West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Jacquelyn Baetz
225 Schoolhouse Road
Albany, NY 12203
Red Taylor  
100 Southern Cross Court, Roseville, CA 95747  

February 9, 2008 11:22 AM  

West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439  

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor  

Dear Argonne National Labs:  

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.  

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:  

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;  

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;  

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;  

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Red Taylor
100 Southern Cross Court
Roseville, CA 95747
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439  

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Paula Welch
443 Genesee St
Avon, NY 14414
Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Edmund Fantino
1631 Luneta Drive
Del Mar, CA 92014-2434
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Ken Miller
533 West Virginia Avenue
Phoenix, AZ 85003
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Chris Berti
411 West Nevada St.
Urbana, IL 61801
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Jessica Summers
3318 Maplewood Avenue
Richmond, VA 23221
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Linda Reens
8 Flo Drive
Syosset, NY 11791-3904
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Monique Richter
8371 Dunbarton Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90045
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Alicia Smith
3366 Lakeview Parkway
Villa Rica, GA 30180
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Robin Talsma
4564 Fortine Road
Honor, MI 49640
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439  

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor  

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Amber Sumrall
841 Laurel Glen Road
841 Laurel Glen Rd
Soquel, CA 95073
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439  

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Beverly Burke
3 Beverly Terrace
Mill Valley, CA 94941
Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Lawrence Flournoy
983 Hankins Road N
Twin Falls, ID 83301
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Margaret Baylor
6701 Chester Ave  #57
Jacksonville, FL 32217
Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Corinne Van Houten
46 Lucas Park Drive
San Rafael, CA 94903
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Sarah Donohue
4661 Desmond Cir
Oceanside, CA 92056
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Nick Berezansky
123 washington pl.
Ridgewood, NJ 07450
Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Geoffrey Gibbons
5712 Tanagrlake Rd.
Lithia, FL 33547
Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
ray collins
1396 greenville way
the villages, FL 32162
Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
pam Ulrich
4106 Pembrooke Pky W
Colleyville, TX 76034
Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Deborah Spindelman
2549 Montgomery Ave
Cardiff-by-the-Sea, CA 92007
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Diane Kluttz
4307 E Catalina Dr
Phoenix, AZ 85018
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Ethan Fletcher
302 Ludlow Ave.
Cincinnati, OH 45220
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Bettemae Johnson
6250 Indian School Rd NE
Apt A105
Albuquerque, NM 87110
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
James Deller
1846 County Road 2485
Higbee, MO 65257
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Ruth Osburn
2832 McCanless Road
Mint Springs II Farm
Nolensville, TN 37135
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439  

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor  

Dear Argonne National Labs:  

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Nancy Bender
6316 N. Hermitage Ave
Chicago, IL 60660
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Courtney Blair
1306 Willow Rd
West Palm Beach, FL 33406
Michelle Anderson  
2301 Cypress Drive, Woodbury, MN 55125  

February 9, 2008 11:20 AM  

West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439  

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor  

Dear Argonne National Labs:  

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.  

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:  

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;  

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;  

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;  

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Michelle Anderson
2301 Cypress Drive
Woodbury, MN 55125
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Wendy Ebersberger
153 Chapman Lane
Front Royal, VA 22630
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Ericka Shimkonis
119 Glass St
Suncook, NH 03275
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Sharon McMenamin
10-43 48th Avenue, #2
Long Island City, NY 11101-5607
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439  

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- Once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- Consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- Avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- Alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

William Ludwig
567 Bethany Tpke
Honesdale, PA 18431
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Davy Dragland
10500 Vineyard Dr. #308
Orlando, FL 32821
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Jill Babore
909 South Darien Street
Philadelphia, PA 19147
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Cassandra B. Lista
4120 Whistler Avenue
Santa Rosa, CA 95407-7710
Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Wendy Walters
385 Graham Ave
Brooklyn, NY 11211
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Barbara Seawell
PO Box 225
La Veta, CO 81055
Adam Defranco
POBox 387, N San Juan, CA 95960

February 9, 2008 11:16 AM

West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- Once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- Consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- Avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- Alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Adam Defranco
POBox 387
N San Juan, CA 95960
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Dorota Goczal
884 Tallgrass Dr
Bartlett, IL 60103
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Briana Wagner
15610 National Pike
Hagerstown, MD 21740-3158
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Doris Link-Schreiber
N 621 County Road DD
Withee, WI 54498
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
sarah brady
928 parkman ave
los angeles, CA 90026
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Bettye Whipp
965 Charleston
Bridge City, TX 77611
Melissa Pearson  
1160 Guild Dr., Fairfield, IA 52556  
February 9, 2008  11:16 AM

West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Melissa Pearson
1160 Guild Dr.
Fairfield, IA 52556
Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
liz klinzman
461 Fresno Av
Morro Bay, CA 93442
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Christine Guarnieri
27 Pamlynn Rd
Stamford, CT 06905
Stephen Melott
4305 Southwind Drive, Raleigh, NC 27613

February 9, 2008 11:15 AM

West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Stephen Melott
4305 Southwind Drive
Raleigh, NC 27613
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Warren Roark
952 Atlantic
Toledo, OH 43609
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Shawn Columbus
32 Woodruff Drive
Carnegie, PA 15106
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Gary Heitz
431 SE 14th Court
Gresham, OR 97080
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Dieter von Lehsten
20W 64 St
Apt 25R
New York, NY 10023
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
danielle piscatelli
81 trapelo road
waltham, MA 02452
Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
john brinkman
385 graham ave
brooklyn, NY 11211
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Marcia Hoodwin
8236 Shadow Pine Way
Sarasota, FL 34238
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Roxann Curran
400 Washington Street
Reading, PA 19601
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Stephen Leone
29 Ridge Road
Smithtown, NY 11787
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439  

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor  

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Scottie Kenyon
P.O. Box 787
Sparks, GA 31647
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Marilyn A. Waltasti
770 W. Flagstick Drive
Oro Valley, AZ 85755
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Karen Fabiane
1052 Phoenix Ave
Schenectady, NY 12308
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439  

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor  

Dear Argonne National Labs:  

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Erin Johnson
P.O. Box 4393
Woodland Park, CO 80866
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Richard Groff
p.o. Box 1060
Rimrock, AZ 86335
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Anja Stadelmann
2271 Bronson Hill Dr
Los Angeles, CA 90068
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439  

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor  

Dear Argonne National Labs:  

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.  

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:  

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;  

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;  

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;  

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Susan Cicero
371 Leisure Lane
Driggs, ID 83422
Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Elisha Belmont
10491 cunningham
Westminster, CA 92683-7008
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Thomas Pintagro
8 Beverly Place
Jamestown, NY 14701
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Stephanie Medlyn
1406 Woodcrest
Houston, TX 77018
Phillip Cripps  
35898 Calle Raphael, Cathedral City, CA 92234

February 9, 2008  11:12 AM

West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Phillip Cripps
35898 Calle Raphael
Cathedral City, CA 92234
Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Mary Johnston-de Leon
522 W. Montecito St.
#D
Santa Barbara, CA 93101
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Donald G. Begalke
PO Box 17862
Phoenix, AZ 85011-0862
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Robert Komorous
1513 Winslowe Dr.
#2B
Palatine, IL 60074
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Miren G. Berezibar-Bennett
2108 S.E117th ave.
same
Portland, OR 97216-4021
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439  

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor  

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Fredi VanPelt
10910 W. Coggins Drive
Sun City, AZ 85351-3347
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Alyssa Gray
451 College Ave
Apt 1
DeKalb, IL 60115
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Kathryn Dawson
1346 Dunham Hill Road
Binghamton, NY 13905
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Linda Tauer
112 Summit S E
Sleepy Eye, MN 56085
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
JoAnne Sutton
1041 Hayes Avenue
San Diego, CA 92103
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Daniel Shively
779 White Farm Road
Indiana, PA 15701
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439  

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Constance Haskell
32C Harmon Drive
Suffield, CT 06078
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439  

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor  

Dear Argonne National Labs:  

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.  

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:  

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;  

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;  

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;  

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Marie Overall
3165 South 500 East
Salt Lake City, UT 84106
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
William Vinett
5320 Village Way
Nashville, TN 37211-6234
LaVonne Griffin  
Box 57, Chapmansboro, TN 37035

February 9, 2008 11:10 AM

West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
LaVonne Griffin
Box 57
Chapmansboro, TN 37035
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Natalie Mades
305 Oak Leaf Circle
LAKE MARY, FL 32746
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Kathy Wehrly
512 Bailey Avenue
Hamilton, MT 59840
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Peggy Walton
2903 Avenue
Conroe, TX 77301
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Tim Evers
82 Irving St.
Mystic, CT 06355
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439  

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor  

Dear Argonne National Labs:  

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
kelly keegan
530 w aldine
apt 212
chicago, IL 60657
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Dawn Kosec
1895 Innwood Drive
Austintown, OH 44515
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Erik Herzog
9534 Rolling Green Dr.
Pinckney, MI 48169
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
rich miles
5969 e fairmount st
tucson, AZ 85712
Robert Eckmann  
1532 Forever Ave, Libertyville, IL 60048  

February 9, 2008  11:09 AM

West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Robert Eckmann
1532 Forever Ave
Libertyville, IL 60048
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Mignonette Blazek
249 Canham Rd.
Scott's Valley, CA 95066
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- Once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- Consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- Avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- Alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Tim King
214 S. Pleasant Ave.
Ridgewood, NJ 07450
Stephen Donnelly  
6 Pinebrook Dr , Easthampton, MA 01027  

February 9, 2008  11:09 AM

West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Stephen Donnelly
6 Pinebrook Dr
Easthampton, MA 01027
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439  

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor  

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,

jennifer stewart
1107 Pine Glade Rd
Nederland, CO 80466
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Sandra Wagner
126 Avenue B
Bryan, OH 43506
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439  

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor  

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Michael C. Ford %pa_last_name% Dr. Richard B. Marks
178 Manfre Rd.
Watsonville, CA 95076
Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
mark olsen
18640 sw aloha ct.
aloha, OR 97006
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Norma Gilson
2305 East Stratford Court
Shorewood, WI 53211
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439  

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
erika noteboom
491 W10 Ave
Eugene, OR 97401
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Rachel Neff
84 Hickory Knob Rd
Franklin, NC 28734
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Ben Knudsen
123 112th Ave NE #541
Bellevue, WA 98004
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.
Thank you.

Sincerely,
Michelle Lefort
455 Flower City Pk
Rochester, NY 14615
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Michele Bernier
840 Lantana Way
Vista, CA 92081
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Frederick Van Doorninck
6200 Pelham Court
Bryan, TX 77802-6059
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Jason Chisholm
183 Ora
Oxford, MI 48371
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Cathryn Moitoret
P.O. Box 753
Tyrone, NM 88065-0753
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439  

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor  

Dear Argonne National Labs:  

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.  

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:  

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;  

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;  

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;  

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Arly Piri
1027 16th Ave SE
Minneapolis, MN 55414
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Laurie mcgovern
5100 NW 49 St
coral springs, FL 33076
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Gita Dev
485 Mountain Home Road
Woodside, CA 94062
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Jane Adams
63 Collins Creek Ct.
Chapel Hill, NC 27516
Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Alan Stout
2309 Grey Avenue
Evanston, IL 60201-2546
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Lewis Koch
2661 East Johnson Street
Madison, WI 53704
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Sandra MacLean
2607 2ND ST S
Arlington, VA 22204
Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Autumn Schafer
8111 Elizabeth Dr
Lincoln, NE 68505
Kate Sims  
2732 S. Greenwood, Wichita, KS 67216  

February 9, 2008 11:06 AM

West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Kate Sims
2732 S. Greenwood
Wichita, KS 67216
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Drew Heartley
1645 Hughes Shop Rd
Westminster, MD 21158
Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Barbara Sturgeon
407 Kenway Street
Rockwall, TX 75087
Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Bernie Schatz
4418 Josephine Lane
Robbinsdale, MN 55422
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Thomas Billing
4514 Dowden Street
Springfield, OH 45503
Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Rachel Meltzer
400 Central Park
New York, NY 10025
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Lynn Houston
211 Prince William Ct
Satellite Beach, FL 32937
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Jenny E. Ross
PO Box 10037
Truckee, CA 96162
Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
anita tiller
83 s copper sage cr
the woodlands, TX 77381
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Don Kelley
12637 Merritt-Estes Rd.
Deadwood, SD 57732
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Louise Wendt
2135 Margarita Dr
Lady Lake, FL 32159
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy’s Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
David Shaw
4805 Firethorn Drive
Jackson, MI 49201
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,

judy poe
1265 ludwig drive
bayfield, CO 81122
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Sarai Martinez David Turrubiartes
3232 W. Eastwood
Chicago, IL 60625
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Mary Fisher
432 Grassland Court
Bluffton, IN 46714
Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Donna DiVincenzo
237 Burrma Dr NE
Albuquerque, NM 87123
Marcia Dahlinghaus  
2093 Ridgeview RD, Kingman, AZ 86401  
February 9, 2008  11:04 AM

West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439  

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Marcia Dahlinghaus
2093 Ridgeview RD
Kingman, AZ 86401
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Jessie Rathburn
1362 St. Paul St. #103
Denver, CO 80206
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Carl Prellwitz
150 Senix Ave
Center Moriches, NY 11934-2909
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Shelby Harrell
14982 Farmington St
Hesperia, CA 92345
Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Lorraine Forston
2905 Broken Willow Circle
Las Vegas, NV 89117
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Jack Dixon
4879 Spring Run ave
Orlando, FL 32819
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Susan Baker
20 Bugle Lane
Boise, ID 83716
Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Betsey Porter
10040 Penn Ave S Apt 11
Bloomington, MN 55431
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Robert Howe
59 spofford street
Newburyport, MA, MA 01950
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439  

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor  

Dear Argonne National Labs:  

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.  

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:  

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;  

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;  

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;  

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Mark Walton
1800 Exchange
Wichita, KS 67213-5033
Donna Knauss  
3034 Waterfront Ct, Chattanooga, TN 37419  

West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439  

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor  

Dear Argonne National Labs:  

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.  

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:  

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;  

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;  

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;  

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Donna Knauss
3034 Waterfront Ct
Chattanooga, TN 37419
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Margo Raprager
7577 NC Highway 96
Franklinton, NC 27525
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Ruth A. Carter
30831 Hunters Drive,
Apt 2
Farmington Hills,, MI 48334
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Chris Rutledge
44865 Corte Sierra
Temecula, CA 92592
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Jessica Langlois
7251 South Shadow Moss Avenue
Boise, ID 83709
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439  

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor  

Dear Argonne National Labs:  

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Celia Rasmussen
313 S. Rogers St
Bloomington, IN 47403
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Ellen Foster
2100 A Pacific Avenue
Alameda, CA 94501
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Christine Parsons
1421 Nieman Rd
Shady Side, MD 20764
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439  

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor  

Dear Argonne National Labs:  

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.  

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:  

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;  

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;  

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;  

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
William White
338 Okaloosa Road
Fort Walton Beach, FL 32548
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildout likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
David Nez
8951 N Van Houten Avenue
Portland, OR 97203
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,

KAREN HERZOG
30225 LEONA
GARDEN CITY, MI 48135
Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Ann Osborn
1070 Lipp Farm Road
Benzonia, MI 49616
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Richardson Bentley
307 North Prairieview Road
Apt. #804-13
Mahomet, IL 61853
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439  

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor  

Dear Argonne National Labs:  

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.  

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:  

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;  
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;  
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;  
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,

simona bergman
13444 carriage hill drive
manassas, VA 20112-3837
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Rosemary Whitmore
10 Main St.
Apt. 213
Menasha, WI 54952-3197
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Richard V. Cogan
5832 Cleveland St.
Morton Grove, IL 60053-3320
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Vittorio Ricci
via Murtola 33C6
Genova 16157
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Arthur Hagar
304 Athania Parkway
Metairie, LA 70001
Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Lonnie Kuntzman
7500 W N Avenue
Kalamazoo, MI 49009
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439  

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Clara Luna
2528 E. Monte Vista
Tucson, AZ 85716
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Arthur Kaye
800 Dover Bluff Place
Manakin Sabot, VA 23103
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Lawson Henry Lowrance
5990 Hathaway Lane
Chapel Hill, NC 27514-9618
Glenn Mathis  
3534 Smithfield St., Jacksonville, FL 32217

February 9, 2008  10:57 AM

West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Glenn Mathis
3534 Smithfield St.
Jacksonville, FL 32217
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Elaine Andrews
6803 Jay Road
Boulder, CO 80301
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439  

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor  

Dear Argonne National Labs:  

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.  

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:  

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;  

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;  

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;  

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Colleen Dane
4155 Flintlock Circle
Reno, NV 89519
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
C Ortiz
491 Hamilton Pl
Hackensack, NJ 07601
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Fran Watson
9734 Jamacha Blvd
Spring Valley, CA 91977-5227
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Susan Wozniak
83 Northampton Street
Easthampton, MA 01027
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy’s Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Krista James
607 Pine Avenue E
Menomonie, WI 54751
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Patricia Daniels
3525 Country Club Drive
LOS ANGELES, CA 90019
Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Celia Ansley
359 Rainbow Lake Drive
Brevard, NC 28712
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439  

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor  

Dear Argonne National Labs:  

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Gina Blanton
8510 Bonds Grove Church Rd
Waxhaw, NC 28173
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Mike Racette
PO Box 504
Green Mtn Falls, CO 80819
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Nora Connolly
41 11th ave.
2fl
hawthorne, NJ 07506
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Meghann O'Harrah
2213 Todd Rd.
Manhattan, KS 66502
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
D muraco
40 ware
boston, MA 02492
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Carl Ekman
1817 E. Grauwlyer
#157
Irving, TX 75061
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Karl Hess
1343 Grainger Ave. #2
Knoxville, TN 37917
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Emilie Mullins
1039 S.Hampton Drive
Round Lake, IL 60073
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Margaret Faucher
101 Stonington Circle
So Burlington, VT 05403
Phyllis Hawkins
2611 Kings Highway, Louisville, KY 40205

February 9, 2008 10:55 AM

West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Phyllis Hawkins
2611 Kings Highway
Louisville, KY 40205
Peter Gach
807 Nevermore Lane, Evergreen, CO 80439

February 9, 2008 10:55 AM

West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy’s Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Peter Gach
807 nevermore Lane
Evergreen, CO 80439
Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Simon Teolis
5 South Stargazer
Santa Fe, NM 87506-1211
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Sheryl Kapelos
2007 Hewitt Drive
Houston, TX 77018
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
elizabeth robinson
1700 s. anderson
newton, KS 67114
Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Chad Halsey
201 South Morrison Road
Apt. 1B
Muncie, IN 47304
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Cassaundra Paolini
27 Mckernan rd
Calgary, AB t2z1s7
Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Danu Smith
978 Esther
Forestville, CA 95436
Kara Sprague
P.O. Box 133, Pine Bush, NY 12566

February 9, 2008 10:54 AM

West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Kara Sprague
P.O. Box 133
Pine Bush, NY 12566
Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Joel Schmidt
12430 CO RD 1 NW
Pennock, MN 56279
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Trish Reynolds
151 Cliff Street
P.O. Box 1065
Eureka, NV 89316-1065
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Barbara Jones
1195-120 E La Moree Rd.
San Marcos, CA 92078
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439  

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Karyn Sederberg
70 Lyon Court
Jersey City, NJ 07305
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439  

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Mary MacIntyre
P.O. Box 702
Stafford, NY 14143
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Gary Mitrovich
4494 32nd Street
San Diego, CA 92116
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Marti Swanson
5615 N Ridgeway Rd
Ringwood, IL 60072-9634
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
jill purcell
1076 McKinley Ave
Schenectady, NY 12303
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Andrea Bureman
520 Mt Pleasant Dr.
Locust Grove, VA 22508
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Hannah Reinhart
4120 Connecticut
Saint Louis, MO 63116
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Greg Rupert
4777 Mccomber Rd
Duluth, MN 55803
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
David Doubet
2864 N Priscilla Ave.
Indianapolis, IN 46218
Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Juanita Rinas
495 Hickory Court Apt 3c
Jackson, MI 49203
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Elias Naser
68 Moseman Ave
Katonah, NY 10536
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439  

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor  

Dear Argonne National Labs:  

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.  

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:  

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;  

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;  

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;  

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
David Conrad
43 Babbitt Hill Road
Pomfret Center, CT 06259
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Adrienne Moumin
2807 Byron Street
Silver Spring, MD 20902
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Debbie Epps-Mullins
2088 North Highway
Westville, FL 32464
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439  

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor  

Dear Argonne National Labs:  

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.  

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:  

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;  

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;  

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;  

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Patricia McCain
1405 Jim Mathis Rd
Bryan, TX 77808
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439  

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor  

Dear Argonne National Labs:  

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.  

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:  

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;  

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;  

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;  

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Gertrude Hammons
1018 N 24th Street
Richmond, IN 47374-2502
Kaylyn Wingo  
29938 Meridian Place Apt. 19202, Farmington Hills, MI 48331  

February 9, 2008  10:51 AM  

West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439  

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor  

Dear Argonne National Labs:  

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.  

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:  

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;  

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;  

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;  

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to
those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar:
agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of
climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating
alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness
bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by
the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are
provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild
and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be
avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on
what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent
information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop
alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless
publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.
Thank you.

Sincerely,
Kaylyn Wingo
29938 Meridian Place
Apt. 19202
Farmington Hills, MI 48331
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Jonathan Hall
2135 Belvoir St
Port Charlotte, FL 33953
Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Sarah Tesch
2696 Heney Ln.
Valley Springs, CA 65252
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Tom DeSimone
10 Lakeview Dr
Cherry Hill, NJ 08003-1106
Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Bill Steele
16903 Moore Rd
Marysville, OH 43040
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
P Michaels
406 Eastwood Blvd
Cntrch, NY 11720
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Glen %pa_first_name% Norma Shively
6612 Portrait Drive
dayton, OH 45415-1527
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Lynn O'Shea
3219 1/2 Ursulines Avenue
New Orleans, LA 70119
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Joan Martell
74 Lillibridge Road
Plainfield, CT 06374
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Wendy Ritchey
2400 south oak Park
Deland, FL 32724
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Daniel Zajic
12600 SW Crescent St
Apt 426
Beaverton, OR 97005
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Michael Holman
100 Grant St. Suite 945
De Pere, WI 54115
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Robert Chappell
1504 Edinburgh Drive
Tucker, GA 30084
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Anne Green
1802 Tennyson Court
Greensboro, NC 27410
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Barbara Vitale
830 Shore Road
Long Beach, NY 11561
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- Once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- Consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- Avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- Alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Melanie Salvat
Barrio Santana Buzon #11
Calle San Geronimo
Arecibo, PR 00612
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Pat Culpepper
2212 Tallow Court
Austin, TX 78744
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Al Perreault
P.O. Box 5123
Framingham, MA 01701
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
John Kochis
366 Van Buren
Monterey, CA 93940
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Peter Mitchell
121 Edgerton St.
Rochester, NY 14607
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Maureen Ugolini
2114 Eastgate
Bloomington, IL 61701
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Rebecca Kosar
521 S 10th Ave
St Charles, IL 60174
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to
  those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar:
  agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of
  climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating
  alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness
  bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by
  the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are
  provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild
  and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be
  avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on
  what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent
  information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop
  alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless
publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.
Thank you.

Sincerely,
John Newell
542 Travis Dr.
dayton, OH 45431
Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
marianne shouse
3507 w 79th st
prairie village, KS 66208
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Jeffrey Rattner
91 Schwarz Boulevard
Jefferson Township
Lake Hopatcong, NJ 07849-1619
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Lennie Schmucker
1517 Idaho Ave.
Caldwell, ID 83605
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy’s Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
David Turner
45 Rocco Street, Apt. C-6
Belleville, NJ 07109-1247
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave, Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Jessica Mattox
128 Mattox Rd.
Lexington, SC 29072
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Charles Graver
366B Barton Run Blvd.
Marlton, NJ 08053-2727
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
christina chavez
910 sw 105 ave 101
miami, FL 33174
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Anna Bainter
2083 Temple Trail
Jamul, CA 91935
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Julio Berlingerri
5049 S. Michigan Ct.
Littleton, CO 80123
Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Marsha Hummel
504 W. Seerley Blvd.
Cedar Falls, IA 50613
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Donna Curry
PO Box 2553
THOMPSON FALLS, MT 59873
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Karen King
304 Oxford St. W
London, ON N6H 1T1
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Maria Burton
1095 Fuller Road
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439  

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor  

Dear Argonne National Labs:  

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.  

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:  

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;  

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;  

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;  

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
john liang
7255 calabria ct. #41
san diego, CA 92122
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Lucy McElroy
754 N. Carroll Ave.
Southlake, TX 76092
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Susan Carroll
1375 Golf Park Drive
Lake Ariel, PA 18436
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Michele Jamison
333 W Cabrillo Road
Palm Springs, CA 92262
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Janet Grossman
414 Main Street
Sag Harbor, NY 11963
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Maria DiFiore
2418 W. Eastwood #1
Chicago, IL 60625
leona klerer
strawberry hill ave, stamford, CT 06902

February 9, 2008   10:48 AM

West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

leona klerer
strawberry hill ave
stamford, CT 06902
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Patricia Michaeloff
1206 W Pontoon Road
Granite City, IL 62040
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Michele Smith
25 Plaza
Brooklyn, NY 11217
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Louise Pappageorge
2200 West Shakespeare
Chicago, IL 60647
Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
sharon Shadbolt
P.O. Box 444
Tahuya, WA 98588
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
John Gigrich
5308 Morgan Ave S
Minneapolis, MN 55419
Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Lyle Nichols
6632 Andasol Avenue
Van Nuys, CA 91406
Daniel Dorsey
1007 West Lewis St, Rossville, GA 30741

February 9, 2008  10:45 AM

West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Daniel Dorsey
1007 West Lewis St
Rossville, GA 30741
Howard Greene  
724 County Road 12A, Ridgway, CO 81432  
February 9, 2008  10:45 AM

West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439  

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Howard Greene
724 County Road 12A
Ridgway, CO 81432
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Nicole Marriner
2623 S. Union Ave
Chicago, IL 60616
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Joan MacVicar
P O Box 202
131 Tyringham Rd
Monterey, MA 01245
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Dennis Allen
1427 Tunnel Road
Santa Barbara, CA 93105
Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Billy Barr
PO Box 391
Crested Butte, CO 81224
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
David Thibodeaux
1410 S Foothills Hwy # 4
Boulder, CO 80305-7322
Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Gary Fritze
886 N Cofco Center Court
Apt. 1086
Phoenix, AZ 85008
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Lawrence Gioielli
14 Valley Road
Kinnelon, NJ 07405
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Ed McCarthy
8121 Squaw Springs Lane
Las Vegas, NV 89131
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Tracey Belfatto
PO Box box167
Trout Creek, NY 13847
Jeff Godsey  
104 Eagle Heights C, Madison, WI 53705  

February 9, 2008   10:45 AM  

West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439  

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor  

Dear Argonne National Labs:  

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.  

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:  

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;  

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;  

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;  

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Jeff Godsey
104 Eagle Heights C
Madison, WI 53705
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Edward Carey
150-33  20th Road
Whitestone, NY 11357-3601
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Mostyn Thayer
2372 SE Grand Drive
Port St. Lucie, FL 34952
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Kenneth Flinchbaugh
5 Woodland Ave.
Malvern, PA 19355
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439  

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor  

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Mike Keary
2522 Monroe Ct NE
Renton, WA 98056
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
greta calabrese
84 depeyster Avenue
tenafly, NJ 07670
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Laura Stewart
HC 78 Box 9519
Ranchos De Taos, NM 87557
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439  

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Cheryl Vosburg
6018 bonneau Road
Richmond, VA 23227
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439  

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor  

Dear Argonne National Labs:  

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.  

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:  

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;  

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;  

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;  

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Brian Thorbjornsen
518 4th St. #20
Cloquet, MN 55720
Shannon McClung  
469 W. 9th Street, Wichita, KS 67203  

February 9, 2008  10:43 AM

West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Shannon McClung
469 W. 9th Street
Wichita, KS 67203
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Fabienne Van Wambeke
155 West 15Th Street
New York, NY 10011
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Lanny Bolling
717 Drakewood Ln
Knoxville, TN 37924
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Amanda Ballard
PO BOX 185
PEYTONA, WV 25154
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439  

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Alexandra Gordon
11701 S.W. 80 Rd.
Miami, FL 33156
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Theresa Pedrotti
1896 Connally Drive
East Point, GA 30344
Dean Borgeson
9208 Erickson Ct N, Brooklyn Park, MN 55428

February 9, 2008   10:41 AM

West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Dean Borgeson
9208 Erickson Ct N
Brooklyn Park, MN 55428
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Susi Nitzel
6190 N Fresno St
FRESNO, CA 93710
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Bret Carter
1223 Wilshire Bl.
#861
Santa Monica, CA 90403
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Spencer Stall
P.O. Box 1001
El Prado, NM 87529
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Lara Marshall
1368 Stoneybrook Lane
Boone, NC 28607
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Molly Grieshaber
5101 Oliver Ave. S.
Minneapolis, MN 55419
Arlene Aquino
11298 pat george blvd, conroe, TX 77303

February 9, 2008 10:41 AM

West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Arlene Aquino
11298 pat george blvd
conroe, TX 77303
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Jeanine Strobel
1875-32nd Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94122
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,

marilyn kay
2610 gunnell avenue
san pedro, CA 90732
Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Edithe McSorley
15527 187th Ave NE
Woodinville, WA 98072
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Nancy Dwyer
697-575 Hidden Hills Dr.
Susanville, CA 96130
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Stephanie Frost
127 Fallis Rd
Columbus, OH 43214
Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Melissa Bishop
645 14th Ave.
Vero Beach, FL 32962
Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Henry Smoke
130 Hague Drive
Columbus, NC 28722
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Ruth Baranowski
1105 E Caramillo Street
Colorado Springs, CO 80903
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Don Lichtenberg
715 S Fess Ave
Bloomington, IN 47401
Ken Visger
4987 Tschumper Rd, La Crescent, MN 55947

February 9, 2008  10:39 AM

West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Ken Visger
4987 Tschumper Rd
La Crescent, MN 55947
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439  

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor  

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
James Drevescraft
PO Box 266
Nederland, CO 80466-0266
Stacey Baker
178 Garrison Crossing, Dallas, GA 30157

February 9, 2008  10:39 AM

West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Stacey Baker
178 Garrison Crossing
Dallas, GA 30157
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,  
Kate Miller  
814 Livingston NE  
Grand Rapids, MI 49503
Pamela Johnson  
650 Chapel Hill, Charlottesville, VA 22901  
February 9, 2008 10:39 AM

West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Pamela Johnson
650 Chapel Hill
Charlottesville, VA 22901
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Russell Hopfenberg
105 Autumn Drive
Chapel Hill, NC 27516
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Nancy Berggren
99 Grove St.
Ballston Spa, NY 12020
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Brenda McGee
275 N. Oakland Avenue
Apt. 6
Pasadena, CA 91101
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Susan Gonzalez
1085 Tasman Dr. #683
Sunnyvale, CA 94089
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
aubreykg@yahoo.com Guilbault
1420 Perry Road
#B3-1
Grand Blanc, MI 48439
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Donna Larson
18836 No. Palomar Dr.
Sun City West, AZ 85375
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy’s Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Kevin Donovan
93 Center Street
Carver, MA 02330
Andrea Weaver  
1607 Marsh Lane #502, Carrollton, TX 75006

February 9, 2008 10:38 AM

West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Andrea Weaver
1607 Marsh Lane #502
Carrollton, TX 75006
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to
those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar:
agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of
climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating
alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness
bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by
the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are
provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild
and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be
avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on
what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent
information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop
alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless
publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.
Thank you.

Sincerely,
Samuel Cohen
3741 Balfour Avenue
Oakland, CA 94610
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Luis Cavallone
22 Paula Dr
Long Valley, NJ 07853-3816
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439  

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor  

Dear Argonne National Labs:  

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.  

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:  

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;  

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;  

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;  

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Jeannette Lovitch
29 Woodland Road
Pownal, ME 04069
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
sue rechner
12 rosewood ln
phoenixville, PA 19460
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439  

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Carol Shelton
937 Chattanooga Drive
Bedford, TX 76022
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Kathy F. Gibbs
473 Bluejay Dr.
Spring Creek, NV 89815
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Jenni Kovich
751 Crown Hill Ridge Rd
Leon, WV 25123
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439  

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor  

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Jennifer Whitaker
2058 N albany Avenue
1737
Chicago, IL 60647
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Kathy Sweeney
16981 Spring River Rd
Bend, OR 97707
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
phoebe toland
p.o. box 698
helena, MT 59624
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Paul Williams
405 W Congress St.
Denton, TX 76201
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
G.Phillip Johnson
654 E buell Rd
Rochester, MI 48306
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Richard Mellina
3820 Winslow Drive
Fort Worth, TX 76109-3258
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Jean Jenks
250 Hillside Avenue
Sedona, AZ 86336
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439  

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor  

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Richard Bergmann
1025 Summer Lakes Drive
Orlando, FL 32835-5128
Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Edward Bielaus
6912 breezewood terr
Rockville, MD 20852
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:  

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Jodie Gatz
1808 Palmershiem Ct
Modesto, CA 95355
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439  

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Jay Moore
51695 Anthony Lakes Hwy
North Powder, OR 97867
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
George Moffatt
20 Pemberton Ave.
Oceanport, NJ 07757
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Deborah Bradford
2358 So. High St.
Denver, CO 80210
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Richard Dalmau
8306 Mills Dr.
Miami, FL 33183
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
alone cohen
70 e 10th st #15k
NY, NY 10003-5116
Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Amy Theobald
3472 CR 1800 E
Ludlow, IL 60949
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Jill Barefoot
1231 Ashland Drive
Statham, GA 30666
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Bonnie Arndt
P.O. Box 762
New Harmony, IN 47631
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
FRANK MARTIN
1500 HWY 15 LOT 7
MYRTLE BEACH, SC 29577
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Jean Pagano
3180 Fallen Oaks Court
Apartment 813
Rochester Hills, MI 48309
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Richard Bachman
3302 King George Lane
Friendswood, TX 77546
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439  

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor  

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Nick Lerman
908 Laburnum Lane
Wyncote, PA 19095
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Alexandra Sweitzer
20 Brickyard Drive
Apt# D16
Bloomington, IL 61704
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Robert Sennett
3085 Avocado Lane
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439  

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor  

Dear Argonne National Labs:  

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.  

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:  

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;  

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;  

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;  

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Lynette Strangstad
327 Doty Street
Mineral Point, WI 53565
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Ellen Appell
124 S. 16th Street
Allentown, PA 18102
Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Arthur Daniels
10492 Galleria Street
Wellington, FL 33414-3160
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS 
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Margaret Adams
1805 Ole Hollow Ct
Oak Ridge, NC 27310
Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Jon Martell
62 Spring st
Westerly, RI 02891
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Jim Toczynski
1327 28th St.
Manistee, MI 49660-2554
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Russell Carney
2266 E. Barataria
Springfield, MO 65804
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
katie grotegut
5824 SW Arnold St
plattsburg, MO 64477
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Anna Hill
3436 Londonderry Court
Roanoke, VA 24018
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Gerald Underwood
1219 32nd St
902
Anacortes, WA 98221
Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Dan Delaney
1030 Highland Woods Rd
Chapel Hill, NC 27517
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
S J Murphy
3143 South Quitman St
Denver, CO 80236-2301
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439  

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor  

Dear Argonne National Labs:  

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.  

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:  

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;  

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;  

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;  

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
S. Barnhart
43 Eucalyptus Path
Berkeley, CA 94705
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
David Porter
PO Box 12268
Jackson, WY 83002
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
John Hartwell
1017 Angela Street
Key West, FL 33040-7168
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439  

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs: 

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Paul Feschuk
3513 N Reta Ave #2
Chicago, IL 60657
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Louise Mcgowan
9690 Asti Lane
Lake Worth, FL 33467
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Barbara Bauer
PO Box 1447
Carefree, AZ 85377
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Donna Selquist
10530 SW Waterway Lane
Port St Lucie, FL 34987
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Stefan Howard
17499 Old Monte Rio Road
Guerneville, CA 95446
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Harrison HILBERT
P.O.Box 714
Pocatello, ID 83204-0714
Janice Mastin-Kamps
944 Meadow Gateway, Medina, OH 44256

February 9, 2008 10:29 AM

West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy’s Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Janice Mastin-Kamps
944 Meadow Gateway
Medina, OH 44256
Stephanie Neubert  
300 Alexander St. Apt C9, Rochester, NY 14607  

February 9, 2008  10:29 AM

West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
Once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

Consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

Avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

Alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Stephanie Neubert
300 Alexander St.
Apt C9
Rochester, NY 14607
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Kathleen Durk
7567 Valley Vista
Pocatello, ID 83201
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Albert Christensen
1895 Albany Rd
Frankfort, NY 13340
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439  

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor  

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Dale Overman
3027 Roxborough Park St
West Valley City, UT 84119-5983
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Kath Dowds
22 Birchwood Dr
Fredonia, NY 14063
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
rebecca marshall
731 S. Lindsay St
Gainesville, TX 76240
February 9, 2008  10:29 AM

West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Marilyn Carse
4137 Ann Arbor-Saline Road
Fox Hollow Farm
Ann Arbor, MI 48103
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
James Majors
1113 State Park Road
Greenville, SC 29609-1518
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,

David Pryor
96 Holly Lane
Griffin, GA 30223
Barbara and Jim Dale  
909 Vernon St. , Decorah, IA 521011653

February 9, 2008   10:29 AM

West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Barbara and Jim Dale
909 Vernon St.
Decorah, IA 52101-1653
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
John Mickelson
501 Stage Rd.
Monroe, NY 10950
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Jan Markarian
470 Allen Street
Syracuse, NY 13210
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Mike Webb
2336 Douglas St. #1202
Austin, TX 78741
Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Kathe Brown
3901 Westover Rd.
Wilmington, NC 28403
Alicia Campbell
46E Peninsula Ctr. #425, Rolling Hills Estates, CA 90274

February 9, 2008  10:29 AM

West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Alicia Campbell
46E Peninsula Ctr. #425
Rolling Hills Estates, CA 90274
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439  

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor  

Dear Argonne National Labs:  

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Kendra Roth
36 Carroll St
Brooklyn, NY 11231
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
KATHRYN SANTANA
1975 Kerns av
SAN MARINO, CA 91108
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Jane Alexander
1419 W. Greenleaf Ave.
Chicago, IL 60626-2885
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439  

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Nancy Bibby
6033 Westbrook Dr.
Citrus Heights, CA 95621
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Thora Jorge
Rua da hortinha
Lisboa 1170
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
andrew moody
1509 e olive st
bloomington, IL 61701
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Dana Thornley
85 Fourth Avenue
Apartment 2MM
New York, NY 10003
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Dave Cackowski
829 Comanche Trail
Macedonia, OH 44056
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439  

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor  

Dear Argonne National Labs:  

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.  

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:  

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;  

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;  

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;  

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Alice Forner
P.O. Box 180
Wynnewood, PA 19096
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439  

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor  

Dear Argonne National Labs:  

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
George Kaufer
146 Lakefront Rd
Putnam Valley, NY 10579
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Phyllis J. Troia
627 Long Pond Road
Plymouth, MA 02360
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439  

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor  

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Elizabeth McDonough
2706 Jefferson Drive
Alexandria, VA 22303
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Debra Eades
2254 Standing Springs Road
Greenville, SC 29605
Valerian Alexander

310 Rainbow Row Ct, Alpharetta, GA 30022

February 9, 2008 10:26 AM

West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Valerian Alexander
310 Rainbow Row Ct
Alpharetta, GA 30022
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- Once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- Consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- Avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- Alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Margaret Green
7366 Pinewalk Drive S
Margate, FL 33063
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439  

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor  

Dear Argonne National Labs:  

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Alana Hewitt
148 Bruce Cres
Barrie, ON L4N 8P4
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Kathleen Malley-Morrison
99 Country Lane
Westwood, MA 02090-1023
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Deborah Bruss
369 Center Rd
Bradford, NH 03221
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
D Degenhart
P. O.Box 294441
Kerrville, TX 78029
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
charles shelton
pO Box 453
grottoes, VA 24441
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Rita Reilly
133 Florida Avenue
Egg Harbor Township, NJ 08234
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Elaine Gough
1916 Mandel Ave.
Weschester, IL 60154
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Kandy Bruce
PO Box 106
Iola, WI 54945
Lauren Kramer  
1353 Walnut Lane, Macungie, PA 18062  

February 9, 2008  10:23 AM

West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Lauren Kramer
1353 Walnut Lane
Macungie, PA 18062
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
R. Wayne Crandlemere
423 South Franklin Street
Holbrook, MA 02343
Lola Vukicevic
Clandale25, Honolulu, HI 96803

February 9, 2008 10:23 AM

West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Lola Vukicevic
Clandale25
Honolulu, HI 96803
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,

john otoole
7130 kola
fort myers, FL 33907
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Keith Vaughn
116 oakmont
clementon, NJ 08021
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

shirley whalen
pobox 536 mohawk vista rd. 4
blairsden, CA 96103
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Marthe Reed
133 Teche Dr
Lafayette, LA 70503
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Eric Hoyer
704 NW Eagle Ridge
Lees Summit, MO 64081
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
MARCO Rivarolo
VIA CALDA 26
GENOVA 16153
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
alia green
476 wexwood dr.
Riverdale, GA 30274
Laura Sechi
151 Treadstone Lane, Dallas, GA 30132

February 9, 2008 10:22 AM

West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Laura Sechi
151 Treadstone Lane
Dallas, GA 30132
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to
  those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar:
  agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of
  climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating
  alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness
  bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by
  the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are
  provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild
  and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be
  avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on
  what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent
  information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop
  alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless
publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.
Thank you.

Sincerely,
Nancy L. Bellers
P.O. Box #174
Bloomsbury, NJ 08804-0174
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Sc McKinney
5734 State Route 14
Sodus, NY 14551
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Sita Bhattacharji
307 Owen St
Santa Cruz, CA 95062
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Janet Fotos
26 Truell Road
Hollis, NH 03049
Beth Beck
8825 Timber Wolf Trail, Madison, WI 53717

February 9, 2008 10:22 AM

West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to
  those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar:
  agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of
  climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating
  alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness
  bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by
  the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are
  provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild
  and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be
  avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on
  what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent
  information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop
  alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless
publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.
Thank you.

Sincerely,
Beth Beck
8825 Timber Wolf Trail
Madison, WI 53717
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Greg Hohn
100 Westbury Ct.
Chapel Hill, NC 27516-9144
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Julius ophar
534 NE 76 ST
Miami, FL 33138
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439  

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor  

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Margaret Vicario
7581 Gilmour Court
Lake Worth, FL 33467
Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Michael Jones
1 Battle Dr.
Newark, DE 19702
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Michelle Rekstad
15305 Jodphur Drive
Bowie, MD 20721
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Joanne M. Thiele
201 South Blake Rd.
Norfolk, VA 23505
Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,

linda bielski
2585 36th st
astoria, NY 11103
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Sean A. Kilpatrick
175 Bleecker St.
Apt. 10
New York, NY 10012
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Natalie Potts
7201 Wood Hollow Dr.
No. 344
Austin, TX 78731-2589
Shannon McNally  
470 E. Van Dorn, Holly Springs, MS 38635

February 9, 2008 10:19 AM

West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Shannon McNally
470 E. Van Dorn
Holly Springs, MS 38635
Ron Schutte
3706 Georgia St, San Diego, CA 92103

February 9, 2008 10:19 AM

West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Ron Schutte
3706 Georgia St
San Diego, CA 92103
Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Andrew Sutphin
22727 Mariano Street
Woodland Hills, CA 91367
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439  

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor  

Dear Argonne National Labs:  

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Alan Olander
25998 277th Avenue
Nevis, MN 56467
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Polly odyssey
961 South Fremont
Springfield, MO 65804
Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Gary Kozak
25923 Pear Street
Millsboro, DE 19966
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Chris Gayet
118 Churchview Street
Cary, NC 27513
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439  

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor  

Dear Argonne National Labs:  

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.  

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:  

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;  

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;  

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;  

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Kim McCormack
dakota ridge
Boulder, CO 80304
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Margaret Richards
1303 Lakewood Rd.  apt 101
POB 16724
Pensacola, FL 32507
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Curtis Inoue
3029 Hiehie Street
Honolulu, HI 96822
West-wide Energy Corridor
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Paul Stein
532 LaGuardia Pl#224
Ny, NY 10012
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Jan Vinegar
12112 Denford Court
Glen Allen, VA 23059
Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Henry Lyman
60 Ward Ave
Northampton, MA 01060
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Christiaan Siano
3501 A Robinson Avenue
Austin, TX 78722
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public lands;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Clinton Greenwalt
1827 Mission Springs Dr.
Katy, TX 77450
Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Jesse Gore
6013 Kenwood Dr
Nashville, TN 37215
Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Nancy Bush
1364 N. Wolcott Ave
Chicago, IL 60622-3110
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439  

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor  

Dear Argonne National Labs:  

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Daniel Lewis
491 Ashley Circle
Dothan, AL 36305
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Miri Osborne
1713 Glengate Circle
Morrisville, NC 27560-6964
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
gerald bair
9710 sugarwood way
miami, FL 33186
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Gary Wood
P.O. Box 171
Nada, TX 77460-0171
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
William and Beverly Collins, Jr
4040 S. Wapak Road
Lima, OH 45806
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
C. Clifford Conaway
80 Watermelon Hill Road
Mahopac, NY 10541
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Cindy Warner
43 J Street
Turners Falls, MA 01376
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439  

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

ruby marr
355 Norton
Boulder, CO 80305
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439  

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor  

Dear Argonne National Labs:  

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Susan White
309 Summer Street
Clifton, NJ 07011
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Harry Berkowitz
424 Ellis Pkwy
Piscataway, NJ 08854
Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Robert L Foley Jr
20 Hampson Street
S.Attleboro, MA 02703-7820
Sandi McMahon  
1041 Gore Drive, Oviedo, FL 32765

February 9, 2008  10:15 AM

West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Sandi McMahon
1041 Gore Drive
Oviedo, FL 32765
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Yvonne O'Neill Imperiale
251 East 51 Street
New York, NY 10022
Douglas Manners
215 Pleasant St. , East Longmeadow, MA 01028

February 9, 2008  10:15 AM

West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Douglas Manners
215 Pleasant St.
East Longmeadow, MA 01028
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Jeaneane Williams
925 New Garden Rd
Greensboro, NC 27410-3247
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
David Nolfi
6119 SW Corbett Avenue
Portland, OR 97239
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439  

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor  

Dear Argonne National Labs:  

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.  

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:  

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;  

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;  

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;  

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Helen Schulte
809 Young Street
Ypsilanti, MI 48198-4021
Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
warren dewees
12795 oldham ave.
pickerington, OH 43147
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Andrea Smith
PO Box 469
501 West Merrill (backdoor)
Fairfield, IA 52556
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Sara Dowdrick
3599 Mobile Road
Harrisburg, PA 17109
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Jeanne Franks
315 Marshall Street
Oceanside, NY 11572
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Carol Schaming
720 Stypmann Blvd
Stuart, FL 34994
Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don’t like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that’s why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Elizabeth Barger
PO Box 260
Summertown, TN 38483
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Richard Noll
16 Monte Alto Road
Santa Fe, NM 87508-8862
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Barbara Pillers
906 W Gore
Lovington, NM 88260
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Kelley Blaine
1153 Roslyn Street
Denver, CO 80220
Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
joyce Basil
173 bellaire
louisville, KY 40206
Cristina Vazquez  
5628-G, Greensboro, NC 27409  

February 9, 2008  10:14 AM

West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Cristina Vazquez
5628-G
Greensboro, NC 27409
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don’t like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Betty Clark
120 North Church St
Smithfield, VA 23430
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Ann Hirchert
P.O.Box 450056
Kissimmee, FL 34745
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Lois Tutino
181 Pleasant View Dr.
Lancaster, NY 14086
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
PHYLLIS CRAGIN
PO BOX 417
STOCKERTOWN, PA 18083
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
John Webster
1409 Diuguid Dr.  A3
Murray, KY 42071
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Dina Thompson
PO Box 186
Manteo, NC 27954
Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
rick Panek
5759 shiloh unity rd
Lancaster, SC 29720
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Hermine Weiss
217 E. 85th Street
New York, NY 10028
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Pam Evans
PO Box 644
Kemp, TX 75143-0644
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlimes are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Amy Guskin
49 Bryan Avenue
Malvern, PA 19355
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Bobbi Lempert
80 Wildflower Lane
Friday Harbor, WA 98250
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Haverley Coy
1349 E. Downington
Salt Lake City, UT 84105
Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Nancy Carlin
16305 Gebhardt Road
Brookfield, WI 53005
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Alan Nishman

23 O'NEIL Road

Haydenville, MA 01039
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Lisa E Davis
12 Charles St. #5-C
New York, NY 10014
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439  

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,

meg miles

po box 100

jackson, NH 03846
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Elizabeth Hasbun
P.O.Box 297
San Jose 2070
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Heidi Hall
123 Pine Nut Road
Coleville, CA 96107
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Raymond T. Kaliski
11122 Revere Rd.
Mokena, IL 60448-1019
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439  

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor  

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Thomas Lemberg
165 Tremont Street
Boston, MA 02111
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
JeanneM Irons
9323 Occohannock Neck Rd
Exmore, VA 23350
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Serena Schodt
451 E 4th St
Erie, PA 16507
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS  
Argonne National Laboratory  
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4  
Argonne, IL 60439  

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

David Woods
POBox 314
32 East Washington St.
Adamstown, PA 19501314
West-wide Energy Corridor DEIS
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave., Building 900, Mail Stop 4
Argonne, IL 60439

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Clara Kennard
7343 June Bug Lane
Vacaville, CA 95688
Dear Argonne National Labs:

The proposed designations in the Department of Energy's Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS) will have significant impacts to wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and many other resources on federal lands across the west. Once designated, the corridors will cover 6,000 miles and almost 3 million acres of public lands. With large-scale buildup likely within these corridors, public involvement in the planning process is crucial to ensure that the designation of these corridors is a positive step for our public lands.

By taking the responsibility to move forward with a process to designate large swaths of our federal lands as places for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines, and power lines, the government also took on the responsibility of doing it right. This would involve ensuring that:

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;

- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;

- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;

- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;
- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;

- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;

- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and

- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the agencies can guarantee the protection of our priceless publicly-owned wildlands and ensure a sustainable, clean energy future for all Americans.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Marianne Pendleton
2741 Bayside Lane
Flushing, NY 11358