consider how the MVP would change Monroe’s current conditions and whether such change would really be for the better. Our research, summarized in this report, shows some of the ways in which the MVP could make things worse.

Impacts of the MVP

Property Values

The MVP would affect property values in three ways: from loss of use and enjoyment of the property, from safety risks, and from diminished aesthetic quality of views. With some overlap, these effects would be most prominent in three zones: in the right-of-way (ROW), in the evacuation zone (including a narrower “high consequence area”), and within sight, or in the viewshed, of the pipeline.

Loss of use and enjoyment of properties would be felt most acutely by owners of parcels the proposed 50-foot-wide ROW crosses or touches. Forestland in the ROW will be stripped and converted to shrub or grassland, eliminating the prospect of future timber income (Williams 2015). In Monroe, close to 60% of landowners on or near the MVP route rely on firewood from their properties for heating and 39% of these same residents have marketable timber on their property (Save Monroe and The Border Conservancy 2015). Also, cropland in the ROW cannot be managed in the same way due to restrictions on the landowner’s ability to cross

⁵ For agriculture, a different data source that includes all employment is used (Headwaters Economics 2015; US Bureau of Economic Analysis 2015).

⁶ Timber is comprised of forestry/logging, lumber and wood products manufacturing, and paper and allied products manufacturing. The “private employment” base for this percentage does not include government, agricultural, or self-employment. Those categories are not included in the primary data source that also provides details on timber employment (Headwaters Economics 2015; US Census Bureau 2015).

⁷ Quoted in Mountain Valley Pipeline (2016).

the pipeline with heavier farm equipment (Monroe and Monroe 2015; Leech 2015). This means farm and forestland adjacent to the ROW would become less valuable if it becomes more expensive to reach woodlots or fields on the far side of the ROW.

Current and future residential housing is another productive use of land potentially suffering an economic loss from the MVP. People now living on parcels in the ROW will feel less safe and may be at risk of losing wells and springs during or after construction, which is concerning considering 80% of landowners on or near the MVP route (ROW/Corridor) use a private well or a spring as their primary source of drinking water (Save Monroe and The Border Conservancy 2015). They will also be deprived of the peace, quiet, and scenic views paid for when properties were initially purchased. There would also be a loss for potential subdivision and development depending on how and where the pipeline crosses unimproved properties.

These economic losses translate into financial losses when current owners attempt to sell their properties and find buyers are far less interested in them. Patricia Laurrell from Blacksburg, Virginia, a real estate appraiser with over 25 years of experience, found that properties near pipeline installation areas experience decreased property values due to visual contamination (Laurrell 2015). Alinda Perrine, a real estate agent from Lewisburg, WV, found that the possibility of a pipeline “is a major issue, one about which you must inform your clients” (Perrine 2015). In nearby Montgomery County, VA, Christian Reidys, a professor at Virginia Tech, recently purchased 5.2 acres with a vision of building a home. However, a month after the purchase, he learned that the MVP route would cross through his property. The home building project was canceled, and Reidys and his Realtor, Jim Sarver, agreed they were ethically bound to disclose the potential pipeline crossing to potential buyers of the property. Sarver stated he does not “see how anyone could buy the property with that [the pipeline’s] uncertainty,” and Reidys has one contract on the property contingent on the parcel not including a natural gas easement (Adams 2016).

Based on the current value of Monroe County properties, as well as surveys of buyers, realtors, and appraisers (Kielisch 2015),⁸ the total loss of property value for the parcels touched by the proposed pipeline ROW in Monroe ranges from \$382,200 to \$1.2 million.

Properties outside the ROW, but still near the pipeline, would also suffer a loss in value. First there is a “high consequence area,” within which one’s survival of an explosion would be unlikely. The high consequence

⁸ Some of our estimates based on the survey of prospective home buyers reported in Kielisch (2015) are conservative. Some 62.2% of the survey respondents said they would not purchase a property with a pipeline (smaller than the MVP would be) at any price. The remaining survey respondents were split between those who would offer 21% less and those who would offer the same amount. In our estimates we use the average price reduction for just those buyers who stay in the market—that is, an average reduction in offer price of 10.5%. If one considers that 62% of buyers are effectively reducing their offer prices by 100%, the average reduction in offer price would be 66.2%.

area would be 0.4 miles wide (1,092 feet on either side) for a pipeline of this size. There is also a 1.4-mile-wide (3,583 feet on either side) evacuation zone, defined as the area an unprotected human would need to move beyond in order to avoid burn injury in the event of an explosion or a fire following a leak. Living with the 24/7/365 possibility of having to evacuate one's home or business at a moment's notice, if notice is even possible, diminishes the value of the property to its owner.

As with the effects within the ROW, the loss of value to owners within the high consequence area and the larger evacuation zone translates into lower prices if and when current owners choose to sell. At least one ROW landowner has been told by two insurance agencies that rates would likely increase for properties like hers if, indeed, coverage remains available at all (Roston 2015). The effect in the high consequence area, arguably, would be greater than in the evacuation zone. However, due to a lack of studies estimating such a difference, we are conservatively assuming that the effects within the entire evacuation zone, including within the high consequence area, are the same.

The evacuation zone through Monroe would touch 778 parcels, not counting those already affected by the ROW. Based on the current value of these properties and research on the decrease in property value due to a risk of evacuation (Boxall, Chan, and McMillan 2005), the MVP would induce an additional loss of \$3.3 million in property value.

Depending on topography, the pipeline will also be visible for many miles in all directions. Homebuyers, realtors, and commercial property owners know the importance of the proverbial "million-dollar view,"



Peters Mountain, viewed from Hanging Rock Raptor Observatory, a popular landmark and visitor destination in the county with a 360-degree view of West Virginia and Virginia. (Photo Credit Paula Mann)

especially considering Peters Mountain, the dominant geographic marker of Monroe. When asked about the importance of the unbroken visual presence of Peters Mountain, 98% of landowners on or near the MVP route responded that this issue was one of extreme concern. Similarly, when asked about unspoiled views of the countryside, hills, and farmland, an almost unanimous 99% of these residents responded that this issue was also one of extreme concern (Save Monroe and The Border Conservancy 2015). MVP proponents must consider the value lost from

MONROE COUNTY AND THE MOUNTAIN VALLEY PIPELINE

a property with a view that suddenly includes a pipeline right-of-way where there was once an unbroken view of woodlands or farm fields. Commenting on his view, Roger Brown, who retired to the county with his wife Bonnie in 2010, says, "Monroe County is like nothing I'd ever seen in my entire life—and I have traveled the world. Our panoramic view of Little, Middle, and Peters Mountains with rolling hills in the foreground is amazing... If there had been a pipeline in sight, I seriously doubt we would have bought this property" (Brown 2016). This lost value would be reflected in the loss of aesthetic value included with other effects on ecosystem services described in the next section.

"The presence, operation, and maintenance of a... pipeline would negatively impact, disrupt, interfere with, disturb, destroy and essentially eradicate (and possibly incinerate) my farm, family, neighbors, friends, customers, visitors, animals, plants, water supply, organic garden and orchard, soil, clean air, ingress, egress, business, mental and physical health, and pursuit of happiness."

-Beth Covington, Owner of Wrong Way Farm

Counting only the impacts in the right-of-way and the evacuation zone, the MVP could cause between \$3.7 and \$4.5 million in lost property value in Monroe. Applying the median property tax rate for the county, this one-time loss in property value translates into an annual loss of property tax revenue between \$13,300 and \$16,200.

These estimates of lost property value and tax revenue are conservative for five reasons. First, and as explained in footnote eight,⁸ estimated impacts on sale prices for properties in the ROW do not take into account the fact that more than three out of five

prospective buyers would not buy such properties at any price. Second, our estimates treat properties in the (higher risk) high consequence areas as if they are affected only to the same degree that properties in the evacuation zone would be affected. Third, they do not take into account the disproportionate effect the MVP would have on the assessed value of developable, but currently unimproved, parcels for which the MVP could impede subdivision. Depending on where and how the ROW crosses these properties, it is likely that some will lose their potential for future development and the assessed value and associated property tax revenue will fall. Fourth, we have not quantified the effect of additional surface infrastructure, such as access roads, that would take up land outside the right-of-way. Fifth and finally, the estimated impacts on tax revenue do not reflect lost value for properties with pipeline-damaged views. If the MVP is permitted, a property-by-property reappraisal of all parcels affected in any of these ways and in all areas—along the ROW, in the evacuation zone, and throughout the viewshed—should be undertaken to determine the full impact on landowners and local tax revenues.

Ecosystem Services

The construction and presence of the MVP will alter the flow of natural benefits people receive from well-functioning, healthy ecosystems. Known as “ecosystem services” and defined as the benefits people obtain from ecosystems, these natural benefits include services such as clean water for drinking, agricultural uses, and industrial processes, food grown on cropland, raw materials, and the aesthetic value of beautiful views from residential and commercial properties as well as from areas used for recreation.

Ecosystems also protect people and property from extreme events like floods and wildfire, regulate local and global climate, clean the air, support food production through natural pest control and pollination, provide wildlife to hunt, fish to catch, and spaces for other forms of recreation.

Because these ecosystem benefits are benefits to people, they convey economic value. To the extent the MVP would reduce the flow of these benefits, the reduction must be counted among the MVP’s economic costs. Beyond this economic rationale, there is a growing legal and regulatory imperative to consider ecosystem services effects, particularly where federal land, such as the Jefferson National Forest, and federal actions are involved (USDA Forest Service 2012; Donovan, Goldfuss, and Holdren 2015).

To estimate these costs, we use the well-established “benefit transfer method” in which different land uses are associated with different rates of delivery of various ecosystem services. For example, each acre of forest produces a certain number of dollars’ worth of aesthetic value, recreational opportunity, water, and water flow regulation, among others each year. Similarly, cropland produces food and other natural benefits at its particular rate. Urban open space makes its own contribution to aesthetics and other values. These rates of delivery are transferred to the study region from previous research on areas that are reasonably similar to the study region.

Acreage converted from a more productive to a less productive land use results in lower ecosystem service values. During construction, the MVP would convert all acreage in the 125-foot-wide construction zone to barren land, which has no ecosystem service value. After construction, we assume acreage in the construction zone but outside the 50-foot-wide ROW would return to its previous land use/land cover. Additional land would be converted to barren or urban land (both of which have relatively low ecosystem service productivity) for use as permanent access roads and other pipeline-related infrastructure. Within the ROW, we assume previous forestland would return to shrub/scrub and that cropland would return as pasture/forage.⁹ All other acreage,

⁹ We recognize that some land in the ROW could technically be used for crop production again after construction. However, restrictions on the weight of machinery that can cross the pipeline itself may make such production uneconomic. Moreover, the presence of the pipeline and restrictions on activities that can occur within the ROW can have spillover effects on the crop fields through which the ROW passes. In the similar context of the Atlantic Coast Pipeline, Augusta County farmer Harry Crosby has testified, the ROW would take an

including those beginning as shrub/scrub or pasture/forage is assumed to return to its pre-pipeline use or cover type.

The other driver of change in ecosystem service value is the difference in per-acre productivity for land that returns to its previous use after construction. For example, post-construction differences in soil structure, compaction, and other factors may render pasture/forage less valuable for food production, for water purification, and for producing other benefits once a pipeline runs through it. Similarly, urban open space might become less suitable as a place for children to play or people to relax once it becomes open space occupied by a high-pressure gas transmission line. While we are aware of one proposed study focused on agricultural productivity,¹⁰ there are not yet data indicating how severe the changes would be. Our estimates assume, therefore, that acreage in the ROW is as productive after construction as any other acreage in the same land use/land cover.

In Monroe, ecosystem service value lost in the temporary conversion from forest, cropland, urban open space, and other areas to a 125-foot-wide construction zone ranges from \$1.8 to \$6.5 million in each of the two years of construction.¹¹ Ecosystem service value lost in the ROW each and every year thereafter is estimated to be between \$653,400 and \$2.4 million. Access roads and other new surface infrastructure, which would take up a total of 20.6 acres in Monroe County, would result in an additional annual loss of \$357,000. Diminished aesthetic value represents the largest share of these losses. Disruptions to water supplies and loss of protection from extreme events make up much of the remainder.

These estimates are conservative for several reasons. First, the ROW could serve as a pathway for invasive species or wildfire to penetrate areas of interior forest habitat more quickly, thereby reducing the natural productivity of an even larger area. During construction, the construction corridor itself could be a source of air and water pollution that may over-burden the ability of surrounding areas to absorb sediment, particulates, and other pollutants. If that is the case, the ecosystem service value of the construction corridor during construction would not be zero, it would be negative.

Finally, these estimates reflect only changes in natural benefits that occur due to changes on the surface of the land. Particularly because the proposed pipeline would traverse areas of karst topography, there is

entire field of 30-40 acres out of crop production (Crosby 2015a; Crosby 2015b). Our assumption that ONLY the acreage in the ROW itself would be lost to crop production is therefore a conservative one.

¹⁰ Once funded, this Ohio State study would use field-level data to examine the anecdotal evidence gathered over the course of decades that fields with pipelines have lower crop and forage yields than those without (Culman 2015).

¹¹ While construction at any given point along the pipeline would not take two years, we assume that it would be two years before the construction zone is fully revegetated and functioning as the land use or ecosystem type in which it will stay during operation of the pipeline.

concern subsurface hydrology could be affected during construction and throughout the lifetime of the pipeline (Pyles 2015). The Virginia Department of Environmental Quality found that a diesel fuel spill from a buried 12-inch natural gas pipeline was the only definitive source of water contamination of a spring serving as the primary drinking water source for a community in Monroe County (Adams 2015). Blasting and other activities during construction could alter existing underground waterways and disrupt water supply. There is also a risk that sediment and other contaminants could reach groundwater supplies if sinkholes form near the pipeline during construction or afterwards. These scenarios would entail further loss of ecosystem service value and, for the homeowners or municipalities affected, major expenditures. For example, officials in Augusta County, Virginia, a county on the proposed Atlantic Coast Pipeline's route, estimate it would cost at least \$2.1 million to establish a new municipal well (Hoover 2015).

Economic Development Opportunity

Adopted In 2009, the Monroe County Comprehensive Plan recognizes “there is an innate value in Monroe County, comprised and defined in part by natural environment, abundant water resources, agricultural influence, locally owned businesses, neighborly small town communities, and a wealth of historic character” (Monroe County Planning Commission 2009). The MVP would undermine progress toward this goal if the loss of scenic and recreational amenities, the perception and the reality of physical danger, and environmental and property damage were to discourage people from visiting, relocating to, or staying in Monroe. Workers, businesses, and retirees who might otherwise choose to locate along the MVP's proposed route will instead pick locations retaining their rural character, productive and healthy landscapes, and the promise for a higher quality of life. Research from the Atlantic Coast Pipeline (ACP), a similar 42-inch interstate natural gas pipeline being proposed to cross West Virginia and Virginia along a more northerly route, validates this concern (Phillips, Bottorff, and Wang 2016). With the possibility of the ACP looming, business plans in the region have stalled and the real estate market has slowed (Smith 2015a; Smith 2015b; Adler 2015).

Monroe County residents are also concerned the MVP could have broad, negative impacts on the



Scenic Hans Creek Valley is home to several working farms, including two National Bicentennial Farms still operating and owned by descendants of settlers who first farmed the land in the late 1700s. More than 450 acres in the valley are under Certified Organic Dairy Pasture Management. The valley runs parallel to 5 miles of the MVP. Farmers are concerned about impacts to their water supply as well as the effects of herbicidal sprays to maintain ROW easements. (Photo Credit Paula Mann)

MONROE COUNTY AND THE MOUNTAIN VALLEY PIPELINE

economy. More specifically, residents from counties the MVP would cross that have submitted comments to FERC are concerned about potential environmental impacts, public safety, property values, and historical and cultural resources (Pipeline Information Network 2015).

The fears associated with the economic impacts are consistent with research results from this region and around the country demonstrating that quality of life is often of primary importance when people choose places to visit, live, or do business. As Niemi and Whitelaw (1999, 54) state, “as in the rest of the Nation, natural-resource amenities exert an influence on the location, structure, and rate of economic growth in the southern Appalachians. This influence occurs through the so-called people-first-then-jobs mechanism, in which households move to (or stay in) an area because they want to live there, thereby triggering the development of businesses seeking to take advantage of the households’ labor supply and consumptive demand.” They note that decisions affecting the supply of amenities “have ripple effects throughout local and regional economies.”

Along similar lines, Johnson and Rasker (1995) found that quality of life is important to business owners deciding where to locate a new facility or enterprise and whether to stay in a location already chosen. This is not surprising. Business owners value safety, scenery, recreational opportunities, and quality of life factors as much as residents, vacationers, and retirees.

Although it is difficult to predict exactly how large an effect the MVP would have on decisions about visiting, locating to, or staying in Monroe, based on information provided by business owners to FERC and as part of this research, we can consider reasonable scenarios for how the MVP might affect key portions of the county’s overall economy.

Birdsong Farm, LLC

The owners of Birdsong Farm, LLC, an apiary raising honeybees and flowers, have been selling natural raw honey and natural beeswax products produced on the farm for nearly a decade. The farm runs organic applications and the owners worry the proposed pipeline would kill off their honeybees due to the pesticides and defoliants sprayed over the pipeline route. Also of concern are an additional estimated 20 million bees which reside between Greenville and Peters Mountain. With honeybees gaining increased federal importance and protection, the important work Birdsong Farm and neighboring farms are doing with their organic practices have created some of the most prime honeybee habitat in the world.

The proposed MVP route has already caused the owners of Birdsong to change their plans to create a U-pick strawberry farm. The U-pick strawberry farm would have produced locally-grown fresh strawberries, strawberry plugs, and value-added products to sell in an on-site store. Birdsong Farm was planning to hire employees to help run their local operation, however, the owners canceled their high tunnel grant and estimate the long-term loss in revenue to the county may run as high as half a million dollars.

-Patti and Constantine Chlepas,
Owners of Birdsong Farm, LLC

Monroe residents and residents from all over the region affected by the MVP believe the pipeline will harm the travel and tourism industry. In November 2015, preservationist and businessman Ashby Berkley purchased Monroe County's historic Sweet Springs Resort. One of the oldest developed mineral springs in the country, its early guests included Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, and other notables from U.S. history. The Sweet Springs Resort Park Foundation plans to restore and develop a 600-acre resort, conference center, business site, and sports complex for disadvantaged children: estimated as a ten-million-dollar project that is expected to employ over 250 workers. According to Berkley: "The aquifers in Monroe County that move through Peters Mountain are among the finest in the world, earning top awards at international water tasting festivals. To risk harm to this great natural water resource with pipelines or any earth disturbance would be a crime, and would be an absolutely worthless benefit to the people who live here and whose families have lived here since the 1700s" (Berkley 2016).

While more systematic research could provide refined estimates on the impact of natural gas transmission pipelines on recreation and tourism spending, one plausible scenario is that the impact is at least as high as the minimum of business owners' reported expectations. For example, if the MVP were to cause a 10% drop in recreation and tourism spending from the 2014 baseline, the MVP could mean \$1 million less in travel expenditures each year in Monroe. Those missing revenues would otherwise support roughly \$200,000 in payroll, \$8,200 in local tax revenue, \$59,200 in state tax revenue, and 13 jobs in the county's recreation and tourism industry each year.¹² In the short run, these changes multiply through the broader economy as recreation and tourism businesses buy less from local suppliers and fewer employees spend their paychecks in the local economy.

Along similar lines, another important economic engine affected by the MVP is retirement income. In county-level statistics from the US Department of Commerce, retirement income shows up in investment income and as age-related transfer payments, including Social Security and Medicare payments. In Monroe, investment income decreased by 0.6% per year from 2000 through 2014, and age-related transfer payments grew by 5.1% per year. During roughly the same time period (through 2013), the number of residents age 65 and older grew by 22.1% (1.7% per year), and this age cohort now represents 20.3% of the total population.²

Although it is difficult to precisely quantify the effect of the MVP on retirement income, given the strong expression of concern from residents about changes in quality of life, safety, and other factors influencing retirees' location decisions, it is important to consider that some change is likely. Here, we consider what just a

¹² Raw data on travel expenditures is from Dean Runyan Associates (2015). This reduction in economic activity would be in addition to the lost recreation benefits (the value to the visitors themselves over and above their expenditures on recreational activity) that are included with ecosystem service costs.

10% slowing of the rate of increase might entail. For Monroe, this scenario entails an annual decrease in investment and age-related transfer payments of approximately \$567,800. That loss would ripple through the economy as the missing income is not spent on groceries, health care, and other services, such as restaurant meals, etc.

The same phenomenon also applies to people starting new businesses or moving existing businesses to Monroe. This may be particularly true for sole proprietorships and other small businesses who are most able to choose where to locate. As noted, sole proprietors account for a large and growing share of Monroe jobs. If proprietors' enthusiasm for starting businesses in the county were dampened to the same degree as retirees' enthusiasm for moving, the effect would be about a \$29,000 loss in added labor earnings each year.

For "bottom line" reasons (e.g., cost of insurance) or due to the owners' own personal concerns, other businesses besides sole proprietorships might choose locations where the pipeline is not an issue. If so, further opportunities for local job and income growth are missed.

These are simple scenarios and the actual magnitude of the impacts will not be known unless the pipeline is built. Even so, because the pipeline is promoted by supporters as an economic stimulant, bringing jobs and other benefits to the region, it is important to consider the potential for loss.

Conclusion

The full costs of the proposed Mountain Valley Pipeline in Monroe County are wide-ranging. They include one-time costs like reductions in property value and lost ecosystem services during pipeline construction, which we estimate to be between \$7.3 and \$17.5 million. Also, there are ongoing costs like lost property tax revenue, diminished ecosystem service value, and dampened economic growth that recur year after year for the life of the pipeline. These annual costs would range from \$2.4 to \$4.4 million. Most of these costs would be borne by Monroe County residents, businesses, and institutions. By contrast, the MVP's one local benefit is an estimated average tax payment of \$1.84 million per year during construction and operation (Ditzel, Fisher, and Chakrabarti 2015). Other MVP-promoted benefits, such as jobs from the MVP's construction and operation and those stemming from lower energy costs, would accrue primarily in other places (Ditzel, Fisher, and Chakrabarti 2015).¹³

The decision to approve or to not approve the MVP does not hinge on a simple comparison of estimated benefits and estimated costs. The scope and magnitude of the costs outlined here, however, reflect and are an

¹³ For a number of reasons the MVP-sponsored studies present benefit estimates that may be inflated. See Phillips (2015) for a review of those studies' methods, assumptions, and conclusions.

important component of the full environmental effects that must be considered in making that decision. Impacts on human well-being, including those that can be expressed in a monetary value must be taken into account by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and others weighing the societal value of the Mountain Valley Pipeline.

Works Cited

- Adams, Duncan. 2015. "Pipeline Opponents Cite Contamination of Drinking Water Supply as Cautionary Tale." *Www.roanoke.com*. December 3. http://www.roanoke.com/business/news/pipeline-opponents-cite-contamination-of-drinking-water-supply-as-cautionary/article_1172b929-8960-54a6-abdc-1784023dd5b9.html.
- . 2016. "A Question of Effect: Pipelines vs. Mortgages, Property Values, Insurance." Newspaper. *Www.roanoke.com*. April 3. http://www.roanoke.com/business/news/a-question-of-effect-pipelines-vs-mortgages-property-values-insurance/article_c3750fd9-1712-5b3e-a12d-b2d2486f043b.html.
- Adler, Kristina. 2015. "Adler, Kristina, Comment, Comment, FERC DOCKET NO.: PF15-6-000,20151021-5116(30971095).pdf."
- Berkley, Ashby. 2016. "Ashby Berkley Comment for Monroe County."
- Boxall, Peter, Wing Chan, and Melville McMillan. 2005. "The Impact of Oil and Natural Gas Facilities on Rural Residential Property Values: A Spatial Hedonic Analysis." *Resource and Energy Economics* 27 (2005): 248–69.
- Brown, Roger. 2016. "Monroe County."
- Chlepas, Patti, and Constantine Chlepas. 2015. "Birdsong Farm, LLC," December 13.
- Covington, Beth. 2015. "Wrong Way Farm."
- Crosby, Harry. 2015a. "How the Pipeline Would Affect My Farm." *The News Leader*, May 26. <http://www.newsleader.com/story/opinion/columnists/2015/05/23/pipeline-affect-farm/27838987/>.
- . 2015b. Personal Communication.
- Culman, Steve. 2015. Personal Communication.
- Dean Runyan Associates. 2015. "West Virginia Travel Impacts 2000-2014." <http://gotowv.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/2014-Economic-Impact-Final.pdf>.
- Ditzel, Ken, Rob Fisher, and Kaustuv Chakrabarti. 2015. "Economic Benefits of the Mountain Valley Pipeline Project in West Virginia." McLean, Virginia: FTI Consulting.
- Donovan, Shaun, Christina Goldfuss, and John Holdren. 2015. "Incorporating Natural Infrastructure and Ecosystem Services in Federal Decision-Making." Executive Office of the President, OMB & CEQ. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/blog/2015/10/07/incorporating-natural-infrastructure-and-ecosystem-services-federal-decision-making>.
- Headwaters Economics. 2015. *Economic Profile System*. <http://headwaterseconomics.org/tools/eps-hdt>.
- Hoover, Jennifer. 2015. "Total Cost for a New Municipal Water Supply Well," April 16.
- Johnson, Jerry D., and Raymond Rasker. 1995. "The Role of Economic and Quality of Life Values in Rural Business Location." *Journal of Rural Studies* 11 (4): 405–16. doi:10.1016/0743-0167(95)00029-1.
- Kielisch, Kurt. 2015. "Study on the Impact of Natural Gas Transmission Pipelines." Forensic Appraisal Group, Ltd.
- Laurrell, Patricia B. 2015. "Laurrell Comment, FERC DOCKET NO.: PF15-3-000, 20150604-0046(30634606)."
- Leech, Irene Ellis. 2015. "Mt. Rush Farm Property: Comment, FERC DOCKET NO.: PF15-6-000,20150326-0033(30429539)."
- Monroe County Planning Commission. 2009. "Monroe County West Virginia Comprehensive Plan 2009." http://www.monroecountywv.net/Forms/County_Plan/CCP.pdf.
- Monroe County Tourism. 2012. "Travel Monroe." <http://www.travelmonroe.com/index.html>.
- Monroe, William, and Cheryl Monroe. 2015. "Monroe and Monroe Comment, FERC DOCKET NO.: PF15-6-000,20150428-5044(30531423)."
- Mountain Valley Pipeline. 2016. "Economic Benefits, Mountain Valley Pipeline Project." Accessed January 18. <http://mountainvalleypipeline.info/economic-benefits/>.
- Niemi, Ernest G., and W. Ed Whitelaw. 1999. "Assessing Economic Tradeoffs in Forest Management." General Technical Report PNW-GTR-403. USDA Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research Station. http://conservationfinance.org/guide/guide/images/18_niemi.pdf.
- Perrine, Alinda. 2015. "West Virginia Realtor Quote."
- Phillips, Spencer. 2015. "Reason for Caution: Mountain Valley Pipeline Economic Studies Overestimate Benefits, Downplay Costs." Key-Log Economics. keylogeconomics.com.
- Phillips, Spencer, Cara Bottorff, and Sonia Wang. 2016. "Economic Costs of the Atlantic Coast Pipeline: Effects on Property Value, Ecosystem Services, and Economic Development in Western and Central Virginia."

MONROE COUNTY AND THE MOUNTAIN VALLEY PIPELINE

- http://keylogeconomics.com/wp1/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/EconomicCostsOfTheACP_TechnicalReport_REV201603.pdf.
- Pipeline Information Network. 2015. "FERC Comment Digest: January 1, [2013] - January 31, 2015 & February 1, 2015 - March 31, 2015." Blacksburg, VA: Pipeline Information Network. <http://www.pipelinenetwork.org>.
- Pyles, Tracy. 2015. "Augusta County Service Authority: Comment, FERC DOCKET NO.: PF15-6-000,20150428-5288(30535726)." Augusta County Service Authority.
- Rasker, Ray, and D Glick. 1994. "The Footloose Entrepreneurs: Pioneers of the New West?" *Illahee* 10 (Spring): 34–43.
- Roback, Jennifer. 1982. "Wages, Rents and the Quality of Life." *Journal of Political Economy* 90: 1257–78.
- . 1988. "Wages, Rents and Amenities: Differences among Workers and Regions." *Economic Inquiry* 26: 23–41.
- Save Monroe, and The Border Conservancy. 2015. "Monroe County, WV Landowner Impact Report and EIS Scoping Recommendations."
- Smith, Rachael. 2015a. "Real-Estate Agents: Proposed Pipeline Already Affecting Sales." *NewsAdvance.com*, May 18. http://www.newsadvance.com/work_it_lynchburg/news/real-estate-agents-proposed-pipeline-already-affecting-sales/article_486d8e38-fcf5-11e4-b10b-5bfa67606fa1.html.
- . 2015b. "Pipeline Threatens Plan for \$35 Million Nellysford Resort." *Nelson County Times*, July 8. http://www.newsadvance.com/nelson_county_times/news/pipeline-threatens-plans-for-million-nellysford-resort/article_3527f4aa-259d-11e5-a135-775e0a418125.html.
- US Bureau of Economic Analysis. 2015. "Regional Economic Accounts: Local Area Personal Income & Employment." Data. *US Department of Commerce Bureau of Economic Analysis*. <http://www.bea.gov/regional/index.htm>.
- US Census Bureau. 2015. "American Community Survey." <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/>.
- USDA Forest Service. 2012. "National Forest System Land Management Planning: Final Rule and Record of Decision." *Federal Register* 77 (68): 21162–276.
- Williams, Stephen C. 2015. "Stephen C. Williams Comment, FERC DOCKET NO.: PF15-6-000,20150427-5108(30526982)."

Photo Credits

- Mann, Paula. *Hans Creek in Springtime*. Photo, n.d. Used by permission.
- Mann, Paula. *Hans Creek Valley Farm in Autumn*. Photo, n.d. Used by permission.
- Mann, Paula. *Peters Mountain*. Photo, n.d. Used by permission.

Author's Note

For a full explanation of the concepts, methods, data, and assumptions behind the estimates in this summary, as well as estimates for the eight-county region comprising Greenbrier, Summers, and Monroe County in West Virginia, and Giles, Craig, Montgomery, Roanoke, and Franklin Counties in Virginia, please see the full technical report, "Economic Costs of the Mountain Valley Pipeline to Property Value, Ecosystem Services, and Economic Development in Virginia and West Virginia," available at both websites listed below. We are grateful for the assistance of POWHR coalition members and others in helping to identify local information sources and reviewing a draft of the report. Key-Log Economics however, remains solely responsible for the content of this report, the underlying research methods, and the conclusions drawn. We have used the best available data and employed appropriate and feasible estimation methods but nevertheless make no claim regarding the extent to which the magnitude of these ex ante estimates will match actual economic effects if and when the MVP is built.

POWHR

Protect Our Water, Heritage, Rights is an interstate coalition working together to protect the water, local ecology, heritage, land rights, and human rights of individuals, communities, and regions from harms caused by the expansion of fossil fuel infrastructure. powhr.org



Key-Log Economics conducts ecological-economic research to help people and institutions understand and improve economic relationships between human and natural communities. keylogeconomics.com